

SAVING  
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# Sierra Leone Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In 2018 WFP transitioned its operation in Sierra Leone from the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) to an interim country strategic plan (ICSP) to support the Government's priorities and to build on WFP's Ebola recovery operation.

WFP relaunched the school feeding programme in two of the most food insecure districts of the country in 2018, reaching 29,489 primary school children (51 percent girls). During the early stages of the programme there were positive responses from the Government with WFP providing support to the review of the Draft School Feeding Policy 2014. WFP also undertook a bench marking assessment of education outcomes on the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) in collaboration with the Ministry of Basic, Senior, and Secondary Education and sector partners. Joint efforts towards the Government's 'Free Quality Education' initiative was further enhanced through the official request by the Government for WFP assistance in the procurement and transportation of food commodities for the 2018/2019 school year as well as the allocation of resources for the school feeding intervention.

WFP provided nutritious food to 16,239 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) 16,772 and children aged 6-23 months including delivering social behavioural change communication (SBCC). Similarly, WFP's provision of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment reached 21,444 children aged 6 - 59 months and for 9,943 PLWG contributing towards their nutritional status. In addition, WFP and partners provided Food by Prescription (FbP) to malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB as part of the national response for comprehensive care and treatment package as well as cash-based transfers (CBT) as part of a wider exit strategy for PLHIV.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) implemented food for asset (FFA) and supported the development of small-scale irrigation structures for lowlands. This activity engaged 2,591 participants (representing 12,173 beneficiaries) and cultivated 414 h, with anticipated annual production of 1,656 mt assuming two cropping cycles. Yield assessments from select sites indicated rice harvest yields above the national average. Strategic engagement with communities resulted in the development of two seasonal livelihood programming consultations and three community action plans.

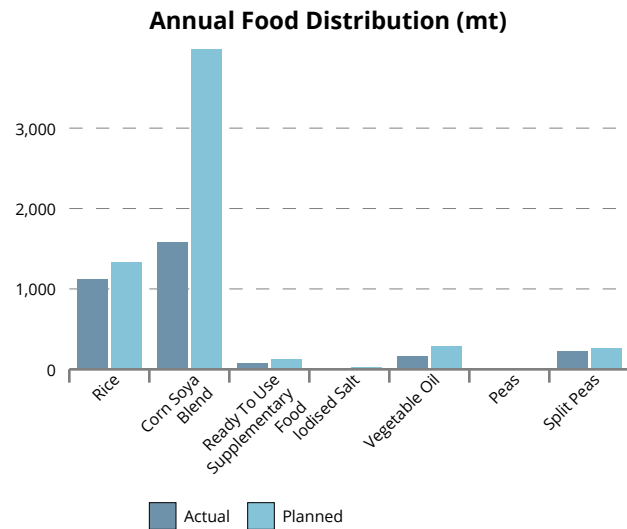
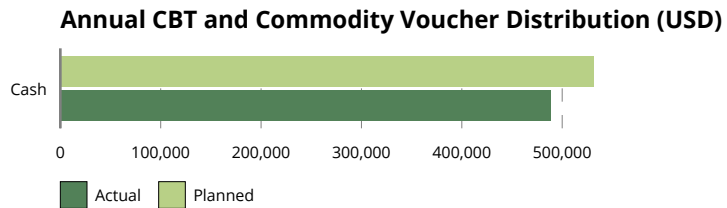
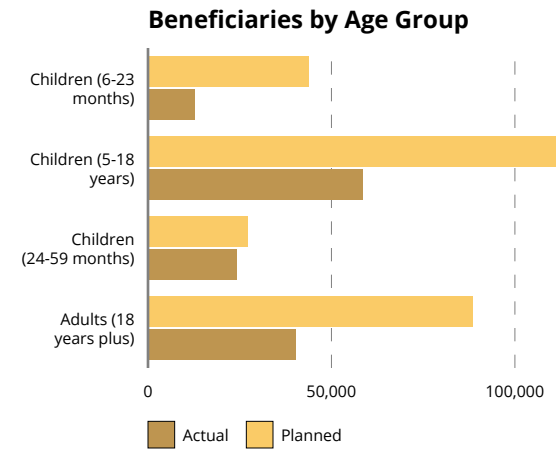
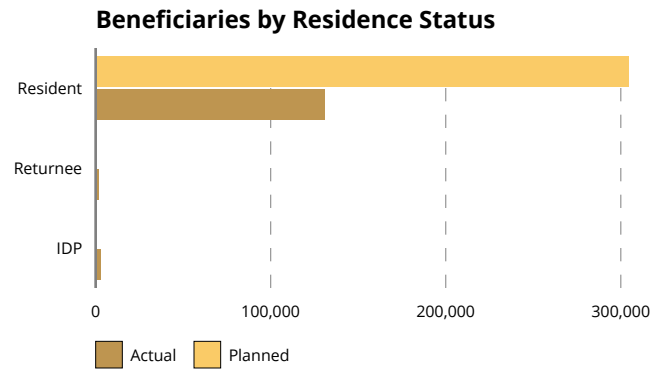
To augment national institutions and improve rapid response capabilities, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and implemented the food security component of the national early warning system. This included assisting the following activities: market price monitoring, food security monitoring, GIS mapping and electronic data collection. Lastly, WFP maintained a strong emergency response capacity with the Office of National

Security (ONS) supporting over 9,000 beneficiaries that were affected by crises.

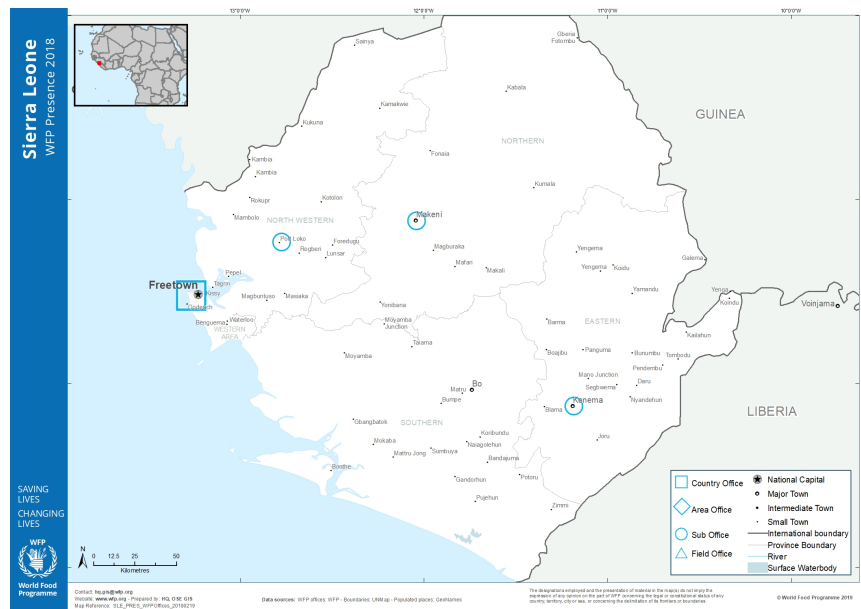


**135,558**  
**total beneficiaries**  
**in 2018**

64% female      36% male



# Context and Operations



Sierra Leone is a small country located on the coast of West Africa with a population of about 7.7 million with 3.7 million men and 3.9 million women [1]. Agriculture employs almost two-thirds of the population and nearly 75 percent of the land is suitable for crop cultivation. However, 53 percent of the population live below the income poverty line (USD 1.25 per day) with 43.7 percent categorised as food insecure and a further 2.4 percent falling in the severely food insecure [2]. According to the last Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) in 2015, micronutrient deficiencies and poor dietary practices are common in Sierra Leone. In 2015, 57.3 percent of the population reported irregular consumption of vitamin A foods, with a further 30 percent reporting daily consumption of protein [3].

