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Sierra Leone

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2025

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Overview

In 2025, Sierra Leone recorded tangible progress in stabilising food insecurity and advancing nationally led food systems reforms following several years of economic and climate-related shocks. Inflation declined sharply, staple food prices stabilised and severe food insecurity fell compared to recent peak levels. These improvements created space for a strategic shift from crisis containment towards consolidation of food systems gains. Within this context, WFP played a pivotal role in protecting vulnerable populations while supporting the Government to translate macroeconomic recovery and policy reforms into measurable food security and nutrition outcomes.

Improved economic conditions were a defining feature of the year. The easing of inflation reduced pressure on household purchasing power and contributed to greater affordability of staple foods, particularly rice [1]. Price stability during the lean season helped mitigate the seasonal deterioration in food consumption typically observed among rural and urban poor households. As a result, the proportion of the population facing acute food insecurity declined from 28 percent in 2024 to 13 percent in 2025. This reduction in severity is significant and reflects improved purchasing power and agricultural performance in several districts. However, a substantial share of households remains in moderate food insecurity classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3). This level indicates that households continue to experience food consumption gaps or are relying on unsustainable coping strategies, requiring urgent action to prevent further deterioration.

WFP's 2025 programming reflected this transition. Rather than expanding large-scale emergency assistance, the Country Office prioritised high-impact, government-aligned interventions that delivered immediate food security benefits while strengthening national systems. School feeding, malnutrition prevention, and support to smallholder farmers emerged as the core pillars through which WFP demonstrated its added value.

The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF) remained WFP's flagship contribution to food security and human capital development. In 2025, WFP supported the Government to expand HGSF coverage to 384 schools, providing regular, nutritious meals to more than 81,000 pre-primary and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure districts. School meals provided approximately 30 percent of daily nutritional requirements, contributing to improved attendance, retention and learning outcomes. In total, WFP-supported school feeding reached more than 250,000 pre-primary and primary schoolchildren across over 1,100 schools nationwide in 2025, including through both regular school feeding and home-grown school feeding modalities, making it one of the largest and most stable social safety nets for children from the poorest households at a time when many families continued to face constrained food budgets.

Beyond coverage, 2025 marked a qualitative strengthening of the HGSF model. WFP supported increased dietary diversity through the integration of locally sourced vegetables and bio-fortified, orange-fleshed sweet potato (OFSP), enhancing vitamin A intake and overall diet quality for schoolchildren. OFSP production and utilisation were scaled as part of a broader nutrition-sensitive agriculture approach, linking 195 women-led smallholder farmer groups, involving nearly 6,000 farmers to produce 194,000 Kilograms of orange-fleshed sweet potato. This integration demonstrated the programme's evolution from a feeding intervention into a nutrition- and food-systems platform.

Local procurement was a major achievement during the year and a clear illustration of WFP's systems-building role. In 2025, WFP procured over 1,900 metric tons of locally produced rice and more than 50 metric tons of pulses, injecting approximately USD 2 million into the rural economy. Farmers supplying HGSF benefited from improved market access, reduced post-harvest losses and increased confidence to invest in production. The model supported national objectives under the Feed Salone agenda by reducing reliance on imports, strengthening domestic value chains and retaining food expenditure within the local economy.

A major enabling investment in 2025 was the upgrading of national rice processing infrastructure. WFP installed 10 modern rice milling machines across eight districts, strengthening the capacity of strategic rice hubs to process locally produced paddy into high-quality, market-ready rice. These upgrades significantly reduced post-harvest losses, improved milling efficiency and grain quality, and enabled smallholder farmers and aggregators to meet institutional standards for programmes such as home-grown school feeding. By strengthening processing at scale, WFP addressed a critical bottleneck in the rice value chain, supporting import substitution and increasing the competitiveness of domestic rice.

Nutrition programming in 2025 focused on prevention and affordability. WFP supported the local production and distribution of fortified complementary foods, increasing access to nutrient-dense options for young children in targeted communities. Social and behaviour change activities reached caregivers with practical guidance on infant and young child feeding, dietary diversity and food preparation, reinforcing the impact of food-based interventions. While the scale of nutrition programming was constrained earlier in the year, WFP secured multi-year funding towards the end of 2025, positioning the programme for significant expansion and deeper integration with health and food systems in the next planning cycle.

Public health preparedness and response emerged as a notable achievement during the year. During the Mpox outbreak, WFP mobilised food assistance in support of the national response, providing targeted food support to infected individuals during treatment and recovery and to frontline health workers across multiple treatment facilities. The response combined in-kind food, cooking equipment and locally procured fresh produce, ensuring nutritionally adequate diets that supported recovery and reduced the burden on affected households. Importantly, WFP's Mpox response was delivered in close coordination with the Ministry of Health, reinforcing national systems and demonstrating the value of integrating food assistance into health emergency responses.

Emergency preparedness and anticipatory action were further strengthened in 2025. WFP supported national and district authorities to improve risk analysis, contingency planning and coordination mechanisms, particularly in relation to flooding risks affecting rice-producing areas. These investments enhanced the Government's capacity to respond quickly and effectively to future shocks, reducing the likelihood that localized hazards escalate into large-scale food security crises.

Gender equality outcomes in 2025 were concrete. Women accounted for the majority of participants in nutrition and school feeding supply chains, including as caregivers, food processors and members of farmer-based organisations supplying HGSF. Targeted support enabled women farmers to access inputs, training and structured markets, increasing their income and control over productive resources. Youth engagement was also prioritised through agricultural production, processing and logistics roles linked to school feeding supply chains.

Partnerships underpinned all achievements in 2025. Despite intense global funding constraints, WFP mobilised additional resources in 2025, reflecting continued donor confidence in WFP's performance, strategic focus and alignment with national priorities. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, the Ministry of Health and the National Disaster Management Agency to align programming with national priorities and strengthen institutional ownership. Collaboration with United Nations agencies, civil society organisations and development partners enabled coordinated delivery and reduced fragmentation. WFP increasingly positioned itself as a technical and operational partner supporting government-led systems rather than a parallel service provider.

Overall, 2025 represented a year of consolidation and forward momentum. Improvements in economic conditions and food prices created opportunities to shift focus from crisis response to systems strengthening and resilience building. Through expanded home-grown school feeding, strengthened local procurement, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, targeted public health response and gender-responsive programming, WFP demonstrated why its presence remains essential in Sierra Leone: not only to respond to shocks, but to help the country sustain progress towards zero hunger and resilient, inclusive food systems.

