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Sierra Leone

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024

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Overview

The food security situation in Sierra Leone continued to deteriorate in 2022, triggered by the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and the Ukraine crisis. The Leone continued to depreciate against the dollar resulting in worsening economic conditions, including rising inflation, rising food prices and a reduction in household-level purchasing power. Over one million people (15 percent) faced severe hunger, while most households spent over 75 percent of their income on food, according to the Food Security Monitoring System analysis. **WFP provided emergency cash transfers to the worst-affected communities to prevent** a further decline in food security despite an initial funding shortfall of 95 percent under the crisis response activity.

Limited availability of commercial transporters and poor road conditions impacted WFP's ability to deliver to remote/rural locations. WFP's fleet were therefore sometimes used for last-mile deliveries. Despite these challenges, **WFP delivered assistance, continued to build the resilience of vulnerable communities, and capacitated the National Disaster Agency and other humanitarian actors in emergency preparedness and readiness** under the field-based preparedness project (FBPP) in Sierra Leone.

Under emergency response activities, **WFP provided life-saving food and nutrition assistance to over 14,500 people**, including severely food-insecure and flood-affected households. Moreover, WFP continued to support the Government in strengthening its emergency preparedness and response capacity, including food security analysis and early warning.

The resilience programme implemented in seven districts (Kenema, Pujehun, Koinadugu, Moyamba, Tonkolili, Falaba and Kambia) **supported over 1,300 smallholder farmers in 146 farmer-based organisations to enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs** through the development of irrigation systems for climate-smart farming; training in improved agronomics practices and post-harvest crop management and group marketing; provision of cultivation and food processing tools; and supporting village savings and loans associations (VSLA) to facilitate access to finance. Assisted households adopted fewer consumption-based coping strategies compared to 2021, with women faring more favourably than men.

WFP exceeded the volume of rice bought from smallholder farmers through WFP-supported aggregation systems for both targets for 2022 and actuals in 2021. This increased the income of smallholder farmers and attested to the effectiveness of the Technical Package for Rice Production (T-PRP) application by supporting Farmer-Based Organizations resulting in a bumper harvest. Small-scale farmers realized a 70 percent decline in food losses in three districts between 2017 and 2022. These were the findings of an endline survey of the Japan Bilateral Project (BJP) for resilience building. In addition, the assisted farmers realized a 60 percent increase in rice yields, better access to markets, credit, incomes, and technical knowledge, and improved food security. However, the survey found that the farmers were not fully applying the knowledge they had acquired through the project for food quality. Increased food and nutrition security of assisted farmer households in 2022 reduced their coping strategies compared to 2021.

WFP and the Government continued implementing the school feeding programme with an increased focus on the home-grown school feeding programme. WFP assisted over 200,000 school-aged children with school meals (52 percent girls) in over 1,000 schools. Post-distribution monitoring showed an increase in enrolment in WFP-supported schools compared to 2021, with more girls being enrolled than boys.

Across all activities, strengthening national and subnational institutions' capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes remained a key priority, including school feeding and nutrition in disaster management and response.

266,449

Total beneficiaries in 2022



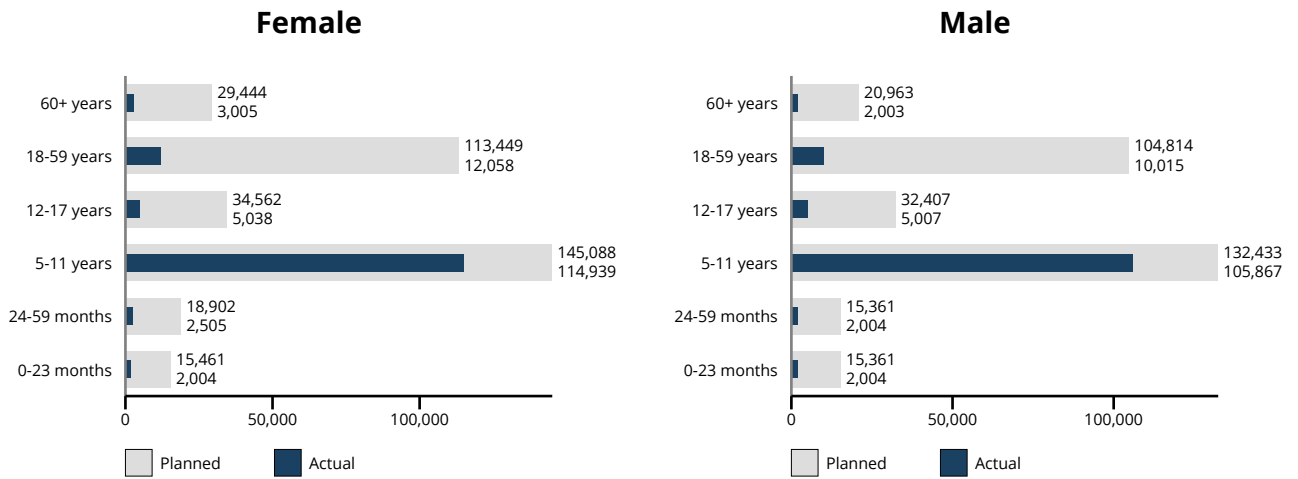
52% female



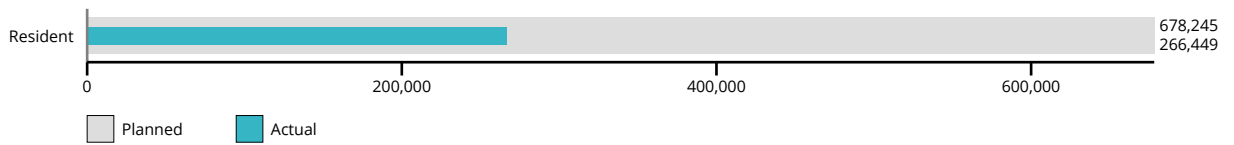
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,322 (52% Female, 48% Male)

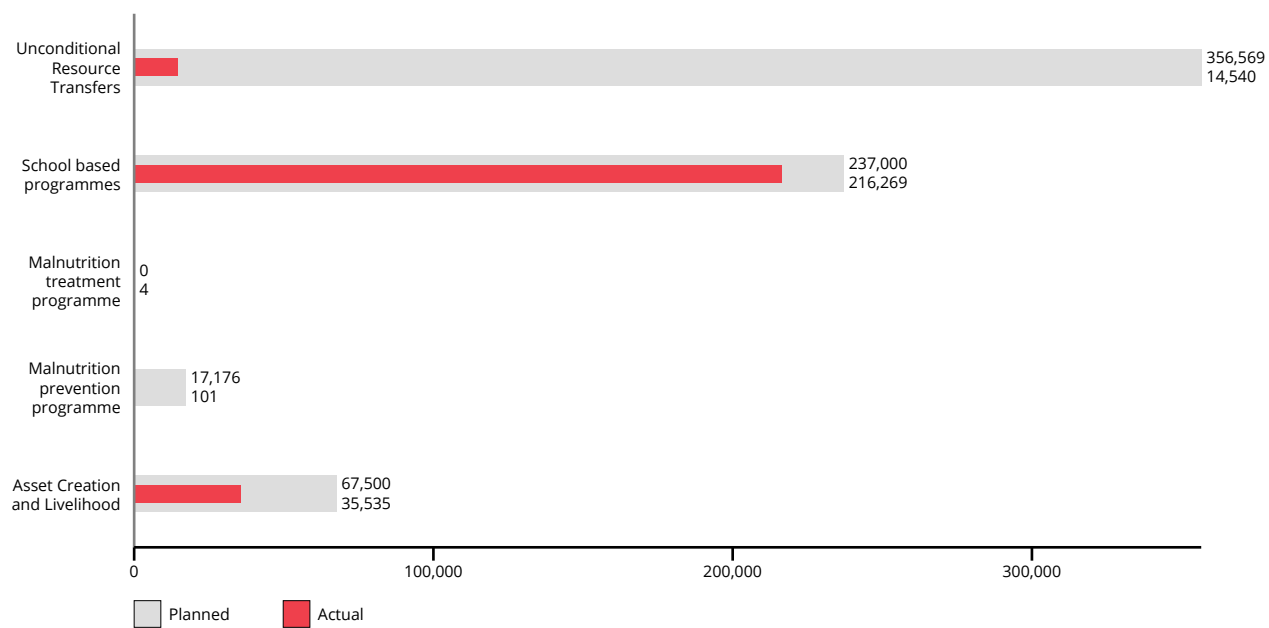
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



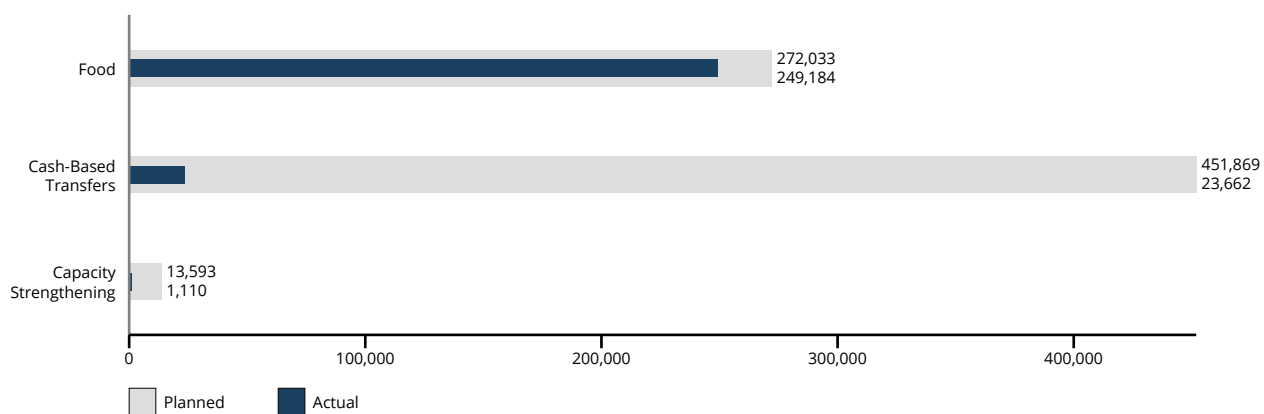
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



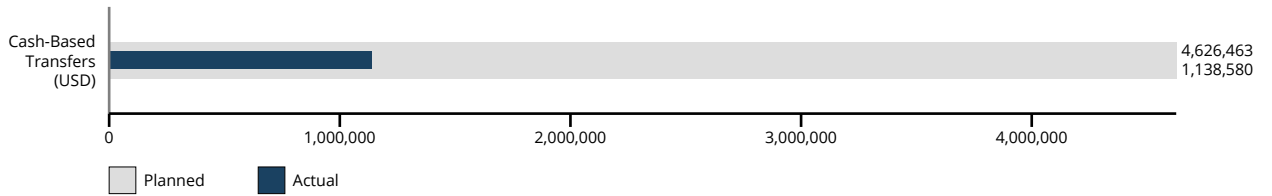
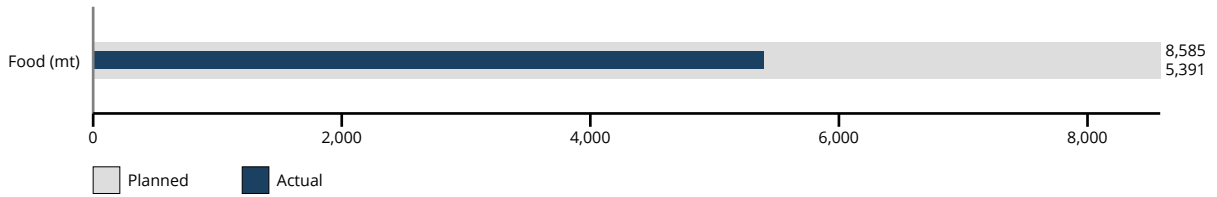
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