Sierra Leone ranked 185 out of 189 in the 2018 Human Development Index (HDI), and still classified as 'fragile' despite abundant natural and mineral resources, the country's per capita has roughly the same as it was in 1970 [4]. Almost half of Sierra Leone's population (45.8 percent) is below 15 years of age and more than three-quarters are below the age of 35 years [5]. Within this context, youth underemployment was high at 70 percent and poverty remained disproportionately rural, with more than three-quarters of the poor living in rural areas [6].

Progress has been made in the education sector with 108 percent gross enrolment rate (GER) for primary school and a gross completion rate (GCR) at 77 percent. Quality persists as a major challenge regardless of increased access, with recent studies highlighting low performance of students in comparison to their regional counterparts. Poor learning outcomes prevailed throughout the school lifecycle because of over-crowding, limited resources and facilities contributing to a national adult literacy rate of just 50 percent for the general population. Similarly, the health sector remains problematic with Sierra Leone having one of the highest maternal, infant and young child mortality rates globally and a population characterised by stubborn malnutrition rates. In 2017, the National Nutrition survey revealed that the national prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) was 5.1 percent, moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was 4.0 percent and the severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate was 1.0 percent regardless of high government commitments in the Nutrition for Growth Summit in 2013. Inappropriate feeding practices on breastfed or weaned children and low level of exclusive breastfeeding remain a large malnutrition factor, with 41 percent of children 0-6 months are not exclusively breastfed. The HIV prevalence in Sierra Leone was estimated to be 1.5 percent and reported cases of TB stand at 14,114.

Diversification and modernisation of livelihoods, especially those of rural populations, continues to challenge the overall food security in the country. Although agriculture is the mainstay of Sierra Leone's economy it is

characterised by small scale subsistence farming. Key drivers of food insecurity include low agricultural productivity and investment, poverty, weak adaptive capacity, poor infrastructure, lack of access to safe water, gender inequality, lack of educational opportunities and lack of income generation diversification [10].

In 2018, WFP launched the transitional interim country strategic plan (ICSP) to support the Government's priorities and to build on WFP's Ebola recovery operations and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) recommendations. Extension was granted to the transitional ICSP until the end of 2019 to consider additional activities and the finalisation of the Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) and incumbent country strategic plan (CSP) 2020-2024.

In contribution towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, strategic outcome 1, focuses on meeting the basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises of those affected by shocks through unconditional cash and food transfers. Strategic outcome 2, aims to meet the basic food and nutrition needs all year round of chronically food-insecure populations in targeted areas in Sierra Leone. Strategic outcome 3, aims to improve the nutritional status by 2020 of children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) in districts with the highest rates of stunting and acute malnutrition as well as malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB nationwide. Strategic outcome 4, focuses on improving livelihoods and resilience of food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas throughout the year and to increase their productivity and boost resilience. Whilst strategic outcome 5, working towards SDG 17, focuses on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to deal with chronic food insecurity and improve rapid response capabilities.

# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

The one-year transitional interim country strategic plan (ICSP) was 65 percent resourced against the 2018 needs-based plan of USD 12.7 million. Multilateral and unrestricted funds were transferred from the Protracted Relief Recovery Operation (PRRO) and were crucial to filling the funding gap, providing 78 percent of overall funding, with the remaining gap filled by direct funding from international and national donors. Available resources under the crisis response activity was central in re-establishing the school feeding programme that was suspended since 2015. Overall, 90 percent of the outputs met their annual targets except for beneficiaries and tonnage which met only 45 percent and 51 percent respectively.

Funding constraints impacted on partnerships for nutrition activities resulting in shorter contractual periods with cooperating partners. The most affected transitional ICSP activities included stunting prevention, targeted supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-59 months and support to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) and TB clients. Due to funding constraints, WFP therefore adjusted beneficiary rations and mitigated negative coping strategies through community sensitisation and messaging. Due to challenges regarding funding constraints, strategic outcome 4 under the purchase for progress (P4P) there were no activities conducted in 2018.

Funding amongst donors remained lower than previous years due to the country's transition away from humanitarian assistance. Funding trends continued to shrink relative to the country operations whilst regional trends for resource mobilisation indicated a divergence of funds to large scale emergencies such as the Sahel. In 2018, non-flexible multilateral contributions were received. However, conditionalities were placed on fund usage designated specifically for crisis response. In such instances, contributions were reprogrammed as according to need and donor clearance. Within this context, key donors shifted towards direct funding to the Government for increased sustainability which reduced overall funding to United Nations agencies in Sierra Leone.

To expand and develop strategic partnerships WFP increased investment in human resources within the partnership and communications unit whilst also increasing advocacy of core partners, inter-agency collaboration in the form of joint proposals and pursuing strategic partnerships with the national government.

# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas have met their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises

Strategic outcome 1 targeted populations affected by shocks, including flooding, mudslides, and displacement due to political tensions in the post-election period in April 2018. To provide support to crisis affected populations, WFP worked closely with the Office of National Security (ONS) at central and district-levels, including District Disaster Management Committees, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA) in addition to coordinating with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) when appropriate, to reduce the impact of shocks and displacement on the livelihoods and well-being of affected households. For households affected by crises, during 2018, WFP provided either cash-based or in-kind food household rations. Targeting of affected households was guided by registrations and beneficiary identification undertaken by joint assessment teams comprised of ONS, MSWGCA, United Nations agencies and NGO partners. Food assistance provided during crisis response was complemented by support from government and development partners to ensure that support provided responded to nutritional needs.

Implementation of strategic outcome 1 activities were contingent on the incidence of disasters or crises and are thus responsive in nature. WFP provided assistance to crisis affected populations upon written request by the Government of Sierra Leone. Key crises that WFP responded to during 2018 included: displacements caused by political tension after the March 2018 general elections; continuation of cash-based transfer (CBT) support to households affected by the August 2017 landslide and flooding; and isolated fire and storm damage incidents in Moyamba and Kailahun districts. Under strategic outcome 1 WFP supported a total of 9,610 beneficiaries.

In the post-election period, WFP provided food assistance to 1,474 internally displaced persons (IDPs) by political tension. This included households who moved from Kono to Tonkolili district, in addition to those displaced within Kailahun district. WFP's timely provision of food assistance to IDPs not only protected the lives of these vulnerable households, but also contributed toward maintaining peace and security in the immediate post-election period.

In response to a formal written request received from MSWGCA, WFP in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided a one-month food ration to 767 returnee migrants, who had forcibly returned from other countries (including Libya) after lengthy forced detentions due to their illegal migrant status.

WFP responded to crises situations in collaboration with the ONS. The ONS conducted initial damage and loss assessments in collaboration with MSWGCA, United Nations agencies and the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, using the multi indicator rapid assessment (MIRA) tool. To understand the unique needs of women, adolescent girls and children, separate focus group discussions were held to provide a safe space for these vulnerable groups to raise protection concerns, with Focus Group Discussions (FSG) facilitated collaboratively by government counterparts and United Nations agencies. To ensure timely provision of food assistance, affected households were immediately registered by the joint team after the initial assessment, which included the collection and collation of gender and age disaggregated data by affected household. Identification and registration of affected households was conducted jointly with community leaders who validated authenticity of claimants through their local knowledge. To assure the protection of affected populations, WFP and ONS coordinated closely with specialised United Nations agencies, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), as well as international NGOs Caritas and Sierra Leone Red Cross, and the Sierra Leone police that assisted with security when appropriate during beneficiary registration and food distributions. Vulnerable groups, including the elderly, pregnant women, persons with disabilities were prioritized, receiving fast tracked food assistance and specialised support to transfer their food ration to their households.

