



World Food
Programme

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Sierra Leone

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024

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Overview

In 2023, Sierra Leone faced a crucial juncture, with its journey towards sustainable development and food security being severely tested. WFP operated in a landscape where the convergence of economic downturns, political instability, and environmental vulnerabilities posed significant challenges to food security and nutrition. WFP's presence and interventions in Sierra Leone were not just necessary but vital.

The year saw a worrying rise in the levels of both severe and moderate food insecurity. This increase, captured in the September WFP Food Security Monitoring Systems report, indicated that nearly a third of households were grappling with severe food insecurity, with over half of them facing moderate food insecurity. These statistics were more than numbers; they represented a growing crisis where access to adequate and nutritious food became increasingly precarious for a significant portion of the population. The financial burden of food expenditure was palpable, most households spending a substantial part of their income on food, thus becoming increasingly vulnerable to price fluctuations and market instability.

The escalation in food insecurity levels, particularly the severe cases, underscored the deepening crisis at the community level. WFP responded with targeted interventions that provided not only immediate relief but also aimed at sustainable solutions. Among the key achievements was the substantial increase in cash-based transfers (CBT). In 2022, 14,540 beneficiaries received CBT, while in 2023, this number rose to 54,627, marking a 276 percent increase and significantly aiding those most affected by food insecurity, with women making up 67 percent of people WFP serves.

WFP's contributions extended beyond emergency responses, emphasizing capacity building and sustainable development. A notable success was the procurement of 125 mt of local rice from smallholder farmers, injecting approximately USD 93,000 into the local economy. This effort supported immediate nutritional needs and strengthened local agricultural markets, fostering long-term economic stability.

The School Feeding Programme marked a significant stride in improving school nutrition, reaching 235,660 children across five districts. This program was pivotal in addressing interconnected issues of hunger, nutrition, and education. The Home-Grown School Feeding initiative marked a significant advance. It expanded its reach from 55 to 97 schools, benefiting 27,981 students - a 65 percent increase from the previous year. This program provided not only essential nutrition but also supported local agriculture.

WFP made important advances in improving nutritional status among nutritionally vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and adolescent girls. The year saw the successful establishment of local complementary food production sites in districts with a high burden of chronic malnutrition. These initiatives were transformative, offering access to nutritious food and promoting optimal feeding practices for maternal and child health. Additionally, WFP engaged 150 communities to promote the use of locally available fresh food commodities through cooking demonstrations and nutrition counselling sessions, reaching over 17,000 beneficiaries with crucial information on healthy eating practices.

WFP's interventions were mindful of the gender dynamics and the need to support the most vulnerable, including women, children, and persons with disabilities. This focus was particularly relevant in a context where gender inequality and nutritional challenges intersect, thereby requiring a nuanced and targeted approach.

Despite facing a challenging political and economic environment, WFP successfully enhanced partnerships at various levels, including the Government of Sierra Leone and international donors. WFP achieved notable successes in diversifying funding. This included securing multi-year commitments from government donors like Germany through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Iceland. These collaborations were vital in strengthening WFP's response to the evolving needs on the ground.

2023 was a year marked by significant challenges but also notable achievements for WFP in Sierra Leone. Amidst increasing food insecurity and economic hardships, WFP's strategic interventions and partnerships played a crucial role in providing lifesaving assistance and laying the groundwork for sustainable development. These efforts significantly contributed towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

339,241

Total beneficiaries in 2023

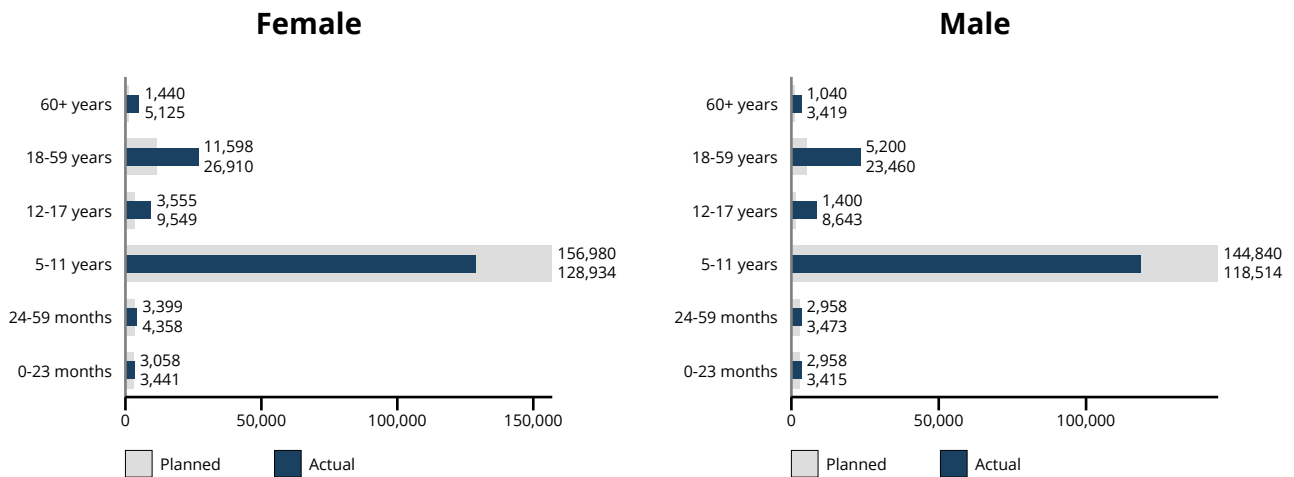


53% female

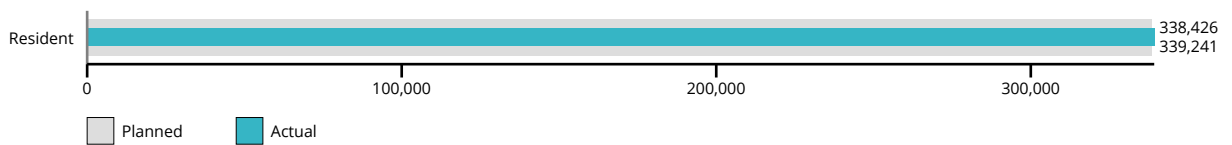


47% male

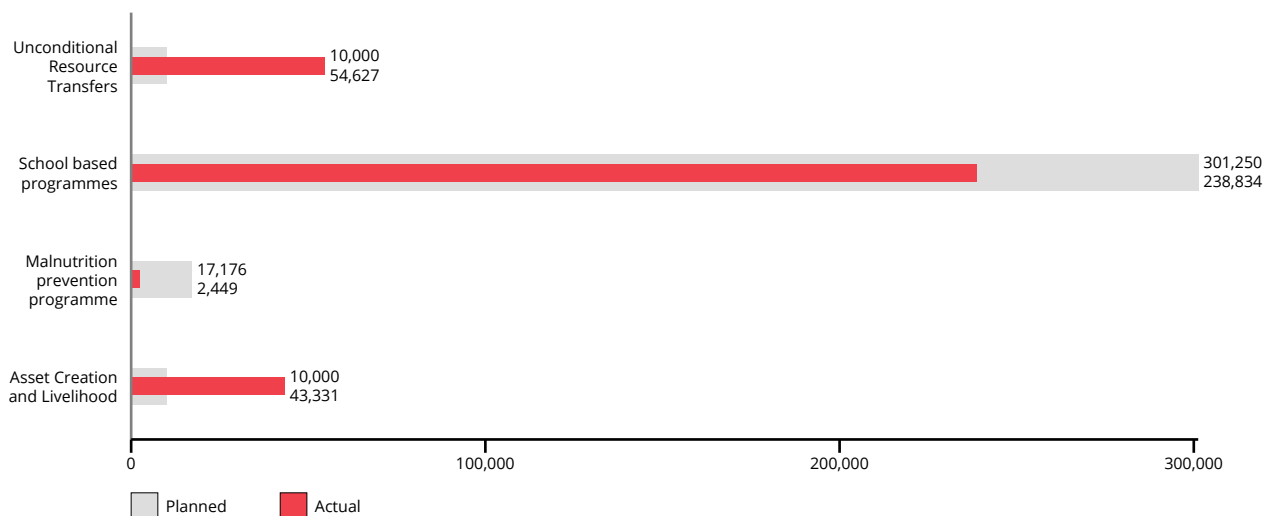
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



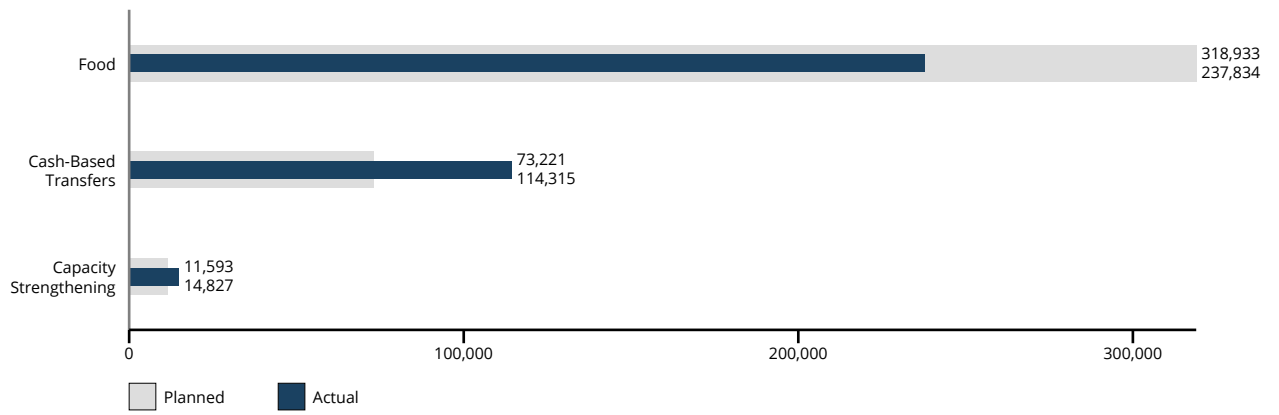
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



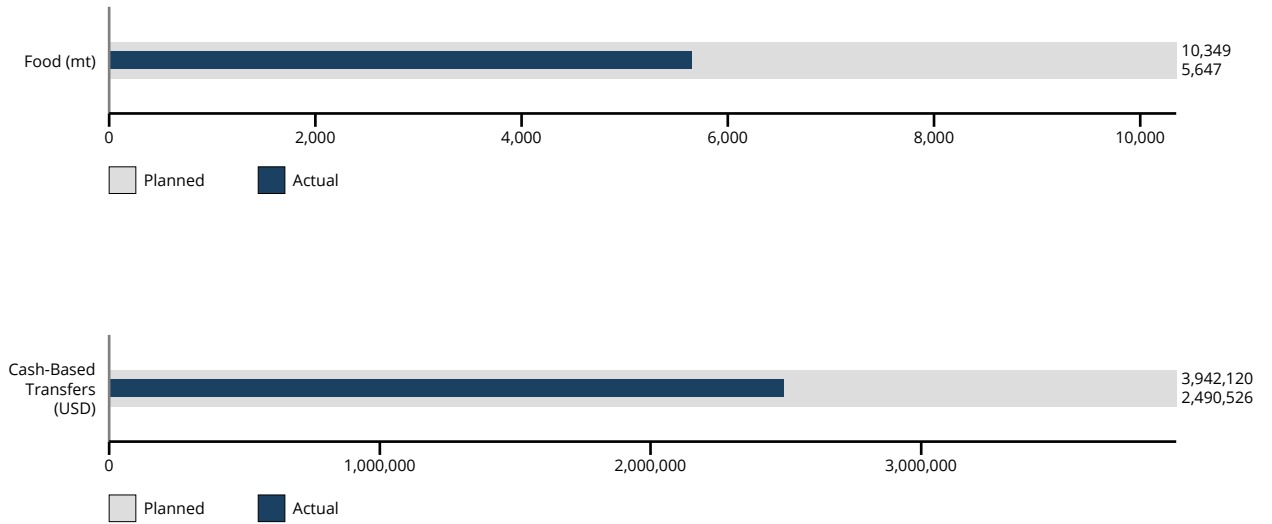
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



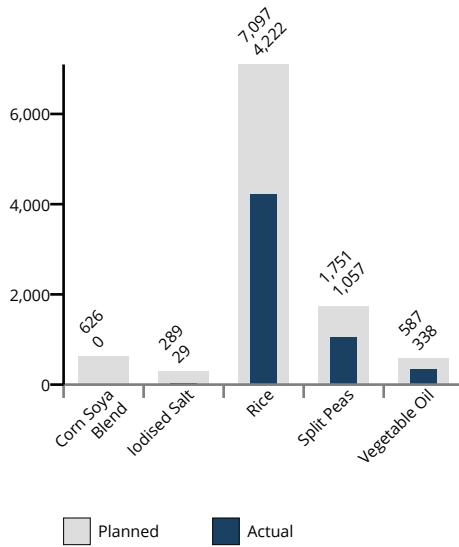
Beneficiaries by Modality



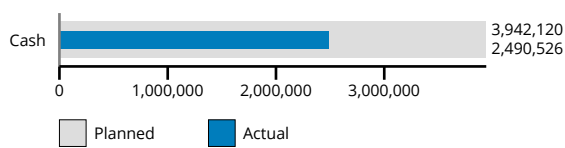
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Over the past year, WFP's operations in Sierra Leone have been under the shadow of a worsening food security situation. Marked by a significant increase in both severe and moderate food insecurity, the challenges faced have been multifaceted, encompassing economic, nutritional, educational, and gender-related issues, further complicated by

environmental vulnerabilities and political instability.

The data from the WFP September Food Security Monitoring Systems report paints a concerning picture. Approximately 2.2 million people, equating to 28 percent of households, are now severely food insecure, an increase of eight percent since February 2023. Moreover, 52 percent of households are moderately food insecure. This escalation in food insecurity is a clear indicator of the growing challenges in ensuring access to adequate food for a significant portion of the population [1].

Likewise, the report shows that 71 percent of surveyed households reported allocating more than 75 percent of their total expenditure on food. This financial burden places them at extreme risk of food insecurity, particularly in the face of fluctuating food prices. The reliance on emergency coping strategies has also risen, with 26 percent of households reporting such measures, up from 23 percent in August 2022. The increasing number of households falling within the poor food consumption score category (24 percent) further underscores the deepening food crisis.

Sierra Leone continues to struggle with malnutrition and poor health outcomes. Maternal mortality rates remain alarmingly high, with 1,360 deaths per 100,000 live births, one of the highest globally. Child mortality rates are similarly concerning, standing at 111 per 1,000 live births. Chronic malnutrition is pervasive, with a significant 26.2 percent of the population affected. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM by MUAC) has deteriorated from 2.7 percent in 2021 to 3.9 percent in 2023. Additionally, the poor dietary practices among children, as indicated by low Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) scores, which deteriorated further from 4.9 in 2021 to 3.7 in 2023, highlight the need for urgent interventions [2].

The education sector also presents significant challenges. The low primary school completion rate (64 percent) and a high percentage of out-of-school children (18 percent) suggest a crisis in human capital development [3]. This situation is closely linked to adverse coping mechanisms such as child labour and child marriage, which in turn have serious implications for child and maternal health. The high incidence of child labour (35 percent of children aged 5-14 years) and early marriage (30 percent of women married before 18) perpetuates the cycle of poverty and undermines efforts to improve food security and nutrition [4].

Gender inequality remains a pronounced issue, with Sierra Leone ranking 162 out of 170 in the United Nations Development Programme Gender Inequality Index. Furthermore, the country's high vulnerability to climate change, including extreme weather events and environmental degradation, exacerbates food insecurity and hinders sustainable agricultural practices.

The post-election disputes in 2023 compounded an already deep economic downturn, highlighting the fragility of Sierra Leone's social and political landscape. Such instability directly impacts food security, as it affects access to food and the ability to implement long-term solutions.

The agriculture sector, employing approximately two-thirds of the labour force and accounting for about 60 percent of the GDP [5], remains central to Sierra Leone's economy. However, the sector faces challenges in achieving economic viability, particularly for smallholder farmers. The government's 'FEED SALONE' initiative, aimed at achieving food self-sufficiency within five years, is a crucial step towards enhancing agricultural productivity and reducing dependence on food imports.

WFP's response to these challenges has been multi-pronged, focusing on both immediate relief and long-term sustainable strategies. WFP's activities fall under three focus areas, crisis response (outcome 1), root causes of hunger (outcome 3), and resilience-building (outcomes 2, 4, 5, 6). WFP's efforts have been closely aligned with national initiatives, particularly the 'FEED SALONE' programme, which has Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGFS) as a key pillar in the strategy. HGFS is premised on the concept of local production for local consumption, where the demand for school feeding is met through local supply; thereby creating a value chain that benefits multiple actors.

WFP has been supporting the Government of Sierra Leone to implement the School Feeding Programme since 1991, as a critical investment in human capital development. WFP is a key implementing partner of the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) to provide daily hot meals to children across five districts in chiefdoms found to be most food insecure by the 2020 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

Risk management

WFP continued to face a wide range of risks in Sierra Leone in 2023. Political instability characterised by demonstrations and stay-at-home protests temporarily affected WFP activities. WFP field presence were temporarily scaled down in the run-up to the 24 June 2023 elections, when staff adopted alternate working modalities as a precautionary measure.

Poor road conditions and limited availability of commercial transporters challenged WFP's ability to deliver food assistance. WFP deployed its fleet to serve hard-to-reach areas, as it concurrently built the capacity and interest of

private-sector transporters.

Whilst insufficient funding potentially leading to limited coverage was anticipated due to competition with other high-profile countries, management's proactive engagement with key donors resulted in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) being 73 percent funded against the required needs.

Despite being vulnerable to extreme weather conditions, no large-scale localised emergencies such as floods, fires, storms, or landslides existed. However, WFP provided cash assistance as a safety net to severely food insecure people in Pujehun, Port Loko & Tonkolili districts to cover their food needs during the lean season.

WFP also conducted fraud and corruption sensitisation sessions for heads of offices, accompanied by an analysis and evaluation of fraud risks and register population.

In 2023, WFP addressed all 2022 technical support mission recommendations, covering governance and risk management observations, compliance, grant and asset management, and data protection and privacy. WFP also successfully closed 92 percent of recommendations raised in the 2022 internal audit. This remarkable progress helped to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of WFP operations in Sierra Leone.

Lessons learned

One key lesson learnt during the implementation of the nutrition project was that effective coordination at the district level through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) platform has enhanced the commitment of local authorities to implement national policies. Moreover, strengthening health and nutrition sessions at health facilities has been shown to maximise the impact of maternal, infant, and young child feeding (MIYCF) practices, which are essential for reducing the consequences of undernutrition.

In response to a remnant recommendation raised in the 2022 internal audit, WFP implemented timely processing of loans in the system before foods are dispatched to ensure accountability and compliance.

Moreover, as recommended, open items were reviewed monthly with special attention on high-risk transactions, including payables and bank open items.

Furthermore, to ensure effectiveness and efficiency, WFP centralised all standard operating procedures developed by the different units and approved by the Country Director on a knowledge management system with access to everyone.

Country office story

Empowering Women and Diversifying Meals



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Women farmers selling their potato harvest to a school in Helebu Pujehun district.

In the heart of Sierra Leone, the transformative power of agriculture and education intertwines in a story of women's empowerment, resilience, and delicious innovation. The collaborative efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone and the World Food Programme (WFP) have given rise to a strategic plan aimed at expanding the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) initiative. With a dual focus on localisation and diversification, this initiative strives to increase the involvement of smallholder farmers while broadening the school meals menu.

A significant stride in this journey has been the inclusion of Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) in the school feeding basket, a move aligned with both objectives of the HGSF program. The intervention unfolded across five districts, involving 25 women farmer-based organisations (FBOs) comprising approximately 750 farmers. Armed with vines, tools, training, and seed money provided by WFP, these women embarked on cultivating OFSP, traditionally considered a domain dominated by men.

"I had never seen OFSP until WFP introduced them to our community. The soil responded well to this crop, and for us, it was easy to handle," shares Isha Kargbo, the chair lady of the Tamareneh Women Farmer's Association in Kambia district, reflecting the newfound enthusiasm among the women farmers.

After three months, the women farmers proudly sold 25 mt of OFSP directly to WFP, injecting over USD 8,600 into their hands. Isha notes, "OFSP cultivation and having WFP as our buyer has helped us a lot because we were able to save money and support our household. We are satisfied with the WFP price because we sold our produce in bulk."

This financial empowerment has transformed these women's lives but has also had a cascading effect on their communities. Isha points out the challenges local markets face, from forced price reductions due to competition to the constant threat of theft. The direct partnership with WFP has provided a secure and lucrative avenue for these women to sell their produce.

The impact of this agricultural initiative echoes beyond the fields. WFP, acting as a bridge between the farmers and the schools, delivered the freshly harvested OFSP to 73 schools, benefitting over 17,000 children. As a substitute for rice once a week, OFSP has diversified the school menu and contributed to a healthier, more balanced diet for the students.

In districts like Kambia, the RC Primary School embraced the OFSP with open arms. Volunteers like Fatmata, a mother of two OFSP beneficiaries, shared, "After tasting the potatoes at school, my kids are asking for the potatoes to be cooked at home as well." Even students like Moses express their preference for orange potatoes over rice, highlighting not just a change in diet but a shift in culinary preferences.

Conversations with students reveal more than just a change in taste; the OFSP is deemed more palatable and easier to digest than regular tubers, making it a win-win situation for nutrition and preference. The story of these empowered women farmers, thriving on the success of cultivating OFSP, is a testament to the broader impact of initiatives like HGSF, transforming local economies, enhancing nutrition, and fostering a sense of pride and self-sufficiency within communities.

To address the nutritional needs of children aged 6-23 months, especially when it comes to the introduction of complementary feeding, WFP has pioneered a groundbreaking initiative: the establishment of small-scale food processing facilities managed by Mother Support Groups. Now operational in Zimmi, Gbangbatoke, Kambia, and Sahn Malen, these humble factories are sowing the seeds of change one bowl of 'Nyam Nyam Pap' at a time.

The driving force behind this initiative is the recognition that traditional feeding practices needed a modern touch. The facilities produce Nyam Nyam Pap, a locally inspired complementary food designed to meet children's nutritional requirements. The innovative concoction is crafted using nutrient-dense commodities, all sourced locally, and follows traditional recipes passed down through generations.

What makes this initiative genuinely unique is the empowerment of local mothers by forming Mother Support Groups. These groups, composed of mothers within the community, oversee the processing facilities' day-to-day operations and actively participate in the decision-making processes. This approach brings economic opportunities to these women and fosters a sense of community and shared responsibility in nourishing the youngest members.

As the Nyam Nyam Pap production gains momentum, it has become a symbol of hope and progress. The enriched complementary food is a source of vital nutrients for the children and a way to alleviate the burden on caregivers. With the convenience of Nyam Nyam Pap, mothers can now spend more quality time with their children and redirect the resources previously allocated to time-consuming food preparation towards other pressing needs.

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



WFP helped **42,850 families** meet their **food** and **nutritional needs**



285 people living with HIV/AIDS and **caretakers of orphans** received **cash assistance** to improve the nutritional status

Strategic outcome 1 under WFP's Sierra Leone Country Strategic Plan aimed to ensure that the populations affected by crises could meet their food and nutritional needs and were supported to recover from shocks. The primary objective for activities implemented under this strategic outcome was to save lives and protect livelihoods.

To mitigate the impact of high food prices on the most vulnerable, WFP provided cash transfers to cover the food and nutritional needs of people who regularly go without enough nutritious food. Overall, there was a 67 percent increase in the number of families and individuals supported through cash transfers compared to 2022. Two-thirds (67 per cent) of the recipients were women-headed families. Cash assistance targeted families facing extreme hunger in Port Loko, Pujehun and Tonkolili districts, shown by assessments as having the highest number of people who cannot access the nutritious food they need every day in line with the February 2023 FSMS report.

Given the food market availability in targeted areas, cash was selected as the preferred transfer modality. Indeed, food insecurity among vulnerable families in these areas stems from access-related issues exacerbated by the ongoing high food prices and limited purchasing power. Cash assistance provided a crucial safety net to assisted households during the lean season, giving them the dignity, choice, and flexibility to purchase their preferred items.

Cash assistance also generated multiplier benefits to the local economy, including smallholder farmers, supporting recovery. Each household received 60 days of assistance through two transfers. The first round of assistance in the Port Loko and Tonkolili districts was disbursed in February 2023. Households in Pujehun district did not receive their first tranche until April 2023 to prevent politicisation of assistance, as the planned disbursement date coincided with campaigning for the 2023 election. All households received their second tranche in January. Post-distribution monitoring assessment showed a positive impact of the assistance on food security, with the overall proportion of households with an 'acceptable' Food Consumption Score increasing from 25 percent to 41.3 percent.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Social Welfare to provide unconditional food assistance, including identifying the most vulnerable members of the communities in targeted chiefdoms with NGO cooperating partners and chiefdom-level stakeholders. Eligible households were identified through a community-driven targeting approach facilitated by the formation of five-person community identification committees (CICs) - comprised of well-respected community members (e.g., teachers, religious leaders, community health workers, women leaders, youth leaders, etc.) - who were in turn trained in the eligibility criteria to self-identify the most vulnerable households in their communities. MSW also supported validating prospective beneficiaries identified on long lists formulated by the CICs. The validation was conducted by randomly assessing five percent of households using a food security and vulnerability assessment to verify that they met the selection criteria. MSW also monitored the disbursement of cash assistance to targeted vulnerable households for accountability and transparency.

Cash assistance was delivered through mobile money in collaboration with Orange Mobile Money Sierra Leone. Targeted households were registered to use mobile money with full Know Your Customer (KYC) standards in line with national banking regulations. After being assigned a SIM card, beneficiaries were trained to use their e-wallets to promote financial inclusion among vulnerable households. WFP's cash-based transfers (CBT) divisions are supporting the Sierra Leone country office, focusing on establishing a robust and secure system for managing beneficiary data and preparing beneficiary lists for mobile money interventions.

To improve the nutritional status of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs), WFP gave cash assistance to 285 PLHIVs and caretakers of orphans aged 0-19 years living in foster care, all residing in the western area. Each household received the

local currency equivalent of USD 94, disbursed as a single transfer. The targeting process was conducted with the National AIDS Secretariat (NAS) and the Civil Society Organisation Happy Kidz. The disbursement process was challenging as the planned distribution period coincided with a period of internal political crisis, but WFP ensured all 285 PLHIVs received cash assistance.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP also supports the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) in providing food assistance to households affected by sudden-onset crises, including flooding, fire and storm disasters, and disease outbreaks. WFP also closely coordinates with United Nations sister agencies and chairs the inter-agency Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) group to ensure operational readiness for potential disasters. Despite Sierra Leone's high susceptibility to natural hazards, during 2023, WFP did not provide food assistance to households affected by sudden onset crises, with disaster events only impacting low caseloads of people, which the Government or other partners directly supported. To facilitate a rapid response to these small-scale disasters, WFP supported NDMA in a technical capacity by supporting digital disaster assessments and beneficiary targeting.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



235,660 pre- and primary school children; 51 percent girls, received a **nutritious meal** every day at school



USD 166,553 million injected into the **local economy** through various **home-grown school feeding** initiatives

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP aimed to ensure that pre and primary school children in food-insecure chiefdoms can access adequate, safe, and nutritious food throughout the school year. The programme supported the Government of Sierra Leone's National School Feeding Programme in achieving educational outcomes and contributing to the health and nutrition of boys and girls in school by providing one-third of the daily caloric requirements. Through local purchases under the home-grown school feeding, WFP aimed to spur local agriculture, strengthen food systems, and build community resilience. 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 2023, WFP distributed mixed food commodities to 1,067 schools across five districts in Sierra Leone. Through this distribution, 235,660 pre and primary school children (51 percent girls, 49 percent boys) and 2,134 volunteer cooks consumed on-site hot meals for 84 percent of feeding days as compared to 88 percent in 2022. This reduction was linked to the delay in the signing of the memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Government. There was a 9 percent increase in the number of children fed (51 percent girls) compared to 2022. Similarly, there was a 4 percent increase in the number of targeted schools. However, there was a decrease in the number of feeding days compared to 2022 due to the late start of school feeding.

Post-distribution monitoring results show that attendance rates increased in WFP-supported schools from 72 percent in 2022 to 88 percent in 2023 with boys taking the lead. They also show that the overall annual change in enrolment remained at a similar level. However, the gender disparity between boys and girls in enrolment raises concerns about gender equity in access to education. Understanding the reasons behind this discrepancy is crucial for addressing potential barriers affecting girls' enrolment. Factors such as cultural norms, accessibility, and socioeconomic conditions can influence gender imbalances in education.

WFP also scaled up the coverage of Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) schools from 55 to 97 schools and 16,978 to 27,981 beneficiaries (65 percent increase from 2022). Cash assistance was transferred to schools to purchase fresh vegetables [1] daily to make the food basket more nutritious and diverse whilst contributing to smallholder farmers' income. Cash to schools is transferred through bank accounts, through an existing MoU with Ecobank, and a manual reconciliation exercise is undertaken at the end of each term. However, since school feeding operates in rural areas, bank coverage is not universal, and community banks must be brought into the fold. This increases transaction time, is labour-intensive and leads to operational delays. As HGSF expands, a transition to mobile money is needed to limit operational delays and ease financial flows.

To enhance dietary diversity further and improve micronutrient intake, WFP distributed approximately 25 mt of Vitamin-A rich, Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) to 73 schools benefiting over 17,000 children. The OFSP was substituted for rice in the food basket [2] once a week. These OFSPs were produced by 25 women farmer-based organisations comprising 750 smallholder farmers. For this orange-fleshed sweet potato (OFSP) pilot, WFP undertook centralised distribution. However, this was a costly and labour-intensive process due to unpredictable harvest times, quantities, and the perishability of the commodity. As the programme looks at scaling the OFSP inclusion in the food basket, WFP will decentralise the OFSP purchase to make it more efficient.

To aid programme implementation and the delivery of school meals, 12 new fuel-efficient stoves were secured, and a total of 62 installations of both old and new stoves were completed in schools. A kitchen performance test indicated that these stoves were approximately 44 percent more fuel-efficient than the traditional method of cooking using an open three-stone fire. To date, 110 fuel-efficient stoves have been installed in 55 schools. Annually, this results in 330 mt of firewood savings per year.

WFP also supported capacity-strengthening activities at the community level. Orientation sessions were conducted with community members, including head teachers, school management committee (SMC) members, and farmer-based organisations (FBOs) to sensitise them on programme implementation, nutrition education, monitoring and reporting. In addition, WFP also sensitised volunteer cooks on the preparation of safe, diverse, nutritious, and hygienic meals.

This outcome was fully resourced, with partnerships with BMZ, the Government of Iceland, and private partners, including Michael Kors and the Mastercard Foundation, for the home-grown school feeding modality. WFP also managed to mobilize multi-year commitments including the BMZ Accelerating School Meals grant with a five-year funding commitment for home-grown school feeding in the Karene district. Similarly, the Government of Iceland has committed to three-year funding in Bonthe district, while Michael Kors and the Mastercard Foundation provided flexible one-time funding for HGSF.

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.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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



64 members of mother support groups (49 women, 15 men) were empowered to use **good manufacturing practices** and **safe food production techniques**



4,015 women, 10,406 pregnant women and **2,738 men** were informed about **feeding** and **nutrition** for **maternal, infant** and **young children**

Strategic outcome 3 focuses on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, including children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and adolescent girls, aligning with the 2025 national targets. This outcome integrates nutrition interventions with asset creation and livelihood initiatives, emphasising institutional capacity building and strengthening the capabilities of mother support groups. In 2023, WFP piloted a pioneering approach to increase local production of affordable enriched complementary food for children aged 6-23 months. Food was produced by four women's groups equipped and trained to hygienically produce nutrient-rich local complementary food (LCF), targeting infants living in the immediate catchment area of the production site.

Preventing the multiple drivers of malnutrition in Sierra Leone requires a holistic approach. To improve maternal, infant and young child feeding (MIYCF) practices, WFP forged strategic partnerships to enhance vulnerable groups' ability to access an affordable, nutritious diet whilst intensifying social behaviour change (SBC) communications. WFP worked closely with nutrition partners like the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), Helen Keller International, and Action Against Hunger to pinpoint its strategic approach. These collaborations enhanced the quality of SBC messaging for complementary feeding. Activities under this strategic outcome were closely integrated with strategic outcome 4 to promote local production of the nutritious crops needed to produce local complementary food.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS), WFP supports four women's groups to establish small-scale climate friendly LCF processing centres, improving access to affordable complementary food for 2,400 infants aged 6-23 months. These facilities create nutritious supplementary food using six uniform recipes: three are rice-based, and three utilise orange-fleshed sweet potato, each fortified with soybeans and pigeon peas, sesame seeds, or groundnuts. This was facilitated by constructing and equipping four LCF processing centres in Kambia (1), Moyamba (1) and Pujehun (2), each operated by a mother support group (MSG). Mother support groups are key actors in addressing the root causes of malnutrition in Sierra Leone. Strides have also been made in improving gender equality by actively involving male MSG members.

All LCF production and processing machinery was manufactured in Sierra Leone, whilst each site was fitted with an off-grid solar installation to minimise production costs and reduce carbon emissions. Each MSG contributed to developing a brand and marketing strategy for their LCF, collectively developing the *Nyam Nyam Pap* brand. A local branding and marketing specialist also supported the group in developing engaging and educational packaging materials. LCF, produced by the women's groups, is based on an ethos of affordability to enhance access among low-income households. To kickstart production, each MSG received seed funding capital totalling USD 50,000 to purchase raw materials and operate their production centres. Although technical challenges with the processing machinery and power generation contributed to delaying the project, in 2023, the centres successfully produced 4.6 mt of LCF, which was supplied to 600 children aged 6-23 months.

To build the capacities of the four centres to produce quality, safe food, 64 members (15 men and 49 women) were trained on good manufacturing practices in partnership with the Institute of Development and Humanitarian Assistance (IDHA), a local organisation specialising in entrepreneurship and business management. Furthermore, four field staff (one per centre) were deployed to provide on-the-job coaching to the four groups in group dynamics, raw material sourcing, entrepreneurship, and business management.

In collaboration with the Directorate of Food and Nutrition, WFP engaged with mother support groups across 150 Kambia, Moyamba, and Pujehun district communities to deliver monthly activities to improve MIYCF practices. Activities included community-led food demonstrations using locally available fresh food commodities, targeting pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and primary caregivers. Nutrition counselling sessions at health facilities complemented them.

Local fresh foods included orange-fleshed sweet potato, soybeans, and other seasonal fruits and vegetables rich in Vitamin A, iron and protein, all essential for complementary feeding.

As MSGs have both male and female members, social behaviour change activities successfully reached both men and women, facilitating knowledge sharing and the adoption of practices. This approach proved pivotal in driving transformational change and sustaining future progress. Through bi-weekly focus group sessions, WFP reached over 17,000 people (4,015 women, 10,406 pregnant women and 2,738 men), improving knowledge and adoption of optimum MIYCF.

WFP supported broader, joint United Nations Nutrition programming, particularly the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement to enhance nutrition governance. This collaboration contributed to increased government commitment, particularly in improving food systems and securing matching funds for treating severe acute malnutrition.

Strong national, district, and community partnerships have been instrumental in building government service delivery. This inclusive approach allows government officials to contribute to the design and monitoring of program activities, as evidenced during the evaluation of the Irish Aid five-year strategy.

Funding for strategic outcome 3 continued through the support from the French and Irish governments and multilateral contributions. Overall, 66 percent of the required resources were secured, a slight decline from 77 percent in 2022.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



8,427 smallholder farmers: 37 percent women, were supported across **8 districts**



1,200 hectares of small-scale irrigation systems in Inland Valley Swamps **rehabilitated**

Under strategic outcome 4 in 2023, WFP aimed to enhance the resilience of smallholder farming households and communities to meet their food and nutrition needs better. This goal was achieved through a comprehensive support system that included the development of irrigation systems for climate-smart farming, training in improved post-harvest crop management and group marketing, mechanisation of farming and food processing, restoration of water catchment areas, organic fertiliser production (composting), and support to Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA). This strategic outcome aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, specifically targeting food access (2.1), improvement of smallholders' livelihoods (2.3), and enhancement of food systems and climate adaptation (2.4).

WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) strengthened the capacities of 139 smallholder farmer-based organisations (FBO) comprised of 750 women through community-level farmer field schools (FFS). Each FFS was led by a MAFS extension worker and community youth contractors (CYC), with the FFS focusing on improved practices for rice production (Technical Package for Rice Production) and cultivation of nutritious crops. Each extension worker and CYC was trained as master trainers by MAFS and Helen Keller International, specialising in orange-fleshed sweet potato production. FFS capacitates farmers through practical demonstration throughout the entire production cycle. FFS proved an effective mechanism to disseminate improved practices, with farmers showcasing the knowledge and skills at the field level through practical adoption, contributing toward enhancing the overall productivity and sustainability of farming practices.

To better understand the soil management requirements of the Inland Valley Swamps (IVS) that FBOs are cultivating, WFP collaborated with the Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI) to conduct soil fertility analyses across 140 sites. The report's findings were presented to the Food Security Working Group to contribute to broader sectoral knowledge. The analysis found that many sites required straight fertilisers, as applying compound fertilisers may contribute to increased soil acidity and reduced yields. To operationalise, WFP engaged private-sector agribusinesses to import the required fertilisers that were unavailable in Sierra Leone. WFP and SLARI have also developed a soil fertility management plan, which will be rolled out in 2024.

WFP and MAFS have identified that a lack of access to financial services can undermine FBO's ability to pool savings to address their farming challenges, which can, in turn, impact governance and long-term sustainability. To increase financial inclusion, WFP and MAFS supported establishing and training 42 VSLA groups, each comprising 30 members (1,260 members), with two-thirds women. After successfully making savings contributions for four successive rounds, groups were awarded seed money to increase their liquidity. Given the high susceptibility of Sierra Leonean farmers to climate shocks, increasing financial inclusion through VSLA is increasing resilience to the effects of climate shocks.

To improve on existing small-scale irrigation systems, WFP supported 8,427 (5,344 men and 3,083 women) smallholder farmers to rehabilitate approximately 1,200 hectares of Inland Valley Swamps across seven districts (Kenema, Pujehun, Moyamba, Kambia, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, and Falaba). Overall, farmers received a total of USD 724,536 to incentivise 30 days of intensive earthworks. This intervention enhanced farmers' ability to cultivate year-round, contributing to food security and resilience against climate variability.

WFP facilitated the linkage of 164 smallholder rice and vegetable farmer groups, which included 125 women farmers in nine districts, to local primary schools under the Home-Grown School Feeding initiative, collectively selling 125 mt of smallholder produced and processed rice of a combined value of USD 92,840 and 25 mt of OFSP at a value of USD 8,600 in addition to selling fresh vegetables daily to assisted schools. Bringing a market to the doorstep of assisted farmers enabled them to address their market access challenges and stimulate increased production. To position farmers to access markets beyond WFP, the project also supported some high-performing groups in developing their branding and marketing strategies, contributing to sales diversification and strengthening brand identity and group cohesion.

A critical issue in Sierra Leone's agricultural sector is the significant post-harvest losses, particularly in rice production, which are estimated at 40 percent. To address this, in collaboration with MAFS, WFP assessed post-harvest and storage

facilities of assisted FBOs, revealing significant gaps in post-harvest infrastructure, particularly drying floors and stores, contributing to substantial grain losses. WFP provided rice processing machines to strengthen FBO post-harvest capacities, including threshers, rice mills, and solar driers. Farmers were also supplied with tarpaulins to facilitate rice drying and received training in improved post-harvest management practices, including harvesting, drying, threshing, and milling. Training was held at smallholder aggregation centres to facilitate practical demonstrations and strengthen interconnectedness between smallholder farmers and aggregators. It was implemented just before the harvest, so skills learned could be immediately implemented. Overall, 148 FBOs and aggregators were trained in improved practices. These efforts were crucial in reducing post-harvest losses and ensuring the production of high-quality rice that meets national food safety standards.

In readiness to scale up local smallholder procurement to meet increased requirements under the HGSP initiative, WFP engaged with two smallholder farmer networks, the National Federation of Farmers in Sierra Leone (NaFFSL) and the Women in Agriculture Network. The Sierra Leone Local Content Agency also joined the meeting, during which participants were briefed on the marketing opportunities for HGSP and the need for their networks to work through aggregators to sell their surpluses to WFP. A key output of the meeting was the identification of 52 smallholder aggregators to prospectively supply WFP up to 1,400 mt rice and 300 mt pulses, who are now registered as vendors.

In the Falaba district, WFP is leading the implementation of a cross-border Peace Building Fund project with neighbouring Guinea, aiming to mitigate conflicts between crop farmers and cattle herders. WFP supported 200 cattle herders with planting materials, training, and live fencing to establish syntropic farms to promote restricted cattle grazing and prevent crop destruction by free-range livestock. Each farm was cultivated with nutritious grass interplanted with fruit trees, with five farms developed in total covering 10 hectares. WFP also started constructing and installing solar borehole systems to provide sustainable drinking water for cattle.

In 2023, WFP independently evaluated its asset creation and livelihood initiatives. This decentralised evaluation is presently underway, with findings expected in 2024. The evaluation aims to analyse the current effectiveness and the success of the asset creation and livelihoods interventions for learning, accountability, and program enhancement. It also seeks to assess the impact of connections established between these activities, and other programs in the implementation areas. Additionally, the evaluation intends to measure the influence of the assistance on food and nutrition security.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



1 Food Security Monitoring System was fully operational, **2 national food security assessments** conducted and **4 quarterly market bulletins** disseminated



Sub-national Government's in **10 districts** strengthened with transport for **increased mobility**

Under strategic outcome 5 in 2023, WFP focused on addressing gaps in the Government of Sierra Leone's capacity to implement equitable and sustainable food security and nutrition programs. This objective, forming a part of the resilience-building focus area of the Country Strategic Plan, was aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17, targeting policy coherence, high-quality data, and statistical capacity building. Despite its critical importance, this outcome was only funded at nine percent against the current implementation plan, highlighting a significant challenge in resource mobilisation.

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. The food security monitoring system (FSMS), implemented by WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, provided critical data during post-harvest and lean seasons. This timely information informed the food security working group and the *Cadre Harmonisé*, aiding in shaping project design and implementation. Additionally, a quarterly market price bulletin was developed and shared with government and development partners, further contributing to informed decision-making and strategic project planning.

To improve the accessibility of remote and rural areas for agricultural support, WFP provided 35 motorbikes to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS). This initiative aimed to enhance the mobility of MAFS staff, facilitating their technical assistance to farmers engaged in agriculture and marketing activities. The motorbikes were distributed across eight districts, significantly aiding the reach of government services to WFP-supported farmers.

WFP's support was multifaceted at the government level, encompassing technical and infrastructural aspects. A notable initiative was sponsoring four participants from the Ministries of Basic and Senior Secondary Education, Agriculture and Food Security, and Gender to attend the ECOWAS Regional Technical Conference on Home-grown School Feeding in Senegal. This conference, co-sponsored by WFP and the World Bank, facilitated the exchange of knowledge and best practices, assessing political support for HGSF-friendly policies.

WFP also enhanced the operational capabilities of the National School Feeding Secretariat, providing infrastructural support to improve monitoring and connectivity. This included the provision of ten motorbikes for food aid monitors in WFP-supported districts and other connectivity enhancements. Furthermore, WFP disseminated the National School Feeding Menu, developed in coordination with relevant ministries, to WFP-supported schools and other school feeding partners, ensuring a standardised and nutritious food offering across the educational spectrum.

In preparation for potential flood incidences, WFP trained 60 enumerators in Freetown for rapid deployment and timely data collection, emphasising the importance of operational readiness in emergency response. Alongside this, WFP's data assurance team worked on developing an automated solution to enhance data integrity and sharing protocols between WFP and government counterparts.

In a significant environmental monitoring effort, WFP's Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) unit conducted satellite imagery analysis on the Western Area Peninsular National Park. The report indicated a loss of approximately 195 hectares of forest cover, primarily due to uncontrolled human-induced activities. While the rate of forest loss was slightly reduced compared to previous reports, the findings raised concerns about ongoing deforestation both along and deep inside the park's boundary.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide support to strengthen Government capacity in food security and nutrition; including in disaster management and response	N/A

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

Since Sierra Leone started reporting zero COVID-19 cases in early 2022, no new activities were implemented in 2023 relating to Supply chain and ICT support to humanitarian and development partners under this strategic outcome. The only common service WFP provided was office space to frontline partners like UNICEF.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

There have been improvements in reducing the gender disparities gap in Sierra Leone, with women's involvement in decision-making reaching 30.4 percent of elected seats in the Sierra Leone Parliament, a notable increase from the 14.5 percent in the previous election [1]. This surge in female representation is attributed to the recent enactment of the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act, signed into law by the President in February 2023. The Act establishes a 30 percent quota for women in parliament, the cabinet, and other institutions.

Despite these legislative strides, Sierra Leone ranks 155th out of 162 countries on the Gender Inequality Index [2]. Disturbingly, 21 percent of girls aged 15-19 have initiated childbearing, and 3.4 percent are married before their 15th birthday [3].

Moreover, although women constitute 70 percent of the agricultural labour force [4], they confront significant discrimination in accessing and controlling land and obtaining extension support, productive inputs, and financial services. This discrimination results in decreased productivity and lower-quality produce for women, jeopardising both their food security and that of their children. These factors collectively impede women's economic empowerment and hinder the development of the agriculture sector.

To address the challenges stated above, WFP ensured a gender-equitable approach to food assistance, adapting its programs to the distinct needs of women and men. This involved encouraging more women's participation in low labour-intensive chores while advocating for equal representation in capacity-strengthening activities to enhance women's decision-making power. Outcome monitoring indicates a decline in women's household decision-making regarding WFP food assistance utilisation, dropping from 23 percent in 2022 to 9.9 percent in 2023. With over 60 percent of respondents being men and reporting women's involvement in decision-making as negligible, cultural factors may have influenced this disparity.

Furthermore, WFP provided training in the Village Savings and Loans scheme for women and men, granting access to women, who constituted two thirds of the participants under strategic outcome 4, to finance labour and agricultural inputs. Because of WFP's advocacy for 50 percent women leadership in supported farmer-based organisations, 40 percent of executive positions were held by women. Under the Women Economic Empowerment Project, for instance, 750 women were empowered with skills, tools, and seed money to cultivate and supply orange sweet fleshed potatoes to WFP-supported home-grown pilot schools in five districts. Additionally, through the United Nations Peace Building Fund, 20 women were trained on solar-powered pump installation and management to enhance cattle containment in clustered ranches and promote peace between cattle herders and crop farmers. This provided a potential source of reliable income for the trainees.

Post-harvest training considered the distinct roles and responsibilities of women and men on and off the farm, accommodating women's schedules by holding sessions at suitable times and locations that enabled women to participate without conflicting with other commitments (e.g., cooking, childcare, etc.).

Working alongside mother support groups, fathers and mothers collaborated to offer peer support on child caregiving, aiming to tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition within households and communities. The active involvement of men was crucial in challenging gender norms that might impede behavioural shifts.

The home-grown school feeding (HGSE) approach created a market for over 10,400 smallholder women to supply fresh vegetables and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes daily to schools their children attended, increasing their income levels to meet their household needs. The schools identified farmer-based organisations. If they could not do so, WFP would make such a link and provide them with training on implementing HGSE.

No specific gender-related activity was implemented for crisis response. The beneficiaries were primarily households headed by elderly and chronically ill people, people with disabilities, women, widowers and families with children aged 6-59 months. WFP ensured that beneficiaries, especially women and elderly, accessed WFP services without travelling

long distances. Cash distribution points were clustered, and payment was made over the counter by financial service providers in locations with connectivity challenges and long distances.

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

The determination of the design and implementation strategies for WFP programs in 2023 was significantly influenced by considerations of contextual protection risks faced by people WFP assists. These risks encompassed challenges such as beneficiaries travelling long distances to obtain assistance, adapting to modalities of labour-intensive activities such as brushing, ploughing, weeding, and bird-scaring, undertaken in the scope of resilience-building interventions, and facing health risks related to traditional cooking practices.

WFP continued implementing a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to address these concerns through easily accessible toll-free lines on local mobile networks. This mechanism, managed by a dedicated staff, provided instructions to beneficiaries on utilising the CFM. Pictorial guidance posters with the WFP logo were prominently displayed in targeted communities and distribution centres. Regular analysis and documentation of feedback influenced program design to better align with the needs of the assisted population.

The CFM received 357 calls, 71 percent from men and 29 percent from women. Thirty-three percent of the calls were requests for information on household registration and transfers, 34 percent were on exclusion or inclusion errors, and 33 percent were complimenting WFP support. All the complaints received were communicated to WFP's outcome managers and the Country Director and investigated until the feedback loop was closed through a satisfactory resolution.

Under strategic outcome 1 (crisis response), WFP provided cash transfers through mobile money to cover the food and nutritional needs of families who cannot access the nutritious food they need daily in Pujehun, Port Loko & Tonkolili districts. This assistance covered the three-month immediate food and nutrition needs of over 40,000 people WFP assists. Mobile money was used because it is fast and more accessible to transact, allowing beneficiaries to store cash securely in an e-wallet. Cash-out activities were organised in strategically selected cluster locations, ensuring proximity to targeted villages. Security personnel were present to prevent incidents.

During disbursement, WFP and its partners prioritised groups at particular risk, such as people with disabilities, pregnant women, and the elderly, in waiting lines. Beneficiaries were informed about cash-out locations and dates at least two days before distribution, facilitating safe access and reducing the risk of gender-based violence.

A post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise conducted by WFP revealed a decrease from 95 to 93 percent of surveyed households considering WFP's disbursement processes safe, while 95 percent found them respectful and dignified.

Eighty percent of people we serve reported they experienced no barriers (travelling long distances, no sim cards to receive mobile money) to accessing food and nutrition assistance. However, WFP needs to strengthen its community engagement to increase awareness. Based on outcome data, only 34 percent compared to 59 percent in 2022 of households, reported being provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. These findings further indicate the need for WFP to diversify how it communicates with communities, given the low literacy levels in the country.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Sierra Leone is a biodiversity hotspot, characterised by rainforests (including one of the last remaining tracts of Atlantic coast rainforest), savannah forest, coastal mangroves, and rich aquatic life. However, the country's biodiversity is threatened by persistent deforestation due to slash-and-burn agriculture, timber logging, charcoal production, illegal settlement, and sand mining in coastal areas. Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in Sierra Leone's marine waters is unsustainably reducing fish stocks. Environmental degradation, mainly deforestation, exposes Sierra Leone to shocks and natural hazards, including seasonal flash floods, landslides, wildfires, and storm surges. All of which affect the long-term food and nutrition security of the population.

Even though Sierra Leone is endowed with arable land and ecologies suitable for agriculture, the lowland soil is underdeveloped and characterised by iron toxicity. According to the 2015 census, about 62 percent of agricultural households grow upland rice, while 31.6 percent cultivate lowland rice, including inland valley swamp, boliland, mangrove swamp and riverine ecologies. Additionally, seasonal flooding due to poor drainage in undeveloped swamps affects not only soil fertility but contributes to low yield.

Moreover, most farmers do upland farming, characterised by slash and burn with little or no fallow system to allow the soil to regain its nutrients, thus deforesting and exposing the land to erosion. Consequently, there is an indiscriminate use of fertilisers without the requisite soil test.

To safeguard its food for asset creation activities from causing unintended harm to the environment or from exacerbating the environmental issues described above, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) to implement its activities at the district level. No risk assessments were conducted due to capacity gaps and the seasonality of the activities.

Under its resilience-building activities, WFP supported the rehabilitation of 1,200 hectares of small-scale irrigation systems in lowland areas, significantly boosting year-round cultivation. Assisting and training farmers to practice lowland agricultural cultivation - a static production system - contributed toward reducing deforestation, land degradation and soil erosion.

Moreover, due to the shortage of agricultural extension workers in remote communities, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, trained youth contractors who have helped provide extension services to rural communities using improved agronomic practices. This has not only helped the farmers to avoid farming practices that destroy the environment but increased their yields.

One hundred and forty-eight Farmer-Based Organizations received training on composting techniques to enhance soil fertility, collectively producing 5,220 m³ of compost in 2023, which reduced their dependency on inorganic fertiliser.

To reduce the pressure on the forest, WFP, under the home-grown school feeding programme, procured, and installed 62 fuel-efficient stoves in supported schools, bringing the total number of stoves to 110 in 55 schools. A kitchen performance test indicated that these stoves were approximately 44 percent more fuel-efficient than the traditional open three-stone fire, saving 330 mt of firewood annually.

No data on environmental sustainability was collected because it was not part of the log frame. However, this will be collected in 2024.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In October 2023, WFP held the inaugural Regional Environmental Retreat & Workshop in Dakar, the first of its kind within WFP, with significant participation and active engagement of the participants. Some of the activities during the workshop included site visits with waste recyclers and strategic discussions surrounding environmental management

system (EMS) for the region. The participants set clear key performance indicators (KPIs) to guide the implementation of their EMS action plans, which were shared with WFP Sierra Leone. The KPIs reflect the ambition to improve WFP's environmental footprint and drive meaningful change. The specific goals for waste management and energy efficiency, including initiating recycling efforts and replacing energy-consuming equipment, highlight WFP's determination to lead by example and reduce environmental impact while reducing costs.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Malnutrition is a significant public health concern in Sierra Leone, with nearly half a million children under the age of five suffering from stunting and 30,000 children at immediate risk of death due to inadequate dietary intake and high disease burden. The major contextual factors contributing to undernutrition include sub-optimal infant and young child feeding practices, food insecurity, cultural beliefs, taboos, and practices that limit the provision and consumption of some nutritious foods. To ensure the integration of nutrition in the implementation of its activities, WFP adopted nutrition-sensitive programming.

Cognisant of the adverse effect of vitamin A deficiency, in delaying growth and development in children as well as causing visual impairment, WFP - under the home-grown school feeding programme - introduced orange-fleshed sweet potato in WFP-supported primary schools directly benefitting over 17,000 children. The vitamin A rich and nutritious potato is now part of the National School Feeding Menu and is prepared twice weekly. The school feeding food basket consists of rice, OFSP, iodised salt, fortified oil and vegetables.

To address women's income inequality and encourage the consumption of nutritious products by farmers, WFP empowered 750 women in 5 districts under the Women Empowerment Project to supply orange-fleshed sweet potatoes to WFP-supported primary schools. WFP resilience-building activities promoted nutrition-sensitive agriculture aimed at doubling production in two value chains, rice and orange-fleshed sweet potato, by employing innovative ideas and investment in large-scale irrigation, mechanisation and technology, input supply systems, and institutional capacity strengthening.

To address undernutrition among children aged 6-23 months, women, and adolescent girls and improve sub-optimal infant and young child feeding practices, WFP promoted community cooking demonstrations accompanied by social behavioural change communication. In collaboration with the Directorate of Food and Nutrition, WFP strengthened the capacities of communities to detect early and treat acute malnutrition, the lead mothers and secretaries were 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.

Due to the fact that the section is new and was not part of the log frame, no data was collected.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP developed partnerships that were pivotal in addressing the country's complex food insecurity and malnutrition challenges. The partnerships were diverse and strategic, covering a broad spectrum of collaborations from government ministries and international donors to local organisations, United Nations agencies, and private sector entities.

Central to these partnerships was the aspect of quality funding. Predictable and flexible funding is crucial in improving humanitarian and development interventions. This approach to funding allowed WFP to carry out its programs more strategically and efficiently, adapting to the evolving needs on the ground. In line with this, WFP engaged with various partners to secure diversified support. Notable among these were multi-year commitments from government donors like Germany through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Government of Iceland. Additional funding for school feeding was received from the World Bank through the Food Security Resilience Programme (FSRP) managed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Regarding government collaborations, WFP continued partnerships with various ministries. The Ministry of Social Welfare was pivotal in identifying and supporting the most vulnerable communities. Collaborative efforts with the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) and the National School Feeding Secretariat (NSFS) were critical in implementing and monitoring the school feeding program. Additionally, discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and the Ministry of Environment helped expand the Home-Grown School Feeding initiative and position it as a platform for other complementary interventions. Agreements were signed with the Ministry of Health through the District Health Management Team (DHMT) to increase the capacities of Mother Support Groups (MSGs) in Pujehun, Moyamba, and Kambia.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP conducted the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) bi-annually. This analysis was crucial as it provided the only statistically representative data at the district level on the food security situation in the country. By offering timely and updated information during the lean season and post-harvest periods, the FSMS became an indispensable tool for informing WFP's strategies and government policies. Through the existing memorandum of understanding, WFP and the Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI) undertook a comprehensive soil analysis covering all 145 smallholder-supported Inland Valley Swamps. The results indicated prevalent soil acidity, necessitating strategic soil management for optimal yields.

Focus on localization

WFP partnered with several non-governmental organizations because of their local networks and community outreach. WFP signed an agreement with Caritas Makeni, Community Action for the Welfare of Children, and Pure Heart Foundation for the expansion of the home-grown school feeding from 5 to 115 schools and the strengthening of the capacity of community-level stakeholders in Karene, Kambia district. The partners received training and other support from WFP to ensure effective and efficient implementation of activities.

Pure Heart Foundation, and Mankind Activities, Development Accreditation Movement (MADAM) were contracted to support the implementation of two months food assistance in the form of cash to people who cannot access the nutritious food they need every day in Pujehun, Port Loko & Tonkolili districts. The experience and capacity of these non-governmental organizations contributed to the successful implementation of this activity.

WFP developed a successful partnership with World Vision International (WVI) on co-location of WASH activities in WFP-supported schools, exemplifying a model of collaboration that showed potential for operational cost-sharing.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In joint programming and United Nations interagency collaboration, WFP worked in close coordination with other agencies, leveraging their expertise and resources for greater impact. This collaboration was particularly evident in the areas of nutrition and health, where WFP joined forces with UNICEF, WHO, Helen Keller International, and Action Against Hunger. These partnerships were centred around delivering quality social behaviour change communications for complementary feeding and enhancing maternal and child nutrition.

Financial Overview

At the end of 2023, WFP completed the third year of its Country Strategic Plan (2020-2025), with the overall requirements funded at 64 percent. In 2023, the Country Strategic Plan was 127 percent resourced (including carryover from the previous year and multi year funding) against the USD 22 million funding requirements.

Through strategic outcome 1 funded at 49 percent of its funding requirements, WFP was able to provide a social safety net in the form of unconditional cash assistance to people who cannot access the nutritious food they need every day in Pujehun, Port Loko & Tonkolili districts and assisted fire disaster victims in Funkia, Goderich community.

Strategic outcome 2 was fully resourced at 181 percent against the 2023 funding requirements, allowing WFP to scale the home-grown school feeding programme to 97 schools while linking more farmer-based organisations to schools. The funding percentage reflects multi-year funding commitments that also cover upcoming years from various partners. Although by the end of the year the activity was fully resourced, total expenditure was impacted because some contributions were registered late in 2023.

Though strategic outcome 3 was partially funded at 66 percent against the funding requirements, with the injection of multilateral funding, the activity was able to strengthen local capacities to produce complementary food locally in three districts: Moyamba, Pujehun and Kambia with a high rate of chronic malnutrition, and food insecurity. WFP experienced several challenges with the completion of the production sites for local complementary foods, which impacted the execution of the implementation plan.

Strategic outcome 4 was 163 percent resourced against the funding requirements, with most contributions corresponding to multi-year funding. This enabled the scale-up of resilience-building activities to eight districts and empowered 750 women farmers in five districts to supply orange-fleshed sweet potatoes to over 17,000 primary school children. Most of the funding received is multi-year allocations, and expenditure was impacted further due to procurement delays of high-cost equipment.

Strengthening the capacities of national and sub-national institutions to manage food security and nutrition programmes under strategic outcome 5 was six percent resourced against the funding requirements, which seriously affected the implementation of this activity.

Since Sierra Leone started reporting zero COVID-19 cases in early 2022, no new activities were implemented in 2023 relating to supply chain and ICT support to humanitarian and development partners under strategic outcome 6. The only common service WFP provided was office space to frontline partners like UNICEF. This explains the disparity between funding received against the funding requirements and the expenditure.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	12,787,268	9,991,197	16,846,971	10,470,114
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of crises	4,783,771	2,235,698	2,325,169	2,068,182
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	4,783,771	2,235,698	2,325,169	2,068,182
SO02: Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	8,003,496	7,755,499	14,521,802	8,401,931
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).	8,003,496	7,755,499	14,477,820	8,401,931
Non-activity specific	0	0	43,981	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	2,632,047	1,080,307	1,727,253	956,181
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	2,632,047	1,080,307	1,727,253	956,181

Activity 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	2,632,047	1,080,307	1,727,253	956,181
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	2,799,115	2,812,077	5,823,172	2,653,454
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	1,265,076	0
SO04: Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030	2,799,115	2,812,077	4,558,096	2,653,454
Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	2,799,115	2,812,077	4,558,096	2,653,454
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	468,786	288,973	26,118	24,091
SO05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024	468,786	288,973	26,118	24,091
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)	468,786	288,973	26,118	24,091
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	119,454	16,200	27,579	19,850

SO06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	 119,454	 16,200	 27,579	 19,850
Activity 07: 07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	 119,454	 16,200	 27,579	 19,850
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 570,202	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 18,806,672	 14,188,756	 25,021,298	 14,123,691
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,761,204	 1,341,219	 2,386,119	 1,475,595
Total Direct Costs	 20,567,876	 15,529,976	 27,407,418	 15,599,286
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,328,420	 1,008,295	 490,855	 490,855
Grand Total	 21,896,297	 16,538,272	 27,898,273	 16,090,142

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/food-security-monitoring-system-report-wfp-sierra-leone-country-office-september-2023>

[2] <https://www.unicef.org/sierraleone/maternal-neonatal-child-and-adolescent-health#:~:text=The%20challenges,per%201%2C000%20live%20births%2C%20respectively>

[3] MBSSE (2021) Sierra Leone Out-Of-School Children Study

[4] UNICEF (2022) National Strategy for Out-of-School Children in Sierra Leone

[5] <https://www.investingsierraleone.com/agriculture-and-fisheries/#:~:text=Agriculture%20is%20the%20backbone%20of,potential%20is%20still%20largely%20untapped>

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Potato leaves, cassava leaves, krain krain and okra

[2] 120g salt, 30g pulses, 10g cooking oil, 2g salt, 80g fresh vegetables

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] 2023 Inter Parliamentary Union for Democracy

[2] 2022 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index. Available at:

<https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

[3] 2019 Demographic and Health Survey

[4] 2020 Gender in Agriculture Policy

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	158,396	160,924	102%
	female	180,030	178,317	99%
	total	338,426	339,241	100%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,958	3,415	115%
	female	3,058	3,441	113%
	total	6,016	6,856	114%
24-59 months	male	2,958	3,473	117%
	female	3,399	4,358	128%
	total	6,357	7,831	123%
5-11 years	male	144,840	118,514	82%
	female	156,980	128,934	82%
	total	301,820	247,448	82%
12-17 years	male	1,400	8,643	617%
	female	3,555	9,549	269%
	total	4,955	18,192	367%
18-59 years	male	5,200	23,460	451%
	female	11,598	26,910	232%
	total	16,798	50,370	300%
60+ years	male	1,040	3,419	329%
	female	1,440	5,125	356%
	total	2,480	8,544	345%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	338,426	339,241	100%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	10,000	43,331	433%
Malnutrition prevention programme	17,176	2,449	14%
School based programmes	301,250	238,834	79%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	10,000	54,627	546%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	7	0	0%
Iodised Salt	1	0	0%
Rice	48	0	0%
Split Peas	7	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	3	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	286	29	10%
Rice	6,869	4,222	61%
Split Peas	1,717	1,057	62%
Vegetable Oil	572	338	59%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	618	0	0%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	2	0	0%
Rice	180	0	0%
Split Peas	27	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	11	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	3,480,000	1,763,651	51%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	375,120	44,916	12%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	87,000	681,959	784%

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						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected households receive timely and adequate nutritious food and/or cash-based transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	5,200	28,582	
			Male	4,800	26,045	
			Total	10,000	54,627	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	66		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,480,000	1,763,651	

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	2023 Target	2023 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	8.3	<5	≤8.3	29.67	WFP survey
	Male	8.3	<5	≤8	26.52	WFP survey
	Overall	8.3	<5	≤8.3	27.76	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.3	≥4.8	>4.3	4.3	WFP survey
	Male	4.2	≥4.8	>4.2	4.2	WFP survey
	Overall	4.2	≥4.8	>4.2	4.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	>76	≥29	41	WFP survey
	Male	29	>76	≥29	41	WFP survey
	Overall	29	>76	≥29	41.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	51	<18	≥51	43	WFP survey
	Male	51	<18	≥51	37	WFP survey
	Overall	51	<18	≥51	39.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21	<6	<21	16	WFP survey
	Male	21	<6	<21	21	WFP survey
	Overall	21	<6	<21	19.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21		<21	29.7	WFP survey
	Male	21		<21	33.9	WFP survey
	Overall	21		<21	32.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23		<23	54.4	WFP survey
	Male	23		<23	52.5	WFP survey
	Overall	23		<23	53.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30		<30	12.7	WFP survey
	Male	30		<30	10.7	WFP survey
	Overall	30		<30	11.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26		≥26	3.2	WFP survey
	Male	26		≥26	2.9	WFP survey
	Overall	26		≥26	3	WFP survey

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).					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 05: 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).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,250	2,439
			Male		735
			Total	1,250	3,174
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	156,000	122,543
			Male	144,000	113,117
			Total	300,000	235,660
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	9,444	5,646.51
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	375,120	44,916
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	67,657,502	37,332,340

Other Output

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).

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 05: 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).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	50	469
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,074	1,067

CSP Output 07: 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)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	84
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	15	14
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	100	92

Activity 03: Provide assistance to the Government-led national school feeding programme

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 08: "School children benefit from strengthened Government capacity to implement the national school feeding programme and access to free and quality primary education (SDG 4)."

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,030	2,134
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	3

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone School feeding - **Location:** Sierra Leone - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥15	≥2	1.2	WFP
	Male	0	≥15	≥2	2.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥15	≥2	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	81.8	=100	≥72	84.1	WFP
	Male	80.1	=100	≥72	94.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	83	=100	≥72	88.8	WFP programme monitoring

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					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 09: Targeted children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (tier 1) receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods that improve their dietary intake (output category A)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total		12 2 14
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total		2,435 2,435
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	5,197 4,796 9,993	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	7,183 7,183	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	618	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	618	

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 10: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	10,000	6,753

CSP Output 11: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened capacities of peripheral health units on health and nutrition in order to access to adequate health services

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Stunting - **Location:** Sierra Leone - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	81	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	81	
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	81	

Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Stunting - **Location:** Sierra Leone - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.3	≤5	≤8.3	10.7	Joint survey
	Male	8.3	≤5	≤8.3	11.3	
	Overall	8.3	≤5	≤8.3	11.2	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.5	≥50	≥3.5	10.7	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	≥50	≥2.9	6.2	
	Overall	3.1	≥50	≥3.1	6.5	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.1	≥45	≥51.1	42.9	WFP survey
	Male	49.7	≥45	≥49.7	39.5	
	Overall	50	≥45	≥50	39.7	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.4	<5	≤45.4	46.4	WFP survey
	Male	47.4	<5	≤47.4	54.3	
	Overall	46.9	<5	≤46.9	53.8	

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≥50	≥11	10.7	WFP survey
	Male	8.9	≥50	≥8.9	7.3	WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	≥50	≥9.4	7.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	≥45	≥66	42.9	WFP survey
	Male	66.2	≥45	≥66.2	55.7	WFP survey
	Overall	66.1	≥45	≥66.1	54.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<5	≤23	46.4	WFP survey
	Male	24.9	<5	≤24.9	37	WFP survey
	Overall	24.4	<5	≤24.4	37.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.4	≥50	≥27.4	50	WFP survey
	Male	24.3	≥50	≥24.3	44.8	WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	≥50	≥25.1	45.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.6	≥45	≥66.6	50	WFP survey
	Male	69.9	≥45	≥69.9	55.2	WFP survey
	Overall	69.1	≥45	≥69.1	54.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	<5	≤6	0	WFP survey
	Male	5.8	<5	≤5.8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	5.9	<5	≤5.9	0	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0	>80	≥30	18.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	22.9	≥32.9	≥22.9	26.8	WFP survey
	Male	22.9	≥32.9	≥22.9	28.7	WFP survey
	Overall	22.9	≥32.9	≥22.9	27.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	33	≥43	≥33	51.9	WFP survey
	Male	33	≥43	≥33	54	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≥43	≥33	53	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥10	≥0	6	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥10	≥0	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥10	≥0	5.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	4.9	≥14.9	≥10	13.1	WFP survey
	Male	4.9	≥14.9	≥10	17.8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.9	≥14.9	≥10	15.6	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 12: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth and community members receive conditional food or cash-based transfers to enhance their livelihoods.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	5,200	21,107
			Male	4,800	19,483
			Total	10,000	40,590
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	220	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	87,000	681,959
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 14: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, equitably benefit from WFP support in farming techniques, post harvest value addition and market promotion for HGSI in order to increase their productivity and incomes.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	All	Food assistance for asset	Female		1,199
			Male		1,542
			Total		2,741

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 13: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	138	139
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	100	25
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Savings and Loans Associations	Ha	1,200	1,200

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 14: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, equitably benefit from WFP support in farming techniques, post harvest value addition and market promotion for HGSP in order to increase their productivity and incomes.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Food assistance for asset	Number	5,200	5,194
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Food assistance for asset	Number	3,000	2,976
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Food assistance for asset	Number	139	139
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,000	12

CSP Output 15: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	500	500

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	0	<5	<10	9	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.89	<5	≤5	5.9	WFP survey
	Male	9.89	<5	≤5	5.3	WFP survey
	Overall	9.89	<5	≤5	5.4	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	0	≥40	≥25	15	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥40	≥25	7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥40	≥25	8.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	>76	≥58.1	68.3	WFP survey
	Male	29	>76	≥44.3	44.9	WFP survey
	Overall	29	>76	≥45.8	48.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	56	<18	≥35.5	26.7	WFP survey
	Male	56	<18	≥48	48.4	WFP survey
	Overall	56	<18	≥46.5	45.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	<6	<6.5	5	WFP survey
	Male	15	<6	<7.8	6.7	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<6	<7.6	6.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.5	>3.5	≥3.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	>2.9	≥2.9	1.7	WFP survey
	Overall	3.1	>3.1	≥3.1	1.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.1	>51.1	≥51.1	76.7	WFP survey
	Male	49.7	>49.7	≥49.7	58.6	WFP survey
	Overall	50	>50	≥50	61.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.4	<45.4	≤45.4	23.3	WFP survey
	Male	47.4	<47.4	≤47.4	39.7	WFP survey
	Overall	46.9	<46.9	≤46.9	37.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	>11	≥11	25	WFP survey
	Male	8.9	>8.9	≥8.9	13.9	WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	>9.4	≥9.4	15.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	>66	≥66	56.7	WFP survey
	Male	66.2	>66.2	≥66.2	62	WFP survey
	Overall	66.1	>66.1	≥66.1	61.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<23	≤23	18.3	WFP survey
	Male	24.9	<24.9	≤24.9	24.1	WFP survey
	Overall	24	<24	≤24	23.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.4	>27.4	≥27.4	55	WFP survey
	Male	24.3	>24.3	≥24.3	61.4	WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	>25.1	≥25.1	60.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.6	>66.6	≥66.6	45	WFP survey
	Male	69.9	>69.9	≥69.9	37.7	WFP survey
	Overall	69.1	>69.1	≥69.1	38.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	<6	≤6	0	WFP survey
	Male	5.8	<5.9	≤5.8	0.9	WFP survey
	Overall	5.9	<5.9	≤5.9	0.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21	≤0	≤21	25.5	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤0	≤21	30.8	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤0	≤21	30.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23	≤10	≤23	3.6	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤10	≤23	7.9	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≤10	≤23	7.3	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤20	≤30	21.8	WFP survey
	Male	30	≤20	≤30	18.8	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≤20	≤30	19.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26	>70	>26	49.1	WFP survey
	Male	26	>70	>26	42.5	WFP survey
	Overall	26	>70	>26	43.4	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0	≥95	≥90	98.3	WFP
	Male	0	≥95	≥90	97.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥95	≥90	97.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	43	≥70	≥60	90	WFP survey
	Male	43	≥70	≥60	90.1	WFP survey
	Overall	43	≥70	≥60	90.2	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	50,000	≥100,000	≥98.83	92,840.47	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	50,000	≥100,000	≥98.83	92,840.47	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	80	≥600	>125.9	125.15	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	80	≥600	>125.9	125.15	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
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)						
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 16: Populations in Sierra Leone benefit from an enhanced national disaster management system in order to receive timely assistance from the government.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	6	4	
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	50,000	0	

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	=5	≥4	6	WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=100	≥70	100	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	=50	≥50	48	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	29	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	24	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	73.15	≥75	≥70	65.9	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	16.78	≤20	≥20	24.2	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	10.07	≥30	≥30	9.9	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	97.47	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	95.87	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	96.5	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	≥95	94.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	≥95	93.39	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	≥95	93.75	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100		69.62	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100		59.09	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100		63.25	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	≥95	95	WFP survey
	Male	99.2	=100	≥95	92.17	WFP survey
	Overall	99.34	=100	≥95	93.33	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	88	=100	≥95	95	WFP survey
	Male	85.08	=100	≥95	94.78	WFP survey
	Overall	85.57	=100	≥95	94.81	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	91.53	=100	≥95	83.33	WFP survey
	Male	89.74	=100	≥95	79.42	WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	≥95	80.74	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	62.1	=100	≥95	28.33	WFP survey
	Male	54	=100	≥95	38.26	WFP survey
	Overall	60.7	=100	≥95	34.32	WFP survey

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Rice processing by a WFP-supported group in Pujehun District

World Food Programme

Contact info

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yvonne.forsen@wfp.org

Financial Section

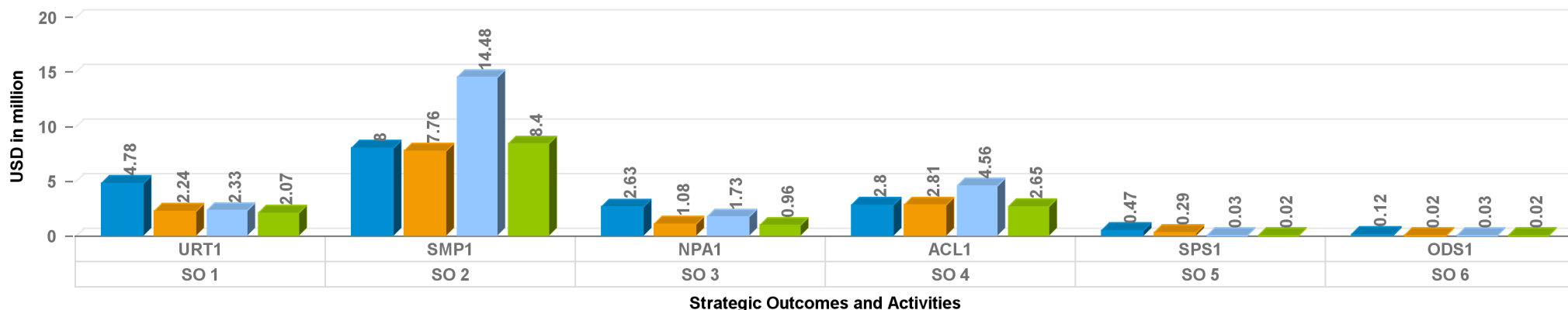
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs
SO 2	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).
SO 3	NPA1	Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition
SO 4	ACL1	Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups
SO 5	SPS1	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)
SO 6	ODS1	07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	4,783,772	2,235,699	2,325,169	2,068,183
	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).	8,003,497	7,755,499	14,477,821	8,401,932
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	43,982	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,787,269	9,991,198	16,846,972	10,470,114
2.2	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	2,632,047	1,080,307	1,727,254	956,182
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,632,047	1,080,307	1,727,254	956,182

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030	Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	2,799,115	2,812,078	4,558,097	2,653,454
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,265,076	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			2,799,115	2,812,078	5,823,173	2,653,454
17.9	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)	468,786	288,974	26,119	24,091
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			468,786	288,974	26,119	24,091
17.16	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	16,200	27,579	19,851
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			119,455	16,200	27,579	19,851
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	570,202	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	570,202	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			18,806,672	14,188,757	25,021,298	14,123,692
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,761,205	1,341,219	2,386,120	1,475,595
Total Direct Costs			20,567,877	15,529,976	27,407,418	15,599,287
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,328,420	1,008,296	490,855	490,855
Grand Total			21,896,297	16,538,272	27,898,273	16,090,142



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

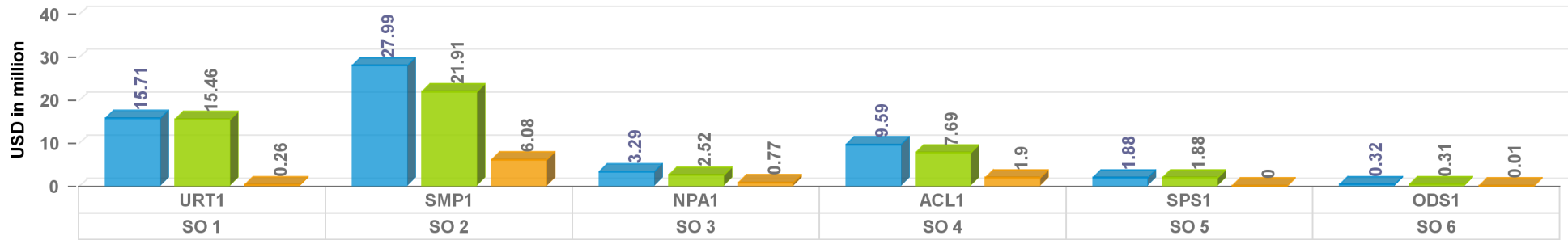
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs
SO 2	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).
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SO 4	ACL1	Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups
SO 5	SPS1	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)
SO 6	ODS1	07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	38,631,568	13,294,509	2,419,308	15,713,817	15,456,830	256,986
	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	Provide assistance to the Government-led national school feeding programme	103,163	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide nutritious school feeding to primary school children and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme (activity category 4; modalities: food, capacity-strengthening, cash-based transfers).	32,588,305	27,988,240	0	27,988,240	21,912,351	6,075,889
		Non Activity Specific	0	43,982	0	43,982	0	43,982
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			71,323,037	41,326,730	2,419,308	43,746,038	37,369,181	6,376,857

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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	8,469,796	3,290,877	0	3,290,877	2,519,805	771,072
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,469,796	3,290,877	0	3,290,877	2,519,805	771,072
2.3	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	13,994,786	9,590,603	0	9,590,603	7,685,960	1,904,643
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,265,076	0	1,265,076	0	1,265,076
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			13,994,786	10,855,679	0	10,855,679	7,685,960	3,169,719
17.9	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)	4,991,662	1,882,948	0	1,882,948	1,880,920	2,028
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,991,662	1,882,948	0	1,882,948	1,880,920	2,028

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	428,045	322,580	0	322,580	314,851	7,729
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			428,045	322,580	0	322,580	314,851	7,729
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	570,202	0	570,202	0	570,202
Subtotal SDG Target			0	570,202	0	570,202	0	570,202
Total Direct Operational Cost			99,207,326	58,249,016	2,419,308	60,668,324	49,770,717	10,897,607
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,562,147	5,332,282	140,245	5,472,527	4,562,002	910,525
Total Direct Costs			106,769,473	63,581,297	2,559,553	66,140,850	54,332,719	11,808,131
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,910,001	3,581,599		3,581,599	3,581,599	0
Grand Total			113,679,475	67,162,897	2,559,553	69,722,450	57,914,318	11,808,131

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee 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