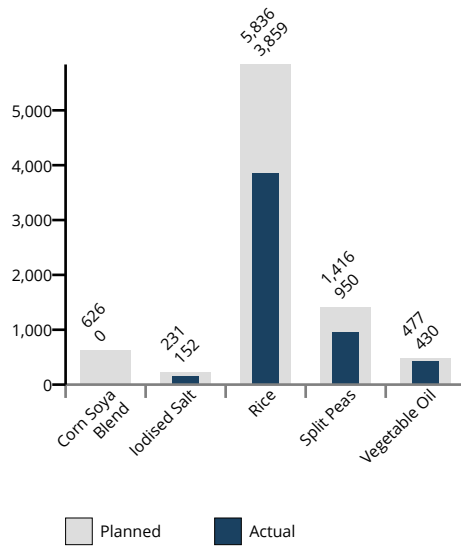
Beneficiaries by Modality



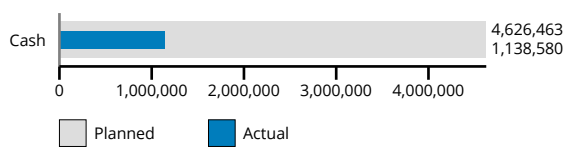
Total Transfers by Modality



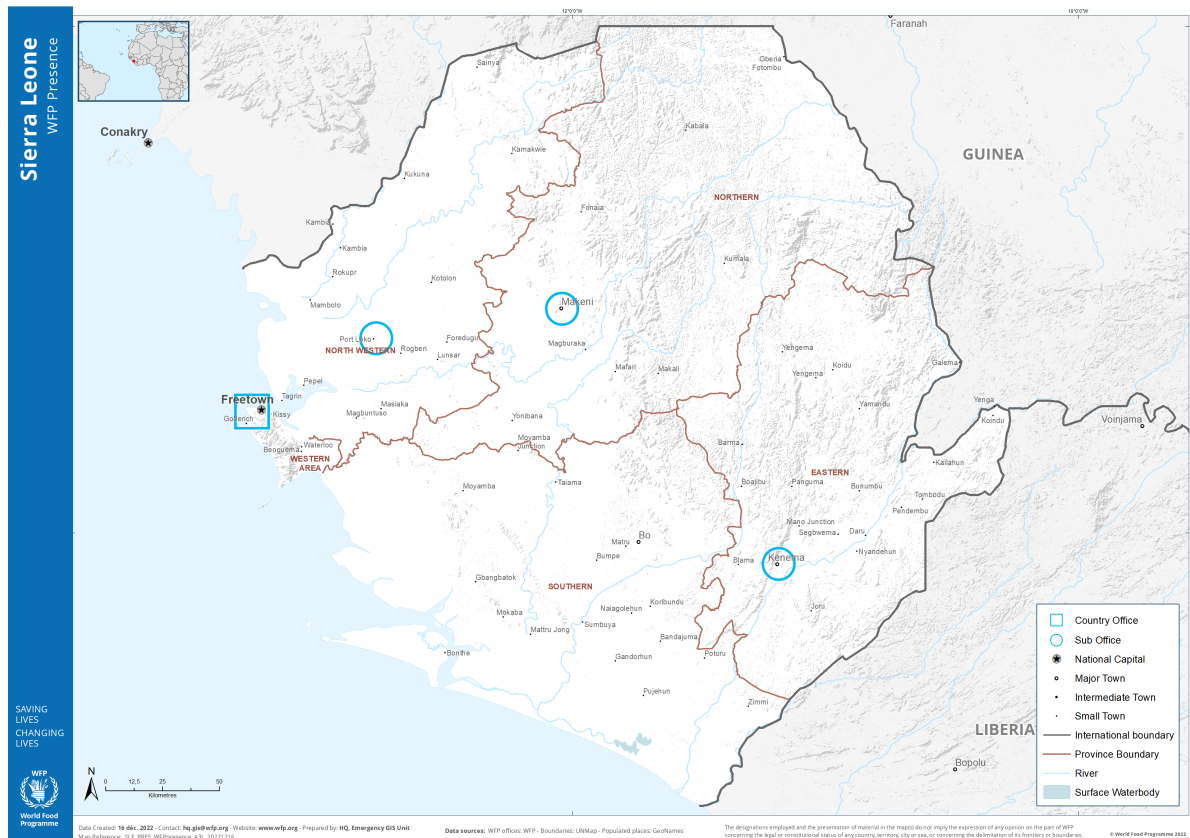
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Sierra Leone is a food-deficit country ranked 181 out of 191 in the 2021 Human Development Index [1]. Recurrent crises in recent decades, including 11 years of civil war and an Ebola outbreak, have created structural vulnerabilities reinforced by gender disparities and climate breakdown. These crises have left the country's population of eight million impoverished, despite Sierra Leone's natural resource wealth.

The economic effect of the global food crisis dominated 2022. The crisis compounded an already dire food security situation in which food-insecure people rose from 45 percent of the population in 2010 to 57 percent in 2020[2]. The March 2022 *Cadre Harmonisé* recommended emergency food assistance for over 1.2 million people in Phase 3 between March and May. This was due to rising food prices, a rapidly depreciating local currency, macroeconomic stagnation, and the lasting socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on the population. The rise in fuel prices pushed food and transportation costs higher. Between January and October, the price of imported rice rose by 40 percent while that of the locally produced crop almost doubled.

In August 2022, food insecurity further deteriorated as the cost of living continuously rose countrywide. The 2022 August Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) survey found that four in five households (81 percent) were food insecure compared to 74 percent in the same period in 2021. Most households interviewed reported spending over 75 percent of their income on food, underlining the effect of high food prices.

Stunting remained Sierra Leone's most significant malnutrition burden, even though the national rate dropped to 26.2 percent in 2021. Inadequate knowledge, unfordable complementary food given to children alongside breastfeeding, and low diet diversity are critical drivers of stunting. Only 33 percent of infants meet the requirements for minimum meal frequency and 4.9 percent for the minimum acceptable diet.

In November 2021, a vulnerability assessment amongst People Living with HIV (PLHIV) showed increased vulnerabilities as 54 percent of respondents were not engaged in an income-generating activity, and 1.6 percent had limited access to social protection schemes. The assessment further revealed that 41 percent consumed one meal per day.

Since independence in Sierra Leone, school feeding has been an important safety net in times of widespread poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition, ensuring that young children can attend school and access a regular hot meal. This might explain why the Government incorporated school feeding in its flagship Free Quality School Education (FQSE) initiative in 2018. The initiative was designed to accelerate gains Sierra Leone had made regarding enrolment and completion rates.[3]

Enrolment rates continued to increase with the introduction of FQSE. However, the quality of learning could be better. This was acknowledged in the Education Sector Plan (2022-2026), which the President launched in August. Noting that children from poor households are less likely to enrol or finish school, the Plan will prioritize improving literacy and numeracy outcomes throughout the first four years of school. In addition, the Plan prescribes school feeding for all pre-primary and primary school-going children in vulnerable communities.

Sierra Leone has 800,000 child wives, half of whom married before they turned 15[4]. Moreover, women and girls remain marginalized across all sectors. When girls are forced to drop out of school or do not enrol at all, they have fewer chances of economic empowerment for food security. In 2022, the Government banned the widespread practice that blocked pregnant adolescents girls from continuing their education. They now have the same rights to an education as the rest of the students.

Sierra Leone school feeding Policy from 2021 is emphasizing the home-grown model. As one of four organizations [5] implementing the national school feeding programme, WFP launched a home-grown pilot in January 2022. The pilot was designed to inform the Government's aspiration to scale up a school feeding model that stimulates local agriculture.

Agriculture is the backbone of Sierra Leone's economy, employing over 60 percent of the population. However, it is at the subsistence level, with low mechanization and post-harvest food losses as high as 40 percent. Yields have declined due to soil acidity, inferior cultivation practices, and slash-and-burn methods distorting ecosystems and escalating carbon emissions. Moreover, farmers lack markets for their crops and access to credit. Inflation and the Russia-Ukraine crisis put inorganic fertilizers [6] out of reach for most small-scale farmers as prices almost doubled. This happened as Sierra Leone shifted its Agriculture inputs policy to the private sector, which created access challenges.

In addition, Sierra Leone is among the top five countries most vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, significantly impacting food production, poverty, migration, and social stability.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024 guides its support to national efforts to end hunger, aligned to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero Hunger and SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals. It has six strategic outcomes focusing on crisis response (SO1); school feeding (SO2); improved nutrition (SO3); asset creation and livelihoods (SO4); capacity strengthening of national institutions (SO5); provision of common services (SO6). The CSP has three focus areas, **crisis response** (outcome 1), **root causes of hunger** (outcome 3), and **resilience-building** (outcomes 2, 4, 5, 6). The CSP is aligned with outcome 1 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2020-2024) and Sierra Leone's Medium-Term National Development Plan (2019-2023).

In 2022, WFP approved a budget revision 4 of the CSP to cater for the recovery of the people worst affected by the combined effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and 2022's rise in the cost of living. Initially valued at USD53.2 million, the CSP now stands at USD118 million with a scale-up of outcomes 1-5. The CSP was also extended by a year (ending 2025) to align with the UNSDCF, which was extended until 2024 due to the upcoming election in 2023.

Risk Management

In 2022 WFP faced several strategic risks, some of which materialised. The aftermath of COVID still lingered amidst the Ukraine crisis. Moreover, the Leone continued to depreciate against the dollar resulting in worsening economic conditions, including rising inflation, reduced household level purchasing power and rising food prices. Over one million people (15 percent) are facing severe hunger, while most households spend over 75 percent of their income on food, according to the recent Food Security Monitoring System analysis. WFP continued to monitor the economic and market situations and mobilized resources to scale up cash transfers in the most food-insecure communities so that the people's condition did not deteriorate further.

Extreme weather conditions resulting in localized emergencies (floods, fires, landslides, and other urban emergencies) materialized on a small scale. WFP, in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Agency, provided cash to fire and flood-affected victims to care for their immediate food and nutrition needs while augmenting the capacity of first responder organizations and partners through training.

The riots in Freetown on 10th August, triggered by the high cost of living, and resulted in several deaths, did not disrupt WFP operations, and the staff worked from home successfully during the imposed curfew.

Another perceived risk at the time was insufficient funding due to low prioritization of the country and competition with high-profile countries. However, the funding situation improved from 58 percent at the end of 2021 to 108 percent in 2022.

Partnerships

In 2022, WFP further strengthened its partnership with the Government and initiated a critical resourcing activity to secure sustainable funding for the National School Feeding Programme. WFP brought together Development Partners, Cabinet ministers, international financial institutions, and the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA) to develop a 10-year multi-sectoral Investment and Financial Plan .

Flexible funding from donors contributed to sustaining donor-funded school feeding. Elsewhere, amidst a fiscal squeeze, the Government met its funding obligations under the memorandum of understanding with WFP, thus keeping more vulnerable children in school.