## Strategic Outcome 02

Chronically food-insecure populations in targeted areas in Sierra Leone have met their basic food and nutrition needs all year-round

Strategic outcome 2 initially targeted support to food insecure communities through the provision of food assistance during the lean season. However, the 2018 decentralised Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) evaluation recommended a discontinuation of the lean season intervention due to minimal impact on targeted households. In response to the request from the Government, the school feeding programme which had been suspended since 2015 was resumed in 2018 to support of the national Free Quality Education initiative. Following a budget revision of the transitional ICSP, school feeding was incorporated under strategic outcome 2, targeting school children attending grades 1 to 6 within government assisted primary schools. Through the programme, WFP worked jointly with the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education at central and district levels, working with UNICEF as well as national NGOs such as Community Action for the Welfare of Children (CAWEC) and Pure Heart Foundation to support the governments free quality education initiative.





Coordination with other school feeding partners, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Koinadugu and Falaba districts and the Joint Aid Management (JAM) in Tonkolili district, was facilitated through the convening of a bi-monthly technical working group, whereby lessons learned, and experiences shared the overall management and implementation of the national school feeding programme. The CRS provided school meals to 65,000 schoolchildren in Koinadugu District while JAM reached 15,000 children in Tonkolili District. WFP and the other partners targeted various geographical districts, however, the technical working group, coordinated by Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education School Feeding Secretariat, provided a platform for overall coordination amongst all stakeholders.

Targeting for the school feeding programme was based on different indicators from multiple sources including: food insecurity, nutrition and education (enrolment and retention), as well as convergence with other school feeding interventions. The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in 2015 geographical targeting was based on levels of food insecurity, prevalence of out of school children (according to the UNICEF out of schoolchildren study of 2015) and prevalence of stunting multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) study findings. This resulted in the final selection of 11 vulnerable chiefdoms within the districts of Kambia and Pujehun. The school feeding programme started in October 2018.

In terms of outputs, WFP reached 29,489 primary schoolchildren (51 percent girls) in 139 schools as opposed to the 2018 planned target of 35,000 beneficiaries. These early figures can be attributed to ambitious initial programme targets vis a vis the operational feasibility at school level. The programme activities included the distribution of non-food items assuring the hygienic preparation and serving of meals as well as the development and printing of attendance registers to be distributed to school authorities in 2019 to measure the impact of school feeding on enrolment and attendance. In addition, 278 school management committee members from 139 targeted schools were sensitised in supervising school feeding implementation and the key role played by communities in sustaining the initiative. Amongst others, sensitization of school authorities and community members included the importance of hand washing for hygiene purposes. Although WFP did not provide soap for hand washing, it must be noted that hand washing became a mainstay in schools since the Ebola epidemic in Sierra Leone. The Government and partners provided buckets and soap for that purpose during the post Ebola back to school campaign. Government and partners should come up with a strategy of continuity of this very good practice.

During 2018, WFP also provided safety net support in the form of cash transfers to orphans and vulnerable child headed households (105) as well as people living

with HIV (PLHIV) (200) in the Western Area Rural and Western Area Urban localities of Sierra Leone. As part of WFP's exit strategy for nutritional support to those affected by HIV/AIDS, cash-based transfers (CBTs) were provided with the objective of ensuring sustained access to food and enhancing their livelihoods thereby preventing deterioration of their nutritional status. This was implemented in collaboration with UNAIDS, UN Women and civil society organizations through the Unified Budget and Accountability Framework (UBRAF)

### Strategic Outcome 03

Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with the highest rates of stunting and acute malnutrition as well as malnourished people living with HIV/TB nationwide will have improved nutritional status by 2020.

Strategic Outcome 3 aims to address the root causes of malnutrition among vulnerable population through provision of nutritious food to pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) and children aged 6-23 months including delivering social behavioural change communication (SBCC) in combination with; provision of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment through targeted supplementary feeding reaching out to children aged 6 - 59 months and for PLWGs. In addition, WFP and partners provided Food by Prescription (FbP) through the support of Nutrition Counselling Assessment to malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB as part of the national response for comprehensive care and treatment package. The FbP entailed the provision of highly micronutrient fortified food used to support the treatment of malnourished patients on ARV treatment. Nutrition activities were implemented in collaboration with partners, including the following government counterparts, Ministry of Health and Sanitation through the Directorate of Food and Nutrition (DFN), Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) secretariat, REACH network, the National Aids Secretariat (NAS), National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP); in addition to cooperating partners, Network of HIV Positives (NETHIPS), Child Fund, Sierra Leone Poverty Agency and (SILPA), Caritas Makeni, Pure Heart Foundation, World Vision and Community Action for the Welfare of Children (CaWEC).

Activities also included supporting an empirical study on optimal MAM treatment feeding to PLWGs and children aged 6 - 59 months (The Four Foods Study) implemented in partnership with Project Peanut Butter and in collaboration with Tufts University and Washington University of St. Louis, which is a study aimed to assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) for MAM treatment amongst children aged 6 -59 months and PLWGs, under programmatic circumstances.

For stunting prevention activities implemented during 2018, WFP reached 33,011 beneficiaries, comprised of 16,772 of children aged 6 -23 months (7,452 boys and

9,320 girls) and 16,239 PLWG with take home ration. Treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months (8,891 boys and 12,553 girls) and PLWGs reached a total 9,943. WFP also provided support to 1,171 caregivers of children afflicted by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for rehabilitation within in-patient facilities supported by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). A total of 17,013 PLHIV and TB patients were provided with food assistance and food and nutrition counselling to support adherence to their ARV treatment regimens. This included providing food assistance to 644 pregnant HIV mothers on prophylaxes treatment to prevent mother to child transmission (PMTCT). Nutrition Counselling Assessment and Support (NACS) was provided in responding to HIV and TB nutrition food assistance.

Although MAM treatment achieved recovery rates of 76 percent during the reporting period, exceeding the SPHERE standards threshold of 75 percent, that constituted a decrease of 22.4 percent compared to the 2017 baseline (98.4 percent). The reduction was attributed to resource shortfalls for MAM treatment encountered during the last six months of the implementation period, resulting in a pipeline break of food commodities. The quality of MAM treatment provided outcome improvement for defaulter, death, and non-responsive rates comparing to 2017 base line achievements. For 2018, achievements recorded were 0.08 percent, 0.02 percent and 0.06 percent. The changes in figures demonstrated improvements which attributed to the integrated approach measures of nutrition activities by other partners that complemented WFP efforts, particularly on SBCC on infant and young child feeding practices and care (IYCF), counselling and strengthening the provision of nutrition education messaging not only targeting PLWs but households headed by men at the communities and timely community screening in the identification on malnutrition among children. This strategy further impacted the reduction for MAM up- take in services at facility and case finding by mother support groups, including community health workers at community level.

The post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise of the efficacy of assistance to HIV and TB patients showed an improvement in the dietary diversity score (DDS) of targeted beneficiaries by 8 percent (TB baseline: 4.9 percent) and 0.67 percent (HIV baseline: 4.5 percent) respectively compared to baselines of 4.9 percent and 4.5 percent. Incremental improvements can be attributed to enhanced collaboration with government and partners on complementary support including increased community outreach and sensitization on nutrition and food utilization.

#### Strategic Outcome 04

Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and resilience throughout the year

Strategic outcome 4 targets food insecure, smallholder farmers working in groups to develop community assets. The purchase for progress (P4P) activities were not implemented due to unavailable funding. As a result, WFPs main resilience building focus was the food assistance for assets (FFA) activities. WFP implemented FFA in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry at the central and district level and formalized through a memorandum of understanding (MoU) that was signed in July 2018 and implementation agreements for Bombali, Port Loko and Pujehun districts in force between March and December. Due to the April 2018 general elections, delays occurred for the implementation. To augment the capacities to implement FFA activities, WFP provided mobility and monitoring allowances to extend workers supporting project implementation. WFP also implemented FFA activities in collaboration with building resources across communities (BRAC) Sierra Leone in Port Loko and Pujehun districts to augment implementation capacity to increase technical supervision. To roll-out the three-pronged approach to resilience building, WFP implemented and documented two seasonal livelihood programming consultations in Pujehun and Tonkolili districts in collaboration with respective district councils and local authorities and developed three community action plans in collaboration with ward-level socio-economic group representatives.

