



World Food
Programme

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Sierra Leone

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024

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Overview

The second year of WFP Sierra Leone's Country Strategic Plan (2020-2024) coincided with a further decline in food and nutrition security. In 2021, WFP increased its unconditional food assistance compared to the previous year, to households most affected by food insecurity including people living with HIV and over 7,000 people left homeless by the Susan's Bay fire in Freetown. WFP also enhanced its capacity strengthening initiatives while implementing integrated nutrition-sensitive programmes in the most food insecure chiefdoms. With only 58 percent of funding resourced against the needs-base plan, WFP still managed to achieve objectives across a range of activities.

As a result of WFP's assistance in 2021, targeted households were in a better food security situation compared with the wider population [1]. The lean season's food security monitoring system (FSMS) analysis of August shows that among WFP-assisted people, the proportion of households with a poor food consumption score (FCS) was 17 percent (for unconditional food assistance) and 24.7 percent (food assistance for assets); compared to 37 percent among non-assisted people.[2] Regarding the reduced coping strategy index [3], the general population scored 13.8 percent, compared with WFP assisted populations, who scored 11.1 percent (unconditional food assistance) and 7.9 percent (food assistance for assets).

Strategic outcome 1 prioritized cash-based transfers where food markets were functional. WFP targeted the most vulnerable groups, emphasizing the inclusion of households headed by women, persons with disabilities, and older persons, who were identified through a community targeting approach. WFP planning figures for this outcome were around 465,000 beneficiaries, based on needs to which the World Bank and the National Commission for Social Action also responded. Overall, WFP reached fewer people and districts than planned under this outcome, including for the treatment of malnutrition, because of funding shortfalls to carry out these activities.

Under strategic outcome 2 WFP continued contributing to eight Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[4], and the Government's Free Quality School Education initiative, which prioritizes school feeding. School feeding encourages attendance and is especially important among the most vulnerable communities. Following the launch of Sierra Leone's national school feeding policy, the direction helped position home-grown school feeding as a priority. In support of this initiative, WFP began sensitizing up to 17 school communities towards the home-grown model, ahead of launching a pilot in 2022.

Strategic outcome 3 was the least funded of the CSP (35 percent), aligning to SDG 2, indicator 2.2.1 [5]. Funding shortfalls forced WFP to shift away from providing specialized nutritious commodities to providing capacity strengthening. Alternatively, WFP established social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) as an approach to address stunting and malnutrition, assisting mother-support groups to inform parents about optimal infant feeding practices. Furthermore, WFP collaborated with the Sierra Leone Agriculture Research Institute, undertaking a study to promote enriched local complementary foods for infants.

Strategic outcome 4 was achieved through WFP's resilience strengthening programme, aligned to SDG 2, target 2.4 [6]. In 2021, WFP doubled its reach to 6,526 farmers to build or rehabilitate 850 hectares of irrigation systems in inland valley swamps. The farmers cultivated the swamps with rice, legumes, and vegetables using climate-smart methods, thereby protecting the environment and biodiversity in line with other SDGs 8, 12, and 13.

To address challenges in food systems [7], WFP trained farmers in the management of loans schemes, post-harvest management, and by providing rice millers. Additionally, mother support groups were also trained in poultry farming and nutrition-sensitive agriculture, promoting diversified diets as part of this approach.

Activities under strategic outcomes 5 and 6 were fully aligned with SDG 17, partnerships for goals. The efficient government-led response to the fuel tanker explosion in Freetown, in November 2021, is evidence of WFP's country capacity strengthening investment under strategic outcome 5. WFP assisted the National Disaster Management Agency to take on its new role with relevant expertise to respond to emergencies..

Under strategic outcome 6, WFP installed online teleconferencing equipment at all 16 districts, enabling safe and efficient operations of the National COVID-19 Emergency Response Centre. Additionally, to ensure that the field-based preparedness project was responsive to the needs of partners, WFP facilitated a gap analysis and action planning workshop, to inform the establishment of the logistics preparedness and response working group.

539,011

Total beneficiaries in 2021



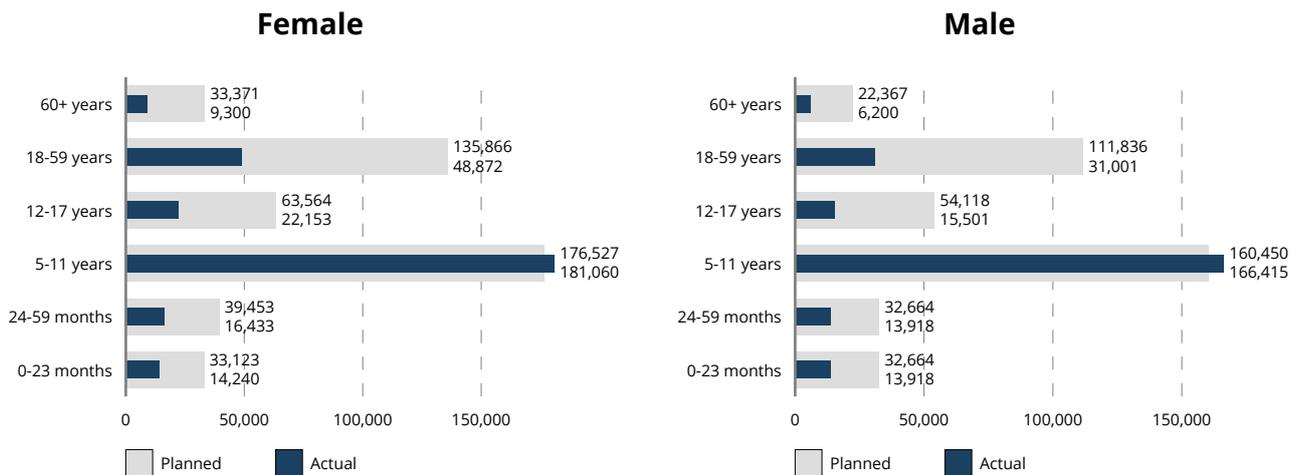
54% female



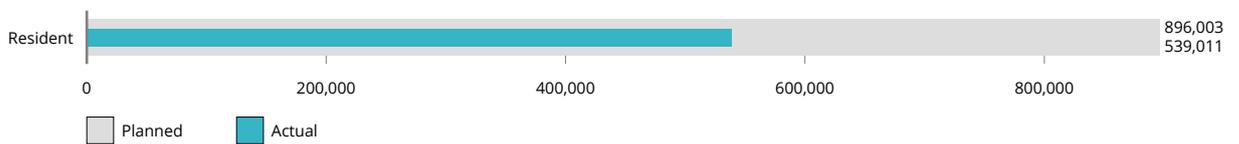
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 64,680 (52% Female, 48% Male)

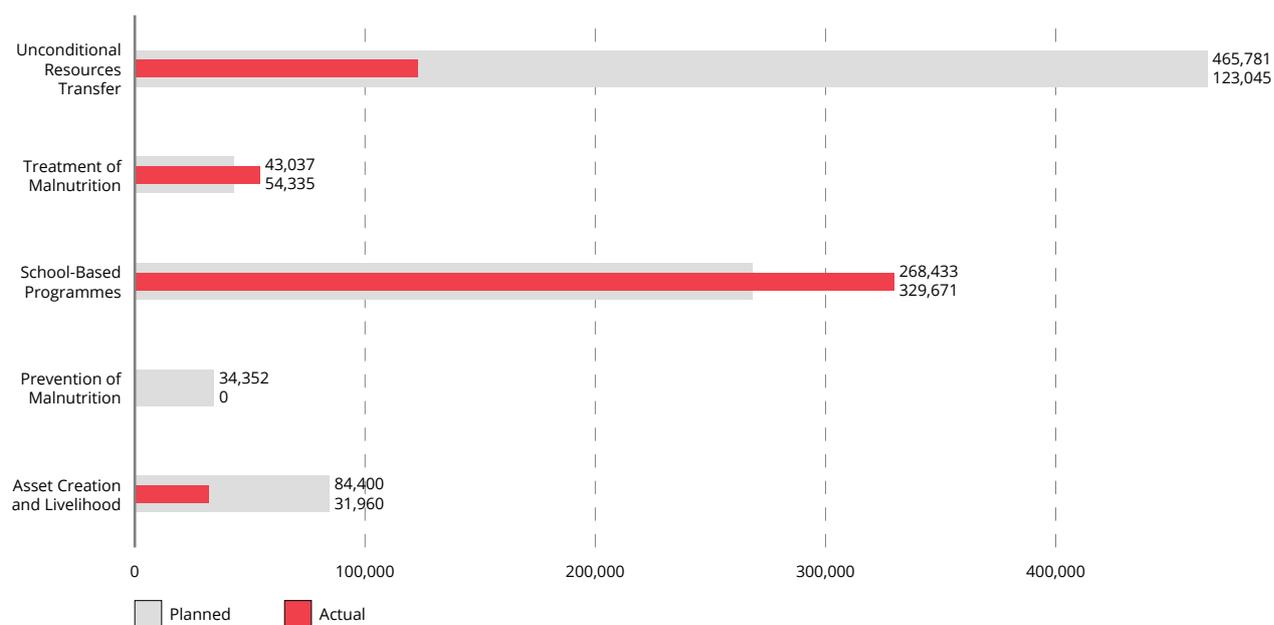
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



455,126

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 589,602 total planned
(248,437 Female, 206,689 Male)



83,885

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 306,401 total planned
(43,620 Female, 40,265 Male)

Total Food and CBT



9,631 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 22,514 mt total planned

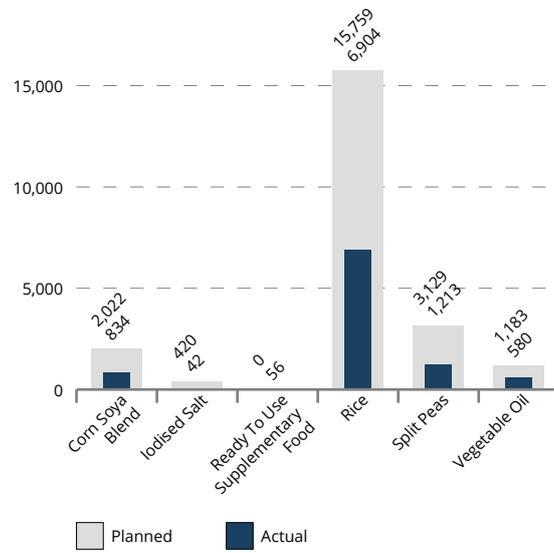


US\$ 3,145,574

total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 14,746,622 total planned

