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Sierra Leone Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

2020 Overview	3
Context and operations & COVID-19 response	7
Risk Management	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme Performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	15
Strategic outcome 03	17
Strategic outcome 04	19
Strategic outcome 05	21
Strategic outcome 06	23
Cross-cutting Results	24
Progress towards gender equality	24
Protection and accountability to affected populations	25
Environment	27
Data Notes	27
Figures and Indicators	29
WFP contribution to SDGs	29
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	30
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	30
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	30
Annual Food Transfer	31
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	31
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	33
Cross-cutting Indicators	40

2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP commenced the implementation of its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2020-2024) after concluding the extended transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan in December 2019. The CSP was informed by the Zero Hunger Strategic Review and long-term national work to achieve SDG 2, with inputs from evaluations of WFP's past assistance and consultations with the government and partners. The focus of the activities under the CSP was on SDG 2 and SDG 17, but also contributed at the output level to SDG 4 on quality education and SDG 5 on gender equality. WFP, working in collaboration with the Government and partners, reached over 390,000 beneficiaries with activities aimed at promoting food and nutrition security, working towards SDG 2.

While Moderate Acute Malnutrition Treatment (MAM) activities had been phased out in the CSP, the risk of a deteriorating nutritional status among young children due to COVID-19 led to the reinstatement of the MAM treatment activities through which WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation provided specialized nutritious food and capacity strengthening of health workers. Treatment was provided to 12,300 children aged 6-59 months and 50,600 pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. Provision of specialized nutritious food was combined with SBCC to foster long-term behavioral change to prevent stunting.

Contributing to SDG 2.3 related to agricultural productivity and sustainability, WFP continued to support smallholder farmers with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems including trainings, value addition activities and market access support. WFP and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) supported over 6,300 farmers (representing some 31,600 beneficiaries) to develop productive assets. This included 3,300 smallholder farmers (representing over 16,600 beneficiaries) from 77 farmer-based organizations (FBOs) to develop and cultivate about 630 hectares of Inland Valley Swamps (IVS) for year-round cultivation of rice and vegetable.

In line with SDG 17.9, WFP enhanced national capacities to address food security related challenges and disaster management and response. The main thrust of the CSP is a strategic shift from WFP driven to country owned interventions through strengthening national capacities in the areas of food security, nutrition, and supply chain. WFP trained 180 officers from the Disaster Management Department of the Office of National Security (ONS) and partners on digitalized Multi-Indicator Rapid Assessment (MIRA) tool to strengthen their technical capacities and operational readiness to rapidly respond to sudden-onset emergencies. This initiative prioritized disaster-prone districts, specifically: Bo, Bonthe, Kailahun, Kambia, Kenema, Pujehun, Western Area Rural and Western Area Urban districts because of their susceptibility to seasonal flooding and the effects of climate change.

To ensure that Sierra Leone's developing healthcare infrastructure could effectively isolate and treat COVID-19 cases in a safe manner, WFP in collaboration with the United Nations in Sierra Leone supported the construction of a dedicated COVID-19 treatment facility at the 34 military hospitals. WFP provided engineering support, including the installation of prefabs and a CCTV system to monitor patients' condition. This timely support allowed COVID-19 cases to be treated separately, ensuring that critical care could be given to the most vulnerable.

WFP provided technical assistance to MAF's Programme, Evaluation, Monitoring and Statistics Division (PEMSD) to implement two rounds of the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS). This aimed to augment the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) to regularly collect accurate food security and market price data. This invaluable data supported geographical targeting of the COVID-19 response to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable were prioritized.

For strategic guidance in the school feeding programme, WFP continued to advocate for the draft National School Feeding Policy and report on a diagnostic exercise "System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER)" to be endorsed and released. However, the last SABER report is now obsolete and needs to be redone while the draft policy needs to be validated by the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) and partners and submitted to parliament for endorsement. Due to the COVID-19, some capacity strengthening activities for school feeding were not carried out. This included support to the national school feeding secretariat to develop a National School Feeding Strategic and operational plan to guide the implementation process and trainings.



390,317

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

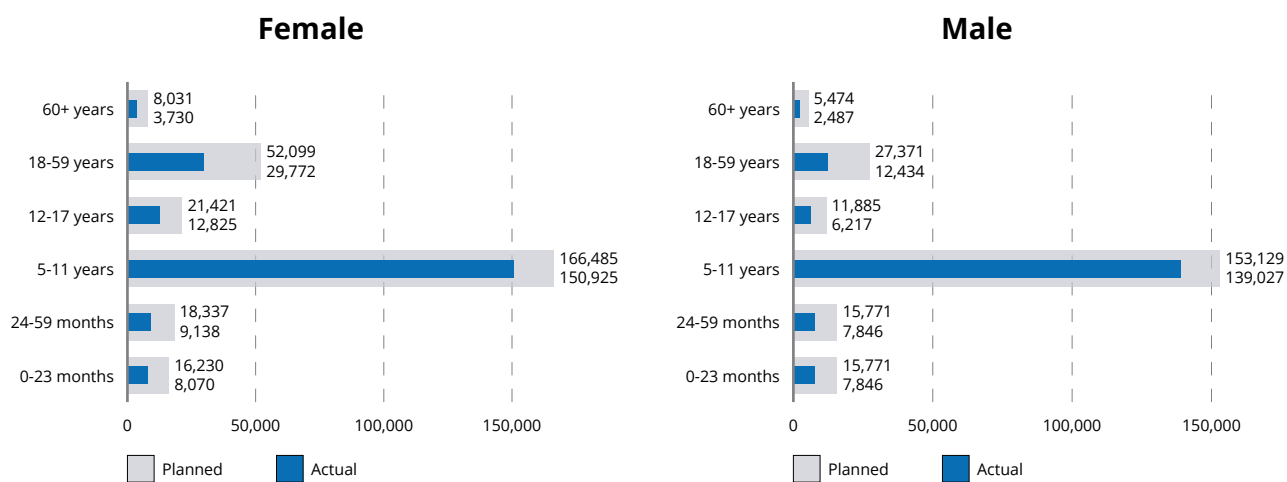


55% female

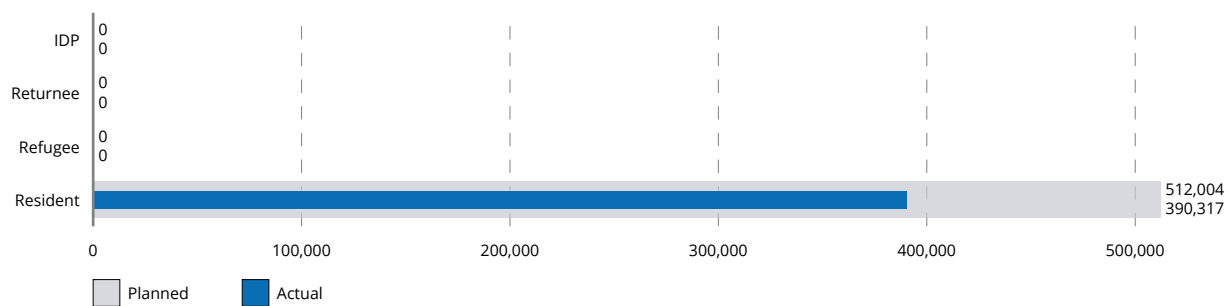


45% male

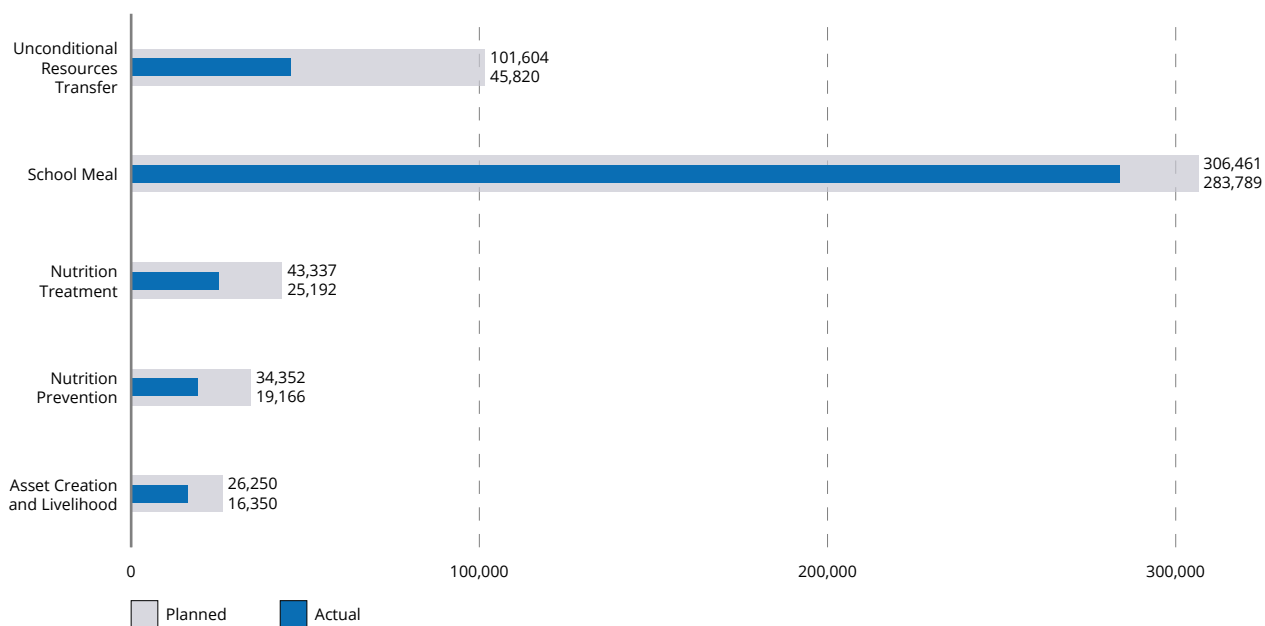
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



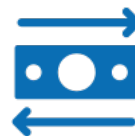
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

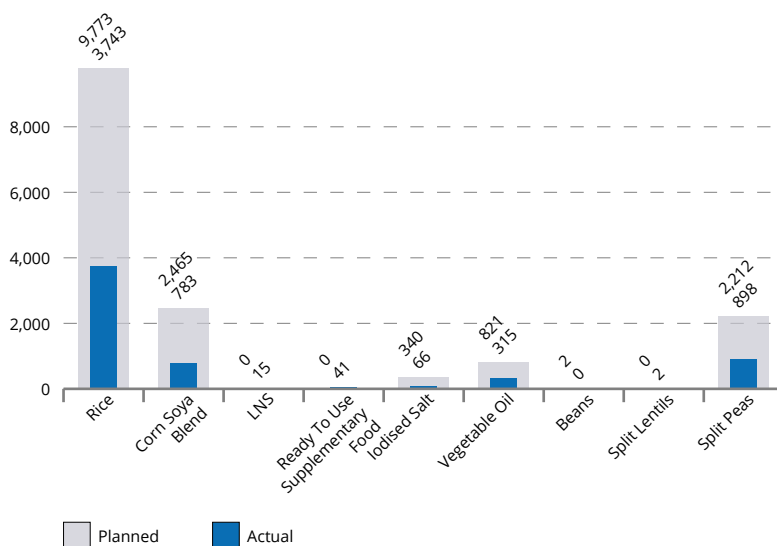


5,862 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 15,613 mt total planned