In 2018, FFA supported 2,591 participants (37 percent women), representing 12,173 beneficiaries (46 percent women) with 60 days feeding to develop community assets in 48 communities. A lower proportion of FFA participants were women in accordance to the cultural gender division of labour, whereby men traditionally undertook hard labour activities, consistent with the small-scale irrigation systems that were manually established under strategic outcome 4 activities. Further achievements during 2018 included rehabilitation and development of 414 ha of lowland irrigation systems, and 540 farmers were trained in improved agronomic practices for rice cultivation and compost preparation and 48 sets of comprehensive agricultural tools were donated to farmer groups for land development and maintenance and cultivation. Additionally, 34 farmer groups formally registered as farmer-based organizations with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and district councils and were distributed with fertilizer and 8.5 mt of improved, short-duration NERICA L19 and L20 rice seed distributed.

A notable achievement of lowland irrigation system development activities was the effective utilization of irrigation systems that was developed during the first cropping season, of Loko and Pujehun yield assessments that indicated that targeted farmer groups harvested over 2 mt per ha on average. Therefore, far above the national average rice yield of approximately 0.6 mt, indicating how FFA augmented the long-term food. To further strengthen the value chain of targeted rice producing farmers, WFP in collaboration with the Japan International



Cooperation Agency (JICA) implemented a two-day training in improved post-harvest management and value addition, training 110 trainer of trainers.

To scale-up a nutrition-sensitive agriculture pilot initiative and increase cultivation and consumption of vitamin A rich orange fleshed sweet potato and yellow cassava, 180 farmers in Port Loko received FFA to multiply these bio-fortified food crops. The first orange fleshed sweet potato multiplied was distributed to the 180 farming households engaged in the initial multiplication for household consumption. Once the initial phase of multiplication was completed, 200 farmers in Moyamba (Bagruwa and Bumpeh) and Pujehun (Peje and Soro Gbema) districts were trained by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and BRAC in improved agronomic practices and were in turn supplied with orange flesh sweet potato vines to establish 0.5-acre plots for further community-level multiplication of this bio-fortified food crop for scale-up. Once the orange flesh sweet potato vine availability was increased, WFP linked with community-level multipliers and other farmers within targeted and neighbouring communities for increased cultivation and consumption.

A challenge faced during implementation of FFA activities was the late start of irrigation system construction in terms of the agricultural seasonal calendar. Rather than starting in January, the earth work did not commence until March due to delays in Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Port finalizing the design of irrigation systems. Although farmers were able to largely complete their respective work schedules, the durability of the structures was compromised through late commencement of activities, necessitating maintenance of structures during 2019.

Key lessons learned included the need to sub-divide farmers into work groups tasked with undertaking specific asset creation activities to ensure more effective use of labour. Additionally, the need to strengthen community-level implementation and monitoring structures to ensure that targeted farmer groups actively and effectively maintain irrigation systems developed under the project, and effectively utilize these by adhering to improved agronomic practices for rice and vegetable cultivation to further increase agricultural yields and quality of produce. A high potential mechanism to strengthen community oversight of asset creation activities was through the engagement and supporting the capacity strengthening of existing youth contractors – skilled young agriculturalists previously trained by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry – that informally supported implementation of asset creation activities during 2018 through providing technical supervision of irrigation system development by their peers.

The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise demonstrated that FFA activities had a positive impact on household level food security. More specifically,

households categorized as having “poor” or “borderline” food consumption scores (FCS) reduced from 82 percent in 2017 to 68 percent in 2018, representing a 14 percent reduction. However, the proportion of households with poor and borderline FCS in 2018 remained far above the target of 24 percent. A reason for this may be because the PDM was undertaken during the lean season, when access and availability of food is greatly reduced, a particularly serious issue within the communities targeted by WFP to implement FFA, the majority of which were in remote and hard to reach areas. The results of the PDM showed an overall reduction on food expenditure among households participating in community FFA initiatives, from 1.96 percent to 1.27 percent of the baseline and target respectively. Reduced household food expenditure among FFA households reflected the impact of food assistance on spending patterns, whereby families reduced expenditure on rice, pulses and oil as these were received as part of the food basket.

### Strategic Outcome 05

Capacities of national institutions are strengthened to address chronic food insecurity and improve rapid response capabilities by 2019.

Strategic outcome 5 focuses on augmenting the capacities of national institutions to address chronic food insecurity and effectively respond to disasters, specifically providing support to the Government to manage school feeding activities; and providing technical assistance to national disaster management authority and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

To augment national capacities to implement school feeding activities, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) conducted a diagnostic assessment of systems approach for better education results (SABER) in August 2018 of government capacity to implement school feeding. The SABER assessed five priority areas: (i). policy framework; (ii). financial capacity; (iii). institutional capacity and coordination; (iv). design and implementation; and (v). community roles-reaching beyond schools.

The SABER assessment culminated in an action plan being developed based on the results of the diagnosis.

Following the SABER assessment, WFP facilitated a government study visit to the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil. The objective of the visit was to enhance the political commitment of senior government officials in Sierra Leone to implement a national school feeding programme. The visit further provided learning opportunities for the delegation, more specifically relating to the structure, funding and implementation of the Brazilian school feeding programme. The Brazil Study Visit led to the development of an action plan and a

restitution workshop to showcase best practices in school feeding implementation relevant to the Sierra Leonean context.

Another important capacity augmentation activity was WFP support to the review and refinement of the 2014 Draft National School Feeding Policy, which was shared with the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education. The reviewed policy document has been shared for validation and ratification by stakeholders in 2019.

To augment national institutions capacity to address chronic food insecurity and improve rapid response capabilities, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to implement the food security component of the national early warning system. This included assisting the following activities of market price monitoring, food security monitoring, GIS mapping and electronic data collection. Capacity strengthening activities for ONS and NaCSA were postponed due funding shortfall.

To monitor price trends in food commodities, WFP worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on the Planning Evaluation Monitoring and Statistics Division (PEMSD) to collect the prices of 29 food commodities across markets in Sierra Leone's 14 districts. The data collected was then submitted to WFP electronically, and WFP was responsible for undertaking data analysis and uploading market price trends onto the WFP vulnerability assessment mapping (VAM) portal. One quarterly bulletin was published in 2018, less than planned because of delays due to the 2018 general election and political transition.

For food security monitoring activities, WFP provided technical support with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to undertake a rapid assessment of the impact of erratic rainfall patterns on farming households in June 2018. In addition, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) collaborated on a food security working group where stakeholders undertook a national assessment of the food security situation in September 2018 interviewing 3,016 households and included collecting nutritional indicators in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and the Food and Nutrition Directorate. The 'Food Security Monitoring System Report (FSMS)', included the establishment of 18 sentinel sites per district for food security monitoring purposes. Data collected was utilized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to inform the Cadre Harmonisé regional food security analysis. WFP provided training to 73 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Health and Sanitation staff in electronic data collection. A market assessment was also undertaken by WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in November 2018 to further understand market dynamics to inform policy and programming design, particularly to guide WFP's cash-based transfers

(CBTs) interventions.

To enhance information collected for the FSMS and market assessment exercises, all data collected included GPS coordinates to facilitate visualisation of results. Plotting GPS locations was used to improve planning of assessments conducted, through ensuring equal distribution within areas of interest. GIS mapping was also used to augment the capability of national disaster management institutions to identify areas most at risk of natural hazards, including flooding at national level, and the risk of landslides and flash flooding within western area urban and rural, characterized by high population density and high risk of natural hazards. Maps generated were shared with the disaster management department of ONS.