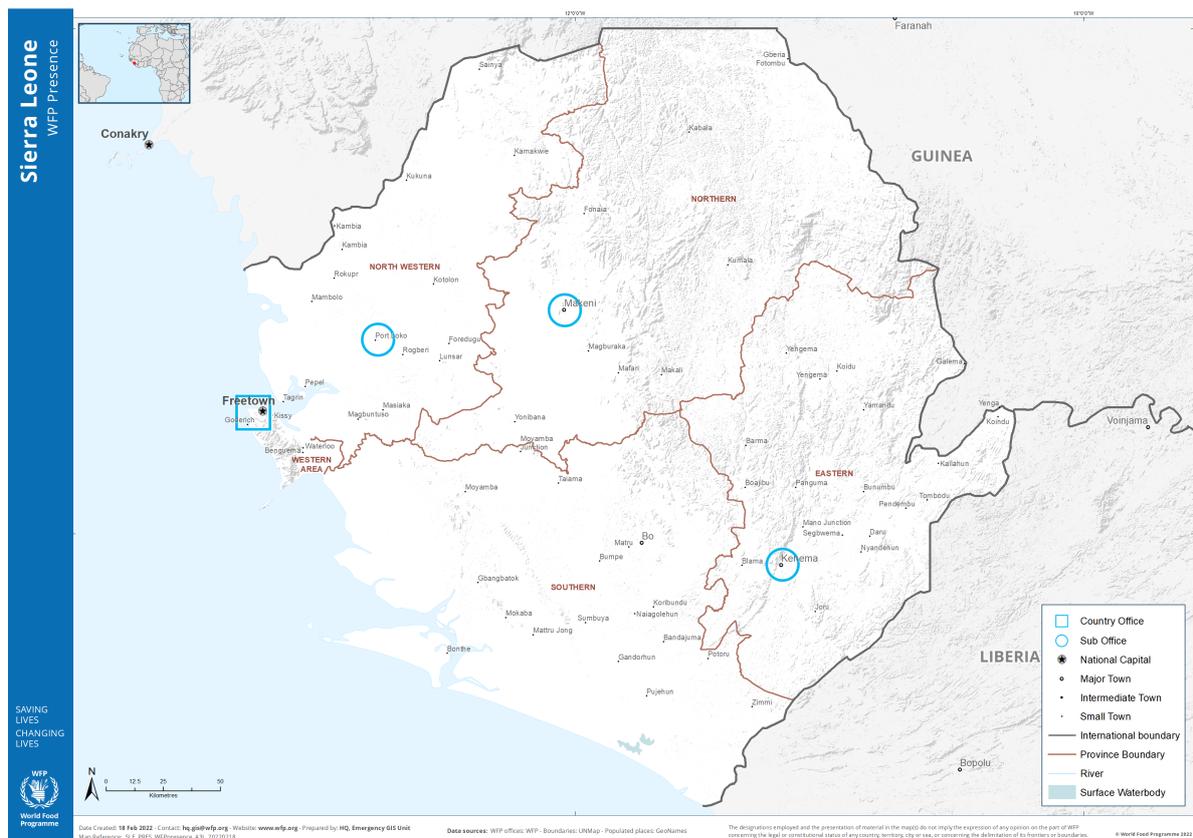
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Sierra Leone is a low-income food-deficit country of 8 million people. Challenges throughout 2021 included inflation, COVID-19, and climate-related risks against the backdrop of ongoing structural and developmental challenges. The country is ranked 182 out of 189 in the 2020 Human Development Index. Its Gender Development Index value in 2019 was 0.884, which placed Sierra Leone in group 5 indicating high development inequality between genders.

Sierra Leone has experienced one of the fastest deteriorations in food security across West Africa. The 2020 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) shows this trend, with the national prevalence of food insecurity increasing from 45 percent in 2010, to 57 percent in 2020[1]. The findings also showed an increase in the global acute malnutrition rate (by mid-upper arm circumference) from 2.6 percent in 2017, to 6.7 percent in 2020.

Further analyses found a concurrent trend. The March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé highlighted that 1.8 million people were projected to be in phase 3 (crisis) levels during the lean season (May-August), up from 1.3 million people during the same period in 2020. Similarly, the food security monitoring system (FSMS) August 2021, found a deterioration in the food consumption score (FCS), with the share of households with poor FCS increasing from 34 percent (June 2020) to 37 percent (August 2021). The proportion of households with borderline FCS also increased from 37 percent (June 2020) to 42 percent (August 2021).

This trend has been driven by widespread poverty combined with the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and a longer-term macroeconomic decline. The circumstances are contributing to high rates of inflation, which have eroded incomes and livelihoods. The local currency, the Leone, depreciated against the United States dollar by 6 percent annually between September 2020-2021. This led to an increase in the cost of food and other items, as shown by the consumer price index a proxy for inflation increasing the annual rate from 318 percent (September 2020) to 355 percent (September 2021). This impacts the purchasing power of the population who rely on imported food products, which make up 70-80 percent of the Sierra Leonian food basket.

Nearly half of the population 15 years and above has never been to school, with a higher proportion being females [2]. Additionally, gender disparities are perpetuated through social norms with up to 800,000 child brides. These statistics can help to explain early school dropouts, which particularly undermine women's chances of economic empowerment and food security.

To address education-related challenges, the Education Act 2004 granted free basic education in Government-assisted primary and junior secondary schools, and in 2018 this benefit was extended to senior secondary schools through the

Government's flagship Free Quality School Education initiative, which includes school feeding. In 2021, WFP supported this initiative by providing 327,000 children with school meals in 1,149 schools in nine districts.

Overall progress in education has been noted with a 122 percent gross enrolment rate in primary schools and a gross completion rate at 77 percent [4]. Since 2018, the number of students passing their national primary school examination increased by 27 percent [5].

Malnutrition also remains a major concern in Sierra Leone. Although the preliminary findings of the 2021 SMART Nutrition Survey show a reduction in stunting rates from 30 percent (2017) to 26 percent (2021) the situation remains precarious. Only 33 percent infants meet the requirements for minimum meal frequency and 4.9 percent for the minimum acceptable diet.

Agriculture is the backbone of Sierra Leone's economy, employing over 60 percent of the population and accounting for almost half of per capita gross domestic product. However, it is fragmented with low mechanization. It is characterized by declining yields due to a lack of access to improved seeds and inputs and an increasingly unpredictable climate.

Sierra Leone is in the extremely vulnerable category of countries with risks of climate change, according to the Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2017. This is a significant threat to food security and the livelihoods of most of the population, many based in rural areas. Any changes in climate increase the risk of droughts, floods, and any increase in sea levels affects the country's agriculture, water, energy, and infrastructure [3]. To help mitigate these risks, WFP works with affected populations to strengthen resilience and adaptability through various activities.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024 guides its support to national efforts to end hunger, aligned to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, and strengthen partnerships for sustainable development, SDG 17. The CSP is aligned with outcome 1 [4] of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2020-2023) and Sierra Leone's Medium-Term National Development Plan (2019-2023).

WFP's activities fall under three focus areas, **crisis response** (outcome 1), **root causes** of hunger (outcome 3), and **resilience-building** (outcomes 2, 4, 5, 6).

Crisis response focused on meeting the basic food and nutrition needs both during and after a crisis. Root causes addressed the nutritional status of vulnerable populations including children, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in line with national targets related to SDG 2. Under resilience building, outcome 2 ensured that primary school children in targeted districts had access to adequate and nutritious food at school. Under outcome 4, WFP supported smallholder farmers to build resilient livelihoods. Furthermore, under outcome 5, WFP strengthened the Government's capacity in managing food security and nutrition programmes. Outcome 6 supported strengthened and localized national humanitarian logistics.

The need to address the cumulative effect of COVID-19 on households caused the budget revision 4 of the CSP, as the 2020 lockdown contributed to a rise in poverty from 56.8 percent in 2018 to 58.9 percent in 2020 and reversed previous reduction trends.

Risk Management

The key contextual risk to WFP's operations in 2021 was climate change and health-related emergencies including an upsurge in COVID-19 cases and extreme weather conditions resulting in localized emergencies (floods, fires, storms, landslides, and other urban emergencies). To mitigate this risk, the office has put together a business continuity plan and continued to update its risk register which was periodically reviewed by the risk committee.

As Ebola resurged in Guinea, WFP stepped up emergency preparedness measures to support Ebola Virus Disease logistics preparedness. A Logistics Preparedness Officer was deployed in Sierra Leone to support the Ebola Virus Disease logistics preparedness in priority border districts, liaising closely with the field-based Preparedness Officer to support national and district-level emergency and with WFP Head of Logistics on updating of the Sierra Leone Digital Logistics Capacity Assessment.

Another risk characterized as strategic is the perception by some donors that WFP is an emergency rather than development agency, which limits the organization's capacity to raise resources. This risk materialized and at the time of a cross-functional RBD oversight mission took place in 2021, the office had less than two months of funding to meet staff obligations. Recommendations by the mission including strengthening its advocacy by involving HQ/Regional Bureau to leverage on their capability and networking as well as considering private sector donors helped the office in managing this risk.

Limited access to market for small holder farmers is another strategic risk. In response to it, WFP will continue to work with the private sector and the government to advocate for more support, either through local procurements to

implement national programmes, or by incentivizing the commercial sector to buy food on the local market. WFP's pilot of home-grown school feeding (HGSF) is in line with the government's new HGSF policy.

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP prioritized strategic partnerships that helped to position it across several areas. First, as a facilitator of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus; second as a technical lead on emergency preparedness, food, and nutrition security and school feeding; third, as a promoter of local solutions to hunger. Partnerships included seven Government ministries [1], five UN agencies [2], two non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Red Cross, and academia.

Under strategic outcome 1, to ensure the most vulnerable households received food assistance to cover gaps from the lean season, WFP worked jointly with the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Sierra Leonean Red Cross, and two local NGOs [3], and community committees to identify eligible households. Guided by corporate guidelines for community-driven targeting, collaboration with the partners helped to streamline targeting and better identify vulnerable households.

Alongside WFP, the Ministry played a greater role in the joint oversight of distributions. These included distributions of in-kind food assistance, digitized cash-based transfers, and manual cash distributions. This collaboration helped to strengthen the technical capacity of the government.

In early 2021, the Government and WFP improved engagement with organisations of persons with disabilities, following a request for WFP's relief assistance to support vulnerable people affected by COVID-19. Engagement with Freetown City Council, the Sierra Leone Union for Disability Issues, and Handicap International helped to streamline targeting ensuring assistance reached people furthest behind, including persons with disabilities.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP and the Ministry for Basic and Senior Secondary Education signed a new Memorandum of Understanding, aimed to promote education outcomes. This helped advocate for additional resourcing to support school feeding activities. For example, WFP received funding from a new private sector partner, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, enabling food purchases to support two school terms.