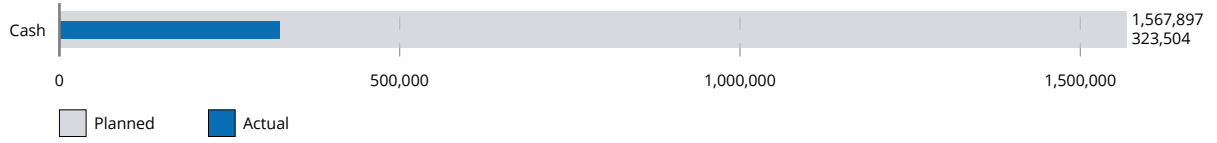


US\$ 323,504
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 1,567,897 total planned

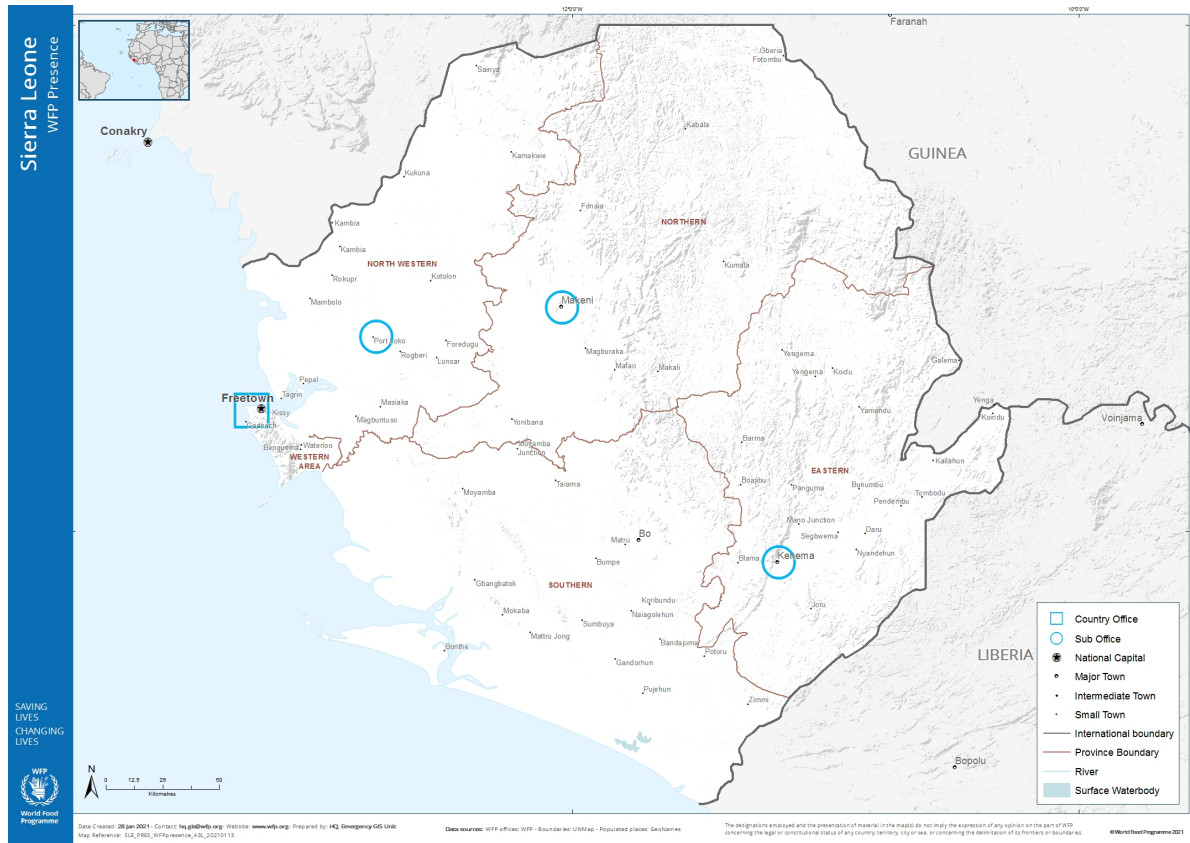
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Sierra Leone is a low-income food deficit country with 63 percent of the population estimated to be food insecure [1]. Food security drastically deteriorated from early 2020, demonstrating the considerable and rapid impact of COVID-19 on households that rely on urban markets and the informal sector for their livelihoods. According to the Cadre Harmonisé analysis conducted in October 2020, 852,000 people were severely food insecure. The prices of key staple foods have increased compared to the same period last year due to the continued depreciation of the local currency coupled with high transportation costs and high inflation of the country's economy.[2]

Poverty levels are high, with 53 percent of the population living below the poverty line pre-COVID (less than USD 1.25 per day). A larger proportion of poor households reside in rural areas (65.5 percent) and urban slums.[3] Moreover, the country is still socially and economically recovering from the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak which ended in 2016.

The country has one of the highest maternal, infant and child mortality rates globally at 1,360 per 100,000 live births coupled with high chronic malnutrition rates. The 2019 Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey revealed that 30 percent of children under age 5 are stunted, five percent are wasted, and 14 percent are underweight. This is mainly attributed to inappropriate infant and young child feeding practices. Due to the effects of COVID-19 on the food security and nutrition situation, the number of children with moderate acute malnutrition was higher in 2020 (12 percent) compared to 2019 (8 percent).

The Education Act 2004 granted free basic education in Government-assisted primary and junior secondary schools, and in 2018 this was expanded to senior secondary schools through the Government's flagship initiative. However, about half of the adult population is illiterate (44 percent among women) and half of those leaving primary school today are unable to read or write. Progress has been made in the education sector with a 122 percent gross enrolment rate (GER) for primary school and gross completion rate (GCR) at 77 percent.[4] WFP in collaboration with the Government provided nutritious school meals in two of the most food insecure districts in the south and north-west of the country to improve enrollment, attendance and retention rates. WFP also provided capacity strengthening at national and local levels for the implementation of the National School Feeding by the Government.

The country ranked 150 out of 160 countries in the Gender Inequality Index in 2018, the situation for women and girls is worse than the Sub-Saharan Africa average of 0.569 and the low Human Development Index countries average of 0.586. Sierra Leone has the 18th highest prevalence of child marriage globally [5]. 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. This has contributed significantly to early school dropout and decreasing their chances of economic



empowerment and food security.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2020 – 2024) is aligned with the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2020-2023) creating an opportunity for WFP in Sierra Leone to build upon the lessons learned to achieve Zero Hunger. WFP's operations fall under crisis response, root causes, and resilience-building focus areas. Crisis response focuses on meeting the basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises. Root cause activities aim to address the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in line with national protocols. Under resilience building, WFP and partners support smallholder farmers to build resilient livelihoods that better meet their food security and nutrition needs by 2030 along with strengthening Government capacity in food security and nutrition - including in disaster management and response, school feeding and nutrition.

COVID-19 Response

Sierra Leone registered its first COVID-19 case in March 2020 leading to the closure of schools and the disruption of supply chains. For six months, school children could not access school meals and other services from school. Market and border closures and restrictions on movements and gatherings exacerbated the already alarmingly high rates of food insecurity among the population. WFP was requested by the Government to assist vulnerable households in hard-to-reach border areas as a mitigation measure against the spread of COVID-19, as well as individuals in self-quarantine or at quarantine centers.

To support the national COVID-19 response plan and increasing food and nutrition needs, WFP undertook a budget revision to scale up activities supporting crisis affected populations, school feeding, and resilience building. WFP reinstated the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) activities in the CSP and supported the Ministry of Health to respond to the deteriorating nutritional status among young children. In addition, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society for the identification, targeting, and registration of vulnerable households.

WFP supported the strengthening of the Government's infrastructures and facilities to isolate COVID-19 contact cases and treat COVID-19 patients in a safe manner. WFP also facilitated the delivery of the first and second rounds of medical equipment from the Jack Ma Foundation, Alibaba Foundation donations, as well as China to support the Government of Sierra Leone in the fight against COVID-19.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was supported to transport over 900 metric tons (mt) of improved seed rice for distribution on a loan basis to smallholder farmers who are cultivating lowland ecologies across the country. This is aimed to boost local production of the staple rice under cluster 5 of the Government's Quick Action Economic Response Plan (QAERP) in order to mitigate the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, WFP supported preparations for an emergency Food Security Monitoring System assessment, with collaboration with FAO and IFAD, to better understand the impact of COVID-19 on food security. The data collected was useful to the key food security stakeholders to guide their interventions in addressing food insecurity.

Risk Management

At the start of 2020, it was anticipated that worsening economic conditions including rising inflation, reduction in household-level purchasing power and rising food prices could result in increased vulnerability to food insecurity and potential new beneficiary caseloads. This situation was compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic related restrictive measures including lockdown, movement restrictions, and market closures, increasing food insecurity from 47.7 percent (3.9 million people) in January 2020 to 63 percent (5.1 million) of Sierra Leoneans[6] in June 2020.

Food price volatilities, lack of partner capacity in remote areas, insufficient funding, and climate change-related emergencies as well as health, safety and security of WFP staff, partners, and beneficiaries were identified as key risks in 2020. Underfunding was identified as a key risk for WFP operations in Sierra Leone which could significantly affect the implementation of activities in the Country Strategic Plan. The COVID-19 pandemic provided an opportunity for new as well as traditional donors to contribute resources to WFP.

To manage key risks, WFP conducted regular reviews and assessments of risks faced, clearly articulating its risk appetite, and streamlining risk mitigation measures across its activities. Risk mitigation actions were incorporated in the annual performance plan and implementation progress was monitored regularly. In order to ensure the safe re-opening of schools, hand-washing facilities were provided by WFP and partners to schools and the wearing of facemask was made mandatory.



Mitigation measures undertaken include revised protocols for beneficiary interactions, implementation of Business Continuity Plan, monitoring of the economic situation, conducting partner capacity assessments, providing capacity-building support to National Disaster Management Authorities, and activating the resource mobilization strategy.



Partnerships

In 2020, WFP continued to strengthen its partnership and collaboration with Government ministries, UN agencies and International non-governmental organizations contributing to the effective implementation of its assistance, while positioning itself as a key development partner to donors.

To build resilience among food-insecure smallholder farmers and communities, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry through its District Agricultural Offices, the Ministry of Youth Affairs, United Nations agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and multi-national partners such as the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) to implement an integrated resilience-building programme.