272,318

Total beneficiaries in 2025



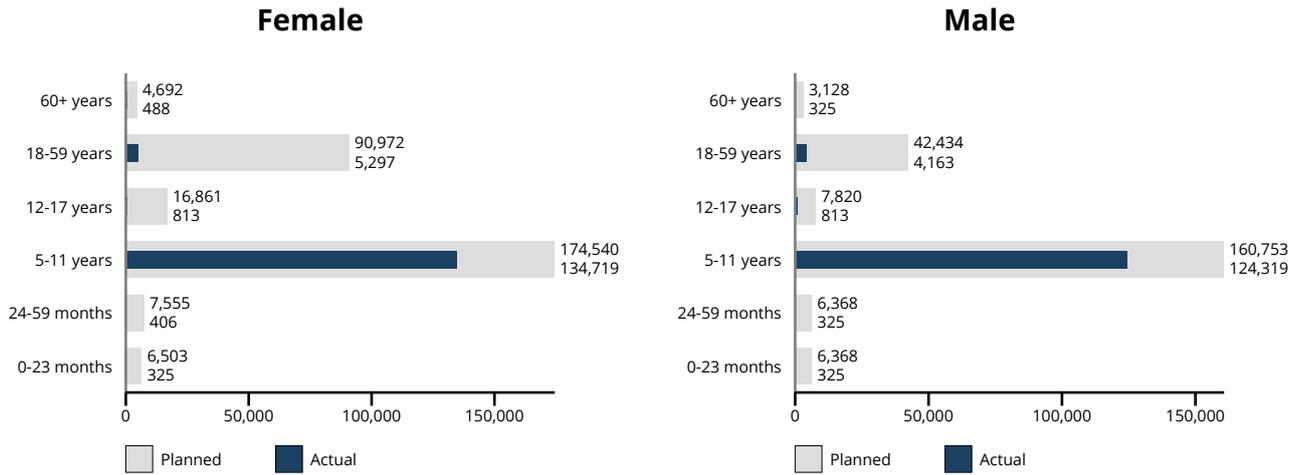
52% female



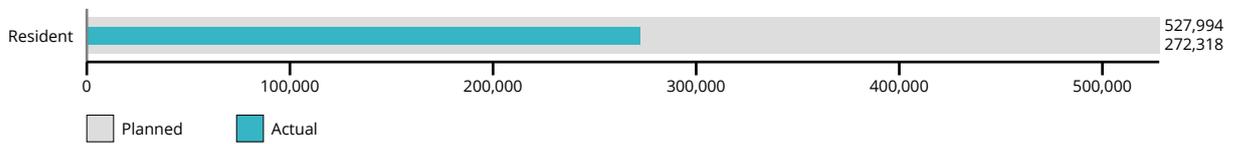
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,540 (52% Female, 48% Male)

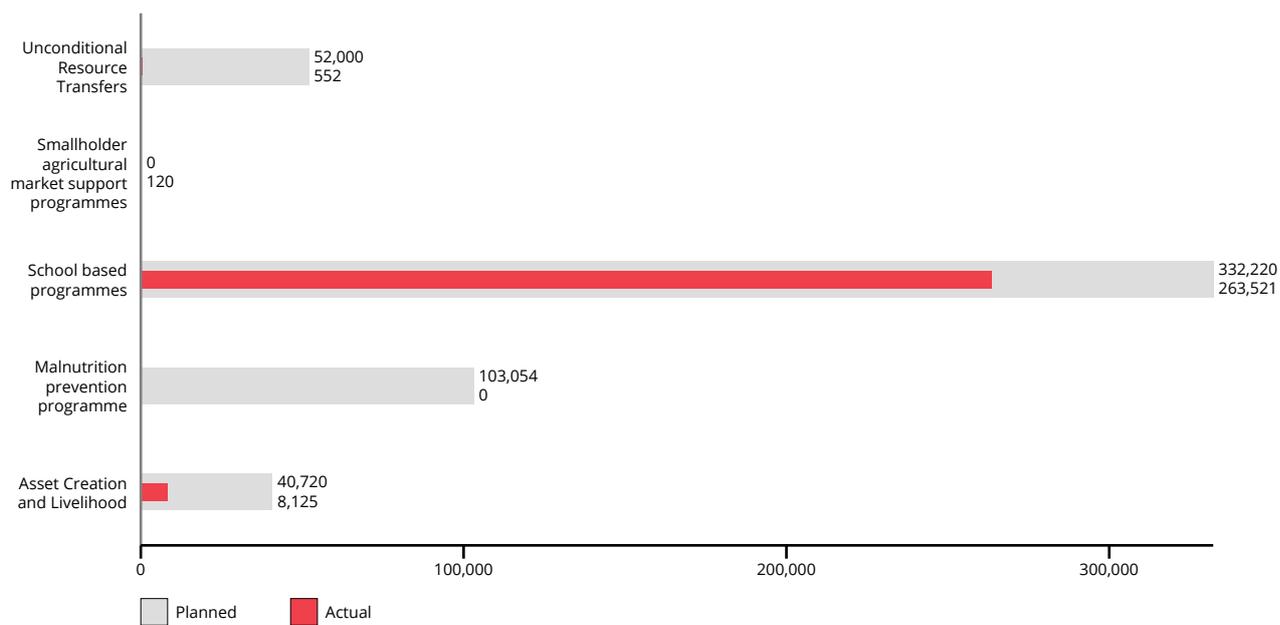
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



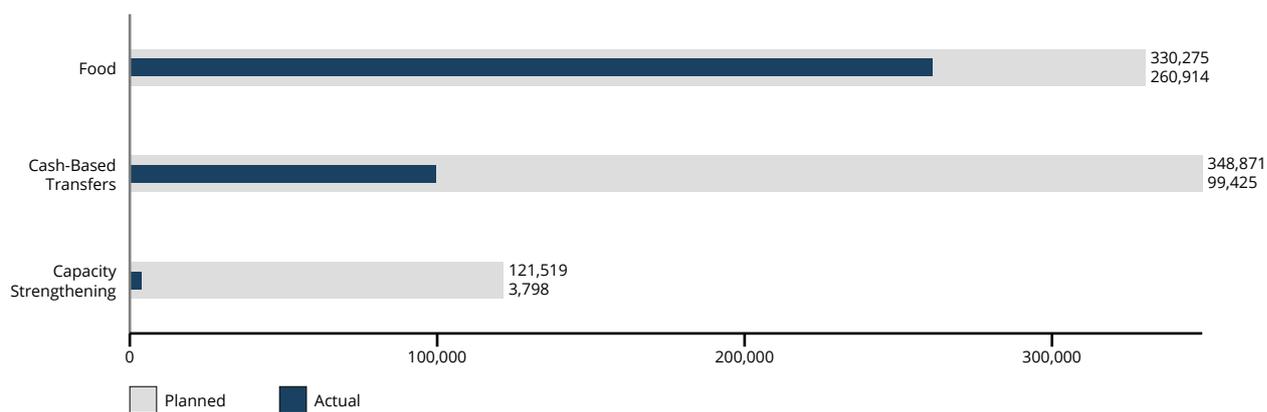
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



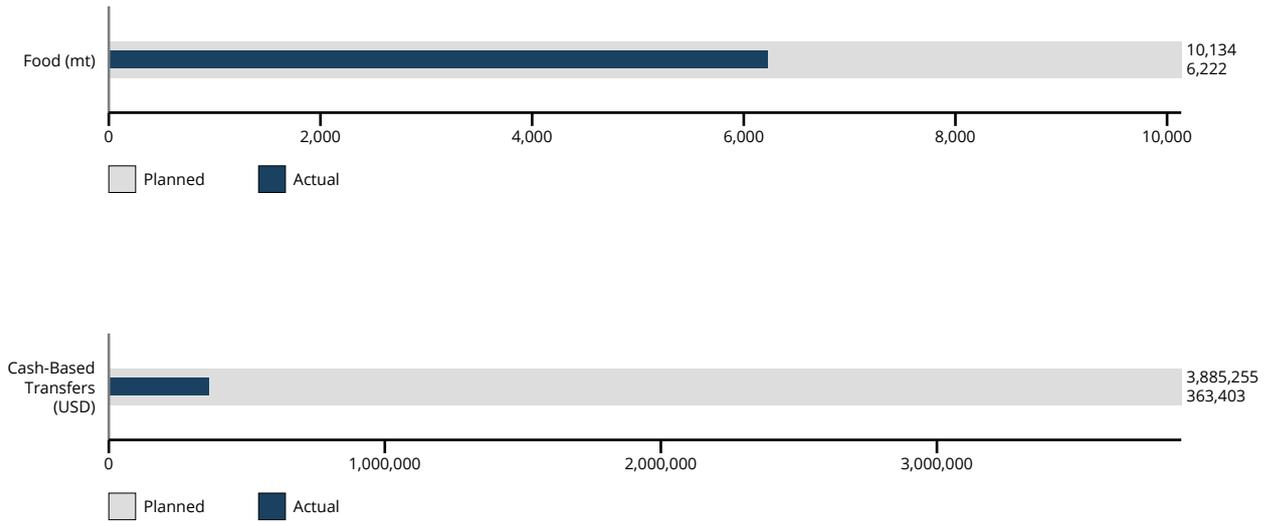
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