First-time financing was received from the Japan International Cooperation Agency to support a national pilot for home-grown school feeding [4]. In preparation for the pilot's commencement in 2022, WFP and partners engaged, informed, and sensitized up to 17 communities throughout the design phase. WFP worked alongside the National School Feeding Secretariat, strengthening Sierra Leone's capacity for implementing school feeding more sustainably. Additionally, WFP worked with stakeholders to support the development of Sierra Leone's new Education Sector Plan.

Alongside UN partners, WFP is also a member of the national nutrition technical working group, supporting the government's efforts to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In 2021, WFP worked with health management teams across ten districts, complementing partners' efforts to strengthen health systems in selected areas.

A new partnership was established with the Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute. The research focused on jointly conducting an acceptability study to see how enriched local complementary foods can be promoted by mother support groups, to improve infants' and young children feeding to prevent malnutrition.

Given agriculture's significant contribution to household food security and employment, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) under strategic outcome 4, to build resilience by implementing nutrition-sensitive, climate-smart agricultural activities. The partnership championed crop production in inland valley swamps through developing small-scale irrigation systems and cultivating year-round with rice and vegetables using improved cultivation methods. Trainings were also provided to farmers in nutrition-sensitive agriculture, rice cultivation, poultry keeping (targeting mother support groups), post-harvest management, and market linkages.

Additionally, WFP implemented a UN Peacebuilding Fund project in collaboration with the UN Development Programme and MoA, to mitigate localized resource-based conflicts between communities affected by large-scale oil palm cultivation and mining activities.

Under outcome 5, WFP is a prime partner to the newly established National Disaster Management Agency. Through a full-time staff seconded to the agency, WFP helped strengthen capacity in data handling, emergency response, and operational incident management.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, the WFP Sierra Leone Country Strategic Plan was 58 percent funded against the needs-based plan, including significant contributions from multilateral donors such as Sweden. For strategic outcome 1, activity 1, despite the funding received from new and traditional donors, WFP faced 57 percent shortfalls against the needs-based plan, due to the high and differing needs generated by the pandemic and the lean season. Resources received exceeded the implementation plan due to additional funding from WFP's immediate response account (IRA) and other donors, which facilitated a swift response to the alarming and deteriorating levels of food insecurity in several districts of Sierra Leone (including Kenema and Pujehun districts) through cash-based transfers. The top four donors for activity 1 were Japan, China, Ireland, and Russia.

Strong interest from donors for strategic outcome 2, supported WFP's school feeding programme, which is central to the Government's flagship Free Quality School Education programme. As a result, this strategic outcome was fully resourced/pledged in 2021, allowing WFP to provide access to adequate and nutritious food to primary school children in targeted areas in nine districts, throughout the year in Sierra Leone. Although the activity was fully resourced, total expenditure was below the needs-based plan mainly because some contributions were received in late 2021. Key bi-lateral donors for activity 2 were Japan, the Government of Sierra Leone, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

With only 35 percent funding for stunting prevention activities under strategic outcome 3, WFP assistance shifted from food assistance to capacity building activities of mother support groups and nutritional education through social and behaviour change communication. This approach aimed to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations including children aged 0-23 months, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls in two districts of Moyamba and Pujehun, targeted due to high rates of chronic malnutrition and food insecurity. Japan was the key contributor to this strategic outcome.

Strategic outcome 4 was fully resourced against the needs-based plan, with the majority of contributions received (all earmarked funding from Japan, the United Nations Peace Building Fund, and SDG 2030). Towards the end of 2021, a new contribution was received in support of this strategic outcome, which will be carried over to 2022.

Under strategic outcome 5, the Government's technical and financial capacity was strengthened, with funds provided mainly from Ireland, Japan, and WFP's internal borrowing scheme. Under strategic outcome 6, WFP provided technical support to the National Disaster Management Agency as well as service provision to United Nations agencies in the form of engineering and construction of a UN COVID-19 treatment centre, and an open-site storage facility in Bombali district for the International Labour Organization. Bottleneck challenges were experienced in 2021 in the global supply chain industry, resulting in some consignments arriving late for distribution, particularly for lean season support.

In 2022, WFP aims to increase its cash-based transfers and capacity building activities, which requires a fourth budget revision of the CSP.

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	 23,588,590.0	 6,535,616.0	 10,337,608.0	 9,267,390.0
02: Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	 8,651,828.0	 6,024,486.0	 9,305,479.0	 6,085,115.0
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	 1,907,542.0	 449,172.0	 670,234.0	 221,012.0
04: Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030	 3,576,603.0	 1,691,211.0	 3,872,928.0	 1,652,871.0
05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024	 473,959.0	 413,357.0	 481,357.0	 389,986.0
06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	 119,455.0	 98,000.0	 100,121.0	 100,121.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 460,154.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 38,317,977.0	 15,211,842.0	 25,227,881.0	 17,716,495.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 2,218,981.0	 874,332.0	 1,388,157.0	 1,092,772.0
Total Direct Costs	 40,536,958.0	 16,086,174.0	 26,616,038.0	 18,809,267.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 2,626,688.0	 1,038,865.0	 662,464.0	 662,464.0
Grand Total	 43,163,646.0	 17,125,038.0	 27,278,503.0	 19,471,731.0

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



Over **123,000** **123,000** crisis affected populations benefited from unconditional food or cash transfers



Over **1,000** people living with HIV were supported with **60 days** cash transfer through mobile money.



Nutritional support provided to over **54,300** moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating mothers

Activities under this strategic outcome strived to ensure that families and individuals affected by crises can meet their food and nutritional needs and are supported to recover from shocks. WFP also worked in close collaboration with the Government to ensure operational readiness to respond to a possible Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak, given the occurrence in neighbouring Guinea.

In 2021, WFP significantly scaled up its social safety net interventions, targeting severely food insecure households that experienced increasing vulnerability, exacerbated by the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP continued to build on the momentum and gains made after the introduction of nationwide moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment activities in 2020, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS)-Directorate of Food and Nutrition (DFN). The activities aimed at preventing further deterioration of the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) through the provision of specialized nutritious foods and the capacity strengthening of health workers.

During the lean season between May to August and in areas without well-functioning food markets, WFP provided in-kind food assistance, which comprised of two-months ration of rice and sunflower oil, and targeted areas with limited food availability. However, pulses were not included as part of the ration, due to supply chain interruptions caused by COVID-19. In locations including urban areas with well-functioning food markets, assistance was given as a cash-based transfer (CBT) through mobile money and immediate cash in hard-to-reach areas with no mobile network coverage, to help strengthen the local economy and support recovery from the effects of COVID-19. Given the vulnerability of target households, unconditional assistance was provided for two months to help bridge gaps in access to food.

In 2021, WFP collaborated with National AIDS Secretariate through the Network of HIV Positives in Sierra Leone (NETHIPS), supporting 1,082 persons living with HIV (PLHIV) assessed as most vulnerable in terms of food insecurity indicators. Up to 79 percent were female, accounting for the majority of beneficiaries supported with 60 days of cash transfers through mobile money, in five districts including Kailahun, Bonthe Pujehun, Karene/Port Loko, and Koinadougou. The cash entitlements helped provide options to access food whilst enhancing adherence to treatment regimens during the outbreak of COVID-19.

Beneficiary targeting incorporated a community-driven approach, that involved the establishment of community identification committees (CICs) comprised of well-respected stakeholders, each required to self-identify the most vulnerable households within their villages. To support CICs, WFP provided training on the beneficiary targeting criteria, which were guided by empirical findings from the 2020 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis. This prioritized the inclusion of households headed by women/widows, persons with disabilities, older persons, those with more than two children (less than five years old) etc. As a result, CICs developed long lists of prospective households, that were in turn jointly validated by WFP and the Ministry of Social Welfare to ensure transparency and alignment with the vulnerability targeting criteria.

To reduce the food insecurity of vulnerable households affected by the sudden onset of emergencies, WFP also provided food assistance to households affected by fire incidences (caused by illegal electrical fires; smoking/drying fish). This included responding to the Susan's Bay fire in central Freetown in April 2021, a densely populated area with

highly vulnerable informal settlements. A total of 1,482 families (7,410 individuals) received one-month food assistance through WFP's cash-based transfer modality.

To alleviate some of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP provided nutrition support to ten districts, targeting areas with a high prevalence of food insecurity and global acute malnutrition rates. Super cereal plus, super cereal, and fortified vegetable oil were distributed and complemented with nutrition messages to support optimal maternal infant and young child feeding (MIYCF) practices.

With strategic outcome 1 activities only securing 43 percent of resources for 2021, WFP was unable to meet all the needs of severely food insecure households in Sierra Leone. From those received, resourcing contributions were timely, enabling WFP to provide the most appropriate assistance (food or cash) in line with seasonality and geographic targeting. To expedite the response to affected populations, WFP used an internal advance (IR-R) to respond to urgent food needs in most food insecure regions as required.

Regarding MAM treatment, inadequate resourcing resulted against the needs-based plan, reduced WFP coverage across the country from 16 districts in 2020 to 10 districts in 2021. Furthermore, in four districts, rather than providing support all year-round, specialized nutritious food had to be prioritized to cover only the lean season (May-August) when needs are highest. Through MAM treatment, WFP assisted over 54,300 children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating mothers, reaching more people than 2020 (25 percent increase) - largely due to an increased prevalence of malnutrition in targeted areas.

Post-distribution monitoring of unconditional food assistance showed that overall food security of targeted households improved. However, due to the extreme vulnerabilities compared to last year, the proportion of households found to have an 'acceptable' Food Consumption Scores (FCS) after receiving assistance was lower than set targets, and the share of households with 'borderline' FCS was higher than expected.

For MAM treatment, post-distribution monitoring showed a recovery rate below global standards and a reduction against last year, likely attributed to the further deterioration of household food insecurity, as shown by the 2020 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, that resulted in relapse and multiple episodes of malnutrition. Additionally, there were more cumulative admissions of children against constant support of three months per cycle, who because of limited funding could not be successfully discharged from the programme. More encouragingly, other key indicators such as death, defaulter, and non-response rate, are at an 'acceptable rate' as per global sphere standards.

For unconditional food assistance, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Welfare (MSW) at central and district levels in recognition of their leading and specialized role in providing social safety nets to the most vulnerable populations. The MSW was critical in identifying communities in targeted chiefdoms, whilst ensuring alignment with the vulnerability criteria and overseeing the distribution of food assistance to targeted beneficiaries.

WFP worked with local organisations such as the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, national non-government organisation MADAM, and Pure Heart Foundation, to benefit from their presence and expertise at the community level integral for community-driven beneficiary targeting. In Western Area, WFP collaborated with MSW, Freetown City Council, Handicap International, and the Sierra Leone Union for Disability Issues (SLUDI) to benefit from their outreach to effectively target vulnerable households headed by persons with disabilities.