Led by the Government's Disaster Management Department of the Office of National Security (DMD-ONS), WFP collaborated with other humanitarian actors to expand its digital cash assistance programme linking with key financial service providers such as Ecobank and Orange Mobile Money for a more efficient and innovative model of resource transfers. Sierra Leone Red Cross Society and the Ministry of Social Welfare were instrumental in the beneficiary identification, targeting and food distribution especially for the unconditional food assistance and cash-based transfers.

WFP also worked with the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) and the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MOHS) to provide nutritious school meals to primary school children. In addition, WFP worked with key NGO stakeholders such as Joint Aid Management (JAM) and Catholic Relief Service (CRS) to review the draft school feeding policy and to strengthen government capacity in school feeding.

WFP's commitment to achieving the agenda 2030 presented opportunities to work with various advocacy structures in nutrition including the Scaling Up Nutrition Network through the United Nations REACH initiative. Through this structure, WFP worked closely with other UN agencies like; UNICEF, WHO, IFAD, FAO to review policies and guidelines for the improvement of nutrition indicators. In addition, WFP also worked closely with the Directorate of Food and Nutrition of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation which provided the lead in coordinating health and nutrition interventions as well providing technical support to project implementation, contributing to improved nutrition outcomes. WFP through the coordination of UNAIDS, initiated advocacy and joint programme implementation with the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA), National Aids Control Programme (NACP) and National Aids Secretariat (NAS) for the inclusion of HIV infected clients into national social protection schemes and food assistance during and after COVID-19. Through joint programme implementation, WFP, UNAIDS and UNDP initiated the national profiling assessment to ensure there is available data for informed decisions.

In collaboration with the Government (MAF and Statistics Sierra Leone) the 2020 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis was conducted to assess progress of the ongoing National Sustainable Agriculture Development Plan (NSADP) 2010-2030 against the national policy goals to ensure food security for all.

To ensure an effective supply chain, WFP contracted commercial carriers for food deliveries on primary routes whereas WFP fleet were utilized on secondary corridors where commercial trucks had difficulty accessing. COVID-19 related challenges resulted in new partnerships between WFP and other agencies to support national capacities for timely COVID-19 response. Together with UNFPA and WHO, WFP supported the strengthening of the Government's infrastructure and facilities to isolate COVID-19 contact cases and treat COVID-19 patients in a safe manner.

Co-leading the Food Security Technical Working Group with FAO, WFP provided technical assistance and analysis to adapt the overall food security response and appropriate modalities, placing a particular emphasis on COVID-19 adapted interventions as well as the differentiated needs of affected populations, including their gender, age and disability.



CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024 was 96 percent funded against the 2020 needs-based plan, with the majority of funding being confirmed after the emergence of COVID-19 in Sierra Leone in March. The overall CSP was only 26 percent funded against its five-year needs.






The funding landscape was made up of 81 percent directed multilateral contributions earmarked to specific strategic outcomes. This level of earmarking presented a challenge as funds could not be reallocated to other underfunded strategic outcomes. Strategic outcome 1 focusing on crisis response was 106 percent funded against the needs-based plan, this included directed multilateral funds from donors like Ireland, the USA, Japan and Russia. Majority of these funding was received towards the end of the year, contributing to low expenditures in 2020. These resources were carried over to 2021. Strategic outcome 2 was also well resourced at 117 percent against the needs-based plan with strong support for school feeding from donors like the Government of Sierra Leone, Japan, Canada, and Sweden, supporting the government's flagship project. Expenditures for this outcome were also low due to suspension of school feeding activities between March and September following the school closures triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Stunting prevention activities under strategic outcome 3 were underfunded considerably resulting in a negative impact on the direct access to food for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women. Strategic outcome 4 was funded mainly by the UN/Peace Building Fund, SDG 2030 fund (both directed multilateral) and the Japan Supplementary budget, while strategic outcome 5 was funded through WFP's internal mechanisms.

The CSP has undergone three revisions. The first aimed at merging two school feeding activities (Activity 2 and 3) and at increasing the number of beneficiaries under strategic outcome 4 in order to absorb the new UN/Peace Building Fund contribution. The second budget revision aimed to: (i) adjust targeted beneficiaries under strategic outcome 1 in response to increased vulnerabilities due to the deteriorating food security situation as a result of COVID-19 restrictive measures; (ii) Scale up activities under strategic outcome 5 to support and strengthen national disaster response capacities; (iii) under strategic outcome 6, create a new platform for service provision activities aimed at supporting national disaster preparedness and response in supply chain and emergency telecommunications. The final budget revision was prompted by the rapid changes brought by the COVID-19 crisis which required WFP to significantly scale up operations to meet the needs of the increasing vulnerable populations affected by the pandemic.

WFP also revamped its resource mobilization strategy to engage donors so as to secure better funding streams. In terms of financial risks, it was expected that currency depreciation would impact on the willingness of vendors to sign Long Term Agreements (LTA) and other agreements. To mitigate this, there is a need for new LTAs, price schedules to be in dollars, noting that payments are affected in Leones only to mitigate against changes in foreign exchanges over time.

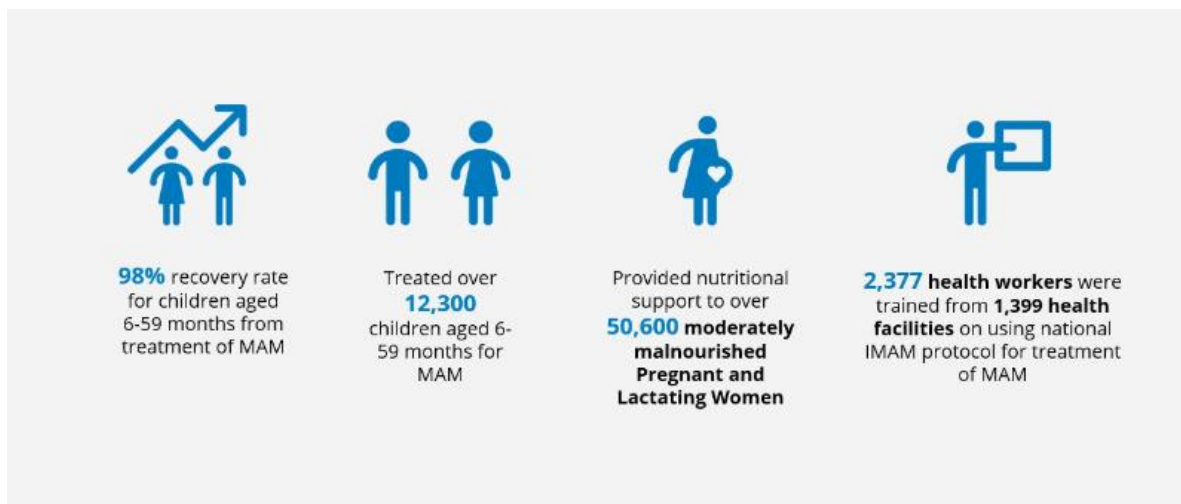
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of crises	 5,670,750	 0	 6,012,992	 2,702,373
02: Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	 8,598,330	 7,178,135	 10,109,044	 3,691,721
03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted districts – including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls and adolescents – have improved nutritional status by 2025, in line with national targets	 1,967,414	 2,218,228	 981,971	 933,145
04: Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030	 2,087,244	 1,370,604	 2,166,180	 1,381,057
05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024	 3,426,265	 624,534	 1,542,950	 1,380,287
06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	 69,681	 0	 252,660	 177,068
Total:	 21,819,684	 11,391,501	 21,065,797	 10,265,651

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of crises



Activities under this strategic outcome strived to ensure that households affected by crises are able to meet their food and nutritional needs and are supported to recover from shocks.

To respond to the increased food assistance needs as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, WFP significantly scaled up food assistance (in-kind and cash-based transfers; CBT) targeting households directly affected by COVID-19 (receiving treatment or quarantined) and severely food insecure households impacted by the indirect effects of the outbreak. WFP in collaboration with the National Aids Secretariat (NAS) had planned to provide food assistance in the form of CBT targeting malnourished People Living with HIV (PLHIV) taking Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) to support adherence to their treatment regimens. Given the increased prevalence of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) among pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) and children aged 6-59 months as shown by elevated monthly admission rates at Government health facilities, WFP introduced nationwide MAM treatment activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS)-Directorate of Food and Nutrition (DFN). This aimed to prevent a further deterioration in nutritional status through the provision of specialized nutritious food and capacity strengthening of health workers. Treatment was provided to over 13,310 children aged 6-59 months and over 11,882 PLWGs who received supplementary feeding comprised of Super Cereal Plus, Super Cereal and Vitamin A fortified vegetable oil. WFP also strengthened nutrition surveillance by providing equipment including Middle-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes and non-touchable screening posters to enhance self-screening by mothers and caregivers of infants and young children. In addition to direct food support, WFP in close partnership with DFN also trained about 2,300 health workers across all 1,399 targeted health facilities to ensure that frontline workers are equipped with the requisite skills to assess and treat MAM using the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (I-MAM) protocol.

Furthermore, WFP implemented social behaviour change communication (SBCC) initiatives in collaboration with DFN and the Nutrition cluster, including the printing and dissemination of optimum nutrition information, education and communication (IEC) materials and jingles. Direct beneficiaries reached with SBCC messages were 25,192 comprising of caregivers of children under five and women of childbearing age. These messages served to reinforce key nutrition messages during the COVID-19 outbreak, while also contributing towards increased awareness of IPC measures.

As a key partner of the Joint UN Network for HIV/AIDS programming, WFP received funding from the UBRAF initiative which was used to address the needs of PLHIV during the COVID-19 outbreak by providing food assistance to 216 beneficiaries to ensure adherence to their treatment. Food assistance was provided as a direct CBT in collaboration with Orange Mobile Company in Western Area Urban and Western Area Rural.

During 2020, WFP provided an average 14-days food assistance to over 8,000 households and individuals receiving treatment or quarantined for COVID-19 nationwide. Food assistance was also provided to street children, orphans and

people living with mental illnesses to safeguard their wellbeing during Government COVID-19 lockdowns. WFP in collaboration with the Office of National Security supported households affected by seasonal flooding in Kailahun, Kenema and Western area urban district and households affected by fire and storm disasters in Kailahun, and Western area urban districts with one-month in-kind food assistance.

In partnership with the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) and the Ministry of Social Welfare, WFP provided food assistance to severely food insecure households indirectly affected by COVID-19, including severely food insecure households residing in border-lying communities in Falaba, Kailahun, Kono, and Pujehun receiving two-months in-kind food assistance; households in border-lying communities in Karene district receiving one-month in-kind food assistance; and households in Tonkolili, Western area rural, and Western area urban receiving two-months food assistance in the form of CBT. To ensure that food assistance activities did not contribute toward the spread of COVID-19, food distributions strictly adhered to WFP's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) during the pandemic, including through the provision of handwashing stations and social distancing.

