



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Sierra Leone Country Brief

October 2019

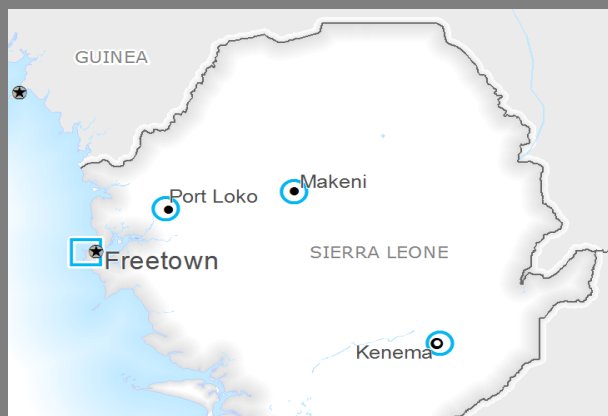


Operational Context

WFP has been in Sierra Leone since 1968, supporting the Government through a range of life-saving and resilience-building through food, cash, and nutrition interventions. The work that WFP does continues to empower women, build local capacities, and enhance both local and national preparedness to climate-related shocks.

WFP has officially released its [Food Security System \(FSMS\) Assessment Report](#) of its August 2019 data collection. The complete findings was validated by representatives of the Food Security Working Group (FSWG) in September 2019. The Report shows great concern in the food security situation in Sierra Leone and demonstrates significant increase in food insecurity amounting to now 53 percent nation-wide as opposed to 44 percent in 2018. Nearly 4.2 million Sierra Leoneans are currently estimated to be food insecure with a proportion of 4.6 percent severely food insecure households. At district level, food insecurity was highest in Bonthe, Kailahun, Tonkolili and Koinadugu.

Sierra Leone has made longstrides to recover from the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak that ended in 2016.



Population: 7.6 million

2017 Human Development Index:
184 out of 189

Income Level: Lower middle

Chronic malnutrition: 31% of children
between 6-59 months

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Main Photo: Credit: WFP/Evelyne Fey

Caption: Agricultural for sustainable & consistent farming.

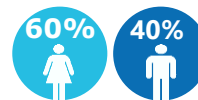
In Numbers

292.53 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 0 cash-based transfers made

US\$ 6 m six months (October 2019–March 2020) net funding requirement

59,573 people assisted
in October 2019



Operational Updates

- In October 2019, WFP Sierra Leone assisted 93 percent of its planned beneficiaries through 292 mt of assorted food items distributed to 59,573 beneficiaries receiving food and nutrition assistance for stunting prevention, moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), school feeding and disaster management.
- WFP started complementary feeding for stunting prevention in Pujohn districts, assisting 7,416 children aged 6 - 23 months, and 8,129 pregnant and lactating women (PLW). This activity was aimed to address districts with the highest stunting rates, as per findings from the national survey.
- At the beginning of the 2019/2020 school year, WFP participated in cooking demonstrations that was coupled with nutrition sensitization interventions.
- In collaboration with the Ministry of Basic & Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) WFP conducted an assessment of schools in districts of Kambia and Pujehun. A head count exercise was done to verify the current enrolment figures of children in supported schools. This also helped to determine whether basic infrastructures are available at given schools. In October, WFP provided 24,362 students with warm and nutritious meals together with community sensitization and training of education authorities.

Monitoring

- WFP conducted a community based participatory planning session, with the support of partners in the district of Kenema.
- WFP is planning to conduct a quarterly Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise in November for its food assistance for asset programme.

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2019)

2019 Total Requirement (in USD)	2019 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
28 m	4 m	6 m

*6-months NFRs as of 30 October 2019.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected population in targeted areas have met their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.
Focus area: Crisis Response

- Activities:**
- Provide food assistance to vulnerable households affected by disasters or sudden onset emergencies.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 2: Chronically food-insecure populations in targeted areas in Sierra Leone have met their basic food and nutrition needs all-year round.
Focus area: Resilience Building

- Activities:**
- Provide cash-based transfers to chronically food-insecure populations.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Children and pregnant and lactating women 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
Focus area: Root causes

- Activities:**
- Deliver SBCC in combination with the provision of nutritious foods to targeted PLW and children age 6-23 months and strengthen public-private partnerships in order to prevent stunting.
 - Provide MAM treatment, through targeted supplementary feeding and SBCC for children aged 6-59 months and for PLW.
 - Provide nutrition assessment counselling and support for malnourished people living with HIV/TB.

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and incomes

Strategic Outcome 4: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and resilience throughout the year.
Focus area: Resilience Building

- Activities:**
- Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer) including land rehabilitation and smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives.
 - Provide training to farmer-based organizations and strengthen market access for smallholder farmers.

Strategic Result 5: Countries strengthen capacities

Strategic Outcome 5: Capacities of national institutions are strengthened to address chronic food insecurity and improve rapid response capacities by 2019.
Focus area: Resilience Building

- Activities:**
- Provide support to the Government to complete the institutional capacity assessment for national school feeding activities (SABER) and to integrate key findings into national HGSP policies and systems.
 - Provide technical assistance to national disaster management authority and MAFFS in priority areas.

Challenges:

- Due to resources constraints, the District Health Medical Team (DHMT) was not able to conduct regular monitoring activities for the Nutrition programme as planned on a timely basis.
- The food delivery process was delayed due to access constraints from poor road infrastructure, and remoteness of various locations.

Partnerships:

- WFP continues to collaborate with a variety of partners—including INGOs, NGOs, Government line ministries, and partner agencies from the UN to update the multi-hazard response plan.
- WFP signed a Field Level Agreement (FLA) with two cooperating partners (CAWeC and PHF) for the school feeding programme in Pujehun and Kambia districts.

Donors

Japan, Canada