Through the treatment MAM activities, WFP worked with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation's Directorate of Food and Nutrition to leverage the government's network of community-level peripheral health units. The units allow caregivers to access support easily and safely and ensures the project also strengthens health-seeking behaviours and reinforces national protocols.

Delivering unconditional assistance as a cash-based transfer through mobile money, generated some operational lessons for WFP, including how to reach the most underserved communities without network access. WFP used innovation to overcome these challenges, including piloting a mobile signal booster to enable beneficiaries outside of network coverage to transact using the more secure mobile money platform. Through its strong partnership with the Orange mobile telecommunication company, WFP is advocating for the expansion of network coverage in underserved areas, a tangible demonstration aiming to reach people furthest behind.

In recognition of the extreme vulnerability of female-headed households and persons living with disabilities, strategic outcome 1 prioritized targeting these groups with unconditional food assistance. This ensured vulnerable people could meet their basic food and nutrition needs during the COVID-19 outbreak.

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.



Onsite school feeding implemented in **1,149 schools in nine districts.**



Over 327,000 pupils received **school meals** in 2021.



The **Home-Grown School Feeding** model was piloted in 17 schools.

This strategic outcome aimed to provide access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food for primary school children throughout the year in targeted schools across food-insecure chiefdoms.

During the 2020/2021 school year, WFP was able to feed the same number of children as last year, reaching 327,323 pupils (170,208 girls and 157,115 girls). Assistance was provided to 1,149 government-owned and government-assisted primary schools, in food insecure chiefdoms, across nine districts in Sierra Leone. Through its school feeding programme, WFP provided hot meals to children on 131 days out of the 190 school days, with a food basket containing: 120 grams of rice, 30 grams of pulses (beans), 10 grams of vitamin A fortified vegetable oil, and 5 grams of iodized salt. There were, however, fewer school feeding days than planned, due to several events, including delays in food deliveries because of COVID-19 supply chain interruptions. The signing of the implementation agreement between WFP and the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) was also delayed..

The food insecurity situation at the household level increased as a direct consequence of the pandemic and is likely to have impacted school attendance and enrolments. The attendance rate in the 2020/21 school year was slightly lower than the target rate. Another possible contributing factor is that enrolment data was collected at the beginning of the year, when school feeding activities had not yet commenced, due to delayed food deliveries as noted above.

To support longer-term capacity strengthening initiatives, WFP developed a standardized school feeding operations training manual, supporting over 1,723 headteachers and school management committees with relevant trainings. The trainings will support 918 schools to effectively manage the school feeding programme in their respective locations. WFP also supported the school feeding secretariat and organized a four-day workshop to enhance programme coordination, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms at the district level.

As part of broader country capacity strengthening initiatives, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education for the development and validation of the national school feeding policy. It provides a plan to support the transition of school feeding programmes to a nationally led and government-owned home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model. Benefits include linking existing school feeding programmes with local agricultural producers, which will help to improve the food security and livelihoods of smallholder farmers, with more predictable market opportunities when linked to the programme.

Given the new HGFSF initiative in Sierra Leone, WFP secured additional resources to pilot the approach across 17 schools in 2021. Before the commencement of the pilot, community sensitizations were conducted in all the pilot areas to connect schools with WFP supported smallholder farmer-based organizations. These sensitization sessions enhanced multi-sectoral engagement and helped to develop the capacity of cooperating partners. WFP aims to use the pilot initiative to learn and develop tangible experience, to inform the future country-wide implementation of HGFSF under the new policy in 2022.

Resourcing for this outcome (school feeding including HGFSF model) was slightly over-resourced/pledged and as a result, school children in nine districts continued to receive complete food baskets throughout the 2020/21 school year.

WFP strengthened engagement with school authorities to promote the representation of women in school management committees. This was achieved through capacity strengthening training and empowering mother support groups engaged in agriculture, to contribute more condiments to the school feeding programme.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide assistance to the government-led national school feeding programme	N/A

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



1,274 pregnant women and **1,448 caregivers of children 0-23 months** benefited from nutrition counselling sessions by mother support groups.



97 percent acceptance rate of four **enriched local complementary foods** (orange fleshed potato, yellow cassava, rice and maize flour).

Activities implemented under strategic outcome 3 focused on addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition among vulnerable populations, specifically children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and adolescent girls. Working with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation through the Directorate of Food and Nutrition, WFP aimed to improve the nutritional status of these vulnerable groups by improving access and availability of nutritious food; complemented by social and behavioural change communications (SBCC) and strengthened public-private partnerships.

Nutrition-sensitive actions undertaken in 2021, were based on community mobilization activities in collaboration with district health management teams in two districts. Efforts included building the capacities of mother support groups (MSGs) and promoting SBCC messages on recommended optimal maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) and feeding practices. As a result of this engagement, WFP supported 60 members of the MSGs and 14 health workers. This enhanced participants' capacity to conduct bi-weekly nutrition counselling sessions, lead cooking demonstrations and prepare local complementary foods.

To improve dietary diversity and the consumption of local foods, WFP, in collaboration with Sierra Leone Agriculture Research Institute (SLARI), tested the consumer acceptance of four standardized enriched local complementary foods. The food items included a cereal basis and tubers rich in pro-vitamin A, such as orange fleshed sweet potato and yellow cassava. The results were encouraging, showing that on average, 97 percent of those surveyed accepted the four enriched, local complementary recipes.

Funding constraints drastically altered the implementation modality of the prevention of chronic malnutrition programme from direct distribution of super cereal plus and super cereal, for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women, to address the root causes of malnutrition. The change in focus aimed at finding a more sustainable solution to overcoming challenges with access and affordability of complementary foods, while addressing poor feeding practices.

In 2021, WFP provided mother support groups at the community level with training on optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and nutritional counselling facilitated by health workers, that helped to encourage uptake of IYCF practices. Increasing direct engagement with mothers and providing counselling in their own local environments, while improving access to local health facilities, helped to increase the number of women reached through this activity over the long term. This improved the status compared to 2020, where services were provided from peripheral health units that did not attract enough attendance of PLW. As a result, participants were better equipped with the knowledge on how to improve the nutritional status and thus reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) and catalyse lasting change. The prevalence for stunting in areas of the programme's intervention - Moyamba and Pujehun districts are showing decreased rates of stunting in two Sierra Leone National Nutrition Surveys from 35 and 38 percent (2017) to 26 and 25 percent (2021) respectively [1].

Nutrition-sensitive programming was also integrated with food assistance for assets (FFA), to empower MSGs with income generating opportunities. For example, poultry farms were established, which had the dual benefit of providing small revenues to finance outreach work and producing protein-rich eggs, which become more easily accessible in the women's communities. WFP also engaged adolescent girls through this activity, to support efforts in breaking the inter-generational cycle of undernutrition. In 2021, given the focus of this activity was on capacity strengthening, no outcome indicators could be collected.

Micronutrient deficiency is, however, increasing amongst vulnerable populations, namely anaemia in women, recorded at 45 percent in 2019 [2]. Improving nutritional status among farmer households requires an increase in dietary diversity. WFP, therefore, conducted training on nutrition-sensitive agriculture for farmer-based organization members, inclusive of MSG members. Vegetable production and consumption are encouraged to enhance their dietary

diversification and their micronutrient intake.

Working with mother support groups, the majority of whom are women, also encouraged the participation of fathers in maternal and childcare.

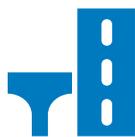
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



6,526 farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills.



113 assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities.



USD 125,000 provided as cash-based transfers to enhance **the livelihoods of over 18,400 smallholder farmers**.

Strategic outcome 4 focused on providing integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmers-based organizations (FBOs) and women's groups to better meet their food security and nutrition needs by 2030.

To provide integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) doubled the number of farmers supported across six districts to develop and rehabilitate small-scale irrigation systems in inland valley swamps and cultivate with rice and nutritious crops using improved, climate-smart production methods compared to 2020. Unlike upland cultivation which only yields one rice harvest per year (average of 0.9MT/hectare), due to continuous availability of water, inland valley swamps can be cultivated throughout the year. This provides up to three harvests of rice (average of 2.4MT/hectare), in addition to the production of vegetables and legumes during the dry season.

To ensure a holistic approach that strengthens the position of Sierra Leonean smallholders in agricultural value chains, WFP built capacities in post-harvest management and processing and linked FBOs to markets. To diversify livelihoods, improve nutrition and create inter-linkages with crop farmers, WFP assisted six mother support groups (MSGs) to establish poultry enterprises. To enhance the financial inclusion of women in remote rural communities, WFP established 15 village savings and loans association (VSLA).

Sufficient and appropriately timed resources supported the quality implementation of activities and alignment of assistance with the agricultural calendar. Given the labour intensity of irrigation system rehabilitation and development, WFP provided food assistance for assets (FFA) to bridge the hunger gap. Construction work of community assets was mostly undertaken by young men and women, with MOA providing technical oversight to irrigation system construction. In total, WFP and MOA supported the rehabilitation and development of 987 hectares of inland valley swamps. This indicates a 63 percent increase compared to 2020.

To increase agricultural yields in a way that nurtures the environment, WFP and MOA trained 64 community youth contractors (CYCs) high potential young farmers from rural target areas in irrigation system development and water management. Trained CYCs were tasked with overseeing activities in their localities under the supervision of MOA extension workers to bolster agricultural extension and encourage the active participation of young people in agriculture.

To increase rice yields, WFP and MOA trained 286 lead farmers (50 percent women) in the technical package for rice production (TPRP), practices developed collaboratively by MOA and Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), that when applied together will increase rice yields. TPRP involves adopting integrated techniques including the use of short-duration seed rice, nursing, and timely transplanting of seeds with adequate spacing, appropriate fertilizer application, effective water management, and weeding. To empower farmers to adopt the TPRP, WFP supplied farmers with a total of 18 metric tons of Nerica L-19 short duration (90 days) seed rice, procured from an assisted farmer association, in addition to supplying all assisted FBOs with fertilizer. Routine joint monitoring by WFP and MOA shows how assisted farmers have adopted TPRP in their rice farming, whilst yield assessments conducted by MOA showed average yields of 2.3 metric tons/hectare, almost three times higher than the national average rice yield achieved in uplands. Of WFP assisted FBOs, farmers in Koinadugu district achieved the highest yield, averaging 3 metric tons/hectare.