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Sierra Leone ranked 150 out of 160 countries in the Gender Inequality Index in 2017, the situation for women and girls is among the worst in the world. Sierra Leone has the 18th highest prevalence of child marriage globally, [1] whereby the multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS) 2017 indicated that 12.9 percent of women aged 20–24 years in Sierra Leone had married before the age of 15 years. Moreover, 19.3 percent of girls aged 15-19 have had given birth, 38.4 percent of girls aged 15-17 were involved in child labour, and 39.7 percent of senior secondary school aged girls are out of school.

At a national level, 9 percent of out-of-school girls drop out of school due to early marriage. Teenage pregnancy was responsible for excluding nearly 3 out of every 10 girls from school. Thus, girls were exposed to these dangers often had overlapping vulnerabilities such as young, poor, uneducated and situated in rural areas. Despite their recognized contribution to food production, with Sierra Leonean women producing up to 65 percent of food for household consumption or sale, women have been discriminated in terms of their participation in decision-making mechanisms. Women's nomination and election to Parliamentary and Local Council positions decreased compared to 2012, as only 12.3 percent of elected parliamentarians and 15 percent of councillors are women. [1]

To address these inequalities, WFP and partners worked closely with communities to transform commonly held social views on the role of women and impart knowledge on nutrition practises and livelihoods that empower and strengthen human development. Through implementation of the community based participatory planning (CBPP) approach, WFP ensured that women leaders and influential female figures in the community were selected to participate in the formulation of Community Action Plans.

The FFA activities, whilst the participation of women in asset creation projects followed the cultural gender division of labour, whereby men undertook hard labour activities, WFP and partners advocated for the inclusion of women in farmer group leadership positions, with over 50 percent of groups headed by a chairlady. Communities were also encouraged to ensure that the gender composition of food management committees was at least 60 percent women with food management committees tasked with guiding their peers on how to provide feedback to WFP through the BFM. This approach gave targeted women a voice to report any abuse encountered during the project implementation, thus translating outputs into gender equality results.

For nutrition activities, mother support groups provide a key mechanism for progressing gender equality. Vulnerable groups such as adolescent girls were targeted to break the intergenerational cycle associated of undernutrition associated with stunting and early life pregnancies. During the implementation of malnutrition activities, WFP provided nutrition education and counselling to health workers, community health workers and mother support groups. For gender-sensitivity, men were encouraged to attend antenatal care visits where nutrition education was provided.

## Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

A specific protection concern faced by beneficiaries, particularly women when receiving food and nutrition assistance are prolonged periods of time waiting before and during distributions and long distances between distribution sites and beneficiary households exposing them to potential cases of gender-based violence (GBV) and insecurity. This is exacerbated for beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers (CBTs), particularly returning from distribution sites, and within their own households. Furthermore, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), persons with disabilities disabled and elderly beneficiaries encountered challenges when transporting the assistance received from WFP to their households. For FFA participants, a key protection risk was injury and ill-health whilst developing small-scale irrigation systems, particularly wounds and exposure to water-borne diseases including schistosomiasis. For school feeding, a key risk faced by schoolchildren was the transmission of waterborne diseases, and respiratory illnesses among community cooks who are exposed to smoke inhalation while preparing meals.

To ensure security during food distributions, WFP security unit was deployed to assess and identify optimal locations to distribute assistance to mitigate the risk of insecurity and unrest. For urban food distributions for crisis response, WFP worked in collaboration with the Sierra Leone Police to supervise distributions for crowd control. The representatives supporting WFP urban food distributions were unarmed and monitored crowds from the periphery of the distribution site. Police representatives were debriefed on site about their responsibilities and moral and ethical obligations. Distribution setting plans were developed on-site in collaboration with different stakeholders (the Office of National Security, and the Sierra Leone Police) at the time of distribution to ensure responsiveness.

Before carrying out CBTs, WFP and partners sensitized recipient beneficiaries of the date and location of assistance in a confidential area to reduce potential of exposure to violence. Secure locations for distribution of CBT were identified in collaboration with WFP security unit. Due to low digital financial penetration in



Sierra Leone, CBTs were provided as direct cash.

WFP and partners took several of steps to safeguard the protections of the beneficiaries. This included providing information on the specific date and time of food distributions through community-based food management committees, prioritizing distributions in the morning hours when possible to facilitate women's need. For nutrition activities, WFP worked with partners to streamline electronic data collection tools used to register beneficiaries, to reduce delays. For food assistance for assets (FFAs), project participants were briefed on the associated risks of working in lowlands, and through screening beneficiary selection and regularly monitoring field activities, WFP and partners ensured that PLWs and minors did not engage in potentially dangerous activities. Although FFA supported livelihood activities were labour intensive, the participation of vulnerable populations, including elderly and persons living with disabilities was encouraged.

To ensure hygienic preparation of school meals, WFP advocated for the installation and utilization of handwashing stations for use by schoolchildren before school meals. To prevent smoke inhalation, WFP in 2018 plans to support schools to access fuel efficient stoves.

#### **Accountability to affected populations**

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP and partners used a range of different methods and avenues to inform targeted beneficiaries of the project elements of the various transitional interim country strategic plan (ICSP) activities. Which included direct sensitization of beneficiaries about project information, project stakeholders, eligibility criteria for beneficiaries, entitlements (including composition of food basket), food preparation and distribution sites and times of distributions. Community orientation on project information was directly implemented by WFP and cooperating partner staff in local languages to ensure consistency and accuracy of information provided on project implementation. WFP and cooperating partners in turn regularly disseminated refresher information during the project cycle.

To increase beneficiary awareness of their entitlements for different activities, WFP complemented community sensitization by providing ration cards clearly stipulating beneficiary entitlements. Posters were also developed demonstrating beneficiary entitlements in pictorial form to ensure understanding among non-literate beneficiaries. For food assistance for asset (FFA) and school feeding activities, WFP worked with communities to establish food management

committees, comprised of five community members (chairperson, secretary and three members). Food management committees were tasked with disseminating information about food, cash and non-food items distributions to other community members, in addition to overseeing and supporting the coordination of food distributions.

Another key accountability mechanism implemented by WFP was a beneficiary feedback mechanism (BFM), enabling beneficiaries to directly provide feedback to WFP through a toll-free mobile phone hotline. Providing a toll-free BFM through the mobile phone provider Africell increased utilization by beneficiaries. To raise awareness of how to use the BFM, WFP included guidance on how to provide feedback through community sensitization messaging, in addition to displaying BFM posters which carried pictures and instructions in local languages about how to communicate with WFP. The BFM has a dedicated staff member in WFP that receives and documents BFM calls, lodging each feedback received and communicating to both activity managers and senior management for their action. The management of the BFM is operationalized through a standard operating procedure (SOP). All BFM feedback was comprehensively investigated by WFP, with a BFM case only closed when a given feedback loop is satisfactorily resolved.

An obstacle faced by WFP in operationalizing the BFM was the fact that several hard-to-reach areas lack comprehensive mobile phone network. To overcome this, during project monitoring, WFP and partners convened gender and age segregated focus group discussions requesting feedback from beneficiaries, which provided a safe space to raise any concerns about project implementation. Feedback recorded during FGD was in turn communicated with activity managers and escalated to management as appropriate. Remedial action was taken on a case by case basis.



# Farmers of Helebu

Hawanatu Sannoh has worked her whole life in the field, relentlessly moulding the landscape to fulfil the needs of her family. Located in the fertile southern province of Sierra Leone, land is life for many rural communities of Pujehun. It is however a tiring life, one made even harder through lack of equipment and support in smarter agricultural practices to most farmers.