WFP partnered with Financial Service Provider (FSP), Orange Mobile for CBT. In rural districts, beneficiary targeting was undertaken using a community-driven approach, whereby Community Identification Committees (CIC) comprised of five well-respected people in each community were established and tasked with self-identifying the most vulnerable households, recorded in long-lists. All households long-listed by CICs were validated through asset-based proxy-means testing. To enhance data accuracy and eliminate the need for time-consuming data-entry processes, targeting was undertaken using a digital tool on Open Data Kit (ODK) platform. In Freetown, WFP worked with the Sierra Leone Union for Disability Issues (SLUDI), Handicap International, MSW, and FCC to identify prospective beneficiaries, with partners sharing pre-existing registries of highly vulnerable people living with disabilities to be assessed to receive support. All CBT recipients were enrolled into the SCOPE beneficiary management platform and registered by WFP's financial service providers in accordance with banking regulations.

A key challenge faced when implementing activities was delivering in-kind food assistance to hard-to-reach border communities during the height of the lean season in September, which coincided with the peak of the seasonal rains when roads became deplorable. A key lesson learned was the need to preposition in hard-to-reach areas prior to the rains when feasible.

WFP and partners through their interventions under this Strategic Outcome prioritized vulnerable female-headed households and the disabled for unconditional food assistance and cash-based transfers to ensure that their basic food and nutrition needs are met during the COVID-19 crisis.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs.	4

Strategic outcome 02: Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.



This strategic outcome focused on building resilience for targeted populations, providing food assistance based on vulnerability to chronically food-insecure populations. This outcome was adequately funded and as a result, school children in Pujehun and Kambia districts continued to receive their complete food basket throughout the year.

During the year, WFP continued to support the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) in the implementation of the school feeding programme which is a priority under the Government's flagship free quality school education. Over 283,000 primary school children were reached, with an almost equal number of boys and girls in 1,150 government and government-assisted schools across nine districts. WFP supported two districts (Pujehun and Kambia) while the Government supported the remaining seven (Bombali, Bonthe, Port Loko, Kailahun, Karene, Kenema and Kono). School meals were provided for 81 feeding days out of 190 days with a food basket of 120 grams of cereal (rice); 30 grams of pulses (yellow peas); 10 grams of vitamin A, fortified vegetable oil and 5 grams of iodized salt.

Between April and August 2020 school feeding was suspended due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the training package for the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) and partners was not developed. Though periodic review meetings were held with the National School Feeding Programme and Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education to track progress, it was not possible to develop an integrated school feeding programme nor support the development of a school of excellence as anticipated.

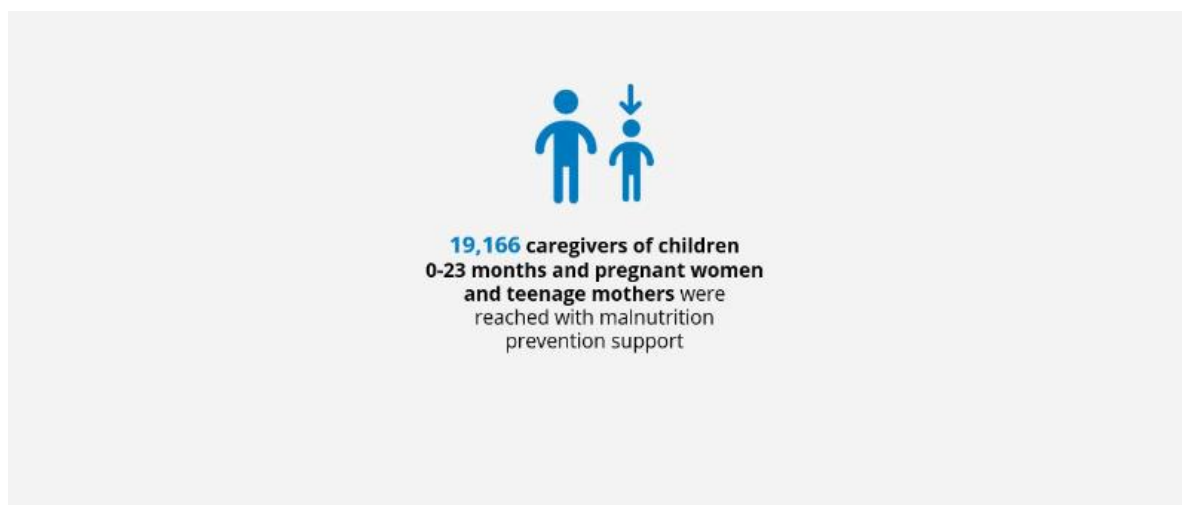
With the reopening of schools, training and sensitization exercises were conducted from late September to early October in 409 government-supported schools that were not reached in March. This was done to strengthen the capacities of key stakeholders including headteachers, school management committees (SMCs), local councils, mother support group (MSGs) members, and the communities for effective management of the school feeding programme in schools. About 640 participants from the stakeholders were trained in storage and food management, distribution planning, monitoring and reporting as well as beneficiary feedback mechanisms. Food commodities were delivered in October, communities' contribution to the programme included provision of condiments, fuel and volunteer cooks. Data on enrolment and attendance rate was not collected due to the disruption of the school year by COVID-19.

WFP also worked with the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education and school authorities to promote representation of women in school management committees and empowering mother support groups engaged in agriculture to contribute more condiments to the school feeding programme. Also, the girl-child enrolment and retention were particularly encouraged in chiefdoms where the number of girls in targeted schools were lower than boys.

WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide assistance to the government-led national school feeding programme	3
Provide nutritious school feeding to primary schoolchildren and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme.	3

Strategic outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted districts – including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls and adolescents – have improved nutritional status by 2025, in line with national targets



Activities implemented under strategic outcome 3 focused on addressing the causes of malnutrition among vulnerable populations, specifically children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and adolescent girls. WFP working with partners aimed to improve the nutritional status of these vulnerable groups through the provision of specialized nutritious food complemented by social behavioral change communication (SBCC), and strengthened public-private partnerships. The outcome was 86 percent funded against the needs-based plan. Delays in funding coupled with the late arrival of some food items due to the limited availability of mixed nutritious products limited WFP's ability to support the beneficiaries with a full assistance package. Also, given the present COVID-19 pandemic context which has increased household food insecurity and malnutrition vulnerability situation, resources were reallocated from stunting prevention to treatment of malnutrition.

Sierra Leone still records one of the worst nutrition indicators especially with regards to chronic malnutrition which can be detrimental to child development. According to the 2019 Demographic Health Survey, the prevalence of chronic malnutrition or otherwise known as “Stunting” for Sierra Leone rates at 30 percent which is above global standards.

The main drivers of poor nutrition have been documented to be lack of adequate consumption of food for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. In addition, many of the feeding practices are controlled by behavior influenced by cultural beliefs and negative experiences by older women or family members. Nationally, even though breastfeeding practices have improved with fifty-four percent of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed, there are gaps with the introduction of timely complementary feeding. The Sierra Leone nutrition survey shows that 70 percent of children aged 6-23 months do not follow diversified diets and meet meal frequencies.

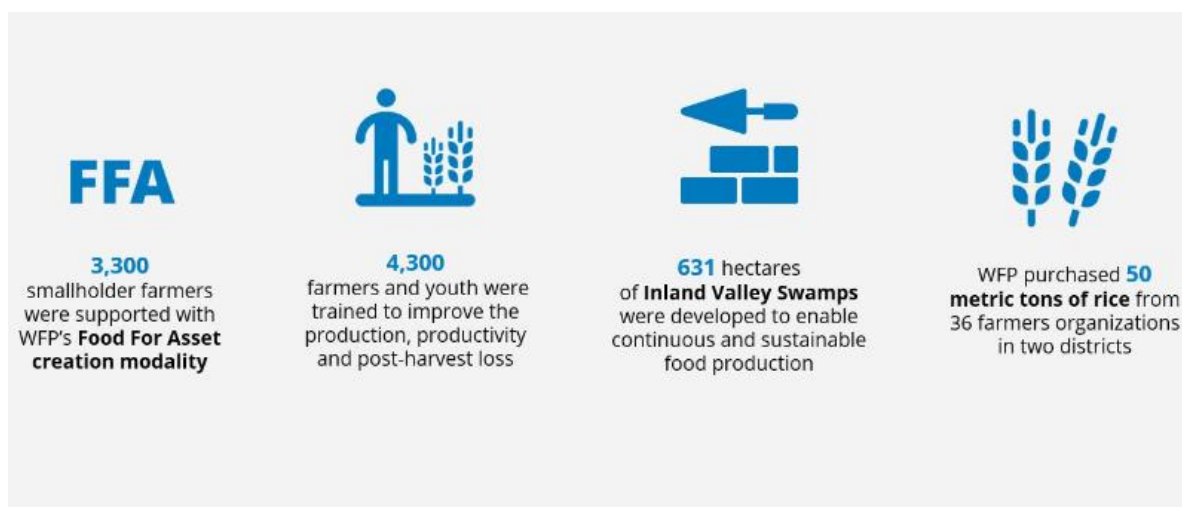
In 2020, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation implemented stunting prevention activities in two districts (Kambia and Pujehun) with the worst prevalence of chronic malnutrition at 32.9 percent and 38.7 percent respectively. The activity focused on strengthening the capacities of healthcare workers to enable quality health care service delivery; food provision of specialized nutritious food (SNF) for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls; increasing public sensitization on optimal infant and young child feeding practices through SBCC targeting mother support groups, and healthcare workers using national infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counseling cards. Using SBCC approach to improve on IYCF practices, 19,166 caregivers of children aged 0-23 months and pregnant women and teenage mothers were reached.

The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise for the stunting prevention activity showed that the minimum dietary diversity among women was 15.75 percent. Continuous counseling at the peripheral health units (PHU) level and SBCC integrated service help to show improvement over the year. Overall, adherence to service uptake shows an acceptable rate of 85 percent above the target.

Mother support groups provided a key mechanism for progressing gender equality. Vulnerable groups such as adolescent girls were targeted to break the intergenerational cycle of undernutrition associated with stunting and early life pregnancies. WFP provided nutrition education and counseling to health workers, community health workers and mother support groups. Men were encouraged to attend antenatal care visits where nutrition education was provided.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	4

Strategic outcome 04: Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030



Activities under this strategic outcome provided smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, working in farmer-based organisations (FBO) with agriculture and market support, contributing to increased production, productivity and incomes. A nutrition-sensitive approach supported crop diversification, by prioritizing the inclusion of nutrient-rich staples, vegetables, legumes, roots and tubers. Strategic outcome 4's comprehensive support addresses key constraints faced by smallholder farmers and contributes toward achieving key national development priorities, including the 2019-2023 *National Agricultural Transformation Strategy* and targets of the 2019-2023 *Mid-Term National Development Plan*. This outcome was 104 percent funded against the needs-based plan allowing all planned activities to be implemented.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), both at the central level through an existing MOU and at the district-level through implementation agreements. To sustainably augment community-level implementation capacities, WFP and MAF capacitated 32 community youth contractors (CYCs) – skilled young indigenes from the community – to provide technical backstopping to their peers and encourage youth participation in agriculture. WFP used the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) to resilience building, particularly Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. To enable assisted farmers to continue essential local production activities throughout the outbreak, WFP provided IPC materials and training to members of 155 assisted FBOs across target districts. Overall, over 6,300 farmers (representing some 31,600 beneficiaries) were supported to develop productive assets, and benefitted from assistance either through in-kind or cash-based transfers (CBT).