The country office achieved results from its efforts to diversify its donor base and received funding from two new donors in line with SDG target 17.3.

Throughout the year, WFP generated economic and food security analyses, market prices and real-time updates on hunger in Sierra Leone. Much of this evidence was generated jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture to inform the Government, Rome-based agencies [2] International Financial Institutions and partners through the food security working group, which WFP co-chaired.

Through seven ministries [3], agencies and departments [4], the Government remained a key partner of WFP. For example, WFP collaborated directly with the National School Feeding Secretariat on its home-grown school feeding pilot. The Secretariat participated in developing guidelines for a nutrition-sensitive, decentralized model suitable for piloting and scaling up.

With WFP's support, Sierra Leone joined the School Feeding Coalition. Earlier, WFP supported validating the Education Sector Plan (2022-2026), which incorporated school feeding. School feeding was, therefore, well integrated within the human development domain and with the Global Partnership for Education.

Partnering with the Ministry of Agriculture strengthened the supply side of the home-grown pilot while building productive capacity and resilience among small-scale farmer organizations. WFP and the Ministry combined their technical expertise to train extension workers, women and youths in group governance, improved farming of nutritious food, market access and post-harvest crop management. This happened under outcome 4.

In Falaba district, WFP jointly implemented a cross-border initiative with the International Organization for Migration. The Government and the United Nations recognized WFP as a facilitator of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus as the agency convened a second PBF project in successive years. A national non-governmental organization (NNGO), Talking Drum Studio, implemented one of the project's three outcomes and developed podcasts that reached 400,000 people via radio and social media.

Two National NGOs enabled WFP to fill capacity gaps for cash-based transfer (CBT). Pure Heart Foundation implemented the modality under home-grown school feeding, ensuring farmers were paid for the vegetable they supplied to schools until WFP could contract a local private bank for the transfers. MADAM [5], on the other hand, implemented CBTs for the cross-border project. In addition, under outcome 1, WFP and MADAM directly worked with the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, Orange Money and the Ministry of Social Welfare in three districts [6], providing emergency food assistance to 57,000 people.

WFP conducted assessments to verify the NNGOs' capacity and resources as a first step. Through the programme cycle, the agencies were strengthened technically through quality controls and training in financial reporting, CBT implementation and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

WFP partnered with Hellen Keller International to benefit from its specialized knowledge of the highly nutritious, orange-fleshed sweet potato. The INGO and the Ministry of Agriculture's crop division trained youths and extension workers to multiply the crop to be more accessible in seven districts [7] for complementary and school feeding.

In March 2022, WFP signed a wide-ranging memorandum of understanding with the Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI). Through this partnership, which was also intended to support the application of local agricultural research, SLARI will develop grass species for cattle herders under the cross-border project and they were also selected to undertake a soil assessment on the soil from the Farmer based organisations that WFP supports in order to determine the nutrients the soil needs and thus tailor the kind of fertiliser to be applied for optimal yield.

WFP also began discussions with the UN Capital Development Fund on the possibilities of jointly supporting rural communities through financial inclusion and access to credit.

For greater crisis response capacity, WFP trained 220 NDMA staff and other first responders nationally in the last year of its Field-based Preparedness Project in Sierra Leone, 2022. WFP implements the project in 11 countries categorized as most disaster-prone and high-risk under its Global Logistics Cluster. Sierra Leone has been in this category since the 2014 Ebola virus outbreak, followed by the mudslides of 2017.

CSP Financial Overview

Unlike 2021, when the Country Strategic Plan was 58 percent funded against the needs-based plan, in 2022, the Country Strategic Plan was 108 percent resourced against the needs-based plan of USD 23.2m. These included multiyear contributions to be utilized in 2023 and 2024.

Funding levels allowed for the consolidation of gains and activity scale-up where possible. Unfortunately, the combined residual impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and soaring cost of living, compounded by the global food crisis, triggered a fourth, upward budget revision to cater for the recovery of poor households.

As the lean season approached, coupled with rising food prices, WFP Sierra Leone faced a 95 percent shortfall in its unconditional cash transfers programme to crisis-affected populations. This limited WFP's ability to reach more people under the crisis response. However, advance financing from the Immediate Response Account allowed the delivery of targeted life-saving assistance to crisis-affected populations in Moyamba, Pujehun and Port Loko districts as food insecurity put pressure on poor households who were already at their limits before the crisis. Post Distribution Monitoring results revealed improved food consumption scores and reduced negative coping practices among the assisted households.

Strategic outcome 2 was fully resourced in 2022, allowing WFP to provide access to adequate and nutritious food to primary school children in targeted districts throughout the year in seven districts in Sierra Leone. This was not the situation at the start of the school year in September, when only two districts (Pujehun and Kambia) were initially targeted due to the delay in signing a contribution agreement with the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education. Although the activity was fully resourced, the total expenditure was impacted because some contributions were registered late in 2022, coupled with significant delays in food procurement with restricted procurement conditions.

There was a shift in implementation strategy under strategic outcome 3 already in 2021 from the prevention of stunting through the direct provision of internationally procured specialized nutritious foods to instead invest in strengthening local capacities to produce complementary food locally complemented by Social and Behavioural Change Communication. Almost fully resourced, WFP took the first steps to empower rural communities to manufacture their complementary food in three districts: Moyamba, Pujehun and Kambia. These districts were chosen due to their high rate of chronic malnutrition and food insecurity. However, the lengthy process of contracting and constructing the production sites for local complementary food contributed to low expenditure against the current implementation plan.

Strategic outcome 4 was fully resourced against the needs-based plan, with most contributions being carry-over directed multilaterals. This enabled a smooth and timely implementation of resilience-building activities, primarily asset creation, across seven districts in the country's north, south and east.

Strengthening capacities of national and sub-national institutions to manage food security and nutrition programmes under Strategic outcome 5 was poorly resourced (23 percent), which affected the implementation of this activity.

Under strategic outcome 6, WFP, in collaboration with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), capacitated the National Disaster Agency, the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces and other humanitarian actors in emergency preparedness and readiness under the field-based preparedness project (FBPP) in Sierra Leone. Due to chronic under-resourcing, no new activities were planned under this outcome in 2022.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	12,026,268	7,464,739	15,828,433	5,116,560
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of crises	4,588,455	2,428,680	3,895,299	1,418,883
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	4,588,455	2,428,680	3,895,299	1,418,883
SO02: Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	7,437,813	5,036,059	11,933,134	3,697,677
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).	7,437,813	5,036,059	11,933,134	3,697,677
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	1,962,791	554,500	1,517,233	409,465
SO03: 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	1,962,791	554,500	1,517,233	409,465

Activity 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	1,962,791	554,500	1,517,233	409,465
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	5,531,823	2,562,426	7,962,868	1,998,577
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	3,039,516	0
SO04: Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030	5,531,823	2,562,426	4,923,351	1,998,577
Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	5,531,823	2,562,426	4,923,351	1,998,577
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	622,651	552,836	112,673	86,555
SO05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024	622,651	552,836	112,673	86,555
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)	622,651	552,836	112,673	86,555
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	119,454	0	25,954	17,811

SO06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	 119,454	 0	 25,954	 17,811
Activity 07: 07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	 119,454	 0	 25,954	 17,811
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 28,012	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 20,262,990	 11,134,502	 25,447,164	 7,628,971
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,543,229	 822,602	 1,413,642	 1,137,898
Total Direct Costs	 21,806,220	 11,957,104	 26,860,806	 8,766,869
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,409,048	 777,211	 861,384	 861,384
Grand Total	 23,215,268	 12,734,316	 27,750,203	 9,628,253

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

Environmental degradation, mainly deforestation, exposes Sierra Leone to climate shocks and natural disasters, including seasonal flash floods, landslides, wildfires, and wind storms. This strategic outcome endeavoured to ensure that populations affected by crises can meet their food and nutritional needs and are supported to recover from shocks and increase their resilience through cash transfers. WFP's primary objective was to save lives and protect livelihoods during and after the crisis. This outcome was mostly aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 2, target 1 (access to food).

This outcome was under-resourced for most of 2022, even as food prices escalated. Carryover resources and multilateral allocations allowed the delivery of life-saving assistance in Pujehun, Moyamba and Port Loko districts, where households faced pervasive food insecurity before conflict broke out in Ukraine. The beneficiaries were primarily households headed by elderly and chronically ill people, individuals with a disability, women, widowers and families with children aged 6-59 months. Later in the year, as the conflict triggered a spike in staple food prices and the lean season approached, this outcome faced a 95 percent funding shortfall against the implementation plan, making it impossible for WFP to provide unconditional cash-based transfers among the worst-hit people. This assistance will instead be implemented in 2023 using funding received in December 2022.

Advance financing from its internal Immediate Response Account allowed a WFP response in September to 1,400 households displaced by floods and mudslides around Freetown. The flooding happened on 28 August when the meteorological agency recorded 145mm of rain - almost seven times higher than the flooding threshold of 20mm - in one day. Upon request from the Government, WFP, in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), disbursed cash to the affected households. Each household received the equivalent of USD 187 to meet their food needs for two months.

Post-distribution monitoring of unconditional cash assistance showed that the overall food security of targeted households improved considerably compared to 2021, with female-headed households showing more vulnerability than men. However, lesser women adopted food-based negative coping strategies than men.

Food expenditure share increased for male and female-headed households, triggered by double-digit inflation showing their vulnerability to food insecurity. They were forced to spend a more significant proportion of their income on food while reducing expenditure on other essentials, including health and education.

In June 2022, funding received from Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) in 2021 was used to cover a second round of cash transfers to 225 vulnerable PLHIVs supported in 2021. The increase in food needs and prices necessitated support.

WFP leveraged local knowledge of the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society to identify the right households for its life-saving assistance through community-driven targeting. This process began with establishing five-person Community Identification Committees (CICs) in each targeted vulnerable community, comprised of respected members, including women and youth representatives, community health workers and religious leaders. The CICs were then orientated on the vulnerability criteria and tasked with identifying severely food-insecure households within their communities. WFP closely monitored the targeting process under this outcome, collaborating with the Ministry of Social Welfare at the national and district levels. CBTs were disbursed via mobile money through WFP's financial service provider, Orange Money Sierra Leone.

WFP and Orange Money piloted the use of mobile signal boosters to improve the GSM signal and therefore enable beneficiaries to receive their CBTs in time. This innovation enabled WFP to effectively reach the most underserved communities in Pujehun District and increase financial inclusion among those otherwise out of reach.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs.	1

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



214,279 school children (52 percent girls) received a meal every school day.



Onsite school feeding implemented in **1,020 schools in five districts.**

This outcome focused on providing adequate, safe, and nutritious food to primary school children in the most food-insecure chiefdoms throughout the school year [1] to build resilience in Sierra Leone. WFP's objective was to support the Government's efforts to draw vulnerable children to school, reduce dropout rates, improve learning, and build human capital through the national school feeding programme. The outcome was aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 4, targets 4.1 (Universal primary and secondary education) and 4.5 (Gender equality and inclusion).

In 2022, WFP piloted nutrition-sensitive home-grown school feeding in 17 schools, seven months after Sierra Leone adopted the National School Feeding Policy in 2021. The pilot used a decentralized, scalable, tailor-made model that fully aligns with the policy and is designed to reinforce the Government's achievements under its flagship Free Quality School Education (FQSE) programme. Since the FQSE was introduced, school feeding has attracted much interest nationally.