'Before receiving support from WFP, we used to work in small plots of land with small yield', says Hawanatu, the chairlady of the Helebu farmer-based organization. "Now with WFP, we see a huge difference in both size of land used, and yield produced".

A beneficiary of WFP's food assistance for asset (FFA) swamp rehabilitation programme, Hawanatu and the Helebu farmer-based organization, comprising of 110 men and 90 women, are on their second year of rice production via WFP rice cultivation activities.

Rice in Sierra Leone is a vital household commodity. Alongside cassava and palm oil, it is the most important staple food in Sierra Leone. However, despite the nationwide popularity of local varieties, Sierra Leone remains dependent upon imported rice. Limited access to improved storage, markets and the necessary technical knowledge for advancement are just a few of the challenges facing local rice producers in the country such as Hawanatu and the Helebu farmer-based organization, rendering them particularly vulnerable to shocks and the vicious cycle of poverty.

To address the issue, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry provide tools, short duration seeds, agro inputs and training to support development of small-scale irrigation structures in lowland ecologies to enable year-round cultivation of rice and nutritious vegetables. Implemented at both central and district level, WFP works with the irrigation engineering division to undertake "earthwork" to construct irrigation systems, and the crop division to promote adoption of improved agronomic practices, including enhanced water manage, and improving crop yields. In 2018, WFP's lowland irrigation system rehabilitation/development activities targeted 2,591 farmers and household members (12,173 beneficiaries), such as Hawanatu, across 48 schemes in Bombali, Port Loko and Pujehun districts targeting 414 ha of IVS and increasing rice yields amongst the rural communities.

The socio-economic impacts can already be noticed in WFP's target communities. By realising the productivity of small holder farmers, this project contributes to bettering the living standards and quality of life of both rural women, men and children. For Helebu farmers-based organization, the men and women have leveraged the increased rice yields to support other activities. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry yield assessments showed how with WFP's support, targeted farmers on average tripled their yields in their first season (increase

from 0.6 to 2 mt per ha).



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Evelyn Fey

Food assistance for assets participants of the Pejeh chiefdom Farmer Based Organization Sierra Leone.

### Context and operations

[1] 2015 Sierra Leone Population and Housing Census Projection Report.

[2] WFP/FAO/IDA/EU/AfDB/2015 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

[3] Ibid,.

[4] UNDP 2018, Human Development Report.

[5] 2015 Sierra Leone Population and Housing Census Projection Report.

[6] WFP/FAO/IDA/EU/AfDB/2015 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

[7] Annual School Census Report, 2017

[8] 2013, DHS.

[9] United Nations Common Country Assessment for Sierra Leone, 2018

[10] WFP/FAO/IDA/EU/AfDB/2015 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

### Strategic outcome 01

WFP did not collect any outcome data on activity one due to the short term crisis where it was not possible to conduct post distribution monitoring (PDM) survey. This refers to the electoral displacement that took place in March.

### Strategic outcome 02

No baseline data was collected because the school feeding programme started late in October 2018 as such there was limited time to conduct the baseline. The follow up was inadequate due to insufficient training of field level staff in data collection. For retention and enrollment rates secondary data refers to government school records was used. Since CBT (FCS indicator and Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index), was implemented in December 2018 no follow up data was collected. WFP plans to conduct the follow up data in March 2019.



## Strategic outcome 03

Baseline and Follow up data on Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women indicator was not collected because the questionnaire on Minimum Dietary Diversity was over-sighted.

## Strategic outcome 04

The project began in 2018 and there was no baseline data collected on capacity strengthening. In 2019 WFP will use the 2018 the post distribution monitoring (PDM) results as baseline for 2019. As for P4P (Value and volume of pro-smallholder ) there were no activities conducted in 2018 due to lack of funding.

## Strategic outcome 05

Under Strategic Outcome 5 no outcome-level data is available because the methodology of the associated outcome indicator (Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard) required specific technical expertise and will be replaced with a new outcome indicator at corporate level for 2019.

## Progress towards gender equality

Indicator "Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity" was a new indicator introduced in middle of implementation process therefore no baseline data was collected. However, the 2018 actual will be reflected as baseline for 2019.

## Accountability to affected populations

For follow-up. During 2018, WFP BFM focal point left and so there was a staffing gap. BFM calls continued to be received and investigated. However, these were not logged thus no data available. In addition, this indicator was a new addition to the logframe, hence no baseline data

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	112,530	48,259	42.9%
	female	192,133	87,299	45.4%
	total	304,663	135,558	44.5%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	18,517	9,218	49.8%
	female	70,017	30,907	44.1%
	total	88,534	40,125	45.3%
Children (24-59 months)	male	12,626	10,574	83.7%
	female	14,444	13,556	93.9%
	total	27,070	24,130	89.1%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Children (5-18 years)	male	60,567	23,045	38.0%
	female	84,793	35,516	41.9%
	total	145,360	58,561	40.3%
Children (6-23 months)	male	20,820	5,422	26.0%
	female	22,879	7,320	32.0%
	total	43,699	12,742	29.2%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	0	3,066	-
Returnee	0	1,595	-
Resident	304,664	130,898	43.0%

## Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas have met their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises			
Rice	353	74	21.0%
Corn Soya Blend	53	0	-
Iodised Salt	4	1	11.9%
Vegetable Oil	22	3	12.2%
Split Peas	53	7	12.5%
Strategic Outcome: Chronically food-insecure populations in targeted areas in Sierra Leone have met their basic food and nutrition needs all year-round			
Rice	172	156	91.1%
Iodised Salt	12	3	26.9%
Vegetable Oil	25	16	63.5%
Split Peas	74	46	62.4%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with the highest rates of stunting and acute malnutrition as well as malnourished people living with HIV/TB nationwide will have improved nutritional status by 2020.			
Rice	423	588	138.8%
Corn Soya Blend	3,927	1,579	40.2%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	131	72	55.0%
Iodised Salt	5	8	147.2%
Vegetable Oil	215	142	66.3%
Peas	6	0	-
Split Peas	79	134	170.6%
<b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and resilience throughout the year			
Rice	384	306	79.6%
Iodised Salt	5	3	55.2%
Vegetable Oil	24	8	34.2%
Peas	0	4	-
Split Peas	58	39	68.5%

## Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas have met their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises			
Cash	48,306	415,027	859.2%
Strategic Outcome: Chronically food-insecure populations in targeted areas in Sierra Leone have met their basic food and nutrition needs all year-round			
Cash	32,202	74,044	229.9%
<b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and resilience throughout the year			
Cash	450,855	0	-