In 2020 WFP and MAF supported some 3,300 smallholder farmers (representing over 16,600 beneficiaries) from 77 FBOs with in-kind FFA (daily ration of 2.45Kg of rice, pulses and vegetable oil for 60 days) to develop and cultivate about 630 hectares of inland valley swamps (IVS). Irrigated IVS can be used for continuous and sustainable food production and address a key driver of food insecurity in Sierra Leone - traditional shifting upland agriculture that relies upon seasonal rainfall. Whereas upland cultivation is limited to one one-cropping season, low yields and environmental degradation, farmers cultivating can crop up to three times and produce diverse crops throughout the year.

WFP, in collaboration with UNDP, the Office of the Vice President (OVP) and MAF, implemented a United Nations Peace Building Fund (PBF) project in Moyamba and Pujehun districts. To demonstrate the impact of this innovative integrated approach entailing strengthening infrastructure for peaceful dialogue mediation with livelihood support, WFP implemented a baseline assessment to define the pre-project situation and targets. To enable communities to optimize utilization of available land, WFP and MAF supported over 1,800 women and youth working in 31 FBOs with tools, technical guidance, and 60 days FFA as a CBT (USD2.90 per day) to develop irrigation systems in IVS. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry provided seed rice and fertilizer to increase yields. Fifteen community youth contractors were trained in improved agronomic practices and peacebuilding to encourage the participation of high-risk youth in agriculture and build social cohesion in targeted communities, with the ten best performing community youth contractors awarded motorbikes to enable their mobility to provide long-term technical support.

WFP, working closely with the Government, UNDP, development partners, private sector stakeholders and communities facilitated CBPPs to empower community members, particularly women and youth, to develop Community Action Plans (CAPs) in two of the four chiefdoms targeted under the project. The CAPs will guide the consolidation of peace and socio-economic development in target communities. The participation of private sector representatives in CBPP contributed to strengthening relations with target communities while encouraging collaborating companies to adopt community-driven approaches in their future engagements with communities, laying the foundation for lasting peace.

To increase rice yields, WFP and MAF implemented community-level training to 27 CYCs and 2,945 farmers (2,062 males; 883 females) in the Technical Package for Rice Production (T-PRP) – best practices for rice cultivation championed by MAF with support from Japan International cooperation Agency (JICA). To ensure the adoption of T-PRP, MAF district offices provided short-duration seed rice and fertilizer on loan to FBOs. To reduce post-harvest losses and enable FBOs to add value to their rice, WFP and MAF trained 277 participants comprised of lead farmers from 109 FBOs, CYCs and Agricultural Business Centre (ABC) workers in improved post-harvest management practices, including harvesting, threshing, drying, winnowing, milling, parboiling, packaging and storage. WFP also provided post-harvest equipment to 71 supported FBOs, including palates, jute bags and tarpaulins. To empower farmers to diversify their production, WFP and MAF implemented community-level training to 12 CYCs and 1,050 farmers (598 men; 552 women) in improved agronomic practices for vegetable cultivation.

To enable farmers to cultivate vegetables and legumes during the off-season, WFP and MAF provided Improved Planting Materials (cowpeas, groundnut, maize, okra, pepper, pumpkin and orange fleshed sweet potato [OFSP]) to farmers and closely monitored cultivation through joint field assessments to ensure continuous technical support. WFP and MAF supported 46 FBOs (1,150 farmers) in border lying communities in Kambia, Karene, Falaba, Kailahun, and Pujehun districts with tools, seeds and conditional food assistance (56.3MT) to cultivate 92 hectares of nutritious vegetables in the lean season during the COVID-19 pandemic. The support improved food and nutritional security in vulnerable border lying communities and contributed towards containing the regional spread of COVID-19.

WFP's post distribution monitoring (PDM) findings showed that strategic outcome 4 activities contributed toward improving food security. The proportion of households with an acceptable (34.5 percent) food consumption score (FCS) exceeding the 2020 target (29.1 percent). However, gender-disaggregated data shows that more male (36.3 percent) respondents than women (28.6 percent) had acceptable FCS, potentially reflecting the higher pre-existing vulnerabilities of female-headed households. Similarly, the proportion of households with poor FCS (25.7 percent) also exceeded the target of (<33.9 percent), with fewer female respondents (24.3 percent) having poor FCS compared to males (26.1 percent). However, the impact of FFA on household expenditure (overall actual 64.5 percent of households spent less than 45 percent of total income on food, compared to a target of 50 percent) was below target. Encouragingly, 81.87 percent of respondents indicated that they were benefiting from asset creation activities, above the 2020 target of >60 percent.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry yield assessments showed enhanced capacity of FBOs contributed to improved yields. Supported FBOs achieved an average yield of 2.2 mt per hectare, compared to a national average of just 0.6 mt. Results also showed how increased yields supported commercialization of assisted farmers, indicated by MAF stock assessments reporting 115 mt of locally produced rice available for market linkage. WFP also purchased 50 mt of locally produced rice from 36 assisted FBOs from Pujehun and Kenema districts, equating to USD 34,752 in the pockets of smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth. The quantity and quality of locally procured rice was validated by independent laboratory analysis by a private company.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of asset creation activities. While 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 chairwoman. Moreover, WFP worked with farmers' associations (the majority women-headed) to increase their rice production along with value addition with the eventual goal of linking them to financial institutions such as Rural Community Bank to facilitate their access to credit through agricultural loans.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	4

Strategic outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024



This strategic outcome aimed to strengthen the capacities of national and subnational institutions to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024. Capacity strengthening activities under strategic outcome 5 reflected the Government of Sierra Leone's commitment to assume management of national food and nutrition programmes, a vision and goal shared by WFP as articulated in its 2020-2024 Country Strategic Plan. Given the needs in Sierra Leone, strengthening national and sub-national capacities is key to safeguarding the wellbeing of the most vulnerable. This outcome was 45 percent funded against the needs-based plan. This affected support to long-term capacity strengthening activities for partners especially the disaster management agency of the Office of National Security.

Key activities implemented under this outcome included strengthening operational readiness of the Disaster Management Department of the Office of National Security (ONS) and partners to rapidly and robustly respond to sudden-onset emergencies and augmenting the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to regularly collect accurate food security and market price data.

To strengthen the technical capacities and operational readiness of the Disaster Management Department of the ONS and partners to rapidly and robustly respond to sudden-onset emergencies, WFP trained 180 ONS and disaster management partners' staff and volunteers in the use of a digitalized Multi-Indicator Rapid Assessment (MIRA) tool on the Open Data Kit platform. This initiative prioritized disaster-prone districts, specifically: Bo, Bonthe, Kailahun, Kambia, Kenema, Pujehun, Western Area Rural and Western Area Urban districts as these are highly susceptible to seasonal flooding and the effects of climate change. The MIRA tool was refined in close collaboration with ONS to ensure that data collected met the contextual needs in Sierra Leone. The same partner staff were also trained in using a beneficiary targeting tool, also developed in close consultation with ONS and partners. Augmenting capacities in the use of digitalized tools seeks to enhance response times to ensure that relief is provided within the targeted 72 hours after disaster strikes. The training was implemented in June, just before the onset of the heavy rains to ensure that skills and knowledge gained supported the response when seasonal floods occurred. WFP also provided on-the-job technical backstopping to ONS and partners when initially responding to crises after the June 2020 training to provide technical guidance. This shoulder-to-shoulder approach gradually phased down to encourage greater autonomy by national entities. The success of this approach is demonstrated by ONS independently conducting MIRA and beneficiary targeting for two disasters, and the timely provision of life-saving support to the most vulnerable within 72 hours.

Recognizing a key capacity gap in terms of data analysis, WFP in partnership with the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) seconded two data analysts to the national situation room to analyze and compile MIRA and beneficiary targeting data once received from assessment teams nationwide. Sierra Leone Red Cross Society data analysts in turn trained ONS staff to pave the transition to national ownership.

To augment national and sub-national capabilities to quickly respond to disasters and assure operational readiness, WFP procured and loaned 100 Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) to ONS Freetown and to six disaster-prone districts to solely be used for MIRA and beneficiary targeting purposes.

A key lesson learned was the success of WFP’s approach to augmenting the capacities of ONS, specifically reinforcing skills taught during capacity development training with on-the-job training and direct secondment of specialized support. Disseminating standardized crisis response tools also streamlined response times and strengthened reporting and coordination between sub-national and national entities.

To strengthen national capacities to regularly monitor food security, WFP provided technical assistance to MAF Programme, Evaluation, Monitoring and Statistics Division (PEMSD) to implement two rounds of the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS). To better understand the dynamics of food insecurity at the district-level, the FSMS is to be implemented in the post-harvest period and during the height of the lean season. However, to provide timely information on how food security and vulnerability had been affected by the COVID-19 outbreak at the request of the Food Assistance and Nutrition Pillar, WFP implemented an Emergency FSMS (E-FSMS) in June 2020. The E-FSMS was implemented with support from IFAD and FAO. This invaluable data supported geographical targeting of the COVID-19 response to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable were prioritized. To ensure that the E-FSMS data collection did not contribute toward the spread of the virus, interviews targeting urban households were undertaken through mobile-phone-based interviews, while those engaging with rural inhabitants used face-to-face interviews with heightened IPC. WFP and MAF also undertook routine monthly price monitoring of key food commodities which informed the compilation of a quarterly bulletin, shared with stakeholders.

In November 2020, MAF with technical support from WFP and the Food Security Working Group commenced data collection for the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). The CFSVA had initially been planned for April 2020 but could not be implemented due to COVID-19. The 2020 CFSVA collected food security, nutrition, and vulnerability data from over 34,000 households representing all 192 of Sierra Leone’s chiefdoms and urban wards, providing a snapshot of food security, nutrition, and vulnerability at the country’s smallest administrative level. This important study will support pinpointed geographical targeting to support the most vulnerable, in addition to providing important baseline and end-line data to measure the impact of various national food security and nutrition initiatives.

For strategic direction and guidance in the school feeding programme, WFP continued to advocate for the draft National School Feeding Policy and report of a diagnostic exercise “System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER)” to be endorsed and released. However, the last SABER report is now obsolete and needs to be redone while the draft policy needs to be validated by the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) and partners and submitted to parliament for endorsement. WFP also advocated for the strengthening of the technical capacity of the National School Feeding Secretariat for strategic and operational planning, and coordination to actualize synergy effects and long-term impact of the government school feeding. Due to the COVID-19, planned capacity strengthening activities to support the national school feeding secretariat were not carried out including the development of the National School Feeding Strategic and operational plan.