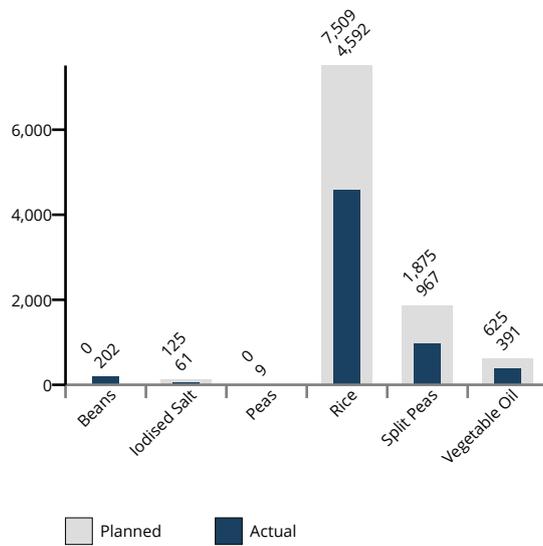
Beneficiaries by Modality



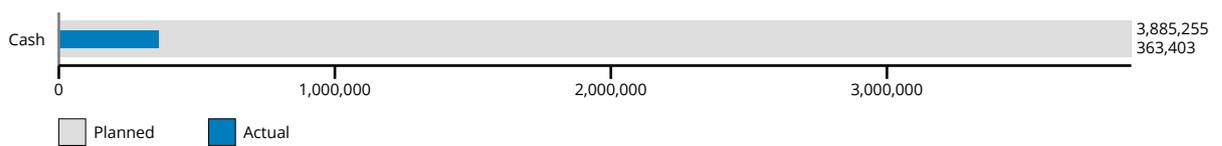
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2025, Sierra Leone's food security and nutrition situation was shaped by improving macroeconomic conditions alongside persistent structural vulnerabilities that continued to leave a large share of households unable to access adequate, safe and nutritious diets year-round. Market conditions improved materially compared to previous years: by

mid-2025, headline inflation had fallen to 7.10 percent (from 31.93 percent in June 2024) and food inflation fell to 4.63 percent (from 27.25 percent in June 2024) [1]. This easing helped stabilize food access for many households, but did not eliminate vulnerability, particularly among rural households dependent on rain-fed agriculture, households with young children, and communities with limited market connectivity.

Food security monitoring conducted during the lean season confirmed both progress and continuing needs. The July 2025 Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) classified 13 percent of households as severely food insecure and 65 percent as moderately food insecure. While the share of households in severe food insecurity declined markedly compared to 2023 (from 28 percent to 13 percent), economic vulnerability remained acute: 71 percent of households spent more than 75 percent of total expenditure on food, leaving little capacity to absorb shocks or afford diverse diets. Food access remained uneven geographically and structurally, with the FSMS identifying Falaba, Karene, Moyamba and Koinadugu among the districts showing highest vulnerability across indicators. [2]

The operating context also continued to be shaped by the country's heavy dependence on rice and the structural gaps in domestic supply. Rice remains the principal staple and demand continues to outstrip supply by over 400,000 mt per year, driving annual imports of around USD 200 million and exposing national food security to external price volatility [3]. This structural dependence reinforced the relevance of government-led food systems reforms and the importance of linking nutrition objectives to domestic production, processing and markets.

In 2025, the Government's flagship Feed Salone initiative remained a central policy driver for the food security landscape, reinforcing national priorities on import substitution, productivity, rural employment and improved nutrition. The Year Two report (covering October 2024-October 2025) highlights measurable progress on rice market dynamics, including an 8 percent increase in local rice output, a 16 percent reduction in rice imports, and USD 18 million in foreign exchange savings compared with 2022. These trends contributed to improved market conditions and complemented stabilization in prices observed during 2025.[4] Against this backdrop, WFP's services in 2025 continued to address the needs of populations most exposed to food insecurity and malnutrition and to reinforce national systems that reduce vulnerability over time. Needs continued to be prioritized based on a combination of: (i) seasonal food security monitoring and vulnerability analysis; (ii) the concentration of vulnerability in specific districts and livelihood groups (notably rural agricultural households); and (iii) the heightened nutrition risks faced by children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and caregivers in contexts of poor dietary diversity.

Operational planning in 2025 aligned with national and international frameworks, including the Government's Feed Salone agenda and sector policies led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE), and Ministry of Health, alongside disaster preparedness priorities coordinated through the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) and environmental risk priorities supported by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC). WFP's approach also aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2025-2030, strengthening coherence across the UN system and ensuring programming contributed to SDG 2 and SDG 17 through integrated national priorities.

Two contextual developments during the year had direct implications for WFP planning and implementation. First, the improving macroeconomic environment and government food systems reforms created an enabling context for scaling government-led platforms that connect food security and nutrition outcomes with domestic markets. This reinforced the strategic relevance of the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model and structured local procurement as system levers for nutrition and livelihoods.

Second, the Mpox outbreak underscored continued public health-related risk and the need to integrate food assistance into health emergency responses. During the outbreak, WFP supported the national response with nutrition-sensitive food assistance through patients' recovery and support for health workers across treatment facilities, including in-kind food bought from local farmer-based organizations for fresh vegetables to support nutritious diets. This episode reaffirmed why WFP remains required even in a year of improved inflation: shocks still emerge, and vulnerabilities remain high where households have limited buffers.

Finally, 2025 was also a transition year in strategic planning. The Executive Board approved the Sierra Leone CSP 2026-2030 in late 2025, providing continuity and a sharpened focus on a food systems approach, reinforcing home-grown school feeding, supporting smallholder farmers and improving access to diverse diets, with explicit attention to women's economic empowerment and youth opportunities in priority value chains. This planning milestone reflected the evolution of WFP's role from primarily addressing immediate gaps to increasingly supporting nationally led systems and sustainable solutions.

Risk management

The country office implemented targeted mitigation measures to address key risks and made measurable progress. To mitigate monitoring and assurance risks, the office relied on established M&E Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), process monitoring tools, and Tableau dashboards, while initiating actions to review and update the M&E strategy, strengthen field monitoring capacity, improve escalation systems, and revise the Community Feedback Mechanism SOP. These measures improved consistency of monitoring and reinforced evidence-based planning, although further work is ongoing. Funding risks were addressed through a revised Partnership and Resource Mobilization Strategy, updated CAM strategy, increased external communications, and proactive engagement with potential donors, helping to reduce the impact of funding gaps even though the overall risk remains. Internal skills-related risks were addressed through encouraging inclusive recruitment and developing retention strategies, while security and economic risks were mitigated through ongoing implementation of security risk management measures, staff security awareness training, and updates to the Business Continuity Plan.