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>				
Strategic Outcome 02: Chronically food-insecure populations in targeted areas in Sierra Leone have met their basic food and nutrition needs all year-round				
Output A: Targeted school children receive food transfers in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 10. Provide integrated school meals to primary school children in targeted chiefdoms.				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	21.0	21.0	100.0
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	139.0	139.0	100.0
Number of rations provided	ration	2065000.0	1511170.0	73.2
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	4811.0	4811.0	100.0
Output C: Targeted school children benefit from improved management and delivery of school meals programme in order to better meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 10. Provide integrated school meals to primary school children in targeted chiefdoms.				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	coordination mechanisms	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3.0	3.0	100.0
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>				
Strategic Outcome 03: Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with the highest rates of stunting and acute malnutrition as well as malnourished people living with HIV/TB nationwide will have improved nutritional status by 2020.				
Output B: PLW/G and children 6-59 months receive specialized nutritious foods in order to prevent stunting and treat moderate acute malnutrition				
Act 03. Deliver SBCC in combination with the provision of nutritious food to targeted PLW/G and children 6-23 months, and strengthen public-private partnerships in order to prevent stunting				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	514.8	265.2	51.5
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	85.8	72.2	84.1
Output E: PLW/G and children 6-59 months receive SBCC messaging in order to improve nutrition related behaviour				
Act 04. Provide MAM treatment, through targeted supplementary feeding and SBCC for children 6-59 months and for pregnant and lactating women (PLW/G).				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	31387.0	31387.0	100.0
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	31387.0	31387.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output E: Targeted people living with HIV/TB receive nutrition counselling and other services in order to improve nutrition status				
Act 05. Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	6692.0	6692.0	100.0
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	10321.0	10321.0	100.0
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	6692.0	6692.0	100.0
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	10321.0	10321.0	100.0
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and resilience throughout the year				
Output A: Community members and smallholder farmers benefit from food assistance and productive assets in order to improve their livelihoods and resilience to natural shocks and climate change				
Act 06. Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives				
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	4985.0	4985.0	100.0
Output D: Community members and smallholder farmers benefit from food assistance and productive assets in order to improve their livelihoods and resilience to natural shocks and climate change				
Act 06. Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	48.0	48.0	100.0
Output F: Smallholder farmers benefit from increased local procurement and enhanced linkages between farmer-based organizations and the private sector in order to increase their productivity and income				
Act 07. Provide training to farmer-based organizations and strengthen market access for smallholder farmers				
Quantity of special nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	Mt	6.5	6.5	100.0
Output F: Smallholder farmers receive intensive training programmes on post-harvest management and nutrition-sensitive and climate adaptive farming techniques in order to improve their productivity and income				
Act 07. Provide training to farmer-based organizations and strengthen market access for smallholder farmers				
Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	650.0	650.0	100.0
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: Capacities of national institutions are strengthened to address chronic food insecurity and improve rapid response capabilities by 2019.				
Output C: Populations affected by disasters benefit from improved disaster management and food security monitoring capabilities in order to receive timely food assistance in an emergency				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 09. Provide technical assistance to national disaster management authority and MAFFS in priority areas				
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	6.0	6.0	100.0
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	125.0	125.0	100.0

# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas have met their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
RBD Sierra Leone	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households affected by disasters or sudden onset emergencies	Cash, Food	male	12.10	-	<5	<5	Base Value: 2018.10, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	11.90	-	<5	<5	
			overall	12.00	-	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
RBD Sierra Leone	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households affected by disasters or sudden onset emergencies	Cash, Food	male	36.10	-	>76.00	>76.00	Base Value: 2018.10, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	38.00	-	>76.00	>76.00	
			overall	36.90	-	>76.00	>76.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
RBD Sierra Leone	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households affected by disasters or sudden onset emergencies	Cash, Food	male	46.20	-	<18.00	<18.00	Base Value: 2018.10, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	44.20	-	<18.00	<18.00	
			overall	45.30	-	<18.00	<18.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone	URT: Provide food assistance to vulnerable households affected by disasters or sudden onset emergencies	Cash, Food	male	17.70	-	<6	<6	Base Value: 2018.10, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	17.80	-	<6	<6	
			overall	17.80	-	<6	<6	
<b>Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food</b>								
Strategic Outcome 02: Chronically food-insecure populations in targeted areas in Sierra Leone have met their basic food and nutrition needs all year-round								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
RBD Sierra Leone School feeding	SMP: Provide integrated school meals to primary school children in targeted chiefdoms.	Food	male	-	-	=100.00	=100.00	-
			female	-	-	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	-	-	=100.00	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
RBD Sierra Leone Safety Net	URT: Provide food/cash-based transfers to chronically food-insecure populations	Cash, Food	male	-	-	<80.00	<80.00	-
			female	-	-	<80.00	<80.00	
			overall	-	-	<80.00	<80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
RBD Sierra Leone School feeding	SMP: Provide integrated school meals to primary school children in targeted chiefdoms.	Food	male	-	107.00	=100.00	=100.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	109.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	-	108.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone	URT: Provide food/cash-based transfers to chronically food-insecure populations	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	36.10	-	>76.00	>76.00	Base Value: 2018.10, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	38.00	-	>76.00	>76.00	
			overall	36.90	-	>76.00	>76.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
RBD Sierra Leone	URT: Provide food/cash-based transfers to chronically food-insecure populations	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	46.20	-	<18.00	<18.00	Base Value: 2018.10, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	44.20	-	<18.00	<18.00	
			overall	45.30	-	<18.00	<18.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
RBD Sierra Leone	URT: Provide food/cash-based transfers to chronically food-insecure populations	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	male	17.70	-	<6	<6	Base Value: 2018.10, Joint survey, FSNS Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	17.80	-	<6	<6	
			overall	17.80	-	<6	<6	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
RBD Sierra Leone School feeding	SMP: Provide integrated school meals to primary school children in targeted chiefdoms.	Food	male	-	52.00	=100.00	=100.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	53.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	-	53.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with the highest rates of stunting and acute malnutrition as well as malnourished people living with HIV/TB nationwide will have improved nutritional status by 2020.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone PLHIV	NTA: Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	Food	male	71.50	16.28	<80.00	<80.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	66.60	32.02	<80.00	<80.00	
			overall	68.30	22.50	<80.00	<80.00	
RBD Sierra Leone TB	NTA: Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	Food	male	70.20	59.56	<80.00	<80.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	62.70	68.92	<80.00	<80.00	
			overall	68.00	61.86	<80.00	<80.00	

Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone PLHIV	NTA: Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	Food	male	4.84	5.50	≥4.50	≥4.50	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	4.90	4.99	≥4.50	≥4.50	
			overall	4.90	5.30	≥4.50	≥4.50	
RBD Sierra Leone TB	NTA: Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	Food	male	4.56	4.57	≥4.50	≥4.50	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	4.37	4.40	≥4.50	≥4.50	
			overall	4.50	4.53	≥4.50	≥4.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone PLHIV	NTA: Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	Food	male	53.13	72.35	>76.00	>76.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	57.53	56.52	>76.00	>76.00	
			overall	55.21	66.09	>76.00	>76.00	
RBD Sierra Leone TB	NTA: Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	Food	male	43.40	47.91	>76.00	>76.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	37.95	43.92	>76.00	>76.00	
			overall	41.86	46.93	>76.00	>76.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone PLHIV	NTA: Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	Food	male	28.06	21.71	<18.00	<18.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	21.07	27.67	<18.00	<18.00	
			overall	24.76	24.06	<18.00	<18.00	
RBD Sierra Leone TB	NTA: Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	Food	male	31.84	20.22	<18.00	<18.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	28.31	25.00	<18.00	<18.00	
			overall	30.85	21.39	<18.00	<18.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone PLHIV	NTA: Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	Food	male	18.81	5.94	<6	<6	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	21.40	15.81	<6	<6	
			overall	20.03	9.84	<6	<6	
RBD Sierra Leone TB	NTA: Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	Food	male	24.76	31.87	<6	<6	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	33.70	31.08	<6	<6	
			overall	27.29	31.67	<6	<6	