WFP, MOA, and the Ministry of Health and Sanitation trained 311 lead farmers (50 percent women) in nutrition-sensitive agriculture. The training was delivered at the beginning of the dry season, in line with the seasonal calendar for vegetable cultivation in inland valley swamps. Skills taught included: land preparation, nursery establishment, transplanting, storage, food preparation, and preservation, and used an adult learning approach predominantly comprised of practical demonstrations. Theoretical sessions utilized pictorial presentations to overcome

literacy-related barriers to learning, given that many smallholder farmers, particularly women, have limited literacy skills. Shortly after the trainings, WFP supplied assisted FBOs with improved planting materials including cowpeas, groundnut, orange fleshed sweet potato, maize, okra, spinach, and pumpkin, to enable farmers to immediately apply skills taught. Given the labour intensity of vegetable cultivation, FBOs targeted the cultivation of 20 percent of their inland valley swamps' size whilst simultaneously engaged in the second cropping of rice.

During 2021, WFP trained 341 lead farmers and CYCs in improved post-harvest management practices for rice, with trainings held in November 2021, just before the harvest so that skills learned could be immediately put into practice. The training used an adult learning approach whereby trainees supported facilitation. Skills taught included: rice drying, milling using machinery, parboiling, and warehouse management and receipt system, with the training jointly facilitated by WFP and logistics teams and MOA. The best performing FBOs were supplied with three rice threshing, three milling machines, and seven power tillers to increase their labour efficiency and augment capacities to process rice. Participants were also tasked with developing an aggregation and processing plan for their locality to expedite the marketing of rice. After completing stock checks and price negotiations, WFP oversaw the aggregation of rice stocks at aggregation points and provided technical backstopping to the processing and packaging of rice. In total, WFP completed the purchase of 70 metric tons of locally produced rice from assisted smallholders, which will be distributed through the national school feeding programme.

To extend financial services to rural women in underserved communities, WFP piloted village savings and loan association (VSLA) in 15 communities in Kenema, Pujehun, and Tonkolili districts. Each VSLA has a membership of 30 (70 percent women), who operate a revolving fund through which members can access loans on an as need basis, based on the consent of the group, and repaid through ethical repayments. Each VSLA operates a social fund, accessible in the event of an emergency faced by a member. WFP supported each group with training in VSLA management, start-up kit (savings box, ledgers), and seed funding given after each group had successfully completed four savings meetings during which each member had contributed. One VSLA circle in Tonkolili district demonstrated rapid success, already amassing savings exceeding SLL5 million (USD440) which has been loaned to a local businesswoman to grow her enterprise.

Outcome monitoring showed how FFA effectively reduced short-term hunger, with the food security status of assisted farming households exceeding targets. However, FFA support had a greater impact on the food security of male over female-headed households, possibly reflecting the higher vulnerability of female-headed households targeted with strategic outcome activities. Whilst assisted households reported adopting less consumption-based coping strategies, again women fared less favourably than men.

WFP's partnership with MOA partnered to implement strategic outcome activities leveraged their community-level presence through extension workers and their expertise in irrigation system development and agricultural practices.

Activities under this strategic outcome contributed towards transforming the role of women and youth within Sierra Leone's agriculture sector. This was achieved through several approaches: catalysing the socio-economic empowerment of women and youth through trainings in improved production methods, promoting female and youth representation within FBO leadership positions, and supporting skilled young farmers to become CYCs who can coach and inspire their peers.

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



Published a **profiling report** of **3,000** PLHIVs (77 percent women) to advocate for their inclusion in the national social protection scheme.



Handed over the Port Loko main logistics base to NDMA to strengthen its capacity to rapidly respond to disasters.

Activities under strategic outcome 5 focused on building national capacities to monitor food and nutrition security, implement programmes that fight hunger and malnutrition, and manage disasters. This collaboration provides unprecedented opportunities for on-the-job capacity strengthening and the development of best practices learned from joint programming. WFP enjoyed extremely close relationships with district-level Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), and thus actively supported the broader decentralization process, ensuring that government capacities closest to project implementation are enhanced for robust service delivery.

Since phasing out of direct nutrition support to people living with HIV (PLHIV), WFP Sierra Leone's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024 focuses on advocating for inclusive HIV sensitive social protection with the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA), government's leading structure on social safety nets. Therefore in 2021, WFP jointly with other United Nations agencies like UNAIDS, United Nations Development Programme, and National AIDs Secretariate (NAS), conducted a nationwide profiling assessment of approximately 3,000 PLHIV and TB patients (77 percent women) on antiretroviral drugs across the country, to determine their level of vulnerability in terms of food security and access to social service delivery. According to the findings of the report, 54 percent of respondents were not engaged in any form of income-generating activities, 41 percent only consume only one meal a day and 1.6 percent reported access to a social protection scheme. This assessment report will provide the basis for generating evidence for vulnerability amongst PLHIVs that could be used by development partners for targeting and designing interventions for key population groups as well as to advocate for their inclusion into the national social protection scheme.

Since the establishment of the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) after the National Disaster Management Act in 2020, supporting the operationalization of the agency has been a WFP priority under strategic outcome 5, particularly given the increasing risk of climate change-induced natural disasters.

To enable the Government to effectively design, implement, target, and monitor food security initiatives, WFP has strengthened the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to implement a bi-annual food security monitoring system (FSMS). To support the institutionalization of school feeding in Sierra Leone, WFP provided technical and financial support to finalize the national school feeding policy, that was enacted in May 2021.

These collaborations were operationalized through memorandums of understandings and implementation agreements between WFP and central and district-level government counterparts, to implement activities in the CSP, with each including strong capacity strengthening initiatives to effectively implement their roles. Activities to build government capacities included trainings in vulnerability targeting, cash-based transfer as a delivery mechanism, coordination, and monitoring and reporting using digitized tools.

To strengthen the capacities of NDMA to rapidly respond to disasters, WFP handed over the Port Loko main logistics base to the agency, supported repairs of its trucking fleet, and trained its personnel in logistics best practices. For longer-term capacity strengthening, WFP embedded an international disaster risk and climate change specialist to assist NDMA with strategic, technical, and operational support. A gap and needs analysis recommended adopting a coaching and mentoring approach to enable operational and organisational capacity development.

The main outputs of WFP's support to NDMA have been the development of platforms to effectively coordinate disaster management, including rolling out a multi-agency Sierra Leone incident management system (SLIMS) and defining a disaster risk management framework. In the future, NDMA will lead SLIMS and facilitate the training of other government counterparts. WFP supported NDMA to establish and implement an inter-pillar coordination group (IPCG), akin to the UN cluster system with additional pillars that meet the needs of the Sierra Leone context. IPCG pillars are led by national agencies and co-led by UN agencies. Monthly meetings were conducted and an IPCG charter and activation mechanism are under development. With quality data an integral need to ensure a timely response to disasters, WFP supported the NDMA monitoring and evaluation team to develop digitized data assessment and beneficiary targeting tools, hazard profiling, community surveys, and incident reporting.

During 2021, WFP and the MOA’s planning, evaluation, monitoring, and statistics division (PEMSD) implemented one round of the FSMS in August 2021,[1] to gauge food security and vulnerability at the district level for trend analyses, guide prioritization and to shape the design of responsive interventions. To closely monitor changes in food prices, WFP and MOA monitored the prices of key food commodities monthly in markets across the country and shared data with the government and food security partners on an online portal.

The strategic outcome was fully resourced enabling capacity strengthening activities to be implemented at the right time and in accordance with needs. An example of this was the training of SLIMS teams in six disaster-prone districts in how to use digitized multi-indicator rapid assessment (MIRA) and beneficiary targeting tools just before the onset of the heavy rains. Adequate resourcing also enabled WFP to technically backstop NDMA in incident management after a fire event in Susan’s Bay, a large informal settlement in Freetown, with vital beneficiary registration data available within 48 hours to enable the provision of life-saving support.

In 2021, WFP trained 36 NDMA staff in incident management and conducted a consolidatory simulation exercise. To ensure operational readiness to respond to flooding and other disasters, WFP trained 240 disaster risk management stakeholders in the use of digitalized assessment and targeting tools and supported the establishment of rapid response teams.

The timely and effective government-led coordination and the response to numerous disasters, including the 5 November 2021 fuel tanker explosion in Wellington, Freetown demonstrates the impact of WFP’s capacity strengthening investments in NDMA.

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	N/A

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



Supported NaCOVERC **with ICT equipment** in 16 districts to **coordinate the ongoing COVID-19 response safely and effectively.**



Over **50** NDMA and RSLAF personnel benefited from various training programs including **emergency warehousing and incident management.**

Following critical commercial supply chain interruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP strategic outcome 6 sought to enable and improve the effectiveness of the humanitarian response through the delivery of common services in-country.

On behalf of the logistics pillar, coordination and information management, the outcome tried to resolve pandemic related bottlenecks, as well as facilitate access to in-country common services in case of critical logistics gaps. Where appropriate, these included management of in-country staging areas, warehouses and transport capacities for the broader humanitarian supply chain, including medicine, water and sanitation, food and non-food items supplies as well as engineering support.

To augment government capabilities to respond to sudden onset emergencies and the ongoing COVID-19 response, WFP invested in optimizing logistic platforms and processes and supporting response teams with the technical equipment to coordinate operations safely and effectively. To this end, WFP invested in strengthening the logistics cluster and the National COVID-19 Emergency Response Centre (NaCOVERC) through its Information Technology (IT) unit. WFP's support included the provision of telecommunications services, including for facilitating online meetings, in addition to installing equipment and providing training and technical backstopping.

To ensure that the field-based preparedness project (FBPP) was responsive to the needs of partners, WFP facilitated a logistics preparedness gap analysis and action planning workshop to inform the establishment of the logistics preparedness and response working group.

To strengthen disaster response warehouse management capacities, the FBPP supported the development of a stock management and tracking system and delivered real-time training to the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), to help it assess its inventory in its existing stores in Freetown. Storage spaces were also assessed by NDMA and the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) in Bo and Kenema using the warehouse assessment guidelines developed by the FBPP. From this, a decision was taken to enhance warehouse capacity in Kenema for the wet season by relocating one of the 37 mobile storage units at the Port Loko logistics base, established by WFP in 2014 in support of the Ebola response and handed over to NDMA in April 2021. This was conducted as a real-time capacity strengthening activity for NDMA and RSLAF personnel, led by WFP and supported by the NDMA logistician, which included warehouse setup of relief items.

To improve coordination among logistics cluster members, various fora were established, including working groups for relief items, import, clearance, and transportation. Hands-on logistics coordination support was provided for the April 2021 fire response, including appraising the response through an after-action review. Logistics cluster information management and reporting were strengthened through developing real-time tools to facilitate data sharing and coordination.

Resourcing of this outcome exceeded the plan, enabling WFP to scale up its support to the logistics cluster at a critical time when support was most needed after the establishment of the NDMA in November 2020.

A key output indicator has been the optimization of available humanitarian response items held by the government, which previously had not been effectively recorded and prior to the FBPP were underutilized. The mapping of the national warehousing capacities by the logistics cluster has provided NDMA with a country-wide visualization of warehouse assets to facilitate the repositioning of relief items.

