

# **Evaluation of Sierra Leone** WFP Country Strategic Plan (2020-2025)

### **COUNTRY CONTEXT**



population

Share of food-insecure households 🔧 rose from 43% in 2018 to 82% in 2024

children under 5 years old

secondary school completion rate

primary school completion rate

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP) focused on six strategic outcomes



Food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations (32.6%)

Access to nutritious food for primary school children (30.7%)

**Improved** nutritional status for nutritionally vulnerable populations (9.1%)

Resilient livelihoods for smallholder farmers and communities (14.6%)

Strengthened capacities of national and subnational institutions (5.4%)

Common services for humanitarian

and development

partners

(0.5%)

csp budget 117.9 USD million | 70.6% funded

**EVALUATION** 

## **KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS**

STRATEGIC POSITIONING AND ALIGNMENT



CSP adequately targeted, aligned with national priorities and with the **UNSDCF** in Sierra Leone



Leveraged WFP's strengths while expanding into resilience and capacity strengthening



Gaps remain in planning for the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) transition and integrating environmental considerations

### **KEY CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHANGE**



School feeding boosted enrolment, attendance, and retention



Resilience building activities improved crop production and farmer incomes



improved household dietary practices, particularly for children



WFP strengthened national emergency preparedness and response through enhanced capacity, logistics, and coordination

## **CHALLENGES**



for school feeding strained capacity and reduced feeding frequency and rations



Delayed

payments limited overall benefits from resilience building activities



Transition

from MAM treatment to prevention lacked clear operational roadmap



Social and

behaviour change communication lacked scale and continuity



and short-lived gender and nutrition initiatives limited sustained impact

Fragmented



Strengthen integrated resilience

programming to address slow-onset emergencies while maintaining flexibility for emergency response

Enhance the national school

feeding programme through stronger partnerships and improved coordination

Increase investment in nutrition

for the first 1,000 days of life to build a continuum of development impacts from early childhood through adulthood

Improve smallholder farmer market access through adapted procurement systems that better respond to needs

Promote integration of gender equality, women's empowerment, and environmental considerations

KNOW MORE



Summary



@WFP\_Evaluation