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone MAM	NTA: Provide MAM treatment, through targeted supplementary feeding and SBCC for children 6-59 months and for pregnant and lactating women (PLW/G).	Food	male	0.90	0.08	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0.90	0.08	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0.90	0.08	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
RBD Sierra Leone MAM	NTA: Provide MAM treatment, through targeted supplementary feeding and SBCC for children 6-59 months and for pregnant and lactating women (PLW/G).	Food	male	0.20	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0.20	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	
			overall	0.20	0.02	<0.10	<0.10	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone MAM	NTA: Provide MAM treatment, through targeted supplementary feeding and SBCC for children 6-59 months and for pregnant and lactating women (PLW/G).	Food	male	0.50	0.06	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0.50	0.06	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0.50	0.06	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
RBD Sierra Leone MAM	NTA: Provide MAM treatment, through targeted supplementary feeding and SBCC for children 6-59 months and for pregnant and lactating women (PLW/G).	Food	male	98.40	76.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	98.40	76.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	98.40	76.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone MAM	NTA: Provide MAM treatment, through targeted supplementary feeding and SBCC for children 6-59 months and for pregnant and lactating women (PLW/G).	Food	male	-	-	-	-	
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	-	-	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
RBD Sierra Leone Stunting	NPA: Deliver SBCC in combination with the provision of nutritious food to targeted PLW/G and children 6-23 months, and strengthen public-private partnerships in order to prevent stunting	Food	male	30.40	71.21	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	30.40	72.79	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	30.40	72.01	>50.00	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone MAM	NTA: Provide MAM treatment, through targeted supplementary feeding and SBCC for children 6-59 months and for pregnant and lactating women (PLW/G).	Food	male	80.41	38.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	80.41	38.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	80.41	38.00	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
RBD Sierra Leone MAM	NTA: Provide MAM treatment, through targeted supplementary feeding and SBCC for children 6-59 months and for pregnant and lactating women (PLW/G).	Food	male	92.00	99.32	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	92.00	98.94	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	92.00	99.04	>80.00	>80.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and resilience throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	ACL: Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	Food	male	12.10	10.81	<5	<5	Base Value: 2018.10, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	11.90	9.55	<5	<5	
			overall	12.00	10.47	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	ACL: Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	Food	male	17.70	32.27	>76.00	>76.00	Base Value: 2018.10, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	17.80	31.06	>76.00	>76.00	
			overall	17.80	31.95	>76.00	>76.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	ACL: Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	Food	male	46.20	31.60	<18.00	<18.00	Base Value: 2018.10, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	44.20	29.19	<18.00	<18.00	
			overall	45.30	30.78	<18.00	<18.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	ACL: Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	Food	male	36.10	36.36	<6	<6	Base Value: 2018.10, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	38.00	39.75	<6	<6	
			overall	36.90	37.27	<6	<6	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	ACL: Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	Food	male	47.00	47.95	≤45.00	≤45.00	Base Value: 2018.10, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	43.50	34.78	≤45.00	≤45.00	
			overall	45.30	44.43	≤45.00	≤45.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base								
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	ACL: Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	Capacity Strengthening, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	98.67	>80.00	>80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	SMS: Provide training to farmer-based organizations and strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	146219.00	0	>0	>100000.00	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	Capacity Strengthening, Food	ACL: 6 Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	60.00	60.00	=60.00	=60.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	Food	ACL: 6 Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	23.80	22.30	=50.00	=50.00	
RBD Sierra Leone PLHIV	Food	NTA: 5 Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	19.70	12.00	=50.00	=50.00	
RBD Sierra Leone TB	Food	NTA: 5 Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	9.40	11.11	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	Food	ACL: 6 Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	53.10	60.07	=20.00	=20.00	
RBD Sierra Leone PLHIV	Food	NTA: 5 Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	49.60	30.00	=20.00	=20.00	
RBD Sierra Leone TB	Food	NTA: 5 Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	53.10	50.58	=20.00	=20.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	Food	ACL: 6 Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	23.20	17.64	=30.00	=30.00	
RBD Sierra Leone PLHIV	Food	NTA: 5 Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	30.70	58.00	=30.00	=30.00	
RBD Sierra Leone TB	Food	NTA: 5 Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	37.50	38.31	=30.00	=30.00	
Protection								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	Food	ACL: 6 Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	male	98.40	99.29	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	99.20	99.45	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	98.60	99.33	=100.00	=100.00	
RBD Sierra Leone PLHIV	Food	NTA: 5 Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	male	99.10	99.04	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	96.60	98.61	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	97.90	98.76	=100.00	=100.00	
RBD Sierra Leone TB	Food	NTA: 5 Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	male	98.30	99.14	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	98.83	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	98.80	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
RBD Sierra Leone FFA	Food	ACL: 6 Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	male	41.80	75.83	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	36.90	24.17	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	40.50	75.05	=100.00	=100.00	
RBD Sierra Leone PLHIV	Food	NTA: 5 Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	male	67.00	64.16	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	6.20	35.84	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	6.10	72.80	=100.00	=100.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
RBD Sierra Leone TB	Food	NTA: 5 Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	male	58.40	77.32	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	58.20	22.68	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	58.40	64.30	=100.00	=100.00	

## **World Food Programme**

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Food assistance for assets participants of the Pejeh chiefdom Farmer Based Organization Sierra Leone

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/sierra-leone>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Chronically food-insecure populations in targeted areas in Sierra Leone have met their basic food and nutrition needs all year-round	Provide integrated school meals to primary school children in targeted chiefdoms.	855,477	2,214,361	0	2,214,361	827,595	1,386,766
		Provide food/cash-based transfers to chronically food-insecure populations	48,065	135,504	0	135,504	103,256	32,248
	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas have met their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide food assistance to vulnerable households affected by disasters or sudden onset emergencies	377,446	718,683	0	718,683	701,516	17,166
		Non Activity Specific	0	322,701	0	322,701	0	322,701
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,280,988</b>	<b>3,391,248</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,391,248</b>	<b>1,632,367</b>	<b>1,758,881</b>
2	Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with the highest rates of stunting and acute malnutrition as well as malnourished people living with HIV/TB nationwide will have improved nutritional status by 2020.	Deliver SBCC in combination with the provision of nutritious food to targeted PLW/G and children 6-23 months, and strengthen public-private partnerships in order to prevent stunting	1,989,658	884,745	0	884,745	727,468	157,277

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# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in districts with the highest rates of stunting and acute malnutrition as well as malnourished people living with HIV/TB nationwide will have improved nutritional status by 2020.	Provide MAM treatment, through targeted supplementary feeding and SBCC for children 6-59 months and for pregnant and lactating women (PLW/G).	2,983,343	1,151,960	0	1,151,960	996,867	155,094
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide Food by Prescription (FbP), complemented with nutrition counselling and other services for malnourished people living with HIV/TB (PLHIV/TB).	1,408,416	1,565,671	0	1,565,671	1,397,257	168,413
		Non Activity Specific	0	187,146	0	187,146	0	187,146
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>6,381,417</b>	<b>3,789,522</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,789,522</b>	<b>3,121,592</b>	<b>667,930</b>

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# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and resilience throughout the year	Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives	1,640,272	1,436,114	0	1,436,114	1,276,034	160,080
		Provide training to farmer-based organizations and strengthen market access for smallholder farmers	319,778	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>1,960,050</b>	<b>1,436,114</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,436,114</b>	<b>1,276,034</b>	<b>160,080</b>
5	Capacities of national institutions are strengthened to address chronic food insecurity and improve rapid response capabilities by 2019.	Provide capacity strengthening and technical support to the Government on national school feeding	230,033	198,130	0	198,130	119,735	78,394
		Provide technical assistance to national disaster management authority and MAFFS in priority areas	653,518	266,763	0	266,763	229,263	37,500
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>883,551</b>	<b>464,892</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>464,892</b>	<b>348,998</b>	<b>115,894</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Non Activity Specific	0	69,695	0	69,695	0	69,695
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>69,695</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69,695</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69,695</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>10,506,007</b>	<b>9,151,471</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,151,471</b>	<b>6,378,991</b>	<b>2,772,480</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,506,105</b>	<b>1,098,155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,098,155</b>	<b>882,505</b>	<b>215,650</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>12,012,112</b>	<b>10,249,627</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,249,627</b>	<b>7,261,496</b>	<b>2,988,130</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>780,787</b>	<b>561,016</b>		<b>561,016</b>	<b>561,016</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>12,792,899</b>	<b>10,810,643</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,810,643</b>	<b>7,822,512</b>	<b>2,988,130</b>

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures



**Annual Country Report - Donor Version**  
**Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)**

**Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)**

	<b>Needs Based Plan</b>	<b>Implementation Plan*</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
Sierra Leone	12,792,899	11,654,635	7,698,415
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			