Through WFP IT support to NaCOVERC, all districts could submit timely data on the unfolding COVID-19 outbreak, whilst providing a robust platform for online meetings. This has enabled the safe coordination of the ongoing response without contributing toward the spread of the virus.

As a result of trainings through the FBPP, NDMA now has the knowledge and capacity to set up emergency warehousing and manage the storage and dispatch of pre-positioned relief items across Sierra Leone. This means that

for future emergencies, relief items can be dispatched more efficiently to affected communities, reducing the need to organise ad-hoc transport from Freetown which could cause delays in the receipt of aid.

The key partner for the logistics cluster is the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces, who is the pillar lead, as per the inter-pillar coordination group. NaCOVERC was the main WFP partner to strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The success of the emergency warehouse and stock management training of NDMA and RSLAF personnel in Freetown should now be replicated at provincial and district levels to support the decentralization of NDMA nationwide. This can be achieved through training provincial and district-level NDMA coordinators in warehouse and stock management.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Sierra Leonean women face multiple barriers to achieving gender equality. Childhood marriage is pervasive, with 13 percent of girls married by the age of 15, and 39 percent by the age of 15 [1]. This contributes to almost one-third of girls in Sierra Leone aged between 15 and 19 having children [2]. Gender-based violence (GBV) is also a serious and urgent concern, with an estimated 62 percent of women aged 15 - 49 reporting to have experienced physical or sexual violence [3]. Unequal access to opportunities means only a handful of Sierra Leonean women hold limited decision-making and leadership positions. To advance gender equality, the first Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy was launched by the Government of Sierra Leone in 2020.

Aligned to Sustainable Development Goal 5 gender equality - WFP Sierra Leone promoted the meaningful role of women, girls, and youth across all programmes. Initiatives consist of equitable inclusion in all community-level project management forums; and promoting equitable access to livelihood opportunities by collaborating with targeted groups.

Within the agricultural sector, WFP advocated for the inclusion of women in leadership positions of assisted farmer organisations, with over 50 percent of groups led by women. WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) also ensured equal representation of men and women as lead farmers, with 50 percent of trainees being women, recognizing the important role performed by women in agricultural production. WFP also supported 130 farmer organisations with improved vegetable, legume, and tuber planting materials, contributing towards the economic empowerment of women who lead production in Sierra Leone.

To transform the role of youth in agriculture, the MOA and WFP partnered in support of 59 community youth contractors (8 percent women), to provide their communities with technical support to the irrigation system development and agricultural activities. This role is pivotal in changing the perception of youth participation in agriculture and directly contributes towards behaviour change. Women and youth participation was successful during four community-based participatory planning processes, encouraging more inclusive rural development. Notably, women represented 70 percent of the 15 village savings and loans associations' (VSLA) membership across three districts, enhancing the financial inclusion of women in underserved rural areas.

By working with mother support groups, WFP engaged with adolescent girls, which is critical to breaking intergenerational cycles of undernutrition. This approach also recognizes the role played by men and extended family members in shaping nutritional practices and health-seeking behaviours. Through house visits, men were encouraged to attend antenatal care visits where they were informed on nutrition practices.

Outcome monitoring showed improved roles of women at the household level when making decisions regarding how WFP food assistance would be utilized. Under the crisis response activity, the proportion of women attesting to have played a key role in deciding how cash-based transfers were utilized, increased from 54 percent in 2020, to 61 percent in 2022. Additionally, WFP prioritized women as the recipients of food assistance to enhance their decision-making opportunities and influence over household resources.

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 2021, WFP strived to ensure all beneficiaries could access WFP services safely and with dignity, and that communities were empowered to participate with an emphasis on doing-no-harm. Together with partners, WFP endeavoured to address potential protection challenges faced by beneficiaries during distributions, including long wait times and overcrowding, while also prioritizing data privacy to protect the information of those it serves.

To minimize prolonged waiting hours, WFP's food distributions were carried out at cluster points located close to targeted communities, helping to reduce protection risks beneficiaries may face when travelling to collect their entitlements. To minimize the protection risks posed by cash-based transfers (CBT), most transactions were conducted electronically using mobile money through a financial service provider. In instances where network coverage was poor or non-existent, direct cash was provided at secure locations with security oversight. Before disbursing entitlements, WFP and partners informed beneficiaries of the date and location, enabling them to devise a safe plan for collection and reducing potential exposure to violence. Additionally, pregnant and lactating women, older persons, and persons with disabilities were prioritized by receiving assistance first.

For emergency distributions and crisis response in the capital Freetown, WFP worked in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Agency and Freetown City Council to ensure crowd control and order. To assure safety at all distribution points, WFP's security team assessed and identified optimal locations to distribute assistance, mitigating the risks of security threats, disease transmission, and unrest.

To provide participating beneficiaries with the opportunity to report challenges and concerns directly to WFP for transparency and accountability WFP provides a toll-free feedback mechanism operated by dedicated staff. WFP and partners actively informed communities on how to use the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) platforms, through pictorial communication mediums displaying contact information on ration cards, and at community meeting points. In 2021, WFP's hotline received 889 calls from men (69 percent) and women (31 percent). Over half of the calls received were requests for information, mainly related to questions surrounding registration and distribution; complaints (43 percent of calls), mostly regarding exclusion and inclusion errors. Feedback received during food or cash distributions was in turn communicated to WFP programme teams and escalated to management when appropriate until corrective action was taken on a case-by-case basis.

To help improve access to affected populations, WFP's nutrition interventions were integrated into Sierra Leone's national child health programmes, by providing services through government peripheral health units (PHUs). By working through PHUs, normally located no further than five kilometres from communities served, WFP ensured shorter and safer access for mothers and children requiring specialized food commodities and nutrition counselling services. To ensure protection from COVID-19, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition services was equipped with handwashing stations and the use of mandatory facemasks, in an effort to reduce the spread of the virus.

Protection concerns were raised by people living with HIV (PLHIVs) through support groups- as access to social assistance is limited due to felt and enacted stigma. The 2019 Stigma Index 2.0 [1] report indicates that most PLHIVs (47.5 percent) felt that they had been discriminated against. To mitigate these risks and ensure data privacy of PLHIVs when receiving CBT assistance, WFP worked in partnership with support groups during the targeting process to minimize the disclosure of beneficiaries' HIV status, to maintain confidentiality. Additionally, mobile money was selected as the transfer mechanism to reduce this risk - given that no confidential personal information is required, just a phone number - better safeguarding the identity and health status of beneficiaries.

Other measures include trainings delivered to over 1,700 headteachers and school management committee members on food handling, including food safety, hygiene, and sanitation as part of the school feeding programme. This helps to strengthen information provision between management committees, WFP, and partners, supporting transparency to improve safe school feeding practices.

Environment

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

Sierra Leone is a hotspot for biodiversity characterized by rainforests, including one of the last remaining tracts of Atlantic coastal rainforest, savannah forests, coastal mangroves, and rich aquatic life. However, biodiversity is threatened by the impacts of unabated deforestation driven by slash and burn agriculture timber logging, charcoal production, rapid urbanisation, sand mining, and mineral extraction. Legal overfishing, as well as illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in Sierra Leone's marine waters, are reducing fish stocks and threatening the livelihoods of coastal communities. Environmental degradation, particularly deforestation, is exposing Sierra Leone to climate shocks and natural disasters, including seasonal flash floods, landslides, wildfires, and storm surges.

In 2018, the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Index ranked Sierra Leone the 21st most climate-vulnerable country globally, and the 50th least ready country (extremely vulnerable) in terms of impact on food production, poverty, migration, and social stability. Extreme weather events are becoming more formidable and frequent across the country. In the last 15 years, over 220,000 people along the coast of Freetown have been affected by intense storms and flash flooding [x] (World Bank 2017). Floods account for 85 per cent of disaster-related mortality in the country, followed by landslides, storms and fire accidents.

Even though Sierra Leone is endowed with arable land and ecologies suitable for agriculture, its soils are generally acidic, and thus not conducive for all crop production. Most smallholder farmers practice upland, shifting cultivation production methods, a system characterized by the burning of vegetation and short fallow periods, further reducing soil quality, and exposing the land to erosion. With upland agriculture largely dependent on seasonal rainfall levels, this production system impedes efforts to realize food and nutritional security.

To increase the resilience of farmers and protect the environment, WFP's asset creation and livelihood (ACL) programme empowers smallholder farmers to develop irrigation systems in inland valley swamps (IVS) and trains them in climate-sensitive agricultural practices. With fertile soils and year-round water availability, IVS provides a high production food system for farmers to cultivate rice, legumes, and vegetables throughout the year. Supporting smallholders to transition to a production system that discourages shifting agriculture, helps to protect Sierra Leone's environment and biodiversity. In 2021, WFP assisted 130 farmer organisations across six districts to develop and rehabilitate over 850 hectares of irrigation systems and trained 520 lead farmers to plant rice and nutritious foods using improved methods. Farmers were also trained in organic compost preparation to sustainably enhance soil fertility.

Due to shortages of agricultural extension workers in remote communities, WFP works with the Ministry of Agriculture to identify and train Community Youth Contractors (CYCs) and equips them with the knowledge and skills necessary to educate fellow farmers, particularly youth and women, on climate-smart practices. CYCs provide a crucial mechanism to oversee the successful adoption of improved agricultural methods imparted to farmers through training sessions. In 2021, WFP assisted farmers to plant 3,900 tree seedlings to reforest degraded water catchment areas to assure long-term sustainability of assisted IVS in terms of agricultural production.

Mining and Us

How a Women's Group Found a Way out of Conflict in Swamp Farms

The Matagelema Women Farmer's Association is comprised of over 100 women farmers in Moyamba district, south of Sierra Leone. The association came into existence in February 2021, after a few dozen women arrived one day at a local community centre to attend a meeting with the village chief.

The chief had called the meeting to discuss group farming as a possible means to food security and hopefully peace given years of tension and unrest with mining companies operating in the area. Families around Matagelema village had watched their farming space diminish as rounds of rutile mining turned more and more parts of the land into large pits and false rivers. Sierra Leone has the world's largest deposits of rutile, a mineral used in the manufacturing of ceramics, paint, plastics, and food products that require a bright white colour. Much of it is mined in Moyamba.

We spent many days at the police, reporting cases that were never solved, says Mamie Arshon, the group's vibrant coordinator.

On their first day, the women agreed to pay 5,000 Leones, or roughly USD 0.50 each, to form the group, have it registered, and look for a larger piece of land to relocate. In the meeting that followed, they agreed to contribute double the amount to buy seeds and fertilizers to use in the new place they had secured through a successful negotiation a ten-hectare unused and overgrown inland valley swamp.

