

WFP Sierra Leone Country Brief January 2020

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

Operational Context

To fulfil its own mission to end global hunger, WFP has been supporting the Government of Sierra Leone with technical assistance and capacity development mechanisms to respond to hunger. WFP's work continues to empower women, build local capacities, and enhance both local and national preparedness to climate-related shocks.

In 2019, WFP supported the Government of Sierra Leone to complete the National Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR). The Review has provided a roadmap on the food and nutrition situation in Sierra Leone in line with SDG 2 focused on achieving Zero Hunger by 2030. The roadmap also identified concrete actions Sierra Leone will be taking in the future to position the country to meet these global aspirations. WFP has been operating in Sierra Leone since 1968, helping to tackle food insecurity and malnutrition challenges among vulnerable groups. The launch of the CSP 2020 – 2024, in line with new UNSDCF 2020-2023, is an opportunity for WFP Sierra Leone to re-strategize and build upon the lessons learned. During the past years, Sierra Leone has made long strides to recover from the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak that ended in 2016.



Population: 7.6 million

2019 Human Development Index: 181out of 189

Income Level: Lower middle

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

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Main Photo: Credit: WFP/Evelyn Fey

Caption: School feeding is a lifeline for young girls.

In Numbers

52.869 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 0 cash-based transfers made

USD 6 m six months (January 2020–May 2020) net funding requirement

20,607 people assisted in January 2020





Operational Updates

- WFP received an in-kind food contribution of 1,350 MT of rice from the Government of Sierra Leone. This donation is for implementation of the Government-funded school feeding programme in support of the *Free and Quality Education* initiative. The in-kind rice donation is part of a USD 4.5 million budget allocation to school feeding from the Government, with the programme expected to reach over 300,000 primary schoolchildren in seven districts (Bombali, Bonthe, Kailahun, Karene, Kenema, Kono and Port Loko). The rice was originally a bilateral in-kind donation from the People's Republic of China to Sierra Leone.
- WFP and UNDP supported implementation of the first meeting of the Technical Committee of the Peace Building Project. The project was launched at chiefdomlevel in Makpele (Pujehun) and Lower and Upper Banta chiefdoms (Moyamba). In Makpele, lowland sites for irrigation system development have been identified and participant selection is underway.
- Training was conducted by WFP for nutritionists, Peripheral Health Unit staff and districts management teams in food management and implementation of the stunting prevention program in Bo and Kenema districts respectively.
- WFP participated in the International Social Protection Conference on financing social protection in Sierra Leone from 21 – 23 January 2020. WFP's role included participating in a panel discussion and making a presentation, demonstrating WFP's strategic value as a social protection actor in Sierra Leone.

Monitoring

 WFP, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Statistics Sierra Leone FAO, Welthungerhilfe and Food Security Working Group partners implemented a round of the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), collecting data during January 2020.

WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2020-2024)		
2020 Total Requirement (in USD)	2020 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
9.5 m	3 m	7.8 m

^{*6-}months NFRs as of January 2020

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

 Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic outcome 2: Primary schoolchildren in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year. **Focus area:** Resilience Building

Activities:

- Provide nutritious school feeding to primary school children and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme.
- 3. Provide assistance to the Government-led national school feeding programme.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic outcome 3: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted districts – including children, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2025.

Focus area: Root causes

Activities:

 Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support, including complementary food and nutrition messaging, while strengthening the capacity of peripheral health units and staff in the area of health and nutrition

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder productivity and incomes

Strategic outcome 4: Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods that better meet their food security and nutrition needs by 2030.

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

 Provide integrated resilience-building support to smallholder farmers, including farmers' organizations and women's groups.

Strategic Result 5: Countries strengthen capacities

Strategic outcome 5: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024.

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

 Provide support to strengthen Government capacity in food security and nutrition - including in disaster management and response, school feeding and nutrition 2,200 under 2 years of age and 4,020 Pregant and Lactating Women received 21.880 mt of food under the Stunting Prevention programme in Pujehun district.

 WFP undertook a monitoring mission of Food for Assets (FFA) supporting lowland irrigation sites, finding out that farmers are currently engaged in the second phase of the cropping of rice mixed with vegetables.

Challenges

 Delayed and intermittent resource transfer to the Government-funded national school feeding programme may impact the timely implementation of the school feeding programme.

Partnerships

- WFP continues to collaborate with a variety of partners including NGOs, Government line ministries and UN sister agencies.
- Field Level Agreements were signed with two local NGO Cooperating Partners, CaWEC and Pure Heart Foundation, for the implementation of school feeding activities in Pujehun and Kambia districts.
- The Logistics Team met with commercial transporters in preparation for food delivery to government-supported schools in seven districts. They were encouraged to be part of the roads and accessibility assessment.
- WFP and UNDP in collaboration with the Government and other stakeholders have started the implementation of the Peace Building Project: Mitigating localised resource-based conflicts and increase community resilience in Pujehun and Moyamba districts. The project aims to mitigate local conflicts between communities, private companies and the government by building the capacities of institutions which foster peace and inclusivity, in addition to strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable women and youth. The WFP implemented livelihood component will target 2,500 women and youth in Moyamba and Pujehun districts, where private-sector commercial agriculture and mining land acquisitions have negatively impacted fragile rural livelihoods.
- WFP was newly assigned to be the chair of the UN Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Network in Sierra Leone for the coming two years.

Donors

Japan, Republic of Sierra Leone.

 Around 14,385 students were reached with 30.989 mt of food under the WFP school feeding programme, whilst