To ensure that Sierra Leone’s developing healthcare infrastructure could effectively isolate and treat COVID-19 cases in a safe manner, WFP in collaboration with the United Nations in Sierra Leone supported the construction of a dedicated COVID-19 treatment facility at the 34 military hospitals. WFP’s role entailed the provision of engineering support, including the installation of mobile closed-circuit televisions system to monitor patients’ condition. This timely support allowed COVID-19 cases to be treated separately from other essential health services, ensuring that critical care could be given to the most vulnerable, preventing loss of life.

To support the Government of Sierra Leone in transitioning to remote working and safely and effectively coordinate the broader response, WFP provided emergency telecommunications support, including installing ICT equipment at the National COVID-19 Emergency Response Centre (NACOVERC) and providing on-the-job training to lead coordinators in using online teleconferencing. WFP also provided similar support to the Office of the President, which enabled the Executive to coordinate with leading Government agencies and development partners safely and effectively throughout the outbreak. To strengthen interconnectedness between national and district level emergency response centres and to ensure effective national coordination, WFP installed internet connectivity in all of Sierra Leone’s 16 operational control centers stationed in each district, in addition to the provision of essential ICT equipment and conference calling facilities.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide support to strengthen Government capacity in food security and nutrition; including in disaster management and response	4



Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year



The COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent Government enforced measures to contain the spread of the virus contributed to supply chain challenges. Furthermore, the nature of the pandemic required a transition toward new modalities of coordination, particularly remote working to maintain safety and business continuity when it was needed the most. To this end, and recognizing WFP's strength in supply chain management, engineering and emergency telecommunications, WFP delivered common services under strategic outcome 6 to enable the Government and humanitarian actors to effectively coordinate and respond to the pandemic. This was operationalized by a second Budget Revision of the CSP, which added the strategic outcome 6 focusing on improving the effectiveness of the humanitarian response through the delivery of common services in-country. Strategic outcome 6 activities included coordination and information management to resolve pandemic-related bottlenecks, as well as facilitate access to in-country common services in case of critical logistics gaps on behalf of the logistics pillar; and support to ensure in-country support and administrative coordination activities through WFP-operated COVID-19 global air services until the reopening of the airport / resumption of commercial flights.

As the co-chair of the Logistics cluster, WFP drew upon its supply chain expertise to make sure essential COVID-19 diagnostic and testing equipment was available to track the spread of the outbreak, including providing logistics support to facilitate the delivery of the first and second rounds of medical equipment from the Jack Ma Foundation and Alibaba Foundation donations, as well as China to support the Government of Sierra Leone in the fight against COVID-19.

To overcome transportation constraints due to the closure of the international airport from March to July 2020 and the suspension of most commercial airline connections into the country, WFP provided flights through its Global Air Services, connecting Sierra Leone with a number of capitals in Africa from its worldwide hubs in order for timely deployment of essential health experts and humanitarian personnel.

To boost local production of the staple rice during the outbreak to mitigate the potential impact of COVID-19 on food availability and in support of cluster 5: local production of the Government's *Quick Action Economic Response Plan* (QAERP), in June 2020 WFP provided logistical support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to transport over 900 metric tons of improved seed rice for distribution to smallholder farmers nationwide. This timely support ensured that smallholder farmers could plant rice in accordance with the seasonal calendar.

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 2018. The situation for women and girls is worse than the Sub-Saharan Africa average of 0.569 and the low Human Development Index country's average of 0.586. Sierra Leone has the 18th highest prevalence of child marriage globally, [1] with the multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS) 2017 indicating that 12.9 percent of women aged 20–24 years married before the age of 15.

Moreover, 19.3 percent of girls aged 15-19 had given birth. At a national level, 9 percent of out-of-school girls dropped out due to early marriage. Teenage pregnancy was responsible for excluding nearly 3 out of every 10 girls from school. Thus, girls who were exposed to these dangers often had overlapping vulnerabilities such as being young, poor, uneducated and situated in rural areas. Despite their contribution to food production for household consumption or sale, women have been discriminated in terms of their participation in decision-making. To address these inequalities in line with SDG5, WFP and partners through their interventions, prioritised gender and social power dynamics to improve access to socio-economic opportunities and control of productive assets and resources.

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.

While 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 chairwoman. 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 Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism. This approach gave targeted women a voice to report any abuse encountered during the project implementation, thus translating outputs into gender equality results.

Moreover, WFP worked with farmers' associations (the majority women headed) to increase their rice production along with value addition with the eventual goal of linking them to financial institutions such as rural community banks to facilitate their access to credit through agricultural loans.

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

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2020, a general aim was to ensure that beneficiaries, WFP, and partner staff did not contract COVID-19. WFP endeavored to deliver assistance in a safe and dignified manner, while protecting the affected populations. WFP worked towards addressing some of the potential protection challenges during the distributions such as long waiting hours and overcrowding while also prioritizing data protection and privacy to protect beneficiary information.

To minimize prolonged waiting hours, WFP's food and cash disbursement centres were located at cluster locations in close proximity to their communities, thus minimizing protection risks especially for women and beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers (CBT). In addition, vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women, elderly and people living with disabilities were prioritized to receive assistance. To ensure security during food distributions, the WFP security unit was deployed to assess and identify optimal locations to distribute assistance to mitigate the risks of insecurity, disease transmission and unrest. For urban food distributions for crisis response, WFP worked in collaboration with the Sierra Leone authorities to ensure there was crowd control and order. Briefing sessions were held with them about their responsibilities and moral and ethical obligations during the supervisions. 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 on the date and location of assistance in a confidential area to reduce potential exposure to violence. Secure locations for the distribution of CBTs were identified in collaboration with the WFP security unit. Due to low digital financial penetration in Sierra Leone, CBTs were provided as direct cash. WFP and partners took several steps to safeguard the safety and security of the beneficiaries. This included providing information on the specific date and time of food distributions through community-based food management committees, hand washing stations, prioritizing distributions in the morning hours when possible to facilitate women's needs. For nutrition activities, WFP worked with partners to streamline electronic data collection tools used to register beneficiaries and to reduce delays.

To ensure hygienic preparation of school meals, WFP advocated for the installation and utilization of handwashing stations for use by schoolchildren before school meals. Furthermore, meals were served individually rather than being shared collectively. To prevent smoke inhalation, WFP wrote proposals to donors for support to enable schools to access fuel-efficient stoves.

To ensure the continuity of WFP and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)'s youth contractor model during the COVID-19 outbreak – whereby talented young agriculturists provide technical guidance in improved agricultural practices to other farmers within their communities– WFP donated a smartphone to each youth contractor supporting the implementation of livelihood activities in targeted districts. Each smartphone was uploaded with a GPS app so that youth contractors could precisely monitor the development of irrigation systems in their localities, in addition to enhancing the ability of youth contractors to share ideas with one another and report to WFP during COVID-19 when their movements were curtailed.

Also, Food for Assets (FFA) project participants were briefed on the associated risks of working in lowlands, and through screening beneficiary selection and regularly monitoring field activities. Although FFA-supported livelihood activities were labor-intensive, the participation of vulnerable populations, including the elderly and persons living with disabilities was encouraged.

To break the chain of transmission of the Coronavirus among farmers, COVID-19 prevention kits (facemasks, hand sanitizers, and liquid soap) were distributed to WFP staff and MAF-supported farmer based-organizations as well as the Ministry of Social Welfare for distribution in targeted districts.

WFP and partners used a range of different methods and avenues to inform targeted beneficiaries of the project elements of the various Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities. These included direct sensitization of beneficiaries about project information, project stakeholders, eligibility criteria for beneficiaries, entitlements (including the composition of the 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 those rights and benefits in pictorial form to ensure understanding among non-literate beneficiaries. For FFA and school feeding activities, WFP worked with communities to establish food management committees ensuring women participation. An obstacle faced by WFP in operationalizing the community feedback mechanisms was the fact that several hard-to-reach areas lack a comprehensive mobile phone network. To overcome this, WFP and partners intended to convene gender and age-segregated focus group discussions requesting feedback from beneficiaries, which did not happen due to COVID-19 restrictions on gathering.

Feedback recorded during food or cash distributions was in turn communicated to activity managers and escalated to management as appropriate. Remedial action was taken on a case by case basis.

Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Sierra Leone is a biodiversity hotspot, characterized by rainforests (including one of the last remaining tracts of Atlantic coast rainforest), savannah forest, coastal mangrove, and rich aquatic life. However, the country's biodiversity is under threat through unabated deforestation due to slash and burn agriculture, timber logging, charcoal production, and illegal settlement, in addition to sandmining in coastal areas. Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in Sierra Leone's marine waters are unsustainably reducing fish stocks. Environmental degradation, particularly deforestation, is exposing Sierra Leone to shocks and natural disasters, including seasonal flash floods, landslides, wildfires and storm surges.

Even though Sierra Leone is endowed with arable land and ecologies suitable for agriculture, the lowland soil is especially characterized by iron toxicity. Additionally, seasonal flooding due to poor drainage in undeveloped swamps affects not only soil fertility but contributes to low yield.

Moreover, most farmers do upland farming which is characterized by slash and burn with little or no fallow system to allow the soil to regain its nutrient thus deforesting and exposing the land to erosion.

In order to safeguard its food for asset creation activities from causing unintended harm to the environment or from exacerbating the environmental issues described above, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) for the implementation of its activities at the district level.

In 2020, WFP's asset creation activities supported some 85 targeted farmer based organizations to develop and rehabilitate 630 hectares of lowland irrigation systems, far above the achievement of 2018 (414 hectares). Initially farmers were farming upland contributing to deforestation, however, with WFP's support, this has been mitigated. WFP supported them with improved water control structures to enable them cultivate rice and vegetable on lowland all year-round. This has thus increased their yields to over 2mt/hectare, more than double the national average (0.8/hectare).

Due to the shortage of agricultural extension workers in remote communities, WFP in collaboration with MAF trained youth contractors who have helped to provide extension services on improved agronomic practices to rural communities. This has not only helped the farmers to avoid farming practices that destroy the environment but increased their yields.

Targeted farmers received fertilizers on loan from MAF aimed at boosting local production of the staple rice under cluster 5 of the Government's Quick Action Economic Response Plan (QAERP) in order to mitigate the potential impact of Covid-19 pandemic on food security.

Moreover, the office successfully connected the main logistics base in Port Loko to the national power grid, saving cost on fuel, generator maintenance and running costs by 30 percent and cutting down on carbon emission. This will soon be replicated at the Kissy and Makeni field logistics bases.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

Tools were not modified to capture the disability numbers for 2020. WFP Sierra Leone will revise its monitoring tools for 2021 to ensure reporting for people with disability

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/emergency-food-security-monitoring-system-measuring-impact-covid-19-food-security-and>

[2] Cadre Harmonisé October 2020

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

[4] Education Country Status Report. UNICEF, 2013.