Risk management was increasingly embedded into activity management throughout the reporting year. The country office reviewed and updated the risk register, reassessed residual risk ratings, and defined new mitigation actions with clear ownership and timelines. Risks were monitored through functional oversight, use of dashboards, and tracking of mitigation progress, particularly for high-priority operational and fiduciary risks. Risk considerations were discussed in management forums and informed decisions related to programme design, modality selection, staffing, monitoring coverage, and partner engagement. Risk awareness was strengthened through staff training on ethics, compliance, monitoring, and security, while management oversight of field offices, cooperating partners, and vendors was reinforced through spot checks, monitoring visits, and compliance reviews. Overall, these actions demonstrate that enterprise risk management was actively integrated into planning, implementation, and oversight processes during 2025.

Lessons learned

The evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2025 provided important lessons that informed programmatic adjustments in 2025 and the strategic direction of the CSP 2026-2030. The evaluation confirmed the continued relevance of WFP's engagement in Sierra Leone, particularly its focus on school feeding, food systems strengthening and resilience-building in a context of persistent structural food insecurity.

At the same time, the evaluation emphasized the need for sharper prioritization and stronger internal coherence to maximize impact. In response, the Country Office streamlined its portfolio around fewer, high-impact outcomes, with school feeding and food systems positioned as core delivery and systems-strengthening mechanisms under the new CSP. Greater geographic focus and clearer linkages between nutrition, livelihoods and emergency preparedness were embedded into programme design for 2026-2030.

The evaluation also underscored the importance of accelerating national ownership and transition pathways, particularly for the National School Feeding Programme.

Finally, the evaluation identified gaps in malnutrition prevention, gender analysis and environmental integration. These findings directly shaped the CSP 2026-2030, with stronger emphasis on nutrition in the first 1,000 days, gender-responsive programming and systematic environmental and social risk management.

From Sunlight to School Plates

How Innovation Is Powering Food Systems Transformation



© WFP/Francis Boima

Fuel efficient stoves used in preparing school meals in Karene district.

At sunrise in Newton, just outside Freetown, a low hum breaks the morning silence. Inside a white, container-sized structure, crates of fresh vegetables sit chilled — not by diesel or grid electricity, but by the sun.

This solar-powered cold room is changing the way women farmers store, sell, and value their produce.

For years, post-harvest losses erased weeks of labour. Tomatoes spoiled within days. Leafy vegetables wilted before reaching markets. Today, powered entirely by solar energy, the cold room preserves freshness, stabilises prices, and gives farmers time — time to negotiate, time to plan, time to earn more from their work.

"Before, we rushed to sell at any price," says Haja Sondu Marrah, a woman farmer at the facility. "Now, we decide when and how to sell."

Innovation That Protects Harvests — and Dignity

Launched with support from Japan-funded agricultural value-chain programming, the solar cold storage facility reflects WFP Sierra Leone's shift from short-term assistance to systems-level innovation. It reduces food loss, cuts emissions, and strengthens women's role in local markets — all at once.

But innovation does not stop at storage.

Cash, Choice, and Nutrition in the Classroom

In Karene and Bonthe districts, another quiet innovation is unfolding in primary schools.

Instead of delivering every ingredient centrally, WFP provides cash transfers directly to schools using Orange Money platform, empowering them to purchase fresh, locally available foods — including orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP) — from nearby farmers.

Rich in vitamin A, OFSP is transforming school meals into tools for better nutrition.

For head teachers and cooks, the change brings flexibility and ownership. For farmers, it opens reliable markets. For children, it means more diverse, nutritious meals on their plates — grown close to home.

"The food is fresher, and the children like it," explains a school cook in Bonthe. "And the farmers are our neighbours."

Reinventing the School Kitchen

Innovation also reaches the heart of the schoolyard — the kitchen.

In Pujehun, Kenema, Karene and Kambia, school cooks once laboured over smoky, fuel-hungry fires. Through the Re-Energizing School Meals initiative, WFP introduced fuel-efficient stoves and community woodlots, reducing firewood use while creating safer, cleaner cooking spaces for women volunteers.

For Mariatu, a school cook in Kenema, the difference is immediate.

"My eyes don't burn anymore, and we finish cooking faster," she says, smiling as children line up with bowls in hand.

This innovation cuts across climate action, gender, and nutrition — showing how small technical changes can unlock outsized human impact.

Closing the Loop: From Farm to Storage to School

Together, these innovations form a single story:

- Solar cold rooms reduce post-harvest losses and protect farmer incomes.
- Cash-based transfers for school feeding link local production to local consumption.
- Home-grown crops like OFSP move directly from farms to classrooms.
- Fuel efficient stoves protect the health of cooks and reduce pressure on the forest.

This is innovation not as technology alone, but as a redesigned food system — one that keeps value in communities while improving nutrition outcomes for children.

Innovation With People at the Centre

Across Sierra Leone, WFP's approach shows that innovation works best when it starts with people's lived realities:

- Women farmers needing time and fair prices.
- Schools needing flexibility and fresh food.
- Children needing nutritious meals to learn and thrive.
- Safer, cleaner cooking spaces for women volunteers

From solar-powered cold storage to cash-enabled school feeding, these solutions are reshaping how assistance is delivered — and how communities participate in it.

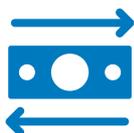
As Sierra Leone advances its Feed Salone agenda and WFP implements its 2026-2030 Country Strategic Plan, innovation is no longer a pilot.

It is becoming the new normal.

Back in Newton, the sun climbs higher. Inside the cold room, the vegetables stay fresh — waiting for markets, schools, and families who now have more choices than ever.

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



USD20,917 cash transferred to **Mpox affected people**



About **6 metric tons** of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance

Strategic Outcome 1 focused on ensuring that crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone were able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and after shocks, while strengthening national and sub-national preparedness and emergency response systems. In 2025, the operating context was shaped by heightened climate risk. The Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency forecasted heavy rainfall during the rainy season, particularly in August and September, raising concerns about flash floods and landslides. Given the country's high exposure to sudden-onset disasters, WFP prioritized preparedness and system strengthening to improve readiness and enable faster response should major shocks occur.

The primary operational activation under this outcome occurred during the Mpox outbreak. WFP provided nutrition-sensitive food assistance to 122 infected individuals during admission and recovery, as well as to 460 frontline health workers across 10 treatment facilities. Assistance included in-kind food distributions, cooking utensils and locally procured fresh produce delivered through cash-based transfers. This support mitigated secondary food insecurity associated with isolation and treatment and complemented the Ministry of Health's clinical response.

Beyond direct assistance, WFP strengthened preparedness and coordination capacities at national and district levels in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), the National Public Health Agency and other partners. Actions included updating corporate preparedness tools, strengthening risk-informed planning processes and training more than 200 stakeholders on rapid digital assessments and anticipatory action. These investments enhanced coordination mechanisms and improved institutional readiness for flood and other climate-related risks.

WFP also advanced climate and disaster resilience through engagement in the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF). During the readiness phase, the Country Office facilitated technical exchanges between German and Australian Meteorological Agency peer advisors and Sierra Leonean ministries, departments and agencies. This collaboration strengthened national weather and climate observation systems and laid the groundwork for the next investment phase, enhancing data quality, early warning capacity and anticipatory decision-making.