Resourcing for this outcome was adequate and timely in Kambia and Pujehun districts. This allowed WFP to provide full rations [2] all year, using donor contributions. However, in Bonthe, Kenema and Karene districts, WFP faced challenges in the last quarter of 2022 because of insufficient funding from the Government. Therefore, school feeding started one month late in Karene and later in Bonthe and Kenema. Feeding immediately resumed once WFP signed a new contribution agreement with the Government to fund the programme until mid-2023.

WFP observed a seven percent increase in enrolment and a two percent decrease in attendance rate compared to 2021 among primary schoolchildren attending WFP-supported schools. These findings suggest the programme successfully attracted out-of-school children, particularly encouraging right-age enrolment to register in schools. However, a decline in attendance rate implies that additional effort is needed to ensure that these children attend school regularly. WFP Sierra Leone will conduct further investigations to identify the root cause of the decreased attendance rate and discuss with MBSSE what strategies may encourage children to attend school more consistently.

In 2022, the number of districts allocated to WFP by the School Feeding Secretariat reduced from nine to five. As a result, the number of schools covered reduced from 1,149 in 2021 to 1,020 in 2022, while the number of children fed went down from 327,000 to over 216,000, respectively. Regarding feeding days, WFP registered an increase in achievement from 42 percent in 2020 to 69 percent in 2021 to 88 percent in 2022.

School feeding is estimated to cover about ten percent of household expenditure for each participating child. It, therefore, was a substantial resource transfer to poor households as food prices rose continually through 2022.

WFP invested in building community ownership of the regular school feeding, which is vital for sustainability. This was in recognition of the local people's historical role in driving the programme. Through school management committees (SMCs), parents volunteer to cook and serve the daily meal for the learners, provide condiments and fire wood, and closely monitor project implementation for accountability. To ensure that communities have the know-how to support the project, WFP, in collaboration with the National School Feeding Secretariat, trained 2,040 headteachers and SMC members (one of each per school) in food storage and handling, kitchen management, hygiene and sanitation, and programme monitoring and reporting. In addition, each school was provided with reporting tools, including daily tracking and monthly reporting templates.

The home-grown pilot targeted over 5,200 children in Kambia and Pujehun districts. The model involved WFP buying rice from 146 farmer organizations supported through its agricultural programme and delivering it directly to schools. WFP also transferred cash directly to dedicated school bank accounts to enable schools to buy fresh, nutritious vegetables from local smallholders. The vegetables were served to the schoolchildren daily to increase the nutritional value of their meals.

Fully resourced through a partnership with JICA, the pilot brought a predictable market to the doorstep of small-scale farmer organizations in underserved communities. WFP bought over 130 metric tons of local rice, injecting the equivalent of USD 103,000 into the pockets of the smallholders. Furthermore, the equivalent of USD 16,200 was

transferred directly to schools to purchase fresh vegetables, produced mainly by women.

WFP supported the development of a flexible, seasonal national school feeding menu to guide the cooking of nutritious meals comprised of fresh and readily available local foods. The menu was developed with the Directorate of Food and Nutrition at the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and the national school feeding secretariat. Given the high illiteracy rates among volunteer school cooks, the primary users of this resource, the menu is primarily pictorial.

To strengthen the skills and know-how of school cooks to prepare nutritious and hygienic food, 57 of them from the 17 pilot schools were trained, in partnership with district nutritionists, in sanitation and hygiene, kitchen management, food storage and handling, food preparation and safety, and how to use fuel-efficient stoves. Cooking demonstrations were the primary medium of tuition to make the training as practical as possible. Each of the 57 volunteers was provided with an apron and headwear to improve their hygiene.

WFP secured 64 energy-efficient cooking stoves to aid schools in reducing the costs and time spent on cooking and smoke inhalation by cooks using traditional stoves. By November 2022, 14 of the 64 stoves had been installed and used in Kambia and Pujehun. Manufactured locally, the stoves will also contribute to reduced deforestation and carbon emissions. In 2022, WFP commissioned a study by GIZ's EnDev[3] programme to investigate fuel consumption patterns in schools and the impact of locally made energy-efficient cooking stoves. The findings from this study will be necessary for advocacy and WFP's programme expansion.

The WFP-Government school assessment found that many schools in Sierra Leone lacked adequate stores, resulting in commodities often being kept in private houses, which posed accountability and food safety challenges. To address this, WFP constructed 15 stores at the 17 pilot schools.

Through the pilot, WFP learnt that while it was not always possible to access local rice on the market because it is grown seasonally and is dependent on the availability and quality of agricultural inputs, there is capacity all year for smallholders to supply schools with fresh vegetables daily. This finding encouraged WFP's expansion of the home-grown pilot to 32 schools in Kambia, Pujehun and Kenema in the last quarter of 2022. Testaments from schoolchildren and cooks also indicated that they enjoyed their meals more by incorporating fresh vegetables, increasing consumption, and reducing losses.

In preparation for expanding home-grown school feeding to another 32 schools, WFP conducted orientation sessions for head teachers, SMC members, farmers, and mother support groups [4] in the target communities. District-level staff from MBSSE and the ministries of Health and Sanitation and Agriculture also participated in the sessions, learning about WFP's decentralized implementation processes, including local food purchases, cash transfers to schools and programme coordination.

WFP organized a virtual visit to its Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil to strengthen south-south learning and share best practices on home-grown school feeding in March 2022. This exercise attracted Sierra Leonean government ministers and technocrats. Earlier in the year, WFP had brought together development partners and government officials to commemorate the Africa Day of School Feeding in Kambia to witness the efficacy of the WFP home-grown model.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school feeding to primary schoolchildren and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme.	1
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



15,300 people reached through **interpersonal SBCC approaches**
(male)



15,300 people reached through **interpersonal SBCC approaches** (female)

This outcome addressed the root causes of chronic malnutrition, or stunting [1], in Sierra Leone. WFP focused on the limited access to complementary foods [2], including affordability and poor maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) and feeding practices. WFP targeted children between 0-23 months and pregnant and lactating women girls (PLWG), changing its programmatic approach to improve their nutritional status sustainably. WFP transitioned from directly providing specialized nutritious foods to focusing on strengthening local capacities for managing under-nutrition.

This outcome was aligned with SDG 2 targets 2.1 (food access), 2.2 (end all forms of malnutrition), and 2.4 (sustainable food production). It was also aligned with the Multi-sector Strategic Plan to Reduce Malnutrition in Sierra Leone (2019-2025), which aims to reduce stunting to 25 percent by 2030, and the 1,000 Days campaign, which is both a global and national priority.

The outcome was 77.2 percent funded against the needs-based plan, which enabled the implementation of most of the activities planned under the programmatic shift.

WFP collaborated with DHMTs on all community-based activities, which focused on reviving mother support groups (MSGs) [3]. The MSGs' role was to educate communities in Kambia, Pujehun and Moyamba districts to improve their dietary, sanitary and caregiving behaviours. The MSGs comprised 3,750 members, who were influential PLWGs and men, as well as community health workers.

WFP targeted MSGs in 150 communities in the most food-insecure chiefdoms [4] in the three districts. WFP and DHMTs jointly identified which MSGs were operational and conducted a qualitative assessment to identify their needs. WFP and DHMTs then conducted refresher training in optimal MIYCN practices, using nationally adopted social behaviour change educational materials. Some 300 people - one lead mother and one secretary per MSG - were trained to cascade their learning within their groups through regular meetings.

Some topics covered were breastfeeding practices - including suitable breast attachment and positioning and complementary feeding in terms of timing, food diversification and frequency. To strengthen community capacities to detect early and treat acute malnutrition, the lead mothers and secretaries were also trained in how to use mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes to conduct community screening for malnutrition and when to make referrals to health centres.

Every month, the secretaries and lead mothers conducted cooking demonstrations to show their members how to produce their own complementary foods using seasonally available nutritious ingredients, including orange-fleshed sweet potato, which is rich in Vitamin A. Screening was also done during these demonstration periods. To strengthen community capacities to detect acute malnutrition and allow early treatment, the lead mothers and secretaries were also trained to use mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes to conduct community screening for malnutrition and make referrals to health centres when necessary. In addition, the MSGs conducted counselling sessions bi-weekly for PLWGs and caregivers on MIYCF referencing the national IYCF card.

This outcome contributed to increased uptake of health services among PLWGs, and children aged 0-23 months. In addition, WFP strengthened the integration between MSGs and peripheral health units (PHU) through regular meetings and consultations. Through these interactions, community malnutrition data was incorporated into the PHU health information systems, containing data the MSGs collected through their screening exercises. WFP monitoring showed an encouraging number of referrals to PHUs (6,572) and follow-ups and home visits (24,391) through MSGs in 2022.

A key achievement in 2022 was the five-fold increase in the number of active MSGs compared to 2021. Moreover, there were more male members than before. Men's active participation is essential for addressing gender norms that can hinder behavioural change.

Project monitoring showed that gender norms and some social and religious beliefs slowed progress under this outcome. For example, some complementary foods were shunned, as was family planning among some households. Also, some men were reluctant to seek sexual reproductive health services, fearing being tested for HIV. Collective efforts are required to stop counterproductive perceptions.

To increase the production of nutritious foods among MSGs, this outcome was closely integrated with outcome 4, which includes livelihoods and food assistance for assets for farmer organizations. An assessment in August showed that all the farmer organizations in Moyamba and Pujehun and some in Kambia had incorporated MSGs in their membership.

Together with the Directorate of Food and Nutrition [5], WFP began developing a standardized national recipe book due to be standardized in Sierra Leone. Before finalizing the product in 2023, nutrient profiling will be undertaken on the prescribed food options. Consultations will follow countrywide before the booklet can be introduced to inform parents and caretakers on achieving the proper dietary requirements for children aged 6-23 months.

WFP continued to support six MSGs it assisted in Moyamba and Pujehun 2021 to establish egg production enterprises for improving protein intake among PLWGs and young children. The enterprises also provide a sustainable income generation activity for the MSGs. However, because of the reduced availability of maize in Sierra Leone, the MSGs experienced breaks in the supply of appropriate chicken food, resulting in decreased egg production. To address this, WFP took a two-fold approach of linking the MSGs to other poultry feed suppliers while assisting them in establishing maize farms. In addition, through the integration with outcome 4, the six MSGs established their own village savings and loans associations to promote a culture of self-help, financial independence, and long-term sustainability.

In 2022, WFP continued to advocate for HIV-sensitive social protection. It sponsored a workshop that brought together 38 representatives of civil society organizations and participants from UNAIDS and UNICEF. Arranged in collaboration with NaCSA and the National AIDS Secretariat, the workshop strengthened the knowledge and capacities of civil society actors on basic elements of social protection and linkages to key actors in social protection schemes. The participants also learned how to effectively target and respond to the needs of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs) [8].

One key recommendation was empowering the PLHIV with cash-based transfers and skills to allow for resilient livelihoods. However, it was acknowledged that stigma, discrimination, and harmful gender norms prevented PLHIVs from seeking health services and social protection mechanisms.

Nationwide, WFP also sponsored training for 61 frontline health workers, counsellors and clinicians in nutritional care and counselling for PLHIV. The 61 were trained in partnership with the Directorate of Food and Nutrition on the importance of good nutrition in the comprehensive care and management of HIV among children, adolescents, and adults. Additionally, an animated video was developed to complement training on healthy lifestyles and nutrition messages to maintain the nutritional status of the general populace with a specific interest in PLHIV. The media form of the SBCC messages aimed to maximize coverage with nutrition messaging whilst providing nutritional support through cash transfers.

HIV-related activities were well funded under the UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF).

No outcome monitoring was conducted as WFP changed its implementation approach from directly providing specialized nutritious foods to instead investing in strengthening local capacities to produce the same locally.

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	0

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



1,328 farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills



282 assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities

This outcome aimed to build the resilience of smallholder farming households and communities to enable them to better meet their food and nutrition needs. WFP activities included developing irrigation systems for climate-smart farming [1]; training in improved post-harvest crop management and group marketing; mechanizing farming and food processing; restoring water catchment areas; making organic fertilizer (composting); and supporting village savings and loans associations (VSLA). The outcome was aligned with SDG 2 targets 2.1 (food access), 2.3 (smallholders' livelihoods) and 2.4 (food systems and climate adaptation).

In 2022, WFP supported 1,328 smallholder farmer- organizations in seven districts [2], including Falaba, in northern Sierra Leone, where conflicts erupt between crop farmers and cattle herders due to competition over water resources, unregulated grazing, and subsequent damage to crops. Falaba was assisted through a cross-border UN Peacebuilding Fund project [3].

The outcome was overfunded against the needs-based plan.

In Sierra Leone, 97 percent of farming is undertaken by hand, usually by women. This increases their labour burden, undermining productivity and people's quality of life. WFP addressed this challenge while supporting the Government's mechanization drive. It provided rice mills, threshers, and power tillers to high-performing farmer organizations in five districts. Operators of the machines, mostly youths, were trained in how to use and maintain them. WFP also assessed the capacity needs of a high-performing women's association, with a view of providing it with cold-storage facilities. Comprised of 750 members, this association supplies vegetables nationwide.

WFP Sierra Leone exceeded the volume of rice bought from smallholder farmers through WFP-supported aggregation systems for both target and 2021. This is because training provided by WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture to assist farmers in the best agronomic and post-harvest management practices helped significantly increase their rice productivity/yield. As a result, they harvested more rice and were able to sell the surplus to WFP under the home-grown school feeding programme. This increased their income and encouraged them to continue with the best agronomic and post-harvest management practices.

The food security status of assisted farming households improved compared to 2021. This is because they produced more rice and nutritious vegetables, legumes, and tubers due to the support from WFP. Moreover, fewer consumption-based coping strategies were adopted by assisted households compared to 2021, with women faring more favourably than men.

To improve post-harvest management of rice, WFP trained two members from each of the assisted over 1,300 organizations. The training was on rice processing, warehouse management, value addition and marketing. The groups then developed collective marketing plans for selling their surpluses to WFP. Some 130 aggregation centre staff were also trained in warehouse management, food safety and quality checking. Furthermore, WFP's engineering division supported the development and restoring 31 drying floors across six districts to strengthen post-harvest infrastructure. WFP provided cement, tools, and technical oversight, while, to promote community ownership, the farmers provided local materials and skilled and unskilled labour.

To increase rice productivity, WFP collaborated with the JICA [4] in training 57 Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) extension workers and Community Youth Contractors (CYC) [5] in the Technical Package for Rice Production (TPRP). Developed jointly by JICA and the MoA, TPRP uses improved farming practices and technologies. Some 140 farmer field schools were also established to train 7,500 farmers in the TPRP through demonstration plots and practical sessions covering the entire production cycle. An August 2022 assessment showed that 53 percent of assisted farmer groups fully adopted TPRP, which increased the 2022 average rice yield for the assisted farmers to 3.0 MT/hectare, above the national average rice yield (0.9 MT/hectare) for farmers not using the best practices.

WFP, MoA and Hellen Keller International trained 88 extension workers and CYCs on improved agronomic practices to increase the production of nutritious vegetables, legumes, and tubers. Hellen Keller led sessions on orange-fleshed sweet potato, which is rich in vitamin-A and was promoted nationally in 2022 for addressing micronutrient deficiencies. To disseminate best practices to farmers, MoA and CYC trainees will train the assisted farmers through farmer field schools in 2023. WFP also gave quality okra, pepper, cucumber, cowpea, krain-krain (leafy vegetable Corchorus), maize, groundnut, and soybean seeds to enable farmers to produce nutrient-dense crops.

With the price of fertilizers doubled and beyond the reach of smallholder farmers because of the Russia-Ukraine crisis, six metric tons of inorganic fertilizer were provided to 140 farmer organizations in the seven districts to support rice and maize cultivation. These organizations were also trained in composting, a process through which they established 500 pits filled with decomposing materials. These compost pits will yield 1,500m³ of manure for the sustainable production of nutritious food in the first quarter of 2023.

Limited access to financial services is a key barrier to agricultural livelihoods in Sierra Leone. WFP and MoA thus trained 45 farmer organizations comprised of 890 women and 460 men on VSLA management to increase access to credit, especially for women. The farmers were trained in financial management, group cohesion and business principles in Pujehun, Moyamba, Kenema and Tonkolili districts. Following the training, each community was given seed money equivalent to USD214. *Please see the Extra Section for a full success story.*

In Falaba, over 500 households were supported through conditional cash-based transfers to develop 50 hectares of irrigation systems in inland valley swamps (IVS). Each IVS was fenced with barbed wire and trees to keep off encroaching cattle. In collaboration with Talking Drum Studio, district and chiefdom-level conflict mediation platforms were strengthened to support peaceful co-existence between crop farmers and cattle herders.

The deforestation of water catchment areas is a key threat to the viability of IVS. To address this, WFP and MoA trained farmers in tree planting, providing them with 21,000 economic tree seedlings [6] to revegetate degraded areas. The impact of this initiative was monitored by WFP's Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) unit in Rome, which will show its effect on water availability over time.

WFP assisted in addressing poor governance and weak leadership, which are critical constraints to the effectiveness and growth of farmer organizations in Sierra Leone. WFP and MoA assessed the functionality and governance practices of 140 organizations and 15 aggregators to identify capacity needs. A key finding was that 72 percent of assisted organizations did not keep appropriate records, undermining trust and accountability. WFP and MoA provided tailored governance-strengthening support to 40 farmer organizations in Falaba, Kambia, Koinadugu and Tonkolili.

WFP also supported the effective coordination and implementation of its projects with MoA. A WFP-MoA technical committee met monthly at MoA headquarters to review the performance of the projects. To strengthen the MoA extension division's implementation capacity, WFP opened three field offices in Pujehun, Moyamba and Falaba. WFP staff shared offices with its MoA counterparts at these stations to strengthen coordination and provide on-the-job coaching. WFP also donated 16 motorcycles to MoA extension workers to improve their mobility for project implementation and monitoring.

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	1

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



Supported the Ministry of Agriculture to produce **2 food security monitoring system reports** during the post harvest and lean season periods.



2 national institutions benefited from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support.

This outcome addressed gaps in the Government's capacity to implement equitable and sustainable food security and nutrition programmes. WFP aimed to strengthen all institutions involved in food security and nutrition programming, supporting the design, implementation and roll-out of an effective shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive safety net system. The outcome falls under the resilience-building focus area of the Country Strategic Plan. It is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets 14 (policy coherence), 18 (high-quality data), and 19 (statistical capacity-building).

The outcome was only funded at 23 percent against the current implementation plan.

WFP prioritized strengthening the capacity of the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA). In collaboration with the United Nations Country Team and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), WFP facilitated training for 40 government counterparts and disaster responders in disaster preparedness and response. The training covered modules on disaster coordination mechanisms, information management, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), gender and protection, disaster assessment and early warning. NDMA staff participated in the training.

WFP also developed a multi-agency Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Sierra Leone Incident Management System (SLIMS) for emergency response at the national level. SLIMS draws on international best practices and systems and blends global concepts with the Sierra Leone context. Through two regional trainings, 70 NDMA staff and disaster responders were trained in SLIMS. To strengthen the NDMA's capacity to assess disasters and effectively manage beneficiary data, WFP seconded eight data analysts, who were, in turn, deployed to the most disaster-prone districts. Each data analyst received comprehensive training in digital data collection and information management. WFP provided technical backstopping to NDMA to quickly analyse beneficiary data in the aftermath of disasters for rapid response.

To mitigate further deforestation of the Western Area Peninsular National Park, WFP conducted a satellite imagery analysis on the forest through its Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) unit in Rome. The report showed extensive degradation of the national park, which provides the catchment area for Freetown's main drinking water source. Sixteen percent of the park was lost in just 11 months. The report's findings caught the attention of the President of Sierra Leone, government ministries and departments and agencies and development partners, initiating the deployment of 250 military personnel to enforce the rule of law and protect the deforest.

In November, WFP hosted a roundtable discussion during which an updated analysis of the state of the national park was presented, showing that a further six percent of the forest had been lost since Government action was taken. WFP continues to work with partners to advocate for further efforts to protect the reserve.

Under outcome 3, the nutrition policies of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation were made operational, and the coordination capacity of the SUN Secretariat was strengthened. WFP provided technical and financial support to the Governments' Directorate of Food and Nutrition (DFN) to validate the updated National Nutrition Policy (2022-2031). The policy is intended to contribute to the improved health and social and economic well-being of the entire population and across all life cycle stages. A new policy element is re-positioning nutrition as a cross-cutting issue and integrating nutrition across all national development efforts.

To monitor the food security situation in Sierra Leone, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture in conducting bi-annual food security assessments and monthly market price monitoring through the ministry's planning, evaluation, monitoring and statistics division. To collect food security data at the district level, WFP and MoA implemented the food security monitoring system (FSMS) in January (post-harvest period) and August (lean season). WFP generated timely data from these exercises that informed the food security working group and the Cadre Harmonisé. A quarterly market

price bulletin was developed and shared with government and development partners to shape project design and implementation.

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	0

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

Under Outcome 6, WFP aimed to improve humanitarian and development partners' access to common services in supply chain and IT throughout the year. Unlike in 2021, when WFP focused on augmenting the Government's capabilities to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2022, capacity strengthening in emergency preparedness, response and readiness was prioritized. The outcome falls under the crisis response focus area of the Country Strategic Plan and is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17.

Due to chronic under-resourcing, no new activities were planned under this outcome in 2022. Instead, WFP continued to implement supply chain and IT interventions for the last year of the field-based preparedness project (FBPP) in Sierra Leone. FBPPs are implemented under WFP's Global Logistics Cluster in countries most vulnerable to climate extremes and other disasters. WFP addressed constraints faced by the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) in responding swiftly with relief items for crisis-affected persons. It conducted exercises for dismantling and assembling mobile storage units for NDMA staff and other first responders following the relocation of the teams from NDMA's Port Loko hub [1] to strategic areas around the country, in Freetown and Makeni and Bo cities [2].

WFP also administered training in the three locations for staff of NDMA and the national Red Cross in basic warehousing, including using stock and stack cards for monitoring goods, inventory management, and general emergency logistics. World Vision, the army and police and the Office of National Security (ONS) also benefitted from these trainings, as well as representatives of district councils. Overall, 220 people underwent trainings that resulted in a greater capacity for first responders nationally to work in a standardized manner, avoid duplication of work, respond efficiently to emergencies, and achieve inclusiveness. The trainings were conducted under a wet season prepositioning strategy developed in 2021 under the FBPP.

WFP also assisted NDMA in creating a cloud-based repository for information on preparedness. By the end of 2022, this platform contained contact lists of humanitarian actors and suppliers and a compilation of existing assets necessary for emergency response. The repository also has information that WFP and NDMA jointly collated in 2022 from mapping riverine routes, landing areas and boat assets nationally. NDMA and WFP conducted the mapping in collaboration with the marine wing of the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) and the Sierra Leone United Boat Owners Association. The exercise aimed to improve access to remote areas in case of emergencies.

Humanitarian agencies endured delays in clearing goods from Freetown port and getting tax exemptions in 2022. This seriously impacted the agencies' operations, sometimes resulting in demurrage. This challenge was overcome through the intervention of the import clearance working group under the logistics pillar.

Resources received from sister UN agencies strengthened collaboration under this outcome. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), and the International Labour Organization (ILO) benefited from office spaces, warehousing, and logistics services at WFP's field office in Makeni City in Bombali District.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender inequalities in Sierra Leone are apparent, and the participation of women in decision-making is limited; women constitute only 12.58 percent of members of parliament [1] despite the passing of the 2022 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act, which aims to promote gender equality and employment.

Sierra Leone ranks 153 out of 162 countries on the Gender Inequality Index.[2] About three in ten teenage girls are pregnant; 13 percent are married before their 15th birthday, and 39 percent before their 18th birthday.[3]

Although women account for 70 percent of the agricultural labour force, they face significant discrimination regarding access to and control of land and access to extension support, productive inputs, and financial services.[4] This situation results in lower productivity and quality of produce for women, limiting their food security and that of their children. All these factors hinder the economic empowerment of women and the development of the agriculture sector.

WFP ensured that the food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls, and boys are addressed in a gender-equitable manner through the adaptation of its food assistance to the different needs of women, men, girls, and boys; their equal participation in the implementation of programmes; and by building their capacities to increase their decision-making power. Outcome monitoring showed improved women's roles at the household level in making decisions regarding how WFP food assistance would be utilized (49 percent) compared to (30 percent) in 2021. This was true for crisis response and resilience-building activities, respectively. However, the proportion of food assistance decision-making entities - committees, boards, teams, etc. - women members remained the same as last year.

Moreover, WFP ensured that women and men were trained in Village Savings and Loans scheme to provide them with access to finance, enabling them to pay for labour and agricultural inputs.

WFP advocated for 50 percent of women leadership in every supported farmer-based organization.

WFP encouraged women's active participation in livelihood activities to contribute to the transformation of their role in economic development. It prioritized the pursuit of gender equality and gender-equitable social power dynamics to improve women's access to opportunities, assistance, and control over productive assets (including through landownership) and to support the introduction of inclusive and equitable decision-making.

Post-harvest trainings were designed to respond to women's and men's roles and responsibilities on and off the farm. This required holding trainings at times and locations that enabled women to participate without conflicting with other commitments (e.g., cooking, childcare, etc.).

Working with mother support groups allowed mothers and fathers to work together to provide peer support on caregiving to prevent malnutrition by addressing the root causes in households and communities.

The home-grown school feeding approach created a market for women to supply fresh vegetables daily to schools that their children attended, which increased their income levels to meet their household needs.

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

Protection risks are severe and widespread in Sierra Leone. Rates of gender-based violence are high, including reported cases of rape. For WFP, while cash transfers provide greater dignity and choice for beneficiaries, if protection and accountability issues are not effectively managed, humanitarian assistance can instead cause harm.

To assure protection and accountability to affected populations, the contextual risks faced by beneficiaries were paramount to shaping the design and implementation modalities of WFP's programmes in 2022.

WFP managed a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) with easily accessible toll-free lines on the local mobile telecommunications networks. A dedicated staff operated the mechanism. During its engagements, WFP informed beneficiaries how to use the CFM and displayed posters with pictorial instructions and its logo in prominent locations within the targeted communities. Feedback was routinely analysed and documented for all activities, shaping the design of programmes and approaches to fit the needs of those assisted. However, only 70 percent of outcome 1 beneficiaries reported being effectively orientated on WFP activities, implying the need for WFP to strengthen its beneficiary engagement approach further.

The CFM received 889 calls (men, 71 percent; women, 29 percent). Thirty percent of the calls were requests for information on household registration and transfers, while 15 percent were on exclusion or inclusion errors. All the complaints received were communicated to WFP's outcome managers and the Country Director and investigated until the feedback loop could be closed through a satisfactory resolution.

Under outcome 1 (crisis response), WFP provided mobile money transfers for unconditional food assistance to severely food-insecure persons in Pujehun District. This assistance covered the three-month immediate food needs of 12,000 people in IPC [1] phase 4 areas. Mobile money was preferred given its low-security risks: beneficiaries can keep their cash within a secure e-wallet rather than on their person, reducing exposure to theft,

Given the low liquidity and limited connectivity in rural communities, WFP arranged cash-out activities. These events were organized at strategically selected geographical cluster locations at most 2km from most targeted villages. WFP's objective was to ease beneficiaries' access to its assistance from their digital deposits. Security personal is always present to prevent incidents.

WFP collaborated with Handicap International to identify the unique needs of people with disabilities. Through this collaboration, beneficiary targeting tools were revised to use the Washington Group questions. When disbursing assistance, WFP and its cooperating partners ensured that groups at particular risk, for example, people with disabilities and pregnant women and the elderly, were prioritized in waiting lines. Beneficiaries were informed about the cash-out locations and dates at least two days before distribution to enable them to plan their access safely. Safe access reduced risks of gender-based violence. The sites are chosen to provide shade, seats are available for those who need, drinking water is available and sanitizers as per COVID protocols.

Between 95 and 100 percent of households surveyed found WFP's disbursement processes safe, respectful, and dignified, according to the findings of a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise that WFP conducted in Pujehun. Seventy percent of households reported knowing how to contact WFP through the CFM, indicating that the intervention is accountable. However, WFP needs to strengthen its community engagement to increase awareness.

Based on outcome data, only 59 percent of households reported knowing the distribution dates. In comparison, just two-fifths (41 percent) said that they knew how much cash they were entitled to, despite entitlements being prominently displayed and beneficiaries verbally briefed before and during the cash payments. WFP even operated dedicated help desks at each distribution site to resolve beneficiary issues on the spot. These findings further indicate that WFP needs to diversify the way it communicates, given the low literacy levels in Sierra Leone.

The beneficiaries waited at most 50 minutes to receive their cash, reflecting the ease of access to the payment locations, effective coordination of payments and management of the cash-payment points. Eighty-three percent of households reported that the distribution started on time.

WFP provided comprehensive training to machine operators where it supported small-scale farmer organizations with tools and machinery to cultivate and process rice under outcome 4. By providing 12 milling machines, seven rice threshers, and eight power tillers, WFP empowered small-scale farmers to add value to their crops and improve productivity while reducing the labour burden on women. If misused, however, machinery risks the health and safety of its operators. WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the machine suppliers jointly trained operators in safe operation and provided personal protective equipment to mitigate these risks.

Environment

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

Sierra Leone is vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, which significantly impact food production, poverty, migration, and social stability. This undermines resilience.

The country 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, this diversity is threatened by unabated deforestation, driven by timber logging, charcoal trading, shifting agriculture, and sand and mineral mining. Legal overfishing and illegal fishing in Sierra Leone's marine waters are reducing fish stocks and threatening the livelihoods of coastal communities. Environmental damage, mainly deforestation, increases seasonal flash floods, landslides, wildfires, and storm surges.

To reduce deforestation, WFP piloted energy-efficient stoves in seven schools under outcome 2. Preliminary results of an in-depth assessment conducted in collaboration with GIZ's Energize Development (EnDev) showed how the improved stoves reduced firewood requirements per school per day by up to 50 percent, thus easing pressure on dwindling forest resources. The stoves were welcomed by volunteer cooks, indicating strong suitability for scaling up to more schools, as well as households, in 2023.

Under outcome 4, WFP continued to assist 140 farmers' groups in cultivating inland valley swamps, a production system that does not require fallow periods. Effectively utilized, the system discourages shifting agriculture that drives deforestation. To reduce the use of chemical fertilizers that contribute to acidifying and degrading soils over time, WFP also supported the establishment of 500 compost pits through food assistance for assets to provide organic manure for vegetable farming.

In 2022, WFP introduced technology to assist Sierra Leone in better understanding the rate of deforestation within four national parks - Gola Rainforest, Western Area Peninsula, Loma and Outamba-Kilimi. Through its Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) unit in Rome, WFP conducted satellite analyses of the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) and how it changed in 18 months. The findings showed increasing deforestation across all locations, with the rate of destruction highest in the Western Area Peninsular and Loma.

The findings were shared with environmental conservation organizations and line ministries to advocate for greater enforcement of Sierra Leone's conservation laws. Working with AIMS filled an information gap, allowing policymakers to design initiatives to conserve the remaining forest and strengthen resilient livelihoods.

WFP conducted an assessment to identify opportunities for reducing the environmental impact of its operations in Sierra Leone. During an RBD mission, an environmental specialist conducted a detailed assessment examining energy, waste and water management, procurement, and staff awareness. Key recommendations from this exercise included appointing an environmental management system (EMS) focal point, installing solar systems in every WFP location to reduce the use of generators, harvesting rainwater, and improving the disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. As a concrete initiative to reduce plastic waste, WFP no longer uses plastic cups or bottles in its offices or when hosting workshops.

Powered by a Credit Scheme



How a loans and savings association in rural Sierra Leone turned smallholders into shareholders with a chance to achieve resilience

Golahun Vaama Farmers' Association is a 30-member group running a village savings and loans association (VSLA) in the Kenema district. Eleven of its members are men, and 19 are women. Apart from the teacher, almost all the other members are illiterate small-scale rice farmers. One member is a widow, and another is a man with a disability.

The VSLA was formed in 2021 by women and men determined to overcome financial hardships and dependency due to limited access to favourable loans. The members could hardly meet emergency needs or sufficiently invest in farming even while the group had, earlier in the year, sold 1.8 metric tons of rice to WFP's school feeding programme.

"Poverty is severe in Golahun Vaama, such that daily, we struggled to find quick loans or repay them in time," said Morie Sakpa, the group's chairperson.

The interest rates of money lenders were exorbitant, yet conflicts arising from non-payment often meant paying even more by meeting the presiding chief's fees. No bank or micro-credit system exists in Golahun Vaama or the village's vicinity. Even if there were, farmers in Sierra Leone scarcely have collateral.

WFP was attracted to the VSLA because of the members' commitment to stay and farm together after its conditional asset-creation programme ended. In September 2021, under Outcome 4, WFP added to what Golahun Vaama VSLA had started for itself, providing the group with the equivalent of SLE (Leones) 3000 (equivalent to USD 300 at that time) in seed money on top of training its members in how to manage VSLAs. WFP's intention was to boost the groups' access to money, thus empowering its members to meet their household needs while benefiting from its agricultural investments. In the year before, WFP had supported the group to engage in climate-sensitive agriculture in the high-production inland valley swamps (IVS). In addition, the group members had been trained in improved farming techniques.

WFP understood that where there was a VSLA, farmers were more likely to stay together, access inputs, and achieve resilience. Moreover, VSLAs allow for the financial inclusion of rural-based women.

"We stayed together post WFP's assistance because we believed we could still realise good harvests and make money from the IVS," said Mariama Massaquoi, the VSLA's co-chair. "Now that WFP is assisting us again, we will cultivate rice and vegetables in the IVS."

In the VSLA, each member's contribution is counted in terms of shares. Five Leones make one share, and no member can save more than five shares at their weekly sittings. At their first share-out ceremony in September 2022, the group's annual savings amounted to SLE29,890. Their total interest on loan repayments was SLE9,055, or over 30 percent of total savings. Their cumulative share value was 5,970. Hence, members with the least shareholding secured up to 72 shares and took home SLE108 in interest on their annual cumulative individual savings. The highest shareholder, who contributed up to 265 shares, took home SLE397 in interest. The WFP seed fund, which had accrued interest, remained intact.

The scheme has been a lifesaver, Isatta Sei, another group member, said. Despite a difficult 2022, none of the VSLA members found themselves in embarrassing situations, having to borrow money against harsh conditions.

"This is my first time to hold SLE 1,500 in bulk as my own money," Fatmata Kallon, another group member, said during the share-out. A part-time baker, Fatmata said the SLE 1,500 would enable her to maintain her business, which she started with a loan from the VSLA.

In the first year of the IVS, the group did not complete cultivating their entire acreage; this year, they managed it because they could afford helpers.

Compared to their neighbours, Morie Sakpa said, his members are better off financially. "We have money from two sub-groups; moreover, we have not experienced any misunderstandings over the management of the VSLA."

With their new, albeit modest, fortune, many among the 30 members look forward to graduating from grass to tin roofs. Unanimously, in terms of household needs, the farmers said they would prioritize educating their children.

In 2022, WFP and the Government trained 45 farmers' groups in governance. WFP will reach more groups in 2023, including through training in financial literacy.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] May to August

[2] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

[3] ending hunger, ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, and promote gender equality and empowerment.

Context and Operations

[1] 2021, HDI Report, UNDP

[2] 2020 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)

[3] Sierra Leone national nutrition survey 2021

[4] Between 2011 and 2019, school enrolment increased annually by 17 percent at the pre-primary level and 5 percent at the primary level and enrolment rates for girls grew at a faster rate compared to boys. Relatedly, the estimated primary completion rate in 2019 was 82 percent compared to 76 percent in 2011

[5] <https://www.unicef.org/media/88841/file/Child-marriage-Sierra-Leone-profile-2019.pdf>

[6] Others include Catholic Relief Services and Plan International. WFP coverage is about 40 percent.

[7] Applied incorrectly, inorganic fertilizers can reduce soil quality over time.

Partnerships

[1] United States Agency for International Development

[2] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (in addition to WFP)

[3] Mainly ministries of Agriculture, Basic and Senior Secondary Education, Health and Sanitation, Internal Affairs, Labour and Social Security, Social Welfare

[4] National Disaster Management Agency, Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI), National AIDS Secretariat and NaCSA.

[5] Mankind Activities Development Accreditation Movement

[6] Pujehun, Moyamba and Port Loko

[7] Falaba, Tonkolili, Kenema, Moyamba, Pujehun, Koinadugu, Kambia

CSP Financial Overview

Strategic outcome 01

[1] MAM treatment activities were not implemented in 2022 hence no output values for output indicator E*4

Strategic outcome 02

[1] School years run from September to July

[2] Full ration in 2022 was, on average, 120g of rice, 30g of beans, 15g of fortified vegetable oil 5g of iodized salt per day/child.

[3] Energize Development

[4] Mother support groups are community volunteers who carry out regular counselling sessions to educate pregnant and breastfeeding women on optimal infant and young child feeding as well as their own feeding. The groups are made up of both men and women.

Strategic outcome 03

No outcome monitoring was conducted as WFP changed its implementation approach from directly providing specialized nutritious foods to instead investing in strengthening local capacities to produce same locally.

[1] Stunting means children are short for their age and prone to learning difficulties and reduced immunity.

[2] Foods given to children in addition to breast milk (World Health Organization), ideally from six months of age onwards.

[3] Due to disruptions related to COVID-19, MSGs had been disbanded. At the same time, in 2022, the community health workers system nationally was experiencing irregularities

[4] Targeting was based on the most recent food security and nutrition indicators.

[5] The Directorate is located within the Ministry of Health and Sanitation

[6] Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute

[7] National Commission for Social Action

[8] The HIV prevalence rate nationally is 1.7 percent

Strategic outcome 04

[1] In seven districts, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture provided incentives to encourage the development of irrigation schemes in high-production inland valley swamps (IVS). This was intended to draw farmers to all-year cultivation in the IVS, away from upland farming, which requires fallow periods and distorts ecosystems, thus reducing soil fertility and yields.

[2] Falaba, Kambia, Kenema, Koinadugu, Moyamba, Pujehun and Tonkolili

[3] <https://mptf.undp.org/project/00129231>

[4] Japan International Cooperation Agency

[5] CYCs are youth volunteers who champion WFP's activities in their rural communities, cascade their learning and inspire their peers to participate in agriculture

[6] orange, banana, cocoa, tamarind, cashew

[7] The Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN) indicator was not analysed as a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) has not been established.

Strategic outcome 06

[1] The hub was a warehouse relinquished by WFP in 2021 as part of its support to NDMA.

[2] NDMA selected these three locations

[3] The NDMA has been established in late 2020 by an Act of Parliament to manage disasters and similar emergencies throughout Sierra Leone.

[4] For SO6 activities, user feedback by recipients of supply chain and ICT common services is not available, as a user satisfaction survey engaging with humanitarian and development partners was not conducted. No survey was done because the bulk of common services were provided between 2020 - 2021 to strengthen the COVID-19 response, with only limited support availed by WFP during 2022.

No outcome data was collected on this outcome because it is a common service provision to augment the Government's capabilities to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] https://data.ipu.org/node/153/data-on-women?chamber_id=13524

[2] 2018 UNDP Sierra Leone

[3] 2013 Demographic and Health Survey

[4] 2020 Gender in Agriculture Policy

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. Phase 4 implies an emergency.

Environment

Screening was not conducted using the standard tool hence the requirements for accurately reporting on this indicator in 2022 were not met. Guidance has been sought from the RB to improve reporting on this indicator in the future.

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Photo: Secretary Bockarie T. Musa opens the cash suitcase at the VSLA's first share-out event.

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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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	9,744	9,361	19,105	0
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	2,625	4,875	7,500	37,500
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			1,037	
						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	2,625	4,875	7,500	37,500

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		3		

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	36
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	321,339	126,900	39%
	female	356,906	139,549	39%
	total	678,245	266,449	39%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	15,361	2,004	13%
	female	15,461	2,004	13%
	total	30,822	4,008	13%
24-59 months	male	15,361	2,004	13%
	female	18,902	2,505	13%
	total	34,263	4,509	13%
5-11 years	male	132,433	105,867	80%
	female	145,088	114,939	79%
	total	277,521	220,806	80%
12-17 years	male	32,407	5,007	15%
	female	34,562	5,038	15%
	total	66,969	10,045	15%
18-59 years	male	104,814	10,015	10%
	female	113,449	12,058	11%
	total	218,263	22,073	10%
60+ years	male	20,963	2,003	10%
	female	29,444	3,005	10%
	total	50,407	5,008	10%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	678,245	266,449	39%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	67,500	35,535	52%
Malnutrition prevention programme	17,176	101	0%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition treatment programme	0	4	-
School based programmes	237,000	216,269	91%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	356,569	14,540	4%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	7	0	1%
Iodised Salt	1	0	0%
Rice	48	69	145%
Split Peas	7	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	3	5	166%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	225	152	68%
Rice	5,404	3,738	69%
Split Peas	1,351	930	69%
Vegetable Oil	450	394	88%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	618	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	1	-
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	5	0	0%
Rice	384	51	13%
Split Peas	58	20	36%
Vegetable Oil	24	30	125%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	3,480,000	902,617	26%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	154,663	22,665	15%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 04			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	991,800	213,297	22%

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	183,335	6,516
			Male	169,234	6,014
			Total	352,569	12,530
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	2,080	1,734
			Male	1,920	1,601
			Total	4,000	3,335
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	2
			Male	0	2
			Total	0	4
A.2: Food transfers			MT	66	74
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,480,000	902,617

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	0.05
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	1,086	0
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*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	68,605	0
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	0

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	9.89	<5	<9.89	5	11.9	0	WFP
	Male	9.89	<5	<9.89	6	10.5	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.89	<5	<9.89	5	11.1	0	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	>76	>29	40	24.9	0	WFP
	Male	29	>76	>29	45	25.1	0	programme
	Overall	29	>76	>29	44	25	0	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	56	<18	≤56	57	55.3	0	WFP
	Male	56	<18	≤56	49	60.6	0	programme
	Overall	56	<18	≤56	52	58	0	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	<6	<15	3	14.5	0	WFP
	Male	15	<6	<15	5	19.5	0	programme
	Overall	15	<6	<15	4	17	0	monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	76	≤45	<60	90	0	0	WFP
	Male	76	≤45	<60	88	0	0	programme
	Overall	76	≤45	<60	89	0	0	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 cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	286	34	
			Male	264	0	
			Total	550	34	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	30,810	2,620	
			Male	28,440	2,418	
			Total	59,250	5,038	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,490	1,972	
			Total	1,490	1,972	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	122,179	111,434	
			Male	112,781	102,863	
			Total	234,960	214,297	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	7,430	5,214	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	154,663	22,665	

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	8,000	1,019
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	918	1,020
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)				
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	%	100	88
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	21	15

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥74	72	74	0	Joint survey
	Male	80.1	=100	≥74	72	74	0	Joint survey
	Overall	83	=100	≥74	72	74	0	Joint survey
Enrolment rate	Female	0	>15	≥2	9	0.6	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>15	≥2	3	-0.4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>15	≥2	7	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 capacity strengthening transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	3,949	0	
			Male	3,644	0	
			Total	7,593	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	3,000 3,000	0 0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	1,248	0	
			Male	1,152	0	
			Total	2,400	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	4,183 4,183	101 101	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	618	1	

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E*: Targeted beneficiaries, including pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls, men and boys receive gender-responsive social and behaviour change communications on nutrition that improve maternal, infant and young child nutrition practices.				
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	10,000	15,300
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	10,000	15,300

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	<9.89	0	0	9.8	WFP
	Male	13.5	≤5	<9.89	0	0	10	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.5	≤5	<9.89	0	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	0	25.32	WFP
	Male	18.67	≥50	≥30	0	0	18.67	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.58	≥50	≥30	0	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	0	45.57	WFP
	Male	46.59	≥50	≥50	0	0	46.59	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.45	≥50	≥50	0	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	0	WFP
	Male	0	≥50	≥10	0	0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥10	0	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	0	43.04	WFP
	Male	38.96	<5	<30	0	0	38.96	programme monitoring
	Overall	39.51	<5	<30	0	0	39.51	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.88	<5	<20	0	0	31.88	WFP
	Male	33.19	<5	<20	0	0	33.19	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.02	<5	<20	0	0	33.02	WFP programme monitoring
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	0	45.57	WFP
	Male	46.59	<5	<30	0	0	46.59	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.45	<5	<30	0	0	46.45	WFP programme monitoring
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	0	31.65	WFP
	Male	42.37	≥45	≥50	0	0	42.37	programme monitoring
	Overall	40.9	≥45	≥50	0	0	40.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.12	≥45	≥70	0	0	68.12	WFP
	Male	66.81	≥45	≥70	0	0	66.81	programme monitoring
	Overall	66.98	≥45	≥70	0	0	66.98	WFP programme monitoring
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	0	53.16	WFP
	Male	52.21	≥45	≥60	0	0	52.21	programme monitoring
	Overall	52.34	≥45	≥60	0	0	52.34	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	45.25	>80	>45.25	0	0	15.75	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.2	>70	≥70	0	0	4.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	>70	≥70	0	0	10.3	
	Overall	3.6	>70	≥70	0	0	8	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	≥66	0	0	85.11	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	≥66	0	0	83.15	
	Overall	0	>66	≥66	0	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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	1,560	740	
			Male	1,440	370	
			Total	3,000	1,110	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	20,540	3,151	
			Male	18,960	2,909	
			Total	39,500	6,060	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	13,000	15,328	
			Male	12,000	14,147	
			Total	25,000	29,475	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	470	102	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	991,800	213,297	

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\$	200,000	174,348
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	282
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built	Number	10	31
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	2,624
F: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, equitably benefit from WFP support in farming techniques, post harvest value addition and market promotion for HGSF 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	1,328
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	100	1,016
School feeding (on-site)				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.27: Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	Individual	400	1,644
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.59: Average value of cash transferred by WFP assisted schools or communities to smallholder farmers (value per SHF)	US\$	10,000	21,193

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	50,000	≥420,000	≥50,000	98,831.5	45,707	34,752	WFP programme monitoring

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	80	≥600	≥80	125.9	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	9.89	<5	<9.89	1.5	9.16	10	WFP survey
	Male	9.89	<5	<9.89	1.8	7.66	11.6	WFP survey
	Overall	9.89	<5	<9.89	1.7	7.88	11.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	>76	>29	58.1	25.4	28.6	WFP survey
	Male	29	>76	>29	44.3	35.2	36.3	WFP survey
	Overall	29	>76	>29	45.8	33.8	34.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	56	<18	≤56	35.5	52.5	47.1	WFP survey
	Male	56	<18	≤56	48	39.6	37.6	WFP survey
	Overall	56	<18	≤56	46.5	41.5	39.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	<6	<15	6.5	22	24.3	WFP survey
	Male	15	<6	<15	7.8	25.2	26.1	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<6	<15	7.6	24.8	25.7	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	76	≤45	<76	83.9	0	73.57	WFP survey
	Male	76	≤45	<76	83.6	0	61.74	WFP survey
	Overall	76	≤45	<76	83.6	0	64.5	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	=100	>80	43	96.1	81.87	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024					- Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 06: Provide support to strengthen Government capacity in food security and nutrition - including in disaster management and response, school feeding and nutrition (activity category 9; modality: capacity-strengthening)						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator		Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Populations in Sierra Leone benefit from an enhanced national disaster management system in order to receive timely assistance from the government.						
Institutional capacity strengthening activities						
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Number	2	2	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	19	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	27	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	49	30.15	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	74.9	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	>16	1.8	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	>10	23	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	≥50	30	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	=100	=100	100	100	0	-
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	0	-
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	0	-
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	99.2	91.53	0	-
	Male	89.74	=100	≥90	98	89.74	0	-
	Overall	90	=100	≥90	98.5	90	0	-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	99.2	=100	=100	99.3	100	99.54	WFP survey
	Overall	99.34	=100	=100	99.6	100	99.65	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	88	=100	≥95	99.2	100	75	WFP survey
	Male	85.08	=100	≥95	98	99.71	79.35	WFP survey
	Overall	85.57	=100	≥95	98.5	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	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	70	55.96	0	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	≥100	70	50.23	0	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	≥100	70	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	>90	0	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	0	38.6	27.45	WFP survey
	Male	53.8	=100	≥80	0	71.43	18.94	WFP survey
	Overall	53.7	=100	≥80	0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Stunting - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	0	0	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Stunting - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, 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	≥90	0	0	25.3	WFP survey
	Male	40.3	=100	≥90	0	0	11.8	WFP survey
	Overall	43.4	=100	≥90	0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	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	=90	44.3	59.32	64.29	WFP survey
	Male	54	=100	=90	42.5	59.53	54.78	WFP survey
	Overall	60.7	=100	=90	43.3	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=90	=50	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Michael Duff

N'yayh Sankoh of Tawuya, Kambia District, harvests vegetables for sale to the local school through WFP's home-grown school feeding programme

World Food Programme

Contact info

Yvonne Forsén

yvonne.forsen@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

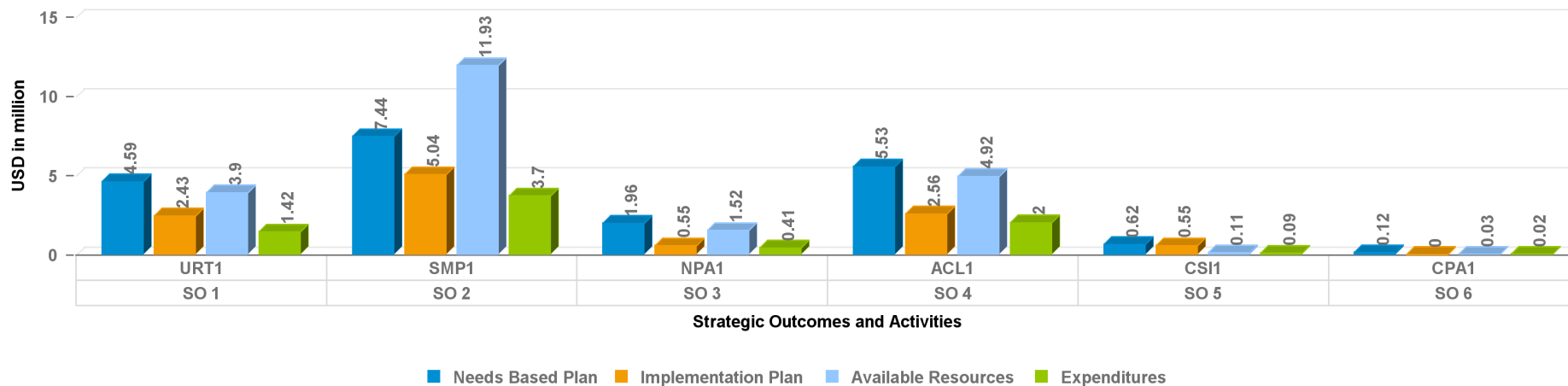
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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
CS1	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 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	4,588,455	2,428,680	3,895,299	1,418,883
	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).	7,437,813	5,036,059	11,933,135	3,697,677
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,026,268	7,464,739	15,828,434	5,116,561
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	1,962,792	554,500	1,517,234	409,466
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,962,792	554,500	1,517,234	409,466

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	5,531,824	2,562,426	4,923,352	1,998,578
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,039,517	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			5,531,824	2,562,426	7,962,868	1,998,578
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)	622,652	552,837	112,674	86,555
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			622,652	552,837	112,674	86,555
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	0	25,954	17,812
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	0	25,954	17,812
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	28,012	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	28,012	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			20,262,990	11,134,502	25,475,177	7,628,971
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,543,230	822,602	1,413,642	1,137,898
Total Direct Costs			21,806,220	11,957,104	26,888,819	8,766,869
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,409,048	777,212	861,385	861,385

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

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			23,215,268	12,734,316	27,750,203	9,628,254



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

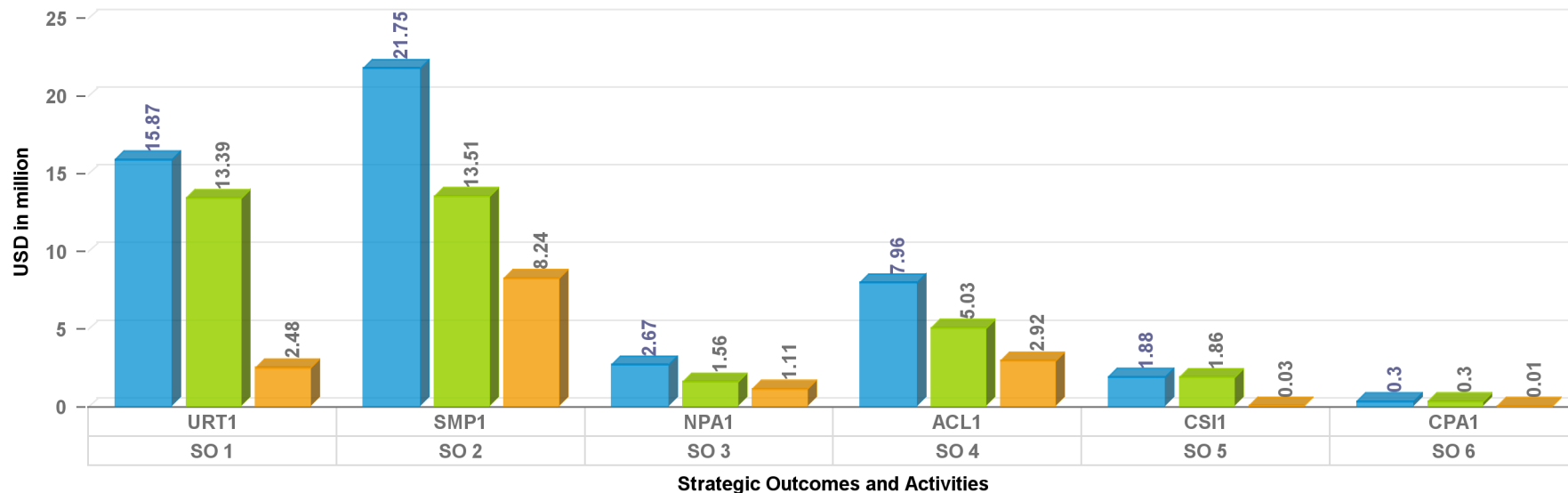
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	33,847,797	13,283,317	2,581,746	15,865,063	13,388,648	2,476,416
		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).	24,584,808	21,745,876	0	21,745,876	13,510,419	8,235,457
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			58,535,768	35,029,194	2,581,746	37,610,939	26,899,067	10,711,873

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	5,837,748	2,671,391	0	2,671,391	1,563,623	1,107,768
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,837,748	2,671,391	0	2,671,391	1,563,623	1,107,768
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	11,195,671	7,957,280	0	7,957,280	5,032,506	2,924,774
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,039,517	0	3,039,517	0	3,039,517
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			11,195,671	10,996,797	0	10,996,797	5,032,506	5,964,291

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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)	4,522,876	1,882,948	0	1,882,948	1,856,829	26,119
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,522,876	1,882,948	0	1,882,948	1,856,829	26,119
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	308,591	303,143	0	303,143	295,001	8,143
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)			308,591	303,143	0	303,143	295,001	8,143
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	28,012	0	28,012	0	28,012
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	28,012	0	28,012	0	28,012
Total Direct Operational Cost			80,400,654	50,911,485	2,581,746	53,493,231	35,647,025	17,846,205
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,800,942	3,209,902	152,249	3,362,151	3,086,407	275,744
Total Direct Costs			86,201,596	54,121,387	2,733,995	56,855,382	38,733,432	18,121,950
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,581,581	2,655,039		2,655,039	2,655,039	0

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			91,783,177	56,776,425	2,733,995	59,510,420	41,388,471	18,121,950

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