[5] UNDP 2019 Human Development Report

[6] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/emergency-food-security-monitoring-system-measuring-impact-covid-19-food-security-and>

Strategic outcome 01

Outcome monitoring for crisis response activity was not conducted as face to face monitoring was not possible in the locations where these beneficiaries reside. Remote monitoring was also not possible as the number of beneficiaries with mobile phones was not sufficient to provide an adequate sample.

Unconditional resources transfers through cash assistance were not implemented in 2020 since the registration process was still ongoing. In addition, the financial service provider encountered unexpected technical challenges. A no cost extension was requested from donors to allow CBTs to be carried out in 2021.

Strategic outcome 02

School closure due to the COVID-19 Pandemic did not allow for the collection of primary or secondary follow-up values of school feeding outcome indicators.

Strategic outcome 03

No baseline data was collected for the FCS-N indicator in 2020.

Strategic outcome 04

Essential Needs Assessment is a newly rolled out indicator and data collection will only start in 2021 aligned with regional roll out

Strategic outcome 06

No follow-up information was collected for this indicator in 2020

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNDP 2019 Human Development Report

[2] UNDP 2019 Human Development Report

Environment

Unfortunately, data for this indicator was not collected due challenges related to COVID-19. The country office was not able to administer the social impact checklist at community level when the planning phases of the asset creation activities were being conducted. WFP will collect data for this indicator in 2021.



Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			26	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	23,826	21,994	45,820	45,820
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	214,674	175,643	390,317	390,317
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			4.5	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	18,804	6,388	25,192	25,192
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			29.5	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	14,836	4,330	19,166	19,166
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			14	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number			630	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			

Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number	1	2020	Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	3
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number	1	2020	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	17

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	229,401	175,857	77%
	female	282,603	214,460	76%
	total	512,004	390,317	76%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	15,771	7,846	50%
	female	16,230	8,070	50%
	total	32,001	15,916	50%
24-59 months	male	15,771	7,846	50%
	female	18,337	9,138	50%
	total	34,108	16,984	50%
5-11 years	male	153,129	139,027	91%
	female	166,485	150,925	91%
	total	319,614	289,952	91%
12-17 years	male	11,885	6,217	52%
	female	21,421	12,825	60%
	total	33,306	19,042	57%
18-59 years	male	27,371	12,434	45%
	female	52,099	29,772	57%
	total	79,470	42,206	53%
60+ years	male	5,474	2,487	45%
	female	8,031	3,730	46%
	total	13,505	6,217	46%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	512,004	390,317	76%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-



Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	26,250	16,350	62%
Nutrition Prevention	34,352	19,166	55%
Nutrition Treatment	43,337	25,192	58%
School Meal	306,461	283,789	92%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	101,604	45,820	45%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	1,869	1,007	54%
Corn Soya Blend	1,228	392	32%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	38	-
Iodised Salt	23	0	2%
Vegetable Oil	172	97	57%
Beans	2	0	0%
Split Peas	279	152	54%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	7,472	2,443	33%
Iodised Salt	311	65	21%
Vegetable Oil	623	196	31%
Split Lentils	0	2	-
Split Peas	1,868	626	34%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	1,237	391	32%
LNS	0	15	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	3	-
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Rice	432	292	68%
Iodised Salt	5	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	27	22	80%
Split Peas	65	120	184%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	287,100	323,504	113%
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	1,280,797	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of crises					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	17,415 16,076 33,491	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	35,420 32,693 68,113	23,826 21,994 45,820
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	13,477 12,440 25,917	6,922 6,388 13,310
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Total	300 300	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	17,120 17,120	11,882 11,882
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,573	1,687
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,280,797	0
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: Crisis-affected beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food treat malnutrition (output category B)	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt		427
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Crisis-affected beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food treat malnutrition (output category B)	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	Mt		430
B: Crisis-affected beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food treat malnutrition (output category B)	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt		38
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					

E*: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive gender-responsive social and behaviour change communication messaging through community and national level advocacy aimed at improving nutrition-related practices.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number		11,882
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Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response; Sierra Leone; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	13.5	<5	≤10				WFP survey
		Male	13.5	<5	≤10				
		Overall	13.5	<5	≤10				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	29.1	>76	>29.1				WFP survey
		Male	29.1	>76	>29.1				
		Overall	29.1	>76	>29.1				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	37	<18	<37				WFP survey
		Male	37	<18	<37				
		Overall	37	<18	<37				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	33.9	<6	<33.9				WFP survey
		Male	33.9	<6	<33.9				
		Overall	33.9	<6	<33.9				
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	60	≤45	≤50				WFP survey
		Male	60	≤45	≤50				
		Overall	60	≤45	≤50				
RBD Sierra Leone MAM; Sierra Leone; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<20	0.83			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<15	<20	0.83			
		Overall	0	<15	<20	0.83			
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<5	0.79			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<3	<5	0.79			
		Overall	0	<3	<5	0.79			
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<20	0.34			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<15	<20	0.34			
		Overall	0	<15	<20	0.34			
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	71	>75	>60	96			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	71	>75	>60	96			
		Overall	71	>75	>60	96			

Strategic Outcome 02 : Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.						- Resilience Building	
Output Results							
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school feeding to primary school children and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme (activity category 4; modalities: food, capacity-strengthening, cash-based transfers).							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Total	2,298 2,298	1,920 1,920	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	158,165 145,998 304,163	146,572 135,297 281,869	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	10,274	3,333	
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted						
A: Primary school children (tier 1) receive timely and adequate nutritious school meals that meet their food and nutrition requirements (output category A; linked to activity 1) and support school attendance (SDG 4).	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school		1,150	
	A.8*: Number of rations provided						
A: Primary school children (tier 1) receive timely and adequate nutritious school meals that meet their food and nutrition requirements (output category A; linked to activity 1) and support school attendance (SDG 4).	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration		12,208,794	

Outcome Results									
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school feeding to primary school children and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme (activity category 4; modalities: food, capacity-strengthening, cash-based transfers).									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
RBD Sierra Leone School feeding; Sierra Leone; Food									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	81.8	=100	≥90				WFP survey
		Male	80.1	=100	≥90				
		Overall	83	=100	≥90				
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	>15	≥6				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>15	≥6				
		Overall	0	>15	≥6				

Strategic Outcome 03 : Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted districts – including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls and adolescents – have improved nutritional status by 2025, in line with national targets - Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	10,392 9,594 19,986	4,692 4,330 9,022
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	14,366 14,366	10,144 10,144
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,237	409
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: Targeted children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods that improve their dietary intake	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Prevention of stunting	Mt		391
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Targeted children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods that improve their dietary intake	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of stunting	Mt		18

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
RBD Sierra Leone Stunting; Sierra Leone; Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Prevention of stunting	Female	13.5	≤5	<10	9.8			WFP survey
		Male	13.5	≤5	<10	10			
		Overall	13.5	≤5	<10	10			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Prevention of stunting	Female		≥50	≥30	25.32			WFP survey
		Male		≥50	≥30	18.67			
		Overall		≥50	≥30	19.58			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Prevention of stunting	Female		≥50	≥30	45.57			WFP survey
		Male		≥50	≥30	46.59			
		Overall		≥50	≥30	46.45			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall		≥50 ≥50 ≥50	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	0 0 0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall		<5 <5 <5	<20 <20 <20	43.04 38.96 39.51		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall		<5 <5 <5	<20 <20 <20	31.88 33.19 33.02		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall		<5 <5 <5	<20 <20 <20	45.57 46.59 46.45		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall		≥45 ≥45 ≥45	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	31.65 42.37 40.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall		≥45 ≥45 ≥45	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	68.12 66.81 66.98		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall		≥45 ≥45 ≥45	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	53.16 52.21 52.34		WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	Overall	45.25	>80	>46	15.75		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	5.2 2.4 3.6	>70 >70 >70	>15 >15 >15	4.9 10.3 8		WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>66 >66 >66	>66 >66 >66	85.11 83.15 85.51		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04 : Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030					- Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	4,291 3,959 8,250	4,831 4,459 9,290
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	9,360 8,640 18,000	5,626 5,194 10,820
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	529	433
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	287,100	323,504
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Community members, particularly women and youths, equitably benefit from productive assets that improve their livelihoods and resilience to natural shocks and climate change, including supporting women and youth to access land and productive resources.	D.1.158: Community common centres established/rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	centre		111

Outcome Results									
Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
RBD Sierra Leone FFA; Sierra Leone; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	13.5	<5	<10	10			WFP survey
		Male	13.5	<5	<10	11.6			
		Overall	13.5	<5	<10	11.2			
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	>80	>50				WFP survey
		Male	0	>80	>50				
		Overall	0	>80	>50				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	29.1	>76	>29.1	28.6			WFP survey
		Male	29.1	>76	>29.1	36.3			
		Overall	29.1	>76	>29.1	34.5			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	37	<18	<37	47.1			WFP survey
		Male	37	<18	<37	37.6			
		Overall	37	<18	<37	39.8			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	33.9	<6	<33.9	24.3			WFP survey
		Male	33.9	<6	<33.9	26.1			
		Overall	33.9	<6	<33.9	25.7			
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female	60	≤45	<50	73.57			WFP survey
		Male	60	≤45	<50	61.74			
		Overall	60	≤45	<50	64.5			

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	>60	81.87			WFP survey
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Strategic Outcome 05 : National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024 - Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 06: Provide support to strengthen Government capacity in food security and nutrition - including in disaster management and response, school feeding and nutrition (activity category 9; modality: capacity-strengthening)

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Populations in Sierra Leone benefit from an enhanced national disaster management system in order to receive timely assistance from the government.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number		1

Outcome Results

Activity 07: 07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
RBD Sierra Leone; Sierra Leone; Capacity Strengthening									
User satisfaction rate	Service Delivery General	Overall	0	=100	=70				WFP survey



Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
RBD Sierra Leone FFA;; Sierra Leone; Cash, Food	Act 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	Food assistance for asset		Overall	60	=60	=60		
RBD Sierra Leone School feeding; Sierra Leone; Food	Act 02: Provide nutritious school feeding to primary school children and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme (activity category 4; modalities: food, capacity-strengthening, cash-based transfers).	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	0	=60	=60		
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response; Sierra Leone; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	0	=30	=30		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	0	=20	=20		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	=50	=50		
RBD Sierra Leone FFA; Sierra Leone; Cash, Food	Act 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	10.07	=30	>10	10.17	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	16.78	=20	>16	26.83	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	73.15	=75	<75	63	

RBD Sierra Leone MAM; Sierra Leone; Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Decisions made by women	Overall	0	=30	≥30	54.84
			Decisions made by men	Overall	0	=20	=20	18.11
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	=50	=50	27.05
RBD Sierra Leone Stunting; Sierra Leone; Food	Act 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	Prevention of stunting	Decisions made by women	Overall	0	=30	>20	73
			Decisions made by men	Overall	0	=20	<40	17.33
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	=50	=50	9.67