Most of them widows or single parents, the women quickly discovered that WFP and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) could assist them in developing irrigation systems in the valley swamps, because the ecosystem can provide up to three cropping opportunities a year to produce rice, legumes, and vegetables. Their new land was located three miles away from the bustling mining town of Moriba.

Driven by Mamie Arshon, the group of women went to work, removing the thick vegetation, creating irrigation structures, and in turn cultivating 25 acres of rice using row planting. Agricultural tools and cash were provided to the group by WFP and the MoA, to enable the development and irrigation system. The women were also trained in modern climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive agriculture and provided with high-yielding, short-duration rice and vegetable seeds to improve their nutrition and ensure food diversification.

The cash not only helps to meet the women's food needs, but it also encourages their participation in the project. Many of Sierra Leone's valleys are underutilized because of the labour intensity, tools, and technical acumen needed to develop irrigation systems. Consequently, smallholder farmers generally practice upland shifting farming, which is characterized by seasonal burning of vegetation and short fallow periods. This drives deforestation and reduces soil quality.

Because most of us are women, people thought we would fail, yet we saw no way out but to engage in these tasks, knowing that men in Matagelema had other options like working in mining," says Mamie.

The group not only attracted more women to the project in Lower Banta chiefdom, but it also contributed to women's economic empowerment in the area.

Almost immediately after planting, the association began constructing a grain store from the women's savings. The women say they desired to store their grain, but also a business where they could charge a storage fee to non-members of the group.

The women do not fight with the miners anymore and have become more cohesive as a group. Each workday that they gather, they easily agree on how to distribute tasks, how many days and hours a week they need to work, who records the workload, and how each member gets paid.

WFP plans to donate a rice miller to the association and to support the completion of the drying floor of its store. This will help promote sustainability and resilience among the member households.

The women celebrated their first harvest in December 2021, where they accumulated approximately three times more crop than in previous harvests. They kept almost half of the harvest at home, and sold the remainder, keeping a small amount as seed for planting in February 2022.

Previously, we planted cassava, groundnuts, and some rice, but ate it before we reached the market, Mamie laughs. The group is optimistic that they will find a market of buyers, even if only among the miners. Quietly, they are happy that they did not relocate too far away.

The project was financed by the UN Peacebuilding Fund.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Captured representative samples for the general population

[2] August 2021 Food Security Monitoring System report: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/sierra-leone-food-security-monitoring-system-report-august-2021>

[3] Coping strategy index - is a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. It considers both the frequency and severity of five pre-selected coping strategies that the household used in the seven days prior to the survey.

[4] Includes No poverty, Zero hunger, Good health and wellbeing, Quality education, Gender equality

[5] Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

[6] ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

[7] Include high food losses, low mechanization, poor financing

Context and Operations

[1] 2020, Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis: shows severe food insecurity was higher among female-headed households at 13 percent, compared to 11 percent among male-headed ones. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000128295/download/> Severe food insecurity was higher among female-headed households at 13 percent, compared to 11 percent among male-headed ones.

[2] 2015, Government of Sierra Leone, National Census: <https://www.statistics.sl/index.php/census/census-2015.html>

[3] 2021, World Bank: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/sierra-leone>

[4] Sustainable Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security, and Climate Resilience.

Partnerships

[1] Ministries of Agriculture, Basic and Senior Secondary Education, Internal Affairs, Social Welfare, Health and Sanitation, Youth Affairs, Planning and Economic Development.

[2] Food and Agricultural Organization, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, International Organization for Migration.

[3] Mankind's Activities for Development & Accredited Movement (MADAM) and Pure Heart Foundation.

[4] Home-grown school feeding is set in the National School Feeding Policy, which was launched in 2021.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] 2017, Sierra Leone National Nutrition Survey: <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/sierra-leone-national-nutrition-survey-2017>

[2] 2019, Demographic and Health Survey: <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR365/FR365.pdf>

Progress towards gender equality

[1] 2017, UNICEF, The multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS): <https://mics.unicef.org/surveys>

[2] 2019, UNFPA, <https://www.unfpa.org/data/SL>

[3] 2019, Demographic and Health Survey: <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR365/FR365.pdf>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] 2020, PLHIV Stigma Index report from Sierra Leone 2020: <https://www.stigmaindex.org/country-report/sierra-leone/>

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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	%	10.4	11.7	11	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	63,985	59,060	123,045	123045
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	291,066	247,945	539,011	539011
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	2	2	2	2021	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	38,899	15,436	54,335	54335
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			14	2018	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			987	
						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	16,619	15,341	31,960	31960

 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	0
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	36	0

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	414,099	246,953	60%
	female	481,904	292,058	61%
	total	896,003	539,011	60%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	32,664	13,918	43%
	female	33,123	14,240	43%
	total	65,787	28,158	43%
24-59 months	male	32,664	13,918	43%
	female	39,453	16,433	42%
	total	72,117	30,351	42%
5-11 years	male	160,450	166,415	104%
	female	176,527	181,060	103%
	total	336,977	347,475	103%
12-17 years	male	54,118	15,501	29%
	female	63,564	22,153	35%
	total	117,682	37,654	32%
18-59 years	male	111,836	31,001	28%
	female	135,866	48,872	36%
	total	247,702	79,873	32%
60+ years	male	22,367	6,200	28%
	female	33,371	9,300	28%
	total	55,738	15,500	28%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	896,003	539,011	60%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	84,400	31,960	37%
Prevention of Malnutrition	34,352	0	0%
School-Based Programmes	268,433	329,671	122%
Treatment of Malnutrition	43,037	54,335	126%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	465,781	123,045	26%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	785	834	106%
Iodised Salt	88	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	56	-
Rice	7,048	2,468	35%
Split Peas	1,057	120	11%
Vegetable Oil	479	214	45%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	319	42	13%
Rice	7,655	4,265	56%
Split Peas	1,914	1,068	56%
Vegetable Oil	638	356	56%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	1,237	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	13	0	0%
Rice	1,056	171	16%
Split Peas	158	26	16%
Vegetable Oil	66	11	16%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	13,340,702	2,808,748	21%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	1,405,920	336,826	24%

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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	138,321	34,050
			Male	127,680	31,430
			Total	266,001	65,480
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	103,886	29,935
			Male	95,894	27,630
			Total	199,780	57,565
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	13,477	16,723
			Male	12,440	15,436
			Total	25,917	32,159
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	17,120	22,176
			Total	17,120	22,176
A.2: Food transfers			MT	9,458	3,692
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	13,340,702	2,808,748

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Crisis-affected beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate specialized nutritious food treat malnutrition (output category B)				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	56.5	25.83
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	1,086	692
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.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	68,605	32,320

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.5	<5	≤10	11.9	0		WFP survey
	Male	13.5	<5	≤10	10.5	0		WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<5	≤10	11.1	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29.1	>76	>35	24.9			WFP survey
	Male	29.1	>76	>35	25.1	0		WFP survey
	Overall	29.1	>76	>35	25	0		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<18	<37	55.3	0		WFP survey
	Male	37	<18	<37	60.6	0		WFP survey
	Overall	37	<18	<37	58	0		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33.9	<6	<28	14.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	33.9	<6	<28	19.5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	33.9	<6	<28	17	0	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	60	≤45	≤50	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≤45	≤50	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≤45	≤50	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone MAM - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<5	0.05	0.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<5	0.05	0.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<5	0.05	0.83	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.18	0.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.18	0.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.18	0.79	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<5	0.01	0.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<5	0.01	0.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<5	0.01	0.34	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	71	>75	>75	48	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	>75	>75	48	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	71	>75	>75	48	96	WFP programme monitoring

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).						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Total	1,810 1,810	2,348 2,348	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	138,644 127,979 266,623	170,208 157,115 327,323	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	10,526	5,732	

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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).					
School feeding (on-site)					
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	11,143	10,967	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	1,149	1,149	
N*: School children (tier 3) benefit from strengthened Government capacity to implement the national school feeding programme and access to free and quality primary education (SDG 4)					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	19	19	
School feeding (on-site)					
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	90	65	
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	19	19	

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).								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone School feeding - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	81.8	=100	≥90	74	0		WFP survey
	Male	80.1	=100	≥90	74	0		WFP survey
	Overall	83	=100	≥90	74	0		WFP survey
Enrolment rate	Female	0	>15	≥2	0.6	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	>15	≥2	-0.4	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	>15	≥2	0.1	0		WFP survey

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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	10,392	0	
			Male	9,594	0	
			Total	19,986	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	14,366	0	
			Total	14,366	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,237	0	

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Stunting - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	13.5	≤5	<9	0	9.8		WFP
	Male	13.5	≤5	<9	0	10		programme monitoring
	Overall	13.5	≤5	<9	0	10		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.32	≥50	≥30	0	25.32		WFP
	Male	18.67	≥50	≥30	0	18.67		programme monitoring
	Overall	19.58	≥50	≥30	0	19.58		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.57	≥50	≥50	0	45.57		WFP
	Male	46.59	≥50	≥50	0	46.59		programme monitoring
	Overall	46.45	≥50	≥50	0	46.45		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥50	≥10	0	0		WFP
	Male	0	≥50	≥10	0	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥10	0	0		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.04	<5	<30	0	43.04	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.96	<5	<30	0	38.96	
	Overall	39.51	<5	<30	0	39.51	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.88	<5	<20	0	31.88	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.19	<5	<20	0	33.19	
	Overall	33.02	<5	<20	0	33.02	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.57	<5	<30	0	45.57	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.59	<5	<30	0	46.59	
	Overall	46.45	<5	<30	0	46.45	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.65	≥45	≥50	0	31.65	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.37	≥45	≥50	0	42.37	
	Overall	40.9	≥45	≥50	0	40.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.12	≥45	≥70	0	68.12	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.81	≥45	≥70	0	66.81	
	Overall	66.98	≥45	≥70	0	66.98	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.16	≥45	≥60	0	53.16	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.21	≥45	≥60	0	52.21	
	Overall	52.34	≥45	≥60	0	52.34	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	45.25	>80	>46	0	15.75	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.2	>70	≥8	0	4.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	>70	≥8	0	10.3	
	Overall	3.6	>70	≥8	0	8	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	≥85	0	85.11	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	≥85	0	83.15	
	Overall	0	>66	≥85	0	85.51	

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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	21,008	9,570
			Male	19,392	8,835
			Total	40,400	18,405
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	22,880	7,049
			Male	21,120	6,506
			Total	44,000	13,555
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,294	207
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,405,920	336,826

Output Results				
Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth and community members receive conditional food or cash-based transfers to enhance their livelihoods.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	260,000	125,000
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.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	113	113
E*: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth receive gender-transformative social and behaviour change communications and information that promote the production, purchase and consumption of nutrient-rich food.				
Food assistance for asset				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	434	434
F: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, equitably benefit from WFP support in farming techniques, post harvest value addition and market promotion for HGSP in order to increase their productivity and incomes.				
Food assistance for asset				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	6,526	6,526

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	34,752	≥420,000	≥50,000	45,707	34,752		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	50	≥600	≥80	70.45	50		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.5	<5	≤10	9.16	10		WFP survey
	Male	13.5	<5	≤10	7.66	11.6		WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<5	≤10	7.88	11.2		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	0	>80	>50	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>80	>50	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>80	>50	0	0		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29.1	>76	>30	25.4	28.6		WFP survey
	Male	29.1	>76	>30	35.2	36.3		WFP survey
	Overall	29.1	>76	>30	33.8	34.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<18	>42	52.5	47.1		WFP survey
	Male	37	<18	>42	39.6	37.6		WFP survey
	Overall	37	<18	>42	41.5	39.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33.9	<6	<28	22	24.3		WFP survey
	Male	33.9	<6	<28	25.2	26.1		WFP survey
	Overall	33.9	<6	<28	24.8	25.7		WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	60	≤45	<50	0	73.57		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≤45	<50	0	61.74		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≤45	<50	0	64.5		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	=100	≥80	96.1	81.87		WFP survey

Outcome 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)

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	0	≥50	≥25	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	3	=5	=5	4	3		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	40	20		Secondary data

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Telecommunication Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall		=100	≥80	100	0		Secondary data
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	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								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	=50	≥50	56.86	0		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	0	=20	≤20	12.99	0		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	0	=30	≥30	30.15	0		WFP survey
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone MAM - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	=50	≥50	28.5	27.05		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	0	=20	≤20	9.8	18.11		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	0	=30	≥30	61.8	54.84		WFP programme monitoring
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).								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone School feeding - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	=60	=60	0	0		Joint survey
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Activity 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Stunting - **Location:** Sierra Leone - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	=50	=50		9.67		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	0	=20	<40		17.33		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	0	=30	>20		73		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - **Location:** Sierra Leone - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	73.15	≥75	≥75	62.25	63		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	16.78	≤20	≤20	27.75	26.83		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	10.07	≥30	≥30	10	10.17		WFP survey

Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA; - **Location:** Sierra Leone - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	60	=60	≥60	30	0		WFP survey
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Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	98.96	0		-
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	0		-
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.51	0		-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	=100	=100	100	0		-
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	0		-
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	0		-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	=100	=100	97.93	0		-
	Male	0	=100	=100	97.67	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	97.79	0		-
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone MAM - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.04	=100	≥100	94.04	98.04		WFP survey
	Male	97.67	=100	≥100	100	97.67		WFP survey
	Overall	97.77	=100	≥100	94.25	97.77		-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	=100	=100	99.74	89.22		WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	87.71		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.75	88.09		WFP survey
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone MAM; - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.25	=100	=100	99.49	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	98.67		WFP survey
	Overall	99.82	=100	=100	99.5	99		WFP survey
Activity 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Stunting - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	0	95.43		WFP survey
	Male	99.76	=100	=100	0	90.22		WFP survey
	Overall	99.82	=100	=100	0	93.83		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	=100	=100	0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0		WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	91.53	=100	≥90	91.53	0		-
	Male	89.74	=100	≥90	89.74	0		-
	Overall	90	=100	≥90	90	0		-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP survey
	Male	99.2	=100	=100	100	99.54		WFP survey
	Overall	99.34	=100	=100	100	99.65		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	88	=100	≥90	100	75		WFP survey
	Male	85.08	=100	≥90	99.71	79.35		WFP survey
	Overall	85.57	=100	≥90	99.75	78.33		WFP survey

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	55.96	0		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	50.23	0		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	52.94	0		WFP survey

Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone MAM - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity:

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	40	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone MAM - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	53.4	=100	≥80	38.6	27.45		WFP survey
	Male	53.8	=100	≥80	71.43	18.94		WFP survey
	Overall	53.7	=100	≥80	39.75	21.09		WFP survey

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).

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone School feeding - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Stunting - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	0	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Stunting - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	47.4	=100	≥80	0	25.3		WFP survey
	Male	40.3	=100	≥80	0	11.8		WFP survey
	Overall	43.4	=100	≥80	0	13.7		WFP survey

Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	62.1	=100	=100	59.32	64.29		WFP survey
	Male	54	=100	=100	59.53	54.78		WFP survey
	Overall	60.7	=100	=100	59.5	57		WFP survey

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Richard Mbouet

Rice cultivation in one of the inland valley swamps where WFP supports climate-smart agriculture for smallholder farmers' livelihoods

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

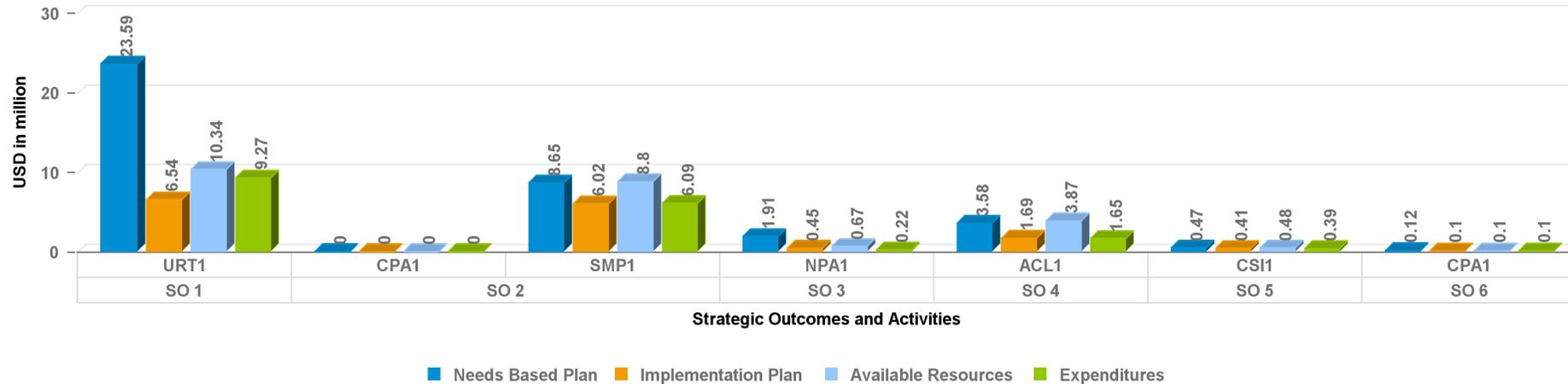
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	23,588,590	6,535,616	10,337,609	9,267,390
	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	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).	8,651,828	6,024,486	8,802,394	6,085,115
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	503,085	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			32,240,418	12,560,102	19,643,088	15,352,505
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	1,907,542	449,172	670,234	221,012
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,907,542	449,172	670,234	221,012

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	3,576,603	1,691,211	3,872,928	1,652,871
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,576,603	1,691,211	3,872,928	1,652,871
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)	473,959	413,357	481,357	389,986
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			473,959	413,357	481,357	389,986
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	119,455	98,000	100,121	100,121
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)			119,455	98,000	100,121	100,121
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	460,154	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	460,154	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			38,317,976	15,211,841	25,227,882	17,716,494
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,218,981	874,332	1,388,157	1,092,772
Total Direct Costs			40,536,957	16,086,173	26,616,039	18,809,266
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,626,688	1,038,865	662,464	662,464
Grand Total			43,163,646	17,125,038	27,278,503	19,471,731

Wanee Piyabongkam
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

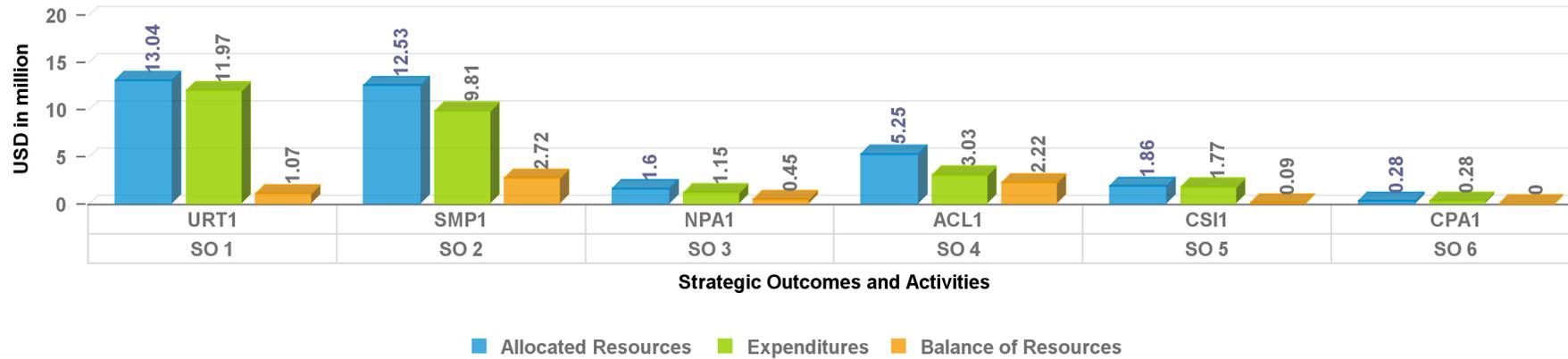
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	29,259,341	10,818,211	2,221,771	13,039,982	11,969,764	1,070,218
		Provide assistance to the Government-led national school feeding programme	103,163	0	0	0	0	0
	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	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).	17,146,995	12,530,020	0	12,530,020	9,812,742	2,717,279
		Non Activity Specific	0	503,085	0	503,085	0	503,085
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			46,509,500	23,851,317	2,221,771	26,073,088	21,782,506	4,290,583

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	3,874,957	1,603,380	0	1,603,380	1,154,157	449,222
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,874,957	1,603,380	0	1,603,380	1,154,157	449,222
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	5,663,847	5,253,985	0	5,253,985	3,033,928	2,220,057
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			5,663,847	5,253,985	0	5,253,985	3,033,928	2,220,057

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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)	3,900,224	1,861,645	0	1,861,645	1,770,274	91,372
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,900,224	1,861,645	0	1,861,645	1,770,274	91,372
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	189,136	277,189	0	277,189	277,189	0
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)			189,136	277,189	0	277,189	277,189	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	460,154	0	460,154	0	460,154
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	460,154	0	460,154	0	460,154
Total Direct Operational Cost			60,137,664	33,307,670	2,221,771	35,529,441	28,018,054	7,511,387
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,257,712	2,118,247	125,647	2,243,894	1,948,509	295,385
Total Direct Costs			64,395,376	35,425,917	2,347,418	37,773,335	29,966,563	7,806,772
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,172,533	1,793,654		1,793,654	1,793,654	0

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			68,567,909	37,219,571	2,347,418	39,566,989	31,760,217	7,806,772

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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