Funding for Strategic Outcome 1 in 2025 was limited and unevenly timed, which significantly shaped implementation. At the start of the year, no dedicated emergency resources were available, constraining WFP's ability to pre-position supplies in anticipation of floods and landslides. As a result, activities were implemented as resources became available rather than through a fully funded annual plan.

Emergency assistance during the Mpox outbreak was mobilized several weeks after the onset of the crisis through financing from Africa CDC via the Intercontinental Mpox Response Team. While this support enabled delivery, the delay reduced the scale and timeliness of assistance and limited coverage to the later phase of the outbreak. Similarly, in the absence of a large-scale flood event, disaster-related activities focused primarily on preparedness rather than operational response.

Despite these constraints, WFP maximized available resources by leveraging existing systems, applying cost-efficient delivery modalities and integrating preparedness investments into ongoing programmes.

Strong partnerships underpinned implementation. Close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National Public Health Agency ensured alignment of food assistance with public health priorities during the Mpox response. Coordination with NDMA strengthened national and district preparedness mechanisms, particularly for flood risk management. At the global level, partnership with the World Meteorological Organization under the SOFF initiative

supported national climate observation readiness. Engagement with mobile network operators and financial service providers facilitated cash-based delivery and strengthened financial inclusion.

Two key lessons emerged. First, preparedness investments generate significant value even in years without large-scale emergencies. Strengthened coordination systems, trained personnel and improved early warning mechanisms positioned WFP and partners to respond more effectively when shocks occur. Second, delayed and unpredictable funding materially affects timeliness and scale of assistance. While existing national systems and digital platforms enabled rapid activation once resources were secured, reliance on late-stage financing limited WFP's ability to protect households at the earliest stages of crisis.

Looking ahead, WFP will deepen engagement with NDMA and relevant ministries to strengthen anticipatory financing mechanisms and further integrate preparedness, climate risk management and social protection systems. These steps aim to translate preparedness gains into faster, more effective assistance for crisis-affected populations in future shocks.

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.



257,981 school children (52 percent girls) received **a meal** every school day.



6,216 metric tons of food commodities were distributed to **1,196 schools** in **5 districts**.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued to support the Government-led National School Feeding Programme to ensure that pre-primary and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure chiefdoms accessed adequate, safe and nutritious meals throughout the school year. Through the provision of on-site hot meals contributing approximately one-third of daily caloric requirements, the programme addressed short-term hunger while supporting broader education and nutrition outcomes. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 4, particularly targets 4.1 and 4.5, school feeding contributed to improved enrolment, attendance and retention, while promoting gender equality and dietary diversity among schoolchildren.

In 2025, school feeding benefited from diversified funding support amounting to approximately USD 16 million, representing 127 percent of the needs-based plan. Major contributors included bilateral partners and development financing institutions, alongside the Government of Sierra Leone and selected private sector donors. Continued multi-year financing from BMZ and Iceland provided stability for the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme in Karene district and scale-up in Bonthe district. Financing from the OPEC Fund supported improvements in school infrastructure and the installation of climate-friendly, energy-efficient cooking technologies, strengthening both safety and environmental sustainability.

During the year, WFP distributed 6,224 metric tons of mixed food commodities to 1,196 schools across five districts, reaching 257,981 pre-primary and primary schoolchildren (51 percent girls, 49 percent boys) and supporting 2,392 volunteer cooks. This represents a 1 percent increase in children reached and a 3 percent increase in schools covered compared to 2024, reflecting steady expansion and improved targeting. Local procurement remained a defining feature of the HGSF model. In 2025, WFP procured over 1,900 metric tons of rice and pulses from smallholder farmers through structured aggregation systems. This strengthened market access for farmers, particularly women-led cooperatives, while contributing to improved dietary diversity in school meals and reinforcing national food systems objectives under Feed Salone.

To support safe and effective implementation, WFP provided more than 4,800 assorted non-food items to over 300 schools facing shortages or newly incorporated into the programme. These included cooking utensils, water and hygiene materials, handwashing supplies and record-keeping tools. In HGSF schools, additional equipment such as hanging scales, mobile phones and financial record booklets strengthened commodity tracking and financial accountability.

Capacity strengthening remained central to programme sustainability. In 2025, WFP trained 1,195 head teachers, 1,194 School Management Committee members, 768 volunteer cooks and 278 farmers on programme guidelines, food preparation, hygiene, dietary diversity and gender-responsive approaches. Community sensitization activities were conducted in all targeted districts to enhance understanding of roles, responsibilities and feedback mechanisms. These engagements reinforced community ownership and accountability, although monitoring revealed that knowledge dissemination at community level remained uneven. Despite annual refresher training for head teachers and SMC representatives, some community members were unaware of their expected contributions, highlighting the need for stronger cascading communication.

Monitoring data indicated continued positive education trends. Attendance rates remained high at approximately 87 percent, while retention rates also remained high at 93 percent, suggesting sustained engagement of children throughout the school cycle. Improvements in enrolment and minimum dietary diversity indicators further underscored the programme's contribution to both education and nutrition outcomes.

Strong institutional partnerships underpinned implementation. WFP worked closely with MBSSE and the National School Feeding Secretariat at both strategic and operational levels. Joint monitoring missions were conducted in Bonthe district with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Health and the Monitoring and Evaluation Agency, and similar missions were carried out across all five districts with district education offices and councils. These efforts strengthened oversight, transparency and alignment with national systems.

Complementary partnerships enhanced programme quality. Collaboration with EnDev and AVSI supported infrastructure improvements in Karene district, including the installation of 10 fuel-efficient stoves across five schools and community-supported construction of kitchen structures. These investments improved safety, reduced firewood consumption and strengthened environmental sustainability.

Operational challenges were encountered in 2025. Delays in cash-based transfers due to internal processing timelines and technical constraints from financial service providers affected timeliness in some areas. In response, WFP developed standard operating procedures to streamline internal processes and initiated plans to contract an additional mobile money provider to reduce dependency risk.

The School Monitoring to Accelerate Results and Transformation (SMART) platform was introduced to improve real-time monitoring of attendance, food stocks and utilization. However, uptake was limited due to inconsistent reporting by head teachers and technical challenges. Standard operating procedures were subsequently developed to strengthen compliance, including structured follow-up mechanisms and modest incentives such as airtime provision to encourage timely reporting.

Overall, Strategic Outcome 2 in 2025 demonstrated steady scale, strengthened local procurement, improved infrastructure and enhanced institutional collaboration, while highlighting areas requiring further refinement in community engagement, digital reporting and cash transfer efficiency.

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



USD 47,000 generated from complementary food production for **women engaged in processing.**



28,900 packets (750g) of locally fortified complementary food ("Nyam Nyam Pap") produced and distributed **through community channels.**

Strategic Outcome 3 focused on preventing malnutrition by strengthening community capacities, improving access to locally produced nutritious complementary foods and promoting positive maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) practices. The approach emphasized resilience-building and empowerment, linking nutrition to food systems through locally fortified complementary food production, value-chain development and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC). Particular attention was given to the first 1,000 days of life and to engaging men as agents of change through food demonstrations, focus group discussions and community dialogue.