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
RBD Sierra Leone MAM; Sierra Leone; Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female		=100	≥90	98.04	
			Male		=100	≥90	97.67	
			Overall		=100	≥90	97.77	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
RBD Sierra Leone FFA; Sierra Leone; Cash, Food	Act 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	99.20	=100	=100	99.54	
			Overall	99.34	=100	=100	99.65	
RBD Sierra Leone MAM;; Sierra Leone; Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	99.25	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	98.67	
			Overall	99.82	=100	=100	99	
RBD Sierra Leone Stunting; Sierra Leone; Food	Act 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female	100	=100	=100	95.43	
			Male	99.76	=100	=100	90.22	
			Overall	99.82	=100	=100	93.83	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response; Sierra Leone; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	General Distribution	Female	0	=100			
			Male	0	=100			
			Overall	0	=100			
RBD Sierra Leone FFA; Sierra Leone; Cash, Food	Act 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	Food assistance for asset	Female	88	=100	=90	75	
			Male	85.08	=100	=90	79.35	
			Overall	85.57	=100	=90	78.33	

RBD Sierra Leone MAM; Sierra Leone; Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	=100	=100	89.22
			Male	0	=100	=100	87.71
			Overall	0	=100	=100	88.09
RBD Sierra Leone Stunting; Sierra Leone; Food	Act 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	=100	=100	
			Male	0	=100	=100	
			Overall	0	=100	=100	

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response; Sierra Leone; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100		
			Male	100	=100	=100		
			Overall	100	=100	=100		
RBD Sierra Leone FFA; Sierra Leone; Cash, Food	Act 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	Food assistance for asset	Female	62.10	=100	=100	64.29	
			Male	54	=100	=100	54.78	
			Overall	60.70	=100	=100	57	
RBD Sierra Leone MAM; Sierra Leone; Food	Act 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	53.40	=100	≥80	27.45	
			Male	53.80	=100	≥80	18.94	
			Overall	53.70	=100	≥80	21.09	
RBD Sierra Leone Stunting; Sierra Leone; Food	Act 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female	47.40	=100	≥80	25.30	
			Male	40.30	=100	≥80	11.80	
			Overall	43.40	=100	≥80	13.70	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response; Sierra Leone; Cash, Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	0	=100	=50	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
RBD Sierra Leone FFA; Sierra Leone; Cash, Food	Act 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	=100		

World Food Programme

Contact info

Yvonne Forsen

yvonne.forsen@wfp.org

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Food for asset creation food distribution in Pujehun district.

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

Financial Section

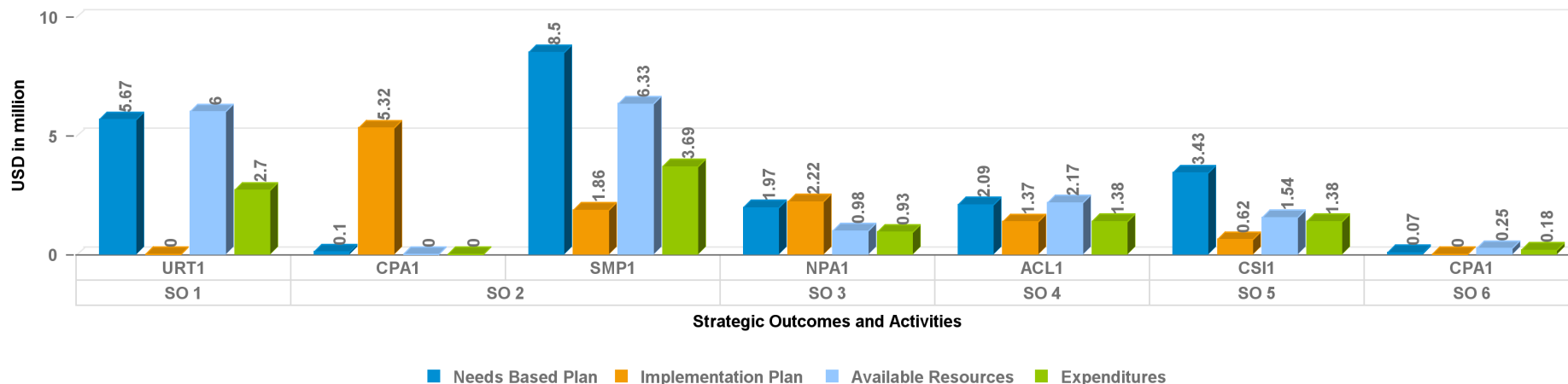
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted districts – including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls and adolescents – have improved nutritional status by 2025, in line with national targets
SO 4	Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030
SO 5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups
CPA1	07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners
CPA1	Provide assistance to the Government-led national school feeding programme
CSI1	Provide support to strengthen Government capacity in food security and nutrition - including in disaster management and response, school feeding and nutrition (activity category 9; modality: capacity-strengthening)
NPA1	Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition
SMP1	Provide nutritious school feeding to primary school children and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme (activity category 4; modalities: food, capacity-strengthening, cash-based transfers).
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	5,670,751	0	6,002,063	2,702,374
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,930	0
	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	Provide assistance to the Government-led national school feeding programme	103,163	5,318,399	0	0
		Provide nutritious school feeding to primary school children and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme (activity category 4; modalities: food, capacity-strengthening, cash-based transfers).	8,495,167	1,859,737	6,329,640	3,691,721
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,779,405	0
		Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	14,269,081	7,178,135	16,122,038	6,394,095

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted districts – including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls and adolescents – have improved nutritional status by 2025, in line with national targets	Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	1,967,415	2,218,228	981,972	933,145
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,967,415	2,218,228	981,972	933,145
3	Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030	Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	2,087,244	1,370,604	2,166,029	1,381,058
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	152	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,087,244	1,370,604	2,166,181	1,381,058
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024	Provide support to strengthen Government capacity in food security and nutrition - including in disaster management and response, school feeding and nutrition (activity category 9; modality: capacity-strengthening)	3,426,265	624,534	1,542,950	1,380,288
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,426,265	624,534	1,542,950	1,380,288

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	69,682	0	252,661	177,068
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			69,682	0	252,661	177,068
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,203,003	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,203,003	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			21,819,687	11,391,502	23,268,805	10,265,654
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,038,731	1,837,823	1,132,327	855,737
Total Direct Costs			23,858,419	13,229,325	24,401,132	11,121,391
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,545,845	859,906	926,998	926,998
Grand Total			25,404,263	14,089,231	25,328,130	12,048,389



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

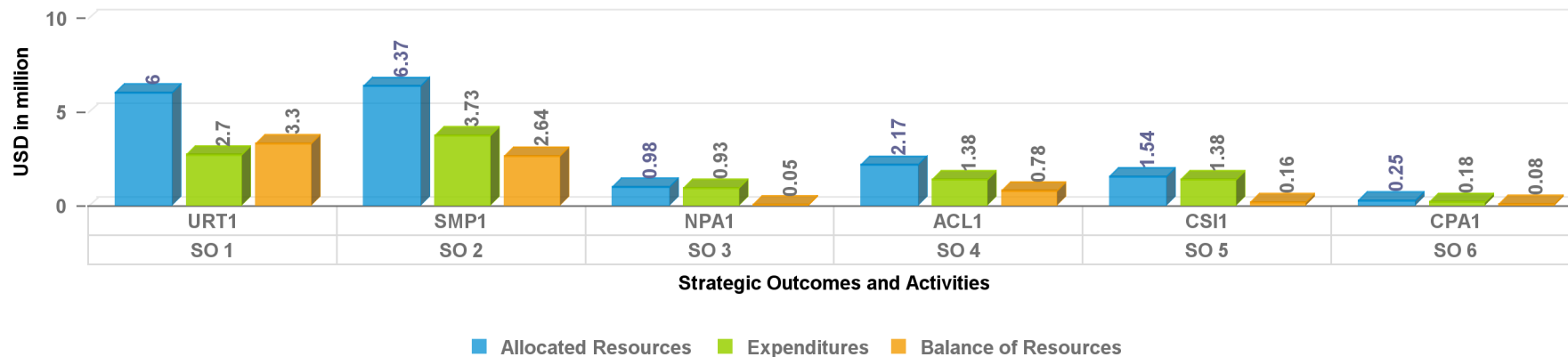
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted districts – including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls and adolescents – have improved nutritional status by 2025, in line with national targets
SO 4	Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030
SO 5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups
CPA1	07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners
CSI1	Provide support to strengthen Government capacity in food security and nutrition - including in disaster management and response, school feeding and nutrition (activity category 9; modality: capacity-strengthening)
NPA1	Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition
SMP1	Provide nutritious school feeding to primary school children and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme (activity category 4; modalities: food, capacity-strengthening, cash-based transfers).
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources	
1	Crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	5,670,751	4,665,789	1,336,274	6,002,063	2,702,374	3,299,689	
		Non Activity Specific	0	10,930	0	10,930	0	10,930	
	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	Provide assistance to the Government-led national school feeding programme	103,163	0	0	0	0	0	
		Provide nutritious school feeding to primary school children and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme (activity category 4; modalities: food, capacity-strengthening, cash-based transfers).	8,495,167	6,365,545	0	6,365,545	3,727,627	2,637,918	
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,779,405	0	3,779,405	0	3,779,405	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,269,081	14,821,669	1,336,274	16,157,943	6,430,000	9,727,943

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

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted districts – including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls and adolescents – have improved nutritional status by 2025, in line with national targets	Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	1,967,415	981,972	0	981,972	933,145	48,826
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,967,415	981,972	0	981,972	933,145	48,826
3	Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030	Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	2,087,244	2,166,029	0	2,166,029	1,381,058	784,971
		Non Activity Specific	0	152	0	152	0	152
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,087,244	2,166,181	0	2,166,181	1,381,058	785,123

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024	Provide support to strengthen Government capacity in food security and nutrition - including in disaster management and response, school feeding and nutrition (activity category 9; modality: capacity-strengthening)	3,426,265	1,542,950	0	1,542,950	1,380,288	162,663
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,426,265	1,542,950	0	1,542,950	1,380,288	162,663
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	69,682	252,661	0	252,661	177,068	75,593
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			69,682	252,661	0	252,661	177,068	75,593
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,203,003	0	2,203,003	0	2,203,003
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,203,003	0	2,203,003	0	2,203,003
Total Direct Operational Cost			21,819,687	21,968,436	1,336,274	23,304,710	10,301,560	13,003,151
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,038,731	1,060,151	72,177	1,132,327	855,737	276,591
Total Direct Costs			23,858,419	23,028,587	1,408,451	24,437,038	11,157,296	13,279,741
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,545,845	1,131,190		1,131,190	1,131,190	0
Grand Total			25,404,263	24,159,777	1,408,451	25,568,228	12,288,486	13,279,741



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures