



World Food
Programme

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Sierra Leone

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2025

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Overview

In 2024, Sierra Leone made important strides toward addressing hunger and nutrition challenges amidst persistent economic vulnerabilities and climate shocks. The launch of the Medium-Term National Development Plan (MTNDP) 2024-2030 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UN SDCF 2024-2030) marked critical milestones, aligning national and international development efforts. Within this evolving context, WFP played a vital role in tackling the root causes of food insecurity while contributing to the government's broader development agenda. WFP coordinates with the Government through multi-sectoral platforms and direct technical engagement with ministries and agencies, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education and Ministry of Health.

The year was characterized by ongoing economic challenges, including high inflation and the rising cost of staple foods. According to the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis from March 2024, approximately 1,104,589 people (14 percent of the population) required urgent food assistance between March and May 2024. During the 2024 lean season (July to October), this number rose significantly to 1,569,895 people (20 percent of the population) resulting in the urgent need for sustained resilience-driven interventions and humanitarian assistance. This highlights the persistent vulnerability of rural populations, who are disproportionately impacted by inflation, limited agricultural productivity, and the effects of climate change. For many households, the cost of a nutritious diet remained unattainable, exacerbating malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities. These challenges underscored the importance of WFP's targeted interventions to protect and empower the most at-risk populations.

In alignment with government priorities, WFP expanded its Home-Grown School Feeding Program, which supported the Feed Salone initiative by creating demand for locally produced food and boosting the incomes of smallholder farmers. WFP facilitated the procurement of 616 metric tons of locally grown rice and 400 metric tons of pulses, generating over USD 840,000 for 12,500 farming households while improving the nutritional intake of 81,895 schoolchildren. Through technical support and capacity-building efforts, WFP enabled these 12,500 farmers to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices, improve post-harvest management, and gain access to markets. These interventions not only enhanced agricultural productivity but also strengthened local food systems, laying the foundation for long-term resilience.

WFP's nutrition programming played a critical role in addressing Sierra Leone's high rates of chronic malnutrition, with 26 percent [2] of children under five experiencing stunting, a figure classified as high by WHO standards. Furthermore, only 4.9 percent of children under two met the Minimum Acceptable Diet, underscoring the urgent need for interventions to improve dietary diversity and nutrition practices. Through initiatives such as the production of fortified complementary foods such as Nyam Nyam Pap, WFP expanded access to affordable and nutrient-dense foods for children aged 6-23 months in targeted communities. Additionally, WFP's malnutrition prevention activities, including food demonstrations and Social Behaviour Change (SBC) campaigns, reached over 8,000 caregivers, including pregnant women and fathers, promoting improved feeding practices and household dietary diversity. These efforts were complemented by capacity-strengthening initiatives with national partners, including the Ministry of Health, to revise the National Recipe Booklet for complementary feeding[4], ensuring adherence to global nutrition standards.

WFP's work extended beyond food assistance to strengthen national capacities and support systems integral to food security. Collaborative efforts with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) focused on integrating gender into food security programming, while initiatives with the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) further strengthened the links between school feeding and improved education outcomes. By leveraging WFP's technical expertise in collaboration with these institutions, the organization contributed to more sustainable, locally driven solutions to hunger and malnutrition. These efforts were complemented by enhanced partnerships with local and international actors, including new collaborations with the NGO Community Action for the Welfare of Children (CaWEC) and the Pure Heart Foundation, which supported capacity-strengthening initiatives and community-based interventions. Existing collaborations were deepened, and new partnerships with Mercy Ships Australia, the Republic of Korea, and the European Union provided additional resources and opportunities to amplify impact.

In 2024, WFP utilized cash-based transfers (CBT) under its School Feeding and Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL) activities to support smallholder farmers and local procurement for school feeding. Cash transfers were sent to schools to facilitate the purchase of fresh vegetables from local farmers for Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) schools, ensuring a diversified and nutritious diet for students while strengthening market linkages. Additionally, CBT supported farmers engaged in resilience-building initiatives, allowing them to access agricultural inputs and improve productivity.

While progress was achieved in key areas, some challenges remained, particularly in emergency response, which received no dedicated funding in 2024. However, WFP continued to play a critical role by focusing on capacity building and analysis, including conducting assessments of the severe flooding that impacted rice fields. These efforts provided the Government and partners with the data needed for effective response planning and resilience-building initiatives.

Meanwhile, the abolition of the rice subsidy and high transport costs continued to drive up staple food prices, limiting purchasing power for many households. While inflation rates showed signs of easing^[3] toward the end of the year, these economic pressures underscored the need for targeted assistance and systemic solutions.

The achievements of 2024 reflect WFP's commitment to supporting Sierra Leone's progress toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17. Through programs that address both immediate food security challenges and the underlying causes of hunger, WFP reinforced its role as a key partner in national development. By building resilience among smallholder farmers, improving nutrition for schoolchildren, and ensuring that the locally produced complementary food is fortified as well as strengthening government systems, WFP contributed meaningfully to the country's long-term development agenda.

Looking ahead, WFP remains focused on scaling its successful initiatives and addressing systemic barriers to food security and inclusive growth. Continued investments in local procurement and processing, nutrition-sensitive programming, Stunting prevention and climate resilience will be pivotal in ensuring that Sierra Leone achieves its national development goals. Partnerships with government ministries, donors, and local stakeholders will remain central to WFP's approach, ensuring that its interventions are inclusive, effective, and sustainable.

263,488

Total beneficiaries in 2024



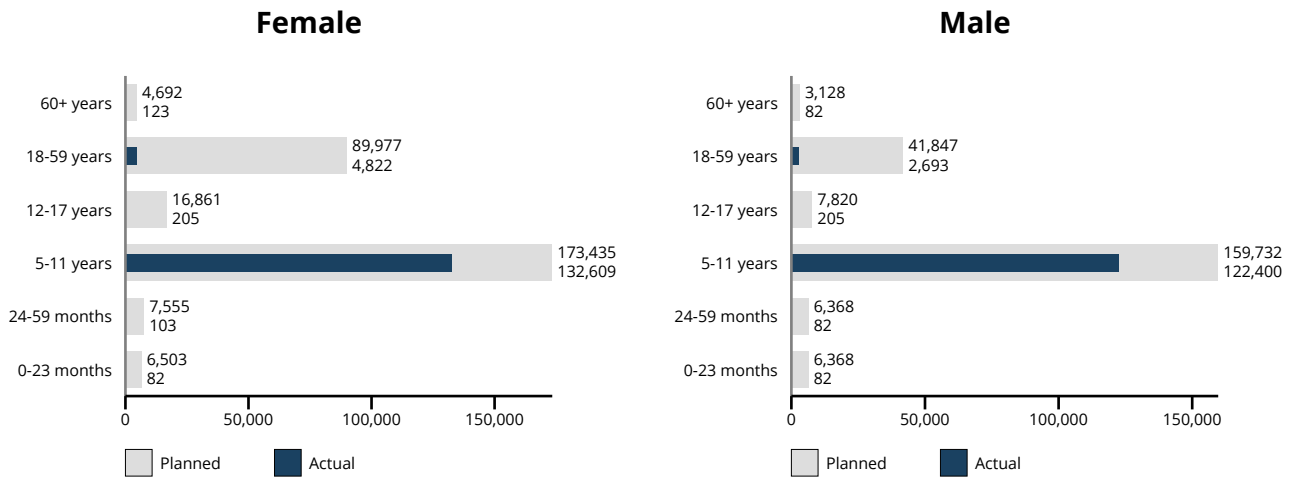
52% female



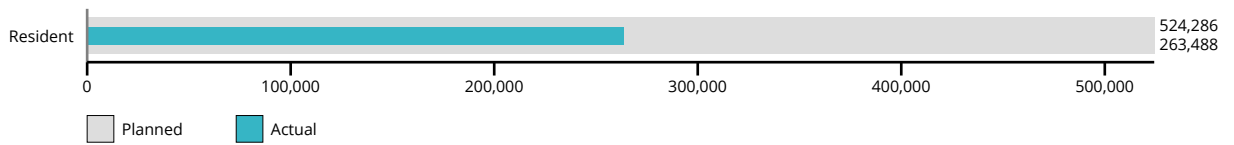
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 4,585 (52% Female, 48% Male)

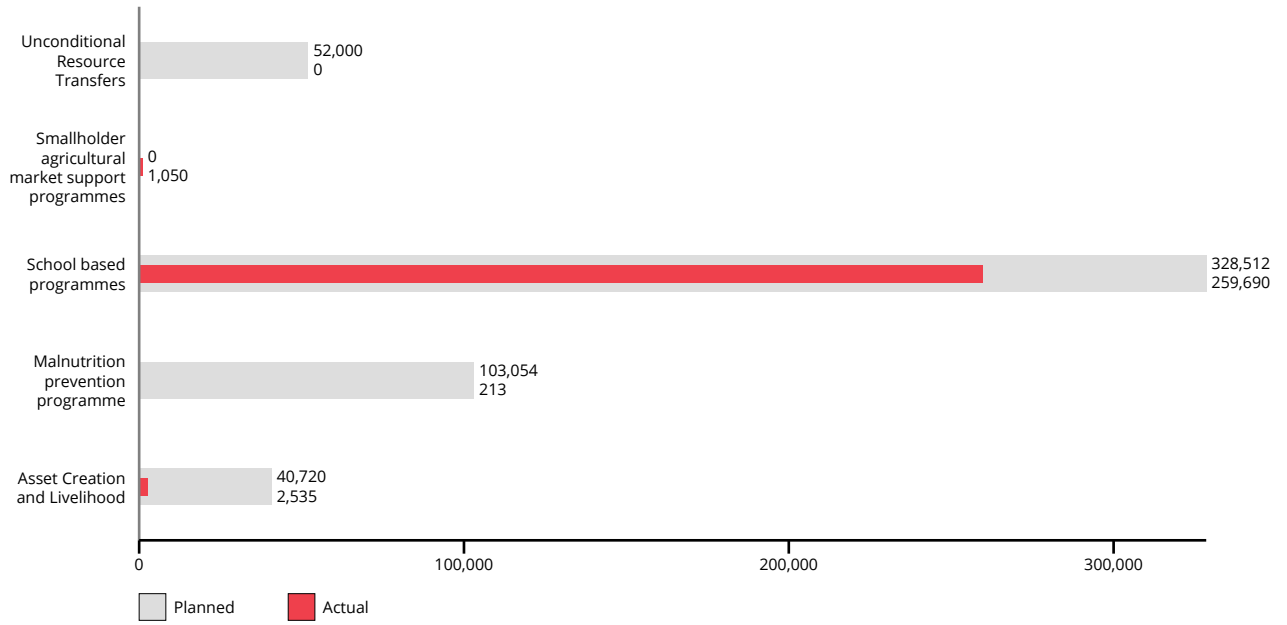
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



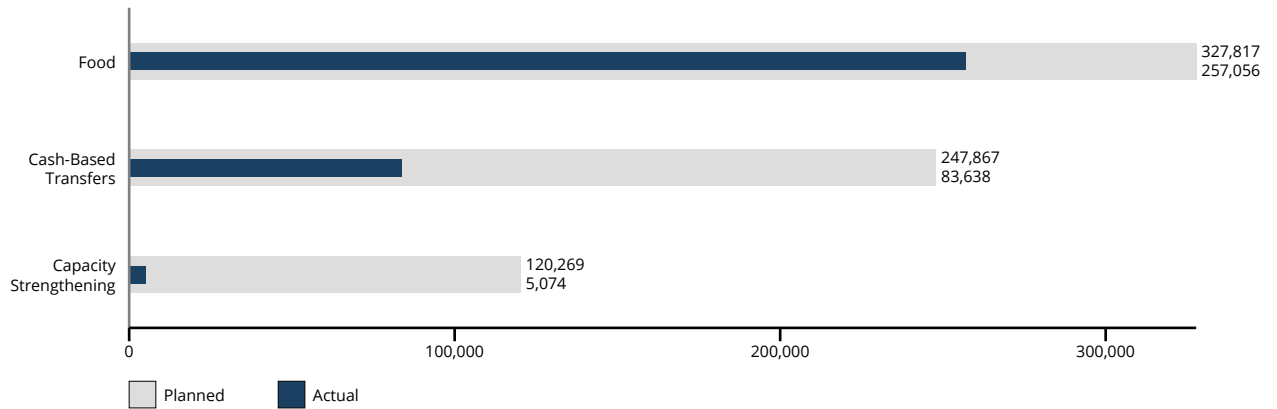
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



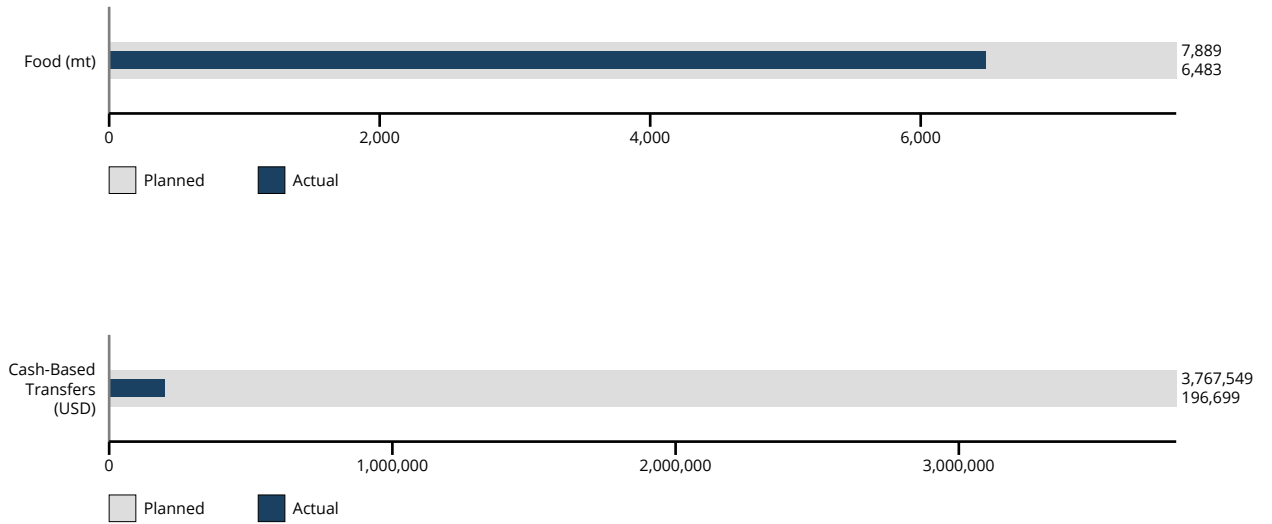
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



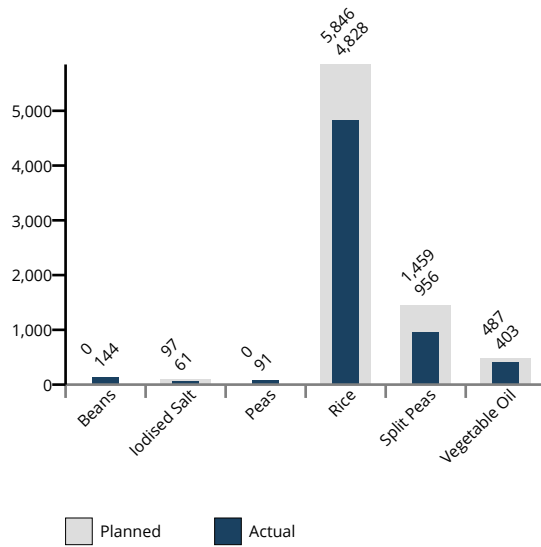
Beneficiaries by Modality



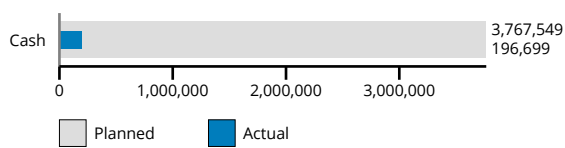
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2024, Sierra Leone's operational context was shaped by a mix of structural and immediate challenges that influenced food and nutrition security. As one of the least developed countries globally, ranking 184 out of 191 on the Human Development Index[1], Sierra Leone faces systemic issues including poverty, weak infrastructure, limited access to basic

services and low social protection coverage. These challenges disproportionately affect rural households, women, and children, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition.

Political stability allowed the Government to focus on developmental priorities, but the economic situation was less encouraging. Economic conditions deteriorated during the early months of the year, with inflation peaking in January at 47.42 percent [2]. Although inflation eased to 13.78 percent by December the damage to purchasing power had already taken its toll on households. The prices of staple foods rose significantly, with local rice increasing by 28 percent and imported rice by 18 percent compared to the same period in 2023. The abolition of the rice subsidy and the 5 percent tax on imported rice in March further compounded these challenges, as families who relied on affordable staples saw their budgets stretched beyond breaking point.

Climatic shocks added another layer of complexity, with erratic rainfall patterns and widespread flooding damaging crops and disrupting agricultural production. Key farming districts such as Falaba, Karene, and Tonkolili reported reduced yields, leaving subsistence farmers particularly vulnerable. The September WFP Food Security Monitoring Systems Report (FSMS) documented a significant portion of households in these areas adopting negative coping strategies, such as reducing meal sizes or selling essential assets, to meet their basic food needs. Climate variability not only affected food availability but also hindered access to markets, as damaged infrastructure limited the transportation of goods.

The food security situation although improved continued to face challenges, as reflected in findings from the FSMS using MUAC assessments, which highlighted ongoing vulnerabilities among children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women. These groups remained the most nutritionally at risk, with limited access to diverse diets and essential healthcare services in rural areas further exacerbating their challenges.

Education, an integral pathway to resilience, was also affected by these challenges, particularly in rural districts. While Sierra Leone has made progress in increasing enrolment rates, with primary school enrolment reaching 97 percent and secondary school enrolment increasing to 74 percent in 2023, disparities persist, particularly in rural areas where infrastructure and resources remain limited. Girls' attendance rates have surpassed those of boys in many regions, yet only 58.7 percent of teachers meet the minimum qualification for the level they teach, impacting the overall quality of education. Schools in remote areas continue to face challenges such as a lack of trained teachers, inadequate learning materials, and limited inclusive education opportunities, with only 27,368 children with disabilities enrolled in schools in 2021, down from 47,965 in 2019. These constraints highlight the need for integrated support to education and food security initiatives to improve learning environments and ensure sustained educational outcomes.[3]

Despite these adversities, the government's response, supported by WFP and partners, emphasized resilience-building measures. Efforts to improve agricultural productivity through climate-smart practices and the rehabilitation of irrigation systems sought to mitigate the impact of erratic weather patterns. However, progress was hindered by systemic barriers, including limited access to agricultural inputs, inadequate storage facilities, and a lack of extension services for farmers. These gaps highlighted the need for sustained technical and financial support to achieve meaningful change in the agricultural sector.

Food insecurity has increased in Sierra Leone for the past 15 years according to the 2010 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFVSA)[4], indicating a chronic and systemic problem that cannot be addressed through short term humanitarian assistance which has also been reflected by funding constraints. WFP received no funding for emergency response in 2024, limiting its ability to address acute needs stemming from climatic shocks and economic stressors. This emphasized the importance of WFP's ongoing focus on development-oriented programs, such as school feeding and local procurement, which provide sustainable solutions to food insecurity. The absence of emergency funding in 2024 highlighted the need to continue strengthening WFP's dual focus on addressing immediate needs while advancing systemic, development-focused interventions under the current Country Strategic Plan.

Lessons from 2024 highlighted the importance of integrated, multi-sectoral approaches to addressing Sierra Leone's food security and nutrition challenges. For instance, strengthening the links between agricultural productivity and education through the Home-Grown School Feeding Program demonstrated the potential for transformative change

when food systems are aligned with local production. Similarly, capacity-strengthening initiatives with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) underscored the value of building sustainable systems that could operate independently of external assistance.

WFP's operational strategy will continue to prioritize resilience-building measures, focusing on empowering smallholder farmers, stunting prevention, enhancing nutrition-sensitive programming, and fostering inclusive development. By addressing the root causes of food insecurity and adapting to the evolving operational context, WFP remains committed to improving the lives of Sierra Leone's most vulnerable populations.

Risk management

In 2024, WFP navigated various risks affecting its operations in Sierra Leone. Following a failed coup on November 26, 2023, political instability heightened, with protests threatening to disrupt operations. However, increased government security measures ensured WFP's programmes continued uninterrupted.

Logistical challenges posed significant risks to food delivery due to poor road conditions and a shortage of reliable commercial transporters. WFP strengthened the capacity of transporters, enhancing supply chain resilience and improving access to remote communities.

Funding constraints for emergency response activities posed a significant challenge, as global crises heightened competition for donor support, leading to no funding for direct emergency assistance in 2024. Despite these limitations, WFP played a vital role in supporting government-led responses through technical assistance, data analysis, and crisis preparedness coordination. Notably, WFP facilitated rapid assessments of severe flooding in rice-producing areas, informing national contingency planning and resource mobilization efforts. These efforts underscored the importance of WFP's role in strengthening national emergency response systems even without direct funding for crisis interventions.

Fraud and corruption risks were mitigated through sensitization sessions during Fraud Awareness Week, targeting staff at all levels and Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption training (AFAC) to all cooperating partners. These sessions reinforced WFP's commitment to integrity and accountability.

Extreme weather conditions significantly impacted agricultural productivity and food security. Heavy rains in September 2024 caused flooding in key agricultural districts, submerging farmlands and reducing yields of staple crops like rice, cassava, and sweet potatoes. This worsened the vulnerability of farming communities already affected by high food prices and limited inputs.

Operational risks were addressed through strengthened internal controls and the implementation of audit recommendations. The Risk Management Unit streamlined the risk register, integrating findings from the global reassurance project to enhance risk mitigation efforts. These measures improved the country office's capacity to anticipate and respond to potential disruptions.

Lessons learned

The 2024 evaluation of WFP Sierra Leone's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2025 highlighted key achievements and areas for improvement. WFP addressed food security and nutrition for vulnerable families and children, though adolescent girls were under-targeted. Efforts to prevent malnutrition among children 6-23 months were impactful but required a stronger transition from treatment to prevention. Social and behavioural change communication improved nutrition outcomes, despite challenges in launching local production of fortified complementary foods.

School feeding programmes contributed to higher enrolment and attendance; however, the expansion of Home-Grown School Feeding added pressure on implementation. Asset Creation and Livelihood (ACL) activities enhanced agricultural value chains, though progress was affected by delays in farmer payments. Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), introduced to farmer-based organizations, provided essential financing for women, enabling investments in agriculture, businesses, healthcare, and education while promoting group cohesion.

The evaluation recommended targeting slow-onset emergencies with resilience-building approaches, strengthening school feeding partnerships, prioritizing nutrition during the first 1,000 days of life, aligning procurement with smallholder needs, and expanding gender and environmental initiatives. These recommendations will inform WFP's 2025 implementation and future CSP strategies.

Country office story

Youths' Role in Transforming Agriculture in Sierra Leone



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Simbirie coaching farmers in agronomic practices

In Lensenia village, Sierra Leone's Falaba district, 28-year-old Simbirie Koroma exemplifies progress and resilience. A mother of four and wife to a local teacher, Simbirie balances motherhood, farming, and serving as a youth leader with unwavering dedication. Despite her education ending at grade three, she embraced farming early on, a path that led to a pivotal role in her village's development.

Two years ago, Simbirie was nominated for specialized training by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS). This training in the Technical Package for Rice Production (T-PRP) equipped her with advanced agronomic knowledge that she now shares with fellow farmers. "Being chosen for the training was a turning point," she reflects. "It gave me the skills to help my community grow better rice and secure more food."

As a youth contractor, Simbirie mobilizes and supervises 40 farmers in Lensenia, dedicating two days a week to this work. Under her guidance, the group has cultivated four hectares of inland valley swamp, significantly boosting rice production. In 2023 WFP bought 125 MT of rice from smallholder farmers nationwide. In 2024, however, 1,016 tons of rice and pulses were bought for the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, ensuring the children receive nutritious meals daily at school. The sales increased the income of the farmers while having a reliable market.

Additionally, the farmers cultivated orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, cassava, groundnuts, and vegetables. Simbirie's instruction in best agronomic practices has led to improved rice yields, enhancing food security and empowering farmers. "It gives me pleasure to see the farmers I support pick up the techniques I teach them," she says.

About 138 youth contractors, trained by WFP and MAFS, are now transforming agriculture in their communities. These youths receive monthly stipends, enabling them to support their families while contributing to local development. Simbirie's stipends help care for her family and contribute to their house construction.

Simbirie's commitment has uplifted her community and inspired her family. Her husband supports her endeavors, understanding the link between education and sustainable agriculture. Together, they demonstrate the power of collaboration in driving positive change.

Simbirie Koroma's story is a testament to community-led initiatives and the profound impact one dedicated individual can make. Through her efforts, Lensenia has cultivated hope, resilience, and a brighter future for generations to come.

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 prioritized **coordination and technical support for government-led responses** using the revised Multi-Indicator Rapid Assessment (MIRA) tool



Assessed **farmlands damaged by floods** estimated at **6,950 hectares** heightening food insecurity among smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations.

In 2024, WFP worked under Strategic Outcome 1 to support crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone, ensuring their ability to meet urgent food and nutrition needs during and after emergencies. Severe flooding in August and September displaced hundreds and caused extensive damage to agricultural livelihoods in Kambia, Port Loko, Tonkolili, Pujehun, and Bonthe districts. The floods damaged an estimated 6,950 hectares of farmland and key crops such as rice, cassava, and sweet potatoes, heightening food insecurity among smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations. The disaster underscored the critical need for robust preparedness and response systems.

Despite facing a complete funding shortfall for direct food assistance under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP adapted its role to prioritize, coordination, and technical support for government-led responses. Using the revised Multi-Indicator Rapid Assessment (MIRA) tool, WFP conducted rapid assessments in the five most affected districts, identifying 23,300 individuals in need of immediate assistance. The assessment data enabled the Government to activate contingency plans under the World Bank-supported National Safety Net Programme and ensuring timely assistance to affected populations. This marked a strategic shift for WFP, emphasizing its role in strengthening national systems and facilitating evidence-based decision-making.

Though no food or cash assistance was given under this strategic outcome as planned, WFP demonstrated its adaptability and commitment to disaster preparedness. An updated MIRA tool streamlined assessment processes and improved data accuracy, while pre-positioned Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) enhanced the efficiency of data collection. These tools enabled the Government and partners to assess more timely and effectively the impact of the floods, addressing both immediate needs and long-term recovery planning. Limited donor interest in slow-onset emergencies and the country's classification as not being an acute emergency classification further constrained WFP's capacity to directly address these challenges.

Partnerships were instrumental in WFP's work under this strategic outcome. Collaborating with the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), MAFS, UNICEF, FAO, and World Vision, WFP coordinated joint responses and resource mobilization efforts. Cost-sharing mechanisms with partners ensured the availability of critical logistics support, including transportation and allowances for personnel conducting assessments. These efforts reinforced the importance of strong interagency collaboration in addressing complex emergencies. Through its partnerships, WFP facilitated timely and effective responses while building the foundation for long-term resilience and disaster preparedness.

The lessons learned in 2024 reinforced the value of focusing national ownership and coordination in addressing emergencies. While the absence of direct food and cash assistance reflected significant funding gaps, WFP's strategic approach to strengthening national systems and leveraging partnerships ensured that the most urgent needs were met.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



254,742 pre-primary and primary school children, 51 percent girls, received **nutritious meal** every day. **6,483 metric tons of food** distributed **daily to pre-primary and primary school children.**

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP aimed to ensure that pre-primary and primary school children in food-insecure chiefdoms could access adequate, safe, and nutritious food throughout the school year. In alignment with the Government of Sierra Leone's National School Feeding Programme, WFP provided on-site hot meals that met one-third of the daily caloric requirements for boys and girls in targeted schools. The programme supported educational outcomes, contributing to increased attendance and retention rates while promoting the health and nutrition of schoolchildren. Through local procurement under the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF), WFP sought to stimulate local agriculture, strengthen food systems, and build community resilience. These efforts also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, particularly targets 4.1 (Universal primary and secondary education) and 4.5 (Gender equality and inclusion).

In 2024, the programme benefited from a diverse funding portfolio amounting to USD 19.2 Million, reflecting an increase from the previous year and accounting for approximately 62 percent of the resources raised against the needs based plan. Key contributors included government bodies such as Germany, Iceland, Japan, South Korea, France, and Sierra Leone, alongside private sector donors like Mastercard and the Michael Kors Foundation. Notably, the multi-year USD 10 million grant from BMZ Germany continued to fund the expansion of the HGSF programme in Karene district. This funding catalysed additional investments, including support from the Government of Iceland for a three-year HGSF programme in Bonthe district and an extended contribution from the Michael Kors Foundation.

In 2024, WFP distributed 6,483 metric tons of mixed food commodities to 1,080 schools across five districts, serving 254,742 pre-primary and primary schoolchildren (51 percent girls, 49 percent boys) and 2,314 volunteer cooks. The number of children reached increased by 9 percent compared to 2023, alongside a 4 percent increase in the number of schools supported. However, the percentage of feeding days decreased compared to 2023 due to delays in signing a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Government. To address this, WFP worked closely with government counterparts to streamline processes for future implementations. In addition to food distribution, WFP provided over 84,000 Non-Food Items (NFIs) to schools, including cooking utensils, hanging scales, and mobile phones to support record-keeping and monitoring. Under the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, fortified vegetable oil, salt, bio-fortified crops like Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP), and fresh vegetables were introduced into schoolchildren's diets, improving their nutritional intake and promoting healthy school meals.

To enhance the technical capacity of stakeholders, WFP trained 1,168 head teachers, 1,318 School Management Committee (SMC) members, 265 farmers, 379 volunteer cooks, and 108 government staff. These sessions covered various topics, including school feeding programme implementation, dietary diversity, food preparation, hygiene, and gender-responsive approaches. Nutrition awareness and best practices were emphasized in training sessions targeting cooks, fostering improved food safety and dietary habits in participating schools.

Post-distribution monitoring shows continued improvements in key school feeding outcomes, with attendance rates at WFP-supported schools increasing from 88 percent in 2023 to 95 percent in 2024, surpassing the 90 percent target. This progress underscores the role of school feeding in encouraging regular attendance, particularly in food-insecure communities. Retention rates also remained high, with an overall retention rate of 98 percent, indicating that most children who enroll in school stay through to the next grade level. While retention among boys reached 99 percent, girls' retention stood at 96 percent, suggesting the need for sustained efforts to address gender-related barriers that may contribute to school dropout rates.

One notable achievement in 2024 was the overperformance in the annual change in enrolment, which reached 13 percent compared to the target of 5 percent. This increase can be attributed to WFP's continued investment in school feeding, which has incentivized families to enroll their children, particularly in rural and food-insecure areas. Additionally, efforts by the Government and education stakeholders to expand free quality education initiatives and improve school infrastructure contributed to higher enrolment.

Furthermore, the percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems increased to 16 percent, exceeding the 15 percent target. This reflects the successful integration of local procurement strategies under the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, ensuring that smallholder farmers, particularly women-led cooperatives, benefit from market opportunities while contributing to improved dietary diversity for school children. Moving forward, WFP will continue to strengthen partnerships with smallholder farmers and enhance supply chain efficiency to further increase the share of locally procured food

WFP collaborated closely with the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) to ensure the successful implementation of the school feeding programme. With the expansion of the HGSF programme, WFP signed an MoU with Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) to finance the local procurement of 600 metric tons of rice, enhancing the sustainability of the programme. Additionally, partnerships with local NGOs Community Action for the Welfare of Children (Cawec) and Pure Heart Foundation supported capacity-strengthening activities for stakeholders involved in both the Regular School Feeding (RSF) and HGSF programmes. In Bonthe district, an MoU with World Vision International strengthened the WASH component of the school feeding programme, improving access to clean water and sanitation for participating schools.

Lessons learned in 2024 underscore the importance of timely coordination with government counterparts to avoid delays in programme implementation. Streamlined processes for signing MoUs and strengthened logistical coordination will be essential to maintaining and scaling up the programme. Furthermore, addressing gender disparities in school enrolment and retention will require targeted community engagement and gender-sensitive programming. Moving forward, WFP plans to expand the HGSF programme, prioritize gender equity in education, and enhance the technical and operational capacity of its local partners to deliver sustainable results.

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.	3 - Fully integrates gender
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



Over **8,000** people reached through **interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC)** approaches



Over **USD 60,000** transferred for **individual capacity strengthening transfers** in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focused on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, including children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women in targeted operational areas. In 2024, amid a high prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity affecting 77 percent of the population, WFP implemented innovative approaches to create access to affordable, safe, and adequate complementary foods. By locally producing and fortifying complementary foods "Nyam Nyam Pap," WFP aimed to enhance the dietary quality of children under two years and promote nutrient-dense diets among pregnant and breastfeeding women through cooking demonstrations and community-led initiatives.

Recognizing the poor food environment for children in Sierra Leone, WFP established four local production units for fortified complementary foods. These efforts directly supported improving dietary diversity while addressing the root causes of malnutrition.

Resource mobilization under Strategic Outcome 3 reached 80 percent of the Needs-Based Plan (NBP). However, this was primarily due to carryover funding from a previous Government of France contribution, as no new funding was received in 2024. Despite this, WFP continued to implement nutrition-focused interventions, ensuring access to fortified complementary foods and community-based nutrition programming. Moving forward, securing fresh funding remains a priority to sustain and scale up these activities in 2025 and beyond, ensuring continuity in WFP's support for maternal and child nutrition in Sierra Leone.

In 2024, WFP supported three additional food processing units for the local production of Nyam Nyam Pap, an increase from one functional unit in 2023. The production of 32 MT of fortified complementary food fell short of the target of 72 MT due to mechanical faults in processing equipment. However, the machines were repaired and replaced where necessary, allowing production to resume at full capacity to meet growing demand. As a result, over 4,000 children received Nyam Nyam Pap through targeted nutrition support funded by the French Government, while an additional 6,676 caregivers purchased it out-of-pocket. In October 2024, four local production sites were supported with micronutrient premix (FBF-V13) to achieve 100 percent fortification targets.

To enhance advocacy and sales, WFP developed a marketing strategy for Nyam Nyam Pap and facilitated marketing and sales events, supporting four Mother Support Groups (MSGs) managing food processing units. These groups also benefited from technical training and support to improve operational efficiency and sustainability. A shelf-life study for six locally produced recipes was initiated in collaboration with the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau, ensuring quality control and regulatory compliance.

Community-based nutrition activities played a critical role in maternal and child nutrition. Through monthly cooking demonstrations and Social Behaviour Change (SBC) campaigns in 150 MSG communities, WFP intensified awareness of diversified and micronutrient-rich foods. Over 8,054 individuals, including women of childbearing age, men, and adolescent girls, were reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) messages through home visits and interpersonal counselling by MSGs. These efforts enhanced caregivers' knowledge of optimal feeding practices and household dietary diversity.

The significant gap between planned and actual beneficiary figures under direct transfers for malnutrition prevention is due to the absence of direct food or cash-based support for adults, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children in 2024. Instead, WFP focused on supporting Mother Support Groups (MSGs) to locally process and distribute fortified complementary food, such as Nyam Nyam Pap, to improve dietary intake for young children. This shift in approach aimed to strengthen community-driven nutrition solutions while enhancing local production and market-based access to nutritious foods, rather than direct distributions.

Outcome results highlight both progress and areas requiring increased investment in child nutrition. While the Food Consumption Score for Vitamin A-rich foods saw an improvement, rising from 54.8 percent in 2023 to 69.1 percent in 2024, and protein-rich food consumption also increased, key indicators such as the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) and Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) for children aged 6-23 months showed slight declines compared to 2023. Despite this, the operational areas supported by WFP performed better than the national average reported in the Sierra Leone National Nutrition Survey (2021). However, the decline from 2023 underscores the need for greater investment in nutrition-sensitive interventions. While food demonstrations and complementary fortified food support continued, these findings indicate that additional efforts are needed to enhance dietary diversity and overall child nutrition outcomes.

WFP partnered closely with the Ministry of Health at both national and sub-national levels to implement and coordinate nutrition interventions. Engagements with UN agencies like UNICEF and WHO, alongside INGOs such as Helen Keller International and Action Against Hunger, supported comprehensive malnutrition prevention efforts. WFP also played a key role in promoting nutrition governance through the UN Nutrition mechanism, contributing to the completion of an inventory mapping UN partners' efforts in addressing nutrition challenges. In 2024, WFP co-designed a joint UN nutrition programme funded by Irish Aid, which is expected to be implemented in 2025, focusing on nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Lessons learned highlighted the need for a food systems approach to reduce the cost of complementary food production and improve affordability for caregivers. Strengthening the capacity of MSGs to manage food production units independently remains a priority, as their skills in running these enterprises continue to develop. WFP's referral systems and community engagement strategies proved effective in raising awareness of Nyam Nyam Pap as a high-quality complementary food option, but additional efforts are needed to drive out-of-pocket purchases and foster community ownership of nutrition solutions.

Moving forward, WFP will continue to advocate for increased funding, enhance local food production systems, and focus on capacity strengthening for community-based nutrition interventions. These efforts will ensure the sustainability of gains made under Strategic Outcome 3 while advancing the nutrition status of Sierra Leone's most vulnerable populations.

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



1,172 hectares of land **rehabilitated/benefiting** from **irrigation infrastructures**



Over **12,000 smallholder farmers** belonging to **138 farmer organizations** supported.

In 2024, WFP Sierra Leone continued its commitment to enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities, enabling them to address systemic food security and nutrition challenges while building sustainable livelihoods. Strategic Outcome 4 focused on integrating smallholder farmers into institutional food systems, improving agricultural practices, strengthening market linkages, and addressing environmental degradation.

Funding for Strategic Outcome 4 in 2024 reached 148 percent against the needs-based plan, reflecting the program's strategic integration into broader initiatives. A key contributor to this outcome was the Government of Japan, whose multi-year project entered its final year of implementation. This project facilitated the procurement of high-end rice processing equipment for milling, dehusking, destoning, polishing, and cleaning, significantly improving post-harvest efficiency and product quality.

The Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme served as a key mechanism for linking smallholder farmers to reliable markets, ensuring a steady demand for their produce while supporting school feeding operations. In 2024, 8,355 farmers received training on improved agronomic practices to rehabilitate and cultivate 1,172 hectares of Inland Valley Swamps (IVS) across 139 communities in Falaba, Kambia, Kenema, Koinadugu, Moyamba, Pujehun, and Tonkolili districts. These efforts were complemented by logistical and operational support, enabling 27 aggregators to facilitate the sale of 616 metric tons of locally milled rice and 400 metric tons of pulses to WFP under the HGSF programme. This generated USD 840,000 in direct economic benefits for smallholder farmers, demonstrating the program's impact on livelihoods and local economies.

To enhance dietary diversity and support climate-resilient agriculture, WFP also supported 4,650 smallholder farmers in cultivating 62.7 hectares of Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potatoes (OFSP) across 155 communities in Bonthe and Karene districts. The harvest resulted in the sale of 30.4 metric tons of OFSP tubers to 78 schools, improving the nutritional quality of school meals while providing farmers with a consistent income source. Collaboration with the Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI) ensured that farmers received technical training on improved cultivation and post-harvest management practices, reducing losses and enhancing crop quality.

Environmental conservation was a critical component of resilience-building efforts under Strategic Outcome 4. WFP supported 240 smallholder farmers in Bonthe to establish eight hectares of woodlots on degraded lands. Fast-growing tree species were planted to provide a renewable source of firewood, reducing deforestation pressures on mangrove ecosystems. These initiatives align with WFP's commitment to integrating environmental sustainability into its programming and addressing the environmental drivers of food insecurity.

To further enhance post-harvest management and reduce losses, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture to upgrade 10 rice processing hubs with high-end rice processing equipment for milling. These enhancements will improve the efficiency and quality of locally milled rice, increasing its market value and generating higher incomes for farmers. These hubs also play a vital role in strengthening the local food value chain, ensuring that smallholder farmers could meet institutional demand from programs like HGSF.

The decentralized evaluation of Asset Creation and Livelihood (ACL) activities provided an in-depth analysis of WFP’s resilience-building efforts, highlighting successes and identifying areas for improvement. While the recommendations are yet to be implemented, the report emphasized the need to scale up inclusive programming, strengthen gender equity, and enhance environmental management systems. For instance, gender-responsive programming remains central to Strategic Outcome 4, with targeted support for women-led farmer groups. These efforts aim to address barriers to women’s participation in agriculture, fostering equity and improving household food 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



VAM

Capacities of **7 government institutions** strengthened in **climate adaptation** and **risk management activities**.

2 bi-annual **Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) reports** produced in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP focused on strengthening the capacities of national and subnational institutions to effectively manage food security and nutrition programs, embedding capacity-strengthening efforts across all strategic outcomes. By integrating these activities into broader programming, WFP ensured sustainable and systemic improvements without requiring dedicated funding streams. This approach emphasized collaboration, technical support, and evidence-based decision-making to empower institutions at all levels.

At the subnational level, WFP collaborated with District Health Management Teams (DHMTs) in three target districts, providing logistical support, including fuel and Daily Subsistence Allowances (DSAs), to facilitate program implementation. District Nutritionists (DNs) played a vital role in delivering technical oversight, conducting supportive supervision, and monitoring activities with Mother Support Groups (MSGs) and local production facilities for complementary foods. To improve reporting and accountability, WFP developed a district-level monitoring and reporting system that enhanced the quality and consistency of data provided by DNs, enabling better tracking of progress and outcomes.

At the national level, WFP supported the restructuring of the National School Feeding Secretariat (NSFS), which involved defining organizational structures, developing reporting lines, and providing essential resources such as internet connectivity for staff. This effort strengthened the secretariat's capacity to manage and oversee school feeding programs, ensuring the integration of nutrition-sensitive approaches into its operations.

WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) on Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) reports and Market price monitoring, which provided critical evidence for assessing food and nutrition security across Sierra Leone. These reports informed programmatic decisions and enabled national institutions to target interventions more effectively.

In 2024, WFP Sierra Leone produced two comprehensive reports using the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) system, which employs satellite technology to monitor environmental changes and assess the impacts of WFP interventions. These reports, shared with key stakeholders, provided critical insights into deforestation and land degradation trends, particularly in the Western Area Peninsula National Park (WAPNP). The reports, identified over 550 hectares of forest loss between December 2023 and March 2024, driven by agricultural encroachment, charcoal production, and intentional burning and analysed broader deforestation trends and highlighted the vulnerability of conservation areas critical to food security and disaster risk reduction. These geospatial insights informed targeted actions, such as mapping high-risk zones, community awareness campaigns on sustainable land use, and strengthening enforcement mechanisms to curb deforestation. By integrating AIMS into its programming, WFP not only improved the evidence base for environmental interventions but also fostered collaboration with government and development partners to address systemic environmental challenges in Sierra Leone.

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

With the approval of budget revision 5 this strategic outcome (SO) has been officially removed from the Country Strategic Plan. Against this backdrop, WFP discontinued implementation of activities under this SO as the COVID-19 context had changed and there was no need for the provision of Supply chain and ICT support to humanitarian and development partners. The only common service WFP provided was office space to frontline partners like UNICEF.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2024, Sierra Leone marked significant progress in advancing gender equality. The country improved its position on the Global Gender Gap Report by 32 places, ranking 80th globally[1]. This improvement reflected efforts across multiple sectors to address systemic gender disparities. A landmark achievement came in July 2024 when President Julius Maada Bio signed the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act into law, officially banning child marriage. This legislation, which imposes stringent penalties including a minimum of 15 years in prison, seeks to protect young girls and reduce maternal death rates stemming from early pregnancies. However, challenges remain in women's political representation, as the 30 percent threshold for parliamentary seats was narrowly missed in 2024, due in part to the lack of placement of female candidates on party lists, limiting their election chances. WFP contributed to these efforts by embedding gender-responsive programming across its interventions.

Under the nutrition programme, in collaboration with the Directorate of Food and Nutrition, WFP supported Mother Support Groups (MSGs)—composed predominantly of women—to promote entrepreneurship, address malnutrition, and enhance social behaviour change in child feeding practices. The MSGs produced fortified complementary food, "Nyam Nyam Pap," improving local access to affordable, nutritious food for low-income households. Women were supported in registering their businesses and developing marketing strategies, empowering them economically while tackling malnutrition within their communities. WFP also promoted gender equity within caregiving roles, actively involving fathers in MSG activities to challenge traditional gender norms and encourage shared responsibilities in child nutrition.

Women, who constitute 70 percent of Sierra Leone's agricultural labour force[2], face significant barriers in accessing resources such as land, extension services, and financial inputs, limiting their full participation in agricultural value chains. To address these challenges, WFP tailored food and cash assistance to meet the specific needs of women and men. Advocacy for women's leadership resulted in 40 percent of executive positions within supported farmer-based organizations being held by women in 2024, up from 33 percent in 2023. This representation increased women's participation in decision-making entities, with outcome monitoring showing a rise in women's influence over household decisions on WFP food assistance, from 9.9 percent in 2023 to 38 percent in 2024. Encouragingly, 95 percent of male respondents acknowledged women's meaningful participation in community decision-making, compared to 60 percent in the previous year.

The Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) scheme provided critical financial access for women, who comprised two-thirds of participants under Strategic Outcome 4. This initiative enabled women to finance labour and purchase agricultural inputs, significantly enhancing their economic empowerment. For example, under a Women Economic Empowerment Project, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) supported 1,950 farmers, of whom 70 percent were women, with tools and orange-fleshed sweet potato vines. The sale of produce to schools under the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme generated SLL696,000 (USD 29,680) in income, boosting household livelihoods and strengthening local food systems.

To further support women's involvement in agriculture, WFP incorporated gender-sensitive approaches into post-harvest training. Training sessions were scheduled to accommodate women's responsibilities, enabling greater participation without compromising their caregiving and household duties. These efforts exemplify WFP's holistic approach to addressing gender disparities, fostering economic empowerment, and promoting sustainable development in Sierra Leone.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In 2024, WFP identified several key protection risks, including challenges related to access, labour-intensive activities, and exposure to health hazards. School authorities and farmers often travelled long distances to cash-out points, farmers engaged in physically demanding tasks like ploughing, weeding, and bird-scaring as part of resilience-building activities, and school cooks faced health risks from traditional cooking methods.

To address these issues, WFP utilized its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), an accessible platform for beneficiaries to voice concerns and seek assistance. Operating via toll-free lines on local mobile networks, the CFM was managed by dedicated staff who provided beneficiaries with clear instructions on its use. Information on rights and entitlements was disseminated through printed posters prominently displayed in communities and distribution centres. In 2024, the CFM received 126 calls, of which 87 percent were from men and 13 percent from women. Requests for information accounted for 33 percent, complaints for 57 percent, compliments for 6 percent, and requests for assistance for 3 percent. All complaints were escalated to outcome managers and the Country Director, ensuring a timely resolution and the closure of feedback loops.

To enhance safeguards, WFP conducted training for partner staff on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Additionally, PSEA capacity assessments of partners were carried out to evaluate and strengthen their ability to prevent, detect, and respond to PSEA-related risks. Field Level Agreements with partners included specific PSEA obligations, underscoring WFP's commitment to ensuring a safe and respectful environment for all beneficiaries.

In the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) program under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP transitioned from a bank transfer system to mobile payments to address prior issues where funds intended for farmers were misappropriated by intermediaries. Farmers supplying vegetables and Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potatoes (OFSP) to schools were paid directly via mobile money after verification of supplies. However, challenges such as long distances to cash-out points and blocked or deactivated SIM cards persisted. To mitigate these issues, WFP collaborated with Orange Money to deploy cash-out teams to strategic locations near targeted villages, ensuring easier access for farmers.

For school cooks exposed to health risks from traditional cooking practices, WFP scaled up the installation of certified energy-efficient stoves in schools, contingent on available resources. These stoves reduced exposure to smoke and lowered fuel consumption, contributing to improved working conditions and environmental sustainability.

Findings from a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise highlighted that all surveyed households perceived WFP's disbursement processes as safe and 99 percent of beneficiaries reported no significant barriers, such as long travel distances or deactivated SIM cards, when accessing assistance. Despite these positive outcomes, challenges in community engagement persisted, with only 64 percent of beneficiaries reported being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes and only 19 percent of households reporting accessible information on WFP programs, a decline from 34 percent in 2023. This highlighted the need to diversify communication methods to accommodate low literacy levels across the country. In response, WFP is developing a community engagement plan aimed at enhancing the flow of information and fostering inclusivity.

Through these measures, WFP strengthened its accountability to affected people, addressed emerging protection risks, and refined its operational approaches to better meet the needs of vulnerable communities. These efforts reflect WFP's ongoing commitment to ensuring that beneficiaries receive assistance free of access barriers, in an inclusive, safe, and

dignified manner.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Sierra Leone's biodiversity faces critical threats from deforestation caused by slash-and-burn agriculture, logging, charcoal production, illegal settlements, and sand mining in coastal regions. These practices degrade soil fertility, reducing agricultural productivity and increasing vulnerability to natural hazards like flash floods, landslides, wildfires, and storm surges. These environmental challenges adversely affect food and nutrition security, particularly in rural communities.

Despite the country's arable land and diverse ecologies, lowlands with high agricultural potential remain underutilized due to limited irrigation and issues like iron toxicity. According to the 2015 World Bank census, 62 percent of agricultural households grow upland rice, while 31.6 percent cultivate lowland rice in swamps and riverine ecologies. However, poor drainage in these areas leads to seasonal flooding, reducing soil fertility and crop yields. Upland farming, the dominant practice, relies on slash-and-burn methods with minimal fallow periods, accelerating deforestation, soil erosion, and land degradation. Additionally, improper fertilizer use exacerbates unsustainable farming practices.

In response, WFP collaborated with government partners and local communities to adopt environmentally sustainable strategies. The Nyam Nyam Pap project utilized solar-powered food processing units, reducing greenhouse gas emissions while supporting local production of fortified foods for children aged 6-23 months. This initiative enhanced access to nutritious food and improved community resilience. WFP also partnered with the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau to conduct shelf-life studies on fortified foods, reducing food waste and optimizing resource use.

WFP integrated sustainable agriculture into its programs, promoting soil preservation, water-efficient irrigation, and organic fertilizers to protect natural resources and boost crop yields. Through the Asset Creation and Livelihood (ACL) program, degraded lands were rehabilitated, and sustainable water systems were constructed to ensure access to clean water for agriculture and households.

In collaboration with the Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI), WFP trained 45 Ministry of Agriculture extension staff and 139 Community Youth Contractors in soil fertility management and seed multiplication. These trainers established Farmer Field Schools across 140 communities, benefiting 8,000 smallholder farmers. Additionally, WFP supported 138 farmer-based organizations in seven districts with 48.7 metric tons of fertilizers tailored to soil conditions, improving rice yields and soil fertility.

Complementing these efforts, WFP promoted organic farming as an alternative to inorganic fertilizers, addressing environmental concerns and reducing costs for farmers. These initiatives collectively strengthened agricultural productivity, mitigated environmental risks, and enhanced resilience in vulnerable communities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

As part of its Environmental Management System (EMS) rollout, which was launched during the last quarter of 2022, WFP introduced measures to reduce waste, improve water use efficiency, and promote sustainable procurement practices.

It prioritized the sustainability of its own operations, implementing solar energy systems at its country office and canteen, which are now fully operational. These installations have significantly reduced the organization's reliance on fossil fuels, lowering its carbon footprint while serving as a model for renewable energy adoption in Sierra Leone.

Staff were encouraged to adopt energy-saving behaviors, including switching off lights, sockets, and air conditioning units when not in use, particularly for high-power-consuming devices. Regular reminders were disseminated through internal communications and strategically placed notices in office spaces to reinforce awareness and accountability. These efforts complemented the installation of solar power systems.

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

WFP Sierra Leone continued to prioritize nutrition integration across its programming, enhancing the capacity of communities, households, and individuals to protect and improve their diets and nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors. Nutrition-sensitive approaches were embedded into key interventions, including the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) program and Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL) activities, addressing underlying factors driving acute malnutrition and hidden hunger. These efforts also targeted inequalities, such as gender and disability-related barriers, that affect access to healthy diets.

WFP partnered with BBC Media Action to enhance nutrition awareness and promote the consumption of Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) as part of broader efforts to improve dietary diversity and combat malnutrition. Through this collaboration, BBC Media Action developed and disseminated targeted communication campaigns, including national and localized radio, television, and social media content^[1], to educate communities on the nutritional benefits of OFSP. The initiative leveraged BBC Media Action's extensive media reach, with radio broadcasts. Additionally, four regional media partners were trained to produce localized nutrition-focused content, ensuring that messaging resonated with diverse communities. This strategic partnership strengthened WFP's nutrition-sensitive programming by increasing public awareness, influencing food choices, and reinforcing the importance of diversified diets for improved health outcomes.

The HGSF model was a cornerstone of WFP's nutrition-sensitive programming, enabling the country office to expand operational coverage and maximize impact by integrating interventions through schools, Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs), and women's groups. In 2024, the number of schools supported under the HGSF program increased from 207 in 2023 to 338, reaching approximately 55,513 school-aged children. School meals incorporated fortified vegetable oil, iodized salt, fresh vegetables, and bio-fortified crops such as Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP), improving the nutritional quality of meals and providing up to 30 percent of children's daily nutritional requirements. This addition enhanced dietary diversity while promoting healthy eating habits.

The integration of FBOs and women-led farmer groups into the HGSF supply chain played a significant role in linking local agricultural production to school feeding. In partnership with the Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI), WFP trained 4,650 farmers in improved agronomic practices and post-harvest management techniques, cultivating 155 acres of OFSP in 2024. This marked a significant increase compared to 750 farmers engaged in 2023, ensuring a steady supply of nutrient-dense crops for schools and strengthening farmers' livelihoods. Women-led farmer groups were particularly instrumental in promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture, fostering inclusive economic opportunities and improving community-level food security.

Nutrition messaging and capacity-building were integral to WFP's school feeding program. Training sessions were conducted for volunteer cooks, enhancing their knowledge of food preparation, nutritional value, and hygiene. These trainings emphasized the implementation of a diversified school feeding menu, equipping 721 cooks with the skills to prepare meals that meet the nutritional needs of students. By promoting hygienic and healthy cooking methods, the program contributed to better health outcomes for schoolchildren and their families.

WFP's collaboration with World Vision International (WVI) further strengthened the HGSF program in 2024. Together, the organizations delivered a comprehensive package of school meals and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities to 23 school communities. This partnership improved sanitation and nutrition outcomes while supporting educational achievements by creating healthier learning environments for students.

Through ACL activities, WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive approaches by rehabilitating agricultural infrastructure, supporting crop diversification, and promoting bio-fortified crops. These activities addressed key determinants of malnutrition, such as limited access to diverse and nutrient-rich foods, while empowering communities to enhance their resilience to food security shocks. Additionally, Social Behaviour Change (SBC) initiatives targeted caregivers, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and adolescent girls, promoting the consumption of nutrient-dense foods and raising awareness about optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.

WFP also leveraged its partnerships with government and non-governmental organizations to expand the reach of its nutrition-sensitive programming. Collaborations with Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and SLARI

facilitated the multiplication and distribution of improved planting materials, while partnerships with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health focused on integrating nutrition messaging into maternal and child health services. These synergies strengthened national systems and improved the enabling environment for sustainable nutrition interventions.

The achievements of 2024 underscore WFP's commitment to addressing the root causes of malnutrition through integrated, nutrition-sensitive programming. By linking agriculture, education, and health, WFP not only improved dietary diversity and nutritional outcomes but also empowered communities to sustain these gains over the long term. Moving forward, the country office will continue to expand its efforts, emphasizing inclusive approaches that address inequalities and enhance resilience for Sierra Leone's most vulnerable populations.

Partnerships

WFP's operations and partnerships are closely aligned with Sierra Leone's Medium-Term National Development Plan (MTNDP) 2024-2030, which prioritizes agriculture, food security, nutrition, education, and social protection as key pillars for sustainable development. To achieve these goals, WFP coordinates with the Government through multi-sectoral platforms and direct technical engagement with ministries and agencies. This includes supporting Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) in food security monitoring and data analysis, ensuring that policymaking is evidence-based and responsive to emerging needs. In the education sector, WFP partners with the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) to implement the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme, integrating locally sourced food to enhance both nutrition and agricultural development. WFP also works alongside the Ministry of Health (MoH) to strengthen nutrition interventions, including social behavior change communication, complementary feeding strategies, and capacity building for health workers. Through these partnerships, WFP aligns its interventions with national priorities, leveraging its expertise in food security, logistics, and resilience-building to enhance government-led efforts.

In 2024, WFP Sierra Leone strengthened and diversified its partnerships to ensure sustainable funding and effective program delivery. In 2024, the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) provided direct financial support to the National School Feeding Programme, reinforcing the government's commitment to sustaining and expanding school feeding interventions. With an allocation of USD 3.6 million, this funding complemented WFP's efforts by covering operational costs, including food procurement, transportation, and capacity-building initiatives for school staff and community stakeholders. The government's investment in school feeding, alongside contributions from international donors, played a crucial role in ensuring the continuity of daily meals for schoolchildren, improving education outcomes, and strengthening national ownership of the program.

Germany, through its Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), entered the second year of its EUR 9 million multi-year contribution to WFP's Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme in Karene district.

WFP Sierra Leone established a new partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs of the Republic of Korea (MAFRA ROK), marking a significant milestone in bilateral cooperation on food security. Through this partnership, MAFRA ROK provided 2,400 metric tons of in-kind rice, benefiting 106,706 schoolchildren across 494 schools under the National School Feeding Programme. This contribution, valued at USD 2.5M, strengthened the Government of Sierra Leone's efforts to enhance school feeding as a key social protection measure. The initiative also reinforced Korea's commitment to supporting global food security through sustainable and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

A notable achievement in 2024 was the successful partnership between WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), and the World Bank to support the implementation of the Food System Resilience Program (FSRP). Under this agreement, the Government of Sierra Leone entrusted WFP with carrying out local procurement activities, strengthening WFP's role as a trusted implementation partner for government-led food security initiatives. With USD 700,000 allocated in 2024, the partnership focuses on enhancing market access for smallholder farmers, improving agricultural productivity, and increasing local rice procurement.

Japan continued its strong partnership with WFP Sierra Leone in 2024 through the Kennedy Round (KR) Grant and its multi-year International Organization (IO) Grant, both of which played a crucial role in enhancing food security and education. The KR Grant, valued at JPY 200 million (approximately USD 1.27 million), supported school feeding by providing 889 metric tons of food commodities, benefiting nearly 29,000 schoolchildren in food-insecure areas.

Iceland expanded its support for WFP's Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme in Bonthe district, increasing its funding from USD 1.4 million in 2023 to a total of USD 2.4 million in 2024. This additional USD 1 million contribution strengthened WFP's efforts to improve school feeding, smallholder farmer linkages, and climate-sensitive interventions.

The United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) supported WFP Sierra Leone with USD 797,199 under the GOLA-REAP initiative, a cross-border resilience and peacebuilding project with Liberia. Implemented with IOM and government partners, the initiative promotes climate-smart agriculture, youth livelihoods, and sustainable resource management to strengthen food security and social cohesion in border communities. This collaboration aligns with national peacebuilding priorities and regional stability efforts.

The European Union (EU) provided EUR 125,000 to support WFP's forest monitoring initiative in the Western Area Peninsula National Park (WAPNP), addressing deforestation and environmental degradation that threaten local ecosystems and food security. Using remote sensing and geospatial analysis through the AIMS system, WFP is tracking deforestation trends, identifying key drivers of land degradation, and supporting data-driven conservation strategies.

Other new donors onboarded in 2024 included Mercy Ships Australia (MSA), which contributed AUD 1,000,000 to support agriculture and nutrition-focused programs jointly implemented with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP strengthened its localization efforts by deepening partnerships with local organizations to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of school feeding interventions. The United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) facilitated the onboarding of two key cooperating partners, Pure Heart Foundation (PHF) and Community Action for the Welfare of Children (CAWeC), which were engaged to implement capacity-strengthening initiatives in school feeding implementation. These partnerships reinforced WFP's commitment to empowering local actors while enhancing the delivery of nutritious meals to schoolchildren.

Localization initiatives in 2024 prioritized strengthening the leadership and delivery capacity of local farmer-based organizations. By linking smallholder farmers to institutional procurement opportunities, WFP not only supported rural livelihoods but also contributed to the stabilization of local food systems. Through the FSRP-funded local rice procurement, WFP sourced 616 metric tons of rice from local farmers, providing them with a reliable market and enhancing their resilience to economic shocks.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP strengthened collaboration with UN agencies and development partners to address Sierra Leone's food and nutrition security challenges. Interagency partnerships were central to WFP's strategy, ensuring resources and expertise were effectively coordinated under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

WFP partnered with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to implement a UN Peacebuilding Fund-supported program addressing food insecurity and conflict. Combining WFP's expertise in food security with IOM's border management capacity, the initiative promoted livelihoods, resilience-building, and conflict-sensitive programming for sustainable impact.

Funding from Mercy Ships Australia enabled WFP and FAO to launch nutrition-focused projects in underserved communities. This collaboration integrated food and health outcomes, improving dietary diversity and building sustainable food systems. By leveraging FAO's livestock expertise and WFP's nutrition programs, the initiative addressed immediate needs while fostering long-term resilience.

The UNSDCF guided WFP's partnerships, ensuring alignment with Sierra Leone's development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Joint programming targeted systemic challenges, including malnutrition, rural poverty, and climate vulnerability, promoting cohesive solutions.

WFP's collaboration with UNICEF enhanced evidence-based decision-making. Through the Food Security Monitoring Survey (FSMS), nutrition data informed targeted interventions for vulnerable populations, particularly children and pregnant women. This strengthened analytical capacity ensured programming was data-driven and aligned with national goals.

Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP Sierra Leone operated within a dynamic financial environment, balancing unforeseen challenges with opportunities for growth and alignment with broader development frameworks. The year was marked by the approval of Budget Revision 5, which extended the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) by 12 months to align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). This extension provides a foundation for the development of the next CSP, ensuring that WFP's strategic priorities remain relevant to evolving national and international development goals. Thanks to donor support, the annual needs-based plan (NBP) achieved 130 percent funding, with 35 percent of the available funds carried over from previous years and 65 percent deriving from newly confirmed contributions in 2024. At the end of Year 5, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2025 was 95 percent funded, reflecting strong donor engagement and sustained investment in food security and nutrition initiatives.

As part of this revision, adjustments were made to reduce the number of beneficiaries under crisis response activities, reflecting the increased involvement of actors such as the World Bank in supporting the Government's emergency response efforts. At the same time, the revision allowed WFP to absorb committed funding for school feeding activities and scale up the Home-Grown School Feeding Program. This scale-up introduced a shift in modalities, with a larger proportion of beneficiaries being assisted through cash-based transfers (CBT) rather than in-kind food assistance. This adjustment not only reflects WFP's commitment to empowering communities and fostering sustainable local food systems but also aligns with the priorities of donors and government partners.

The financial year was characterized by high operational costs driven by significant inflation in Sierra Leone, which peaked at 47.42 percent in January before moderating later in the year. Rising costs affected food procurement, transportation, and other logistical operations, posing challenges to maintaining both the scale and quality of interventions. To mitigate these pressures, WFP leveraged flexible funding streams and adopted cost-efficiency measures, including enhanced local procurement strategies and increased reliance on CBT modalities. These approaches allowed WFP to minimize the impact of inflation while supporting local economies and delivering critical assistance to vulnerable populations.

In 2024, WFP Sierra Leone secured strong donor support, enabling the country office to scale up key activities under Strategic Outcome 2 - school feeding, with the annual Needs-Based Plan (NBP) reaching 158 percent funding. This financial stability allowed WFP to expand its Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, strengthening local procurement and improving the quality and sustainability of school meals. However, 80 percent of the funding received in 2024 was confirmed in Quarter 4, which required careful planning to ensure uninterrupted implementation. Additionally, a significant portion of contributions consisted of multi-year agreements, ensuring predictable funding for future years and reinforcing WFP's long-term commitment to strengthening national food security and nutrition systems.

The lessons learned from 2024 underscore the importance of predictable and flexible funding in maintaining the agility required to navigate a complex operational environment. By securing multi-year contributions and adopting innovative resource management approaches, WFP could sustain critical programs while adapting to inflationary pressures and unforeseen circumstances.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	15,080,136	7,570,570	20,376,725	8,495,024
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of crises	2,338,923	174,214	128,081	120,130
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	2,338,923	174,214	128,081	120,130
SO02: Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	12,741,213	7,396,356	20,248,644	8,374,895
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).	12,741,213	7,396,356	19,644,938	8,374,895
Non-activity specific	0	0	603,707	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	1,079,845	1,303,893	757,557	734,390
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	403	0

SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted districts – including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls and adolescents – have improved nutritional status by 2025, in line with national targets	1,079,845	1,303,893	757,153	734,390
Activity 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	1,079,845	1,303,893	757,153	734,390
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	3,083,122	3,010,004	5,112,851	2,338,774
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	526,033	0
SO04: Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030	3,083,122	3,010,004	4,586,818	2,338,774
Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	3,083,122	3,010,004	4,586,818	2,338,774
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	98,382	47,994	202,387	77,744
SO05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024	98,382	47,994	202,387	77,744
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)	98,382	47,994	202,387	77,744

SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	119,455	41,000	104,137	28,191
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	119,455	41,000	104,137	28,191
Activity 07: 07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	119,455	41,000	104,137	28,191
Non-SDG Target	0	0	141,169	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	19,460,939	11,973,461	26,694,826	11,674,124
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,256,391	1,165,519	3,006,239	2,177,397
Total Direct Costs	21,717,331	13,138,980	29,701,065	13,851,521
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	1,402,962	851,109	972,516	972,516
Grand Total	23,120,292	13,990,089	30,673,582	14,824,037

Data Notes

Overview

[1] <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ch/>

[2] <https://mohs.gov.sl/download/43/publication/17237/sierra-leone-national-nutrition-survey-2021.pdf>

[3] WFP Sierra Leone Market Prices Bulletin

Operational context

[1] <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI>

[2] WFP Sierra Leone Market Prices Bulletin

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

[4] The 2020 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability (CFSVA)

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] 2024 Global Gender Gap Report

Nutrition integration

[1] https://x.com/WFPS_Leone/status/1826221408550031604

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	225,263	125,544	56%
	female	299,023	137,944	46%
	total	524,286	263,488	50%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	6,368	82	1%
	female	6,503	82	1%
	total	12,871	164	1%
24-59 months	male	6,368	82	1%
	female	7,555	103	1%
	total	13,923	185	1%
5-11 years	male	159,732	122,400	77%
	female	173,435	132,609	76%
	total	333,167	255,009	77%
12-17 years	male	7,820	205	3%
	female	16,861	205	1%
	total	24,681	410	2%
18-59 years	male	41,847	2,693	6%
	female	89,977	4,822	5%
	total	131,824	7,515	6%
60+ years	male	3,128	82	3%
	female	4,692	123	3%
	total	7,820	205	3%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	524,286	263,488	50%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	40,720	2,535	6%
Malnutrition prevention programme	103,054	213	0%
School based programmes	328,512	259,690	79%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	1,050	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	52,000	0	0%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Rice	24	0	0%
Split Peas	4	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	2	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	144	-
Iodised Salt	97	61	63%
Peas	0	91	-
Rice	5,822	4,828	83%
Split Peas	1,455	956	66%
Vegetable Oil	485	403	83%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	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	1,792,200	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,063,589	167,086	16%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	911,760	29,613	3%

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	27,040	
			Male	24,960	
			Total	52,000	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	29	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,792,200	

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	4,244	3,393
			Male	1,267	1,555
			Total	5,511	4,948
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	167,961	132,465
			Male	155,040	122,277
			Total	323,001	254,742
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	7,860	6,483.43
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,063,589	167,087
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	81,132,917	48,137,181

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	246	0
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	1,200	1,080
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	100
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)	Number	15	15

N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	200	281
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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	1,200	3,309
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	15

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide nutritious school feeding to primary school children and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme (activity category 4; modalities: food, capacity-strengthening, cash-based transfers).

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary School Children - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female			≥40	42		WFP survey
	Male			≥40	35		WFP survey
	Overall			≥40	38		WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female			=100	96		WFP survey
	Male			=100	99		WFP survey
	Overall			=100	98		WFP survey
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone School feeding - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥15	≥5	14	1.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥15	≥5	13	2.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥15	≥5	13	1.7	WFP survey
Attendance rate	Female	81.8	=100	≥90	92	84.1	WFP survey
	Male	80.1	=100	≥90	96	94.7	WFP survey
	Overall	83	=100	≥90	95	88.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall			≥15	16		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)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	7,020		
			Male	6,480		
			Total	13,500		
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)	Other adults	Prevention of stunting	Female	41,592	159	
			Male	17,825	54	
			Total	59,417	213	
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 Total	30,137 30,137		

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 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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Prevention of stunting	US\$	51,700	62,498	
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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	10,000	8,054
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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	3

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	≤10	13.8	10.7	WFP survey
	Male	8.3	≤5	≤10	12.9	11.3	WFP survey
	Overall	8.3	≤5	≤10	13.09	11.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.5	≥50	≥7	5	10.7	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	≥50	≥7	4	6.2	WFP survey
	Overall	3.1	≥50	≥7	5	6.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.1	≥45	≥53	31	42.9	WFP survey
	Male	49.7	≥45	≥53	21	39.5	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥45	≥53	23	39.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.4	<5	≥40	60	46.4	WFP survey
	Male	47.4	<5	≥40	74	54.3	WFP survey
	Overall	46.9	<5	≥40	71	53.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≥50	≥10	11	10.7	WFP survey
	Male	8.9	≥50	≥10	5	7.3	WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	≥50	≥10	6	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	≥45	49	42.9	WFP survey
	Male	66.2	≥45	≥45	45	55.7	WFP survey
	Overall	66.1	≥45	≥45	46	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	≥35	40	46.4	WFP survey
	Male	24.9	<5	≥35	50	37	WFP survey
	Overall	24.4	<5	≥35	48	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	≥50	25	50	WFP survey
	Male	24.3	≥50	≥50	17	44.8	WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	≥50	≥50	19	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	≥45	61	50	WFP survey
	Male	69.9	≥45	≥45	71	55.2	WFP survey
	Overall	69.1	≥45	≥45	69	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	≥5	14	0	WFP survey
	Male	5.8	<5	≥5	11	0	WFP survey
	Overall	5.9	<5	≥5	12	0	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0	>80	≥40	37	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	19	26.8	WFP survey
	Male	22.9	≥32.9	≥22	20	28.7	WFP survey
	Overall	22.9	≥32.9	≥22	19	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	31	51.9	WFP survey
	Male	33	≥43	≥33	27	54	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≥43	≥33	29	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	≥5	14	6	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥10	≥5	25	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥10	≥5	19	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	9	13.1	WFP survey
	Male	4.9	≥14.9	≥10	8	17.8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.9	≥14.9	≥10	9	15.6	WFP survey
Target Group: Stunting - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female			≥95	92		WFP survey
	Overall			≥95	92		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.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	21,029	1,380
			Male	19,691	1,155
			Total	40,720	2,535
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	21,029	1,380
			Male	19,691	1,155
			Total	40,720	2,535
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	911,760	17,250
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 HGSF in order to increase their productivity and incomes.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		12,364
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		547
			Male		503
			Total		1,050
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		106
			Male		104
			Total		210

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	138
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	150	155
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	200	200

D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	90.16	90.16
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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	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	5,400	5,329
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	3,026
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Food assistance for asset	Number	139	138
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,000	1,000

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) (Overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	600	600

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	9	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.89	<5	≤5	11.95	5.9	WFP survey
	Male	9.89	<5	≤5	10.98	5.3	WFP survey
	Overall	9.89	<5	≤5	10.95	5.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	>76	≥50	48	68.3	WFP survey
	Male	29	>76	≥50	35	44.9	WFP survey
	Overall	29	>76	≥50	41	48.4	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	56	<18	≥45	52	26.7	WFP survey
	Male	56	<18	≥45	65	48.4	WFP survey
	Overall	56	<18	≥45	59	45.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	<6	≤5	0	5	WFP survey
	Male	15	<6	≤5	0	6.7	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<6	≤5	0	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	≥7	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	>2.9	≥7	0	1.7	WFP survey
	Overall	3.1	>3.1	≥7	0	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	≥53	77	76.7	WFP survey
	Male	49.7	>49.7	≥53	88	58.6	WFP survey
	Overall	50	>50	≥53	83	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	≤40	23	23.3	WFP survey
	Male	47.4	<47.4	≤40	12	39.7	WFP survey
	Overall	46.9	<46.9	≤40	17	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	≥10	0	25	WFP survey
	Male	8.9	>8.9	≥10	0	13.9	WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	>9.4	≥10	0	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	≥45	82	56.7	WFP survey
	Male	66.2	>66.2	≥45	89	62	WFP survey
	Overall	66.1	>66.1	≥45	86	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	≤35	18	18.3	WFP survey
	Male	24.9	<24.9	≤35	11	24.1	WFP survey
	Overall	24	<24	≤35	14	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	≥50	59	55	WFP survey
	Male	24.3	>24.3	≥50	44	61.4	WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	>25.1	≥50	50	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	≥45	41	45	WFP survey
	Male	69.9	>69.9	≥45	56	37.7	WFP survey
	Overall	69.1	>69.1	≥45	50	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	≤5	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	5.8	<5.9	≤5	0	0.9	WFP survey
	Overall	5.9	<5.9	≤5	0	0.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21	≤0	≤21	73	25.5	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤0	≤21	53	30.8	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤0	≤21	61	30.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23	≤10	≤23	0	3.6	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤10	≤23	0	7.9	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≤10	≤23	0	7.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤20	≤30	14	21.8	WFP survey
	Male	30	≤20	≤30	18	18.8	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≤20	≤30	16	19.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26	>70	≥26	14	49.1	WFP survey
	Male	26	>70	≥26	30	42.5	WFP survey
	Overall	26	>70	≥26	23	43.4	WFP survey

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0	≥95	≥90	67	98.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥95	≥90	73	97.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥95	≥90	70	97.8	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	50,000	≥100,000	≥200,000	840,000	92,840.47	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	50,000	≥100,000	≥200,000	840,000	92,840.47	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	80	≥600	≥250	1,016	125.15	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	80	≥600	≥250	1,016	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	7	
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	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	=90	≥80	47		WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	≥80	49		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	≥80	48		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				6		WFP survey
	Male				10		WFP survey
	Overall				16		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				16		WFP survey
	Male				21		WFP survey
	Overall				37		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				16		WFP survey
	Male				21		WFP survey
	Overall				37		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed	Female				9		WFP survey
	Male				11		WFP survey
	Overall				20		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female			≥20	36.36		WFP survey
	Male			≥20	52.63		WFP survey
	Overall			≥20	45.54		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥5	≥3	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥5	≥3	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥5	≥3	0		WFP survey

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	97.47	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	95.87	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	96.5	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥97	100	95	WFP survey
	Male	99.2	=100	≥97	100	92.17	WFP survey
	Overall	99.34	=100	≥97	100	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	65.91	95	WFP survey
	Male	85.08	=100	≥95	63.16	94.78	WFP survey
	Overall	85.57	=100	≥95	64.36	94.81	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	91.53	=100	≥95	100	83.33	WFP survey
	Male	89.74	=100	≥95	82.46	79.42	WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	≥95	90.1	80.74	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	18.18	28.33	WFP survey
	Male	54	=100	≥95	19.3	38.26	WFP survey
	Overall	60.7	=100	≥95	18.81	34.32	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall			=12	10		Secondary data

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Happy children enjoying nutritious meal at the Methodist Primary school Mbokie, in Bonthe district.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

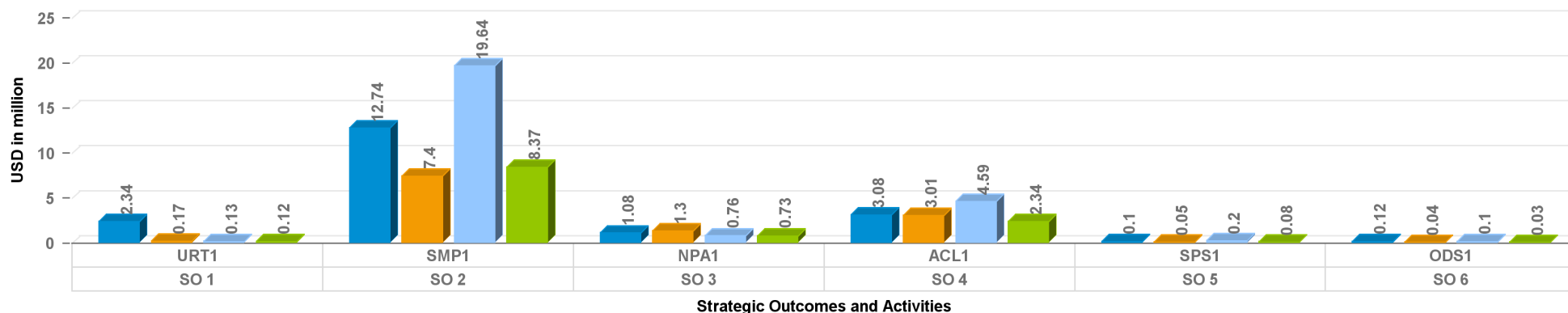
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	526,033	0
	Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030	Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	3,083,122	3,010,004	4,586,818	2,338,774
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			3,083,122	3,010,004	5,112,851	2,338,774
2.2	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	403	0
	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted districts – including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls and adolescents – have improved nutritional status by 2025, in line with national targets	Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	1,079,845	1,303,893	757,153	734,390
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,079,845	1,303,893	757,557	734,390

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	603,707	0
	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	2,338,923	174,214	128,081	120,130
	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).	12,741,213	7,396,356	19,644,938	8,374,895
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			15,080,136	7,570,570	20,376,725	8,495,024
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	41,000	104,137	28,191
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			119,455	41,000	104,137	28,191
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)	98,382	47,994	202,387	77,744
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			98,382	47,994	202,387	77,744
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	141,169	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	141,169	0

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Total Direct Operational Cost	19,460,939	11,973,461	26,694,826	11,674,124
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	2,256,391	1,165,519	3,006,239	2,177,397
		Total Direct Costs	21,717,331	13,138,980	29,701,065	13,851,521
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	1,402,962	851,109	972,516	972,516
		Grand Total	23,120,292	13,990,089	30,673,582	14,824,037


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC

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

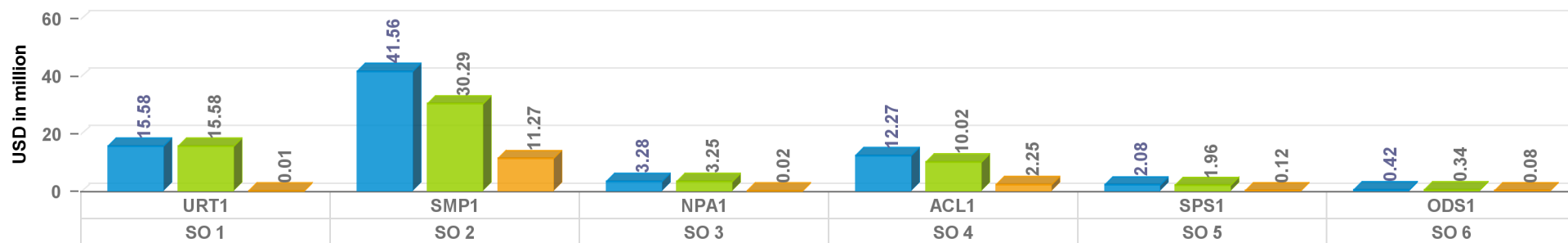
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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).
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 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	40,970,491	13,541,848	2,043,063	15,584,911	15,576,960	7,951
	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).	45,329,518	41,557,288	0	41,557,288	30,287,245	11,270,043
		Non Activity Specific	0	603,707	0	603,707	0	603,707
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			86,403,172	55,702,843	2,043,063	57,745,906	45,864,205	11,881,701

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	9,549,641	3,276,958	0	3,276,958	3,254,195	22,764
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	403	0	403	0	403
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			9,549,641	3,277,361	0	3,277,361	3,254,195	23,167
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	17,077,908	12,272,778	0	12,272,778	10,024,734	2,248,044
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	526,033	0	526,033	0	526,033
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			17,077,908	12,798,811	0	12,798,811	10,024,734	2,774,077

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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)	5,090,045	2,083,307	0	2,083,307	1,958,664	124,643
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,090,045	2,083,307	0	2,083,307	1,958,664	124,643
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	547,500	418,988	0	418,988	343,042	75,946
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			547,500	418,988	0	418,988	343,042	75,946
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	141,169	0	141,169	0	141,169
Subtotal SDG Target			0	141,169	0	141,169	0	141,169
Total Direct Operational Cost			118,668,266	74,422,480	2,043,063	76,465,543	61,444,841	15,020,702
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,818,538	7,448,727	119,514	7,568,241	6,739,399	828,842
Total Direct Costs			128,486,804	81,871,208	2,162,577	84,033,784	68,184,240	15,849,544
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			8,312,963	4,554,116		4,554,116	4,554,116	0
Grand Total			136,799,767	86,425,323	2,162,577	88,587,900	72,738,356	15,849,544

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORS
 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