The programme builds on food systems investments initiated in 2022, supporting community-level production of fortified complementary foods alongside SBCC activities to improve knowledge and practices around maternal and child nutrition. Through this model, women are supported to engage in small-scale processing enterprises, contributing to income generation, local availability of affordable complementary foods and strengthened climate-resilient agriculture.

Implementation in 2025 was significantly affected by funding gaps during the first three quarters of the year. Enabling nutrition and healthy diet interventions received limited substantive donor funding until the fourth quarter, when multi-year financing was secured from the European Union and Irish Aid. During the funding gap period, WFP relied on internal resource mobilization to sustain core elements of the programme, particularly support to existing local food processing units. However, major planned activities, including marketing expansion of locally fortified complementary food, scale-up of production sites and retention of specialized technical staff in food safety and quality were delayed. The programme operated with reduced staffing capacity, limiting expansion and monitoring.

Despite constraints, existing production units continued to function. In 2025, 28,900 packets (750g) of locally fortified complementary food ("Nyam Nyam Pap") were produced and distributed through community channels, improving access to nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months. Production generated approximately USD 47,000 in income for women engaged in processing, demonstrating the viability and sustainability of community-based food enterprises when initial investments are secured.

In the fourth quarter, WFP secured multi-year financing to strengthen the infant food value chain and deepen community resilience against drivers of malnutrition. The project ("Strengthened Agricultural Value-chain through Infant Nutrition for Growth - SAVING") was established with the European Union to scale up infant-focused value-chain development. A further multi-year grant from Ireland supports a joint programme with other UN agencies to improve food and nutrition security, climate-resilient services and nutrition governance in five food-insecure districts. These investments provide the foundation for scaling preventive nutrition interventions under the CSP 2026-2030 and reinforce alignment with the Government's Feed Salone strategy.

Due to limited funding earlier in the year, several output indicators could not be fully measured. Planned monitoring activities, including Post Distribution Monitoring and nutrition outcome tracking, were not implemented at scale. Indicators such as minimum acceptable diet and nutrition-related food consumption score will be assessed as activities expand with funding in 2026. Similarly, expansion of local production facilities could not proceed during the reporting period due to the absence of direct inputs and equipment investments. Institutional partnerships remained strong. WFP continued technical collaboration with the Directorate of Food and Nutrition at the Ministry of Health and actively participated in the United Nations Nutrition mechanism alongside FAO, UNICEF and WHO. Engagement with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement and the Food Systems Coordination Unit strengthened multi-sectoral coordination and contributed to the registration of 11 national commitments at the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Paris. Dissemination of the Breastmilk Substitutes Code (2021), the annual nutrition review and technical engagement at national forums further reinforced governance and policy coherence.

Private sector engagement also advanced local marketing efforts. Partnership with Choithram Memorial supported improved branding and market visibility for Nyam Nyam Pap, increasing sales and sustaining production among women-led groups.

A key lesson from 2025 is that community-based food production systems can remain operational and generate income even during funding interruptions, demonstrating resilience and ownership where initial investments were made. However, predictable and timely financing is critical to scale preventive nutrition interventions, retain technical expertise and strengthen monitoring. The multi-year resources secured in late 2025 position WFP to expand infant value-chain development, enhance nutrition governance and accelerate progress in preventing malnutrition under the next CSP cycle.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



8,125 Smallholder farmers (52 percent women) supported to better meet their food security and nutrition needs.



27 agricultural production equipment provided to high performing farmer-based organizations.



1,908 metric tons of rice and 51 metric tons of pulses from **55 smallholder aggregators** across **15** districts.

Strategic Outcome 4 focused on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers and communities, enabling them to sustainably improve their food and nutrition security while addressing structural drivers of vulnerability. In 2025, implementation combined asset creation, climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest management, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, structured market access and environmental stewardship. Increasingly, these interventions were delivered through an integrated food systems lens, linking production, value addition, demand and governance within territorial development frameworks.

A central pillar of implementation remained Inland Valley Swamp (IVS) development to enable year-round cultivation. In 2025, WFP supported 1,625 smallholder farmers across Falaba, Kenema and Pujehun districts through a package that included conditional cash-based transfers, improved seeds, agricultural tools, training and technical assistance. This enabled the development of 150 hectares of IVS for rice and other nutritious crops. Conditional transfers were tied to the completion of earthworks and water management structures, ensuring quality and ownership of infrastructure.

Community Youth Contractors were identified and trained to lead IVS construction and cultivation, reinforcing local technical capacity and promoting youth engagement in productive agriculture. Twelve Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security extension workers, 30 Community Youth Contractors and 20 community lead farmers were trained and deployed to provide hands-on support using the Farmer Field School approach. This cascading capacity model strengthened local systems rather than creating parallel structures.

Market integration continued to anchor resilience efforts. In 2025, WFP procured 1,908 metric tons of rice and 51 metric tons of pulses from 55 smallholder aggregators across 15 districts, injecting approximately over USD 2 million into rural economies. By linking smallholder production to structured demand through the Home-Grown School Feeding programme, WFP strengthened income stability and reduced market uncertainty. This approach reinforced the viability of production investments and demonstrated the multiplier effect of combining asset creation with guaranteed markets. Value addition and post-harvest management were further strengthened. Ten rice processing hubs across eight districts were upgraded with Japanese Satake milling machines, significantly improving milling efficiency and reducing losses. In partnership with GIZ's Energizing Development (EnDev), four high-volume hubs in Pujehun, Bonthe and Kambia were undergoing solarization, reducing operational costs and carbon emissions. These investments increased competitiveness of locally milled rice and supported climate-resilient agribusiness development.

To promote diversification and dry-season production, 750 women farmers were supported with solar-powered irrigation systems and cold storage facilities. This reduced post-harvest losses, stabilized vegetable supply and minimized distress sales during peak harvest periods. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture was further reinforced through support to 195 women-led groups cultivating Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato. In 2025, these groups sold 194 metric tons of OFSP to primary schools in Karene and Bonthe districts, generating USD 97,732 in income while improving dietary diversity in school meals.

Funding timing influenced implementation dynamics across the portfolio. Under the Mercy Ships Australia-funded Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock Project, funds were received in January 2025, aligning well with the farming calendar and enabling timely execution of activities. This demonstrated the operational advantage of predictable financing aligned to seasonal cycles. In contrast, delayed receipt of funds for the Sierra Leone-Liberia Cross-Border Peacebuilding Fund project affected the sequencing of baseline assessments and initial activities. Despite this delay, the project team accelerated implementation and completed most planned activities within the year.

Institutional partnerships were further strengthened. Collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security supported district-level technical oversight of asset creation and livelihoods. Partnership with the Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute deepened research linkages, while a new Memorandum of Understanding with Njala

University established pathways for scientific research and student internships in food systems and resilience. WFP also partnered with FAO on the livestock component of the Mercy Ships project and with World Vision International on solar irrigation systems under Japan-funded activities.

Gender and youth inclusion remained deliberate priorities. Women played a central role in OFSP production, vegetable farming and aggregation activities. Under the Cross-Border Peacebuilding Fund project, 40 percent of participating youth were female and 60 percent male, promoting inclusive participation in livelihood and peacebuilding initiatives. Similar inclusive measures were integrated across projects to ensure equitable access to productive assets and training.

Several lessons emerged in 2025. First, linking asset creation to structured markets and value addition produces stronger and more sustainable livelihood outcomes than stand-alone interventions. Second, predictable financing aligned with agricultural calendars significantly enhances delivery effectiveness. Third, integrating conservation and environmental governance within resilience programming strengthens long-term sustainability and addresses structural drivers of food insecurity.

The foundations laid in 2025 positions WFP to scale integrated resilience and territorial food systems transformation under the next CSP cycle. By combining production, markets, value addition and environmental stewardship within coherent local governance structures, Strategic Outcome 4 increasingly reflects a systems-based approach to resilience rather than a collection of discrete activities.

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



30 governmental institutions engaged in WFP.



Systematic **forest cover monitoring** conducted across **9 protected areas**.

To strengthen national capacity to manage disaster risk and protect critical food and water systems, WFP, in collaboration with the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) team, conducted systematic forest cover monitoring across five protected areas in 2025, including Western Area Peninsula National Park (WAPNP). WAPNP is of particular national importance as it safeguards the watershed that supplies drinking water to Freetown. Deforestation and land degradation in this area increase the risk of flooding, landslides and sedimentation of water sources, threatening urban water security, agricultural productivity and public health.

Through high-resolution satellite analysis, WFP generated timely and independent evidence on forest loss trends in these ecologically sensitive zones. By identifying patterns of deforestation in steep slopes and critical catchment areas, AIMS provided the Government with actionable data to anticipate and mitigate disaster risks before they escalate into humanitarian emergencies. In practical terms, this strengthened national capacity to manage environmental drivers of food insecurity, including water scarcity, soil erosion and climate-related shocks.

Forest cover monitoring in WAPNP was implemented under a three-year contribution from the European Union, while separate financing from the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change supported analysis in four additional protected areas. Predictable funding ensured continuity of monitoring cycles and reinforced environmental surveillance as a core component of disaster risk reduction and food system management.

In 2025, WFP completed two forest cover assessments for WAPNP and one assessment for the remaining four protected areas, meeting all reporting commitments. Notably, deforestation data for WAPNP serves as a conditional trigger for European Union budget support to the Government. This mechanism links environmental performance directly to development financing, strengthening accountability and incentivizing proactive watershed protection.

Ground-truthing missions conducted with the National Protected Area Authority, the National Disaster Management Agency and conservation partners validated satellite findings and identified root causes of forest loss. In WAPNP alone, over 80 locations were physically verified. This integration of satellite intelligence and field validation enhanced credibility and informed targeted mitigation actions.

By embedding forest monitoring within national policy processes and linking it to financing and accountability frameworks, WFP supported the Government in managing disaster risks associated with watershed degradation. Protecting the WAPNP watershed is not only an environmental priority but a national food and water security imperative. Through AIMS, WFP strengthened evidence-based planning and reinforced the systems required to safeguard both livelihoods and the drinking water supply of the capital.

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

Sierra Leone records one of the highest gender inequality rates. Women face challenges including lack of economic independence, high illiteracy, and rooted unequal customs and tradition. Despite advanced policies and laws recently enacted, women's access to economic opportunities remains low. WFP has demonstrated a commitment to advancing gender equality and equity across all its food and nutrition security activities. This commitment translates into an ambitious Country Strategic Plan and a number of initiatives aimed at gender equality and women's empowerment.

Gender equality was mainstreamed in all strategic outcomes to achieve more sustained and fairer impacts that addressed the factors undermining food security and nutrition. Through the CSP, WFP encouraged the active participation of women and youth in livelihood activities as a means of contributing to the transformation of their role in economic development.

Under the nutrition programme, in collaboration with the Directorate of Food and Nutrition, WFP continued to support Mother Support Groups (MSGs)—composed predominantly of women—formed in previous years to promote entrepreneurship, address malnutrition, and enhance social behavior change in child feeding practices. As the MSGs expanded the production of fortified complementary food, "Nyam Nyam Pap," aimed at improving local access to affordable, nutritious food for low-income households, the groups were linked to more retail outlets including supermarkets. It is anticipated that this will increase their sale and boost their income thus 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, though constituting 70 percent of Sierra Leone's agricultural labour force, traditionally face significant barriers in accessing resources such as land, extension services, and financial inputs, limiting their full participation in agricultural value chains. Community farms established with WFP support encouraged the participation of both men and women with women encouraged to hold executive positions within supported farmer-based organizations. This enhanced not only access to land by women but also put them in decision making positions.

However, outcome monitoring results showed a slight decrease in the proportion of women in decision-making entities, from 47 percent in 2024 to 45 percent in 2025. Whereas Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment increased from 45 percent in 2024 to 54 percent in 2025.

Also, WFP supported mostly women farmers with trainings and inputs to produce OFSP and vegetables which were supplied to the home-grown school feeding programme. This created a market and predictable income for the women. Payment was done using the Orange Money platform thus strengthening the digital and financial inclusion of women.

In 2025, to further strengthen women's participation in agriculture, WFP continued to integrate gender-sensitive approaches into post-harvest training initiatives. Training schedules were deliberately adapted to align with women's domestic and caregiving responsibilities, allowing them to participate more fully without disrupting household obligations. These efforts reflect WFP's comprehensive approach to reducing gender disparities, advancing women's economic empowerment, and supporting sustainable development outcomes in Sierra Leone.

School feeding also served as a platform to improve gender parity in schools and ensured girls and boys had equal opportunities to participate in school. Daily school meals provided an incentive for parents to enroll their children in school and to ensure their retention, as evidenced by an over 90 percent retention rate. This is notable given that rural families often remove their children - particularly girls- from school to perform domestic duties like caring for younger siblings and participating in household agricultural activities.

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

The protection environment in Sierra Leone in 2025 remained characterized by structural vulnerabilities rather than widespread conflict. Persistent poverty, gender inequality, youth unemployment and exposure to climate-related shocks continued to heighten risks of marginalization and unequal access to services. Women and girls face elevated risks of gender-based violence and limited control over productive assets. Persons with disabilities experience barriers to participation and physical access to services. During the Mpox outbreak, stigma and social isolation created additional protection risks for affected individuals and frontline health workers. Rural communities exposed to floods and environmental degradation faced heightened livelihood insecurity, increasing vulnerability to exploitation and exclusion.

WFP integrated protection analysis into programme design and implementation across all strategic outcomes. Targeting approaches continued to prioritize food-insecure chiefdoms and vulnerable population groups, including women-headed households, smallholder farmers with limited productive assets and caregivers of young children. Community validation processes were conducted to reduce exclusion and inclusion errors. In resilience and asset-creation activities, community consultations were undertaken to prevent land disputes and elite capture.

Safety and dignity considerations were embedded in transfer modalities. Cash-based transfers were delivered through mobile money to reduce travel distances and waiting times, minimizing exposure to safety risks. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) messaging was consistently communicated through community meetings, posters and partner briefings, reinforcing zero tolerance and confidential reporting pathways.

Accountability to affected people was strengthened through a functional Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), accessible via hotline, email and community-level engagement. Between January and December 2025, 108 escalation cases were recorded. Of these, 76 cases (70 percent) were resolved within the reporting period, while 32 cases (30 percent) remained open at year-end. Complaints constituted 69 percent of all feedback, followed by requests for information (16 percent) and positive feedback (11 percent).

The most frequent issues raised related to entitlement clarification (28 percent) and SIM card/mobile money challenges (19 percent), highlighting the importance of clear communication and reliable digital transfer systems. Other complaints concerned operational matters such as drop-off locations and service delivery issues. Most open cases were categorized as medium priority, with a small proportion assessed as high priority. The majority of cases were resolved within one to two months, reflecting strengthened case management processes.

CFM data directly informed programme adjustments. Recurring entitlement-related complaints led to reinforced sensitization on targeting criteria and transfer values. SIM and mobile money concerns prompted refinement of standard operating procedures and plans to diversify financial service providers. District-level trends guided follow-up with cooperating partners to address localized bottlenecks. The CFM therefore functioned not only as a grievance redress mechanism but as an operational learning tool, improving responsiveness and transparency.

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 continues to face significant environmental and social pressures that affect the sustainability of food systems and long-term food and nutrition security. Deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion and biodiversity loss are increasing exposure to floods, landslides and water stress. Climate variability further compounds risk to agricultural production. Social inequalities, including gender disparities in access to land and productive resources, youth unemployment and limited local institutional capacity, also influence vulnerability and access to healthy diets.

WFP integrates environmental and social safeguards systematically across its portfolio to ensure that programmes do not exacerbate these risks. In 2025, all new Field Level Agreements (FLAs), were screened for environmental and social risks in line with corporate requirements. No activities were classified as high risk requiring full environmental and social impact assessments.

Environmental and social risk management was reinforced through strengthened institutional collaboration. Close coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, the National Disaster Management Agency, the National Protected Area Authority and local conservation partners ensured alignment with national environmental standards and disaster risk reduction priorities. Community feedback mechanisms remained operational across programmes to prevent unintended harm, social exclusion or elite capture, with particular attention to equitable participation of women and youth.

As part of broader risk-informed programming, WFP utilized the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) system to generate satellite-based forest cover analysis in selected protected areas. This environmental intelligence supports national conservation planning and disaster mitigation efforts by identifying trends in watershed degradation and deforestation that may increase vulnerability to shocks. Ground-truthing missions with national partners strengthened data credibility and informed corrective actions. While AIMS serves as a valuable analytical tool, it complements rather than replaces routine environmental screening and community-level safeguards embedded in programme design.

Fuel-efficient stoves installed in WFP-supported schools continued to contribute significantly to environmental sustainability and reduced pressure on forest resources. In addition to environmental benefits, the stoves improve cooking efficiency, reduce smoke exposure for volunteer cooks—most of whom are women—and shorten meal preparation time.

WFP programmes also generated environmental and social co-benefits that contribute to more sustainable food systems. Solarization of selected rice processing hubs reduced carbon emissions. Inland Valley Swamp development incorporated water flow stabilization measures to reduce erosion. Structured local procurement strengthened rural incomes and social cohesion.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The Environmental Management System (EMS), launched in 2022, continued to guide administrative and office-level environmental performance in 2025. The Country Office maintained structured monitoring of energy, water and waste management practices and continued implementation of improvement measures identified under the EMS framework.

A major milestone under EMS implementation was the installation and continued use of solar power at the main Country Office. The solar system significantly reduced reliance on grid electricity and diesel-powered generators, lowering operational carbon emissions and improving energy reliability. The system now covers a substantial share of the office's daytime electricity demand, reducing fuel consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions while providing cost savings over time.

Energy efficiency measures remain standard practice across office facilities. These include the use of LED lighting, and routine maintenance of electrical equipment to prevent energy loss. Monitoring of fuel consumption for generators is conducted to track reductions achieved through solarization and improved energy management.

Environmental awareness among staff has been reinforced through participation in global observances such as World Environment Day and internal sensitization efforts on energy conservation and waste reduction. These initiatives strengthen institutional culture around sustainability and accountability.

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

Nutrition integration remained a cross-cutting priority in 2025, with deliberate efforts to embed nutrition considerations across strategic outcomes, systems and partnerships rather than confining them to stand-alone activities. The Country Office advanced a more coherent food systems approach in which school feeding, resilience-building, local procurement, emergency response and policy engagement were mutually reinforcing and aligned to improving diets, particularly among women and young children.

Across strategic outcomes, integration was strengthened through programme design. School feeding was increasingly linked to local agricultural production, including nutritious crops such as OFSP, ensuring that dietary diversity objectives informed procurement and menu composition. Resilience activities were designed not only to increase yields but to improve year-round availability of diverse foods, reduce post-harvest losses and strengthen structured markets that enhance affordability of nutritious foods. Complementary food production initiatives were embedded within value-chain and women's economic empowerment programming, rather than treated as isolated nutrition interventions. These linkages demonstrate progress toward aligning production, access and utilization dimensions of food security.

Integration of nutrition sensitivity was also evident in emergency preparedness and response. During the Mpox outbreak, food assistance was designed to protect dietary intake of infected individuals and frontline health workers, reflecting the recognition that health shocks can rapidly translate into nutritional risk.

The Country Office progressed in delivering quality nutrition-sensitive programming by strengthening analysis, design and coordination mechanisms. Nutrition situation analysis informed targeting of food-insecure districts and vulnerable groups, although the absence of updated national survey data constrained comprehensive outcome tracking. Programme design increasingly incorporated nutrition objectives explicitly within agriculture, market access and resilience interventions. Gender considerations were systematically integrated, with women prioritized in vegetable production, nutrient-dense crop cultivation and complementary food processing, strengthening their control over income and household food decisions. Engagement of men as change agents in community discussions supported more equitable caregiving and nutrition practices.

At systems level, WFP contributed to strengthening nutrition governance and coordination. Active participation in the Directorate of Food and Nutrition, the United Nations Nutrition mechanism and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement supported multi-sectoral alignment. The Country Office contributed to national commitments under the Nutrition for Growth Summit and supported dissemination of key policy instruments, reinforcing institutional ownership of nutrition priorities. These efforts address structural determinants of malnutrition by improving policy coherence and accountability.

In terms of quality standards for nutrition-sensitive programming, progress was visible but uneven. Programme design increasingly reflected integrated approaches, and linkages across strategic outcomes were clearer than in previous years. However, monitoring and evaluation systems require further strengthening to systematically capture nutrition-sensitive results across sectors. Funding interruptions during the year limited the expansion of Social Behaviour Change Communication and reduced the ability to conduct comprehensive outcome monitoring, including minimum acceptable diet and related indicators. Strengthening integrated monitoring frameworks remains a priority under the next CSP.

WFP's contribution to enhancing community capacity to protect diets in the face of shocks and long-term stressors was achieved through economic, environmental and institutional pathways. Structured local procurement strengthened rural incomes and purchasing power. Value addition and milling improvements increased availability and quality of local staples. Irrigation and diversification investments reduced seasonal dietary gaps. Environmental monitoring and governance initiatives under NN-TALD addressed ecosystem degradation that undermines long-term food security. Together, these interventions contribute to resilience against both acute shocks and chronic stressors.

Challenges in nutrition integration during 2025 were primarily financial and systemic. Funding gaps delayed expansion of preventive nutrition initiatives and constrained staffing capacity for technical oversight. Limited availability of up-to-date national nutrition data reduced the ability to measure outcome-level changes. In addition, while programme

linkages improved, full institutionalization of integrated monitoring across sectors remains a work in progress.

Despite these constraints, notable progress was achieved. Nutrition considerations are increasingly embedded within school feeding, resilience and food systems programming. Multi-year financing secured in late 2025 strengthens predictability and enables deeper integration of infant value chains, dietary diversification and governance reform under the CSP 2026-2030. The portfolio now reflects a more systemic model in which improving diets is not treated as a standalone objective but as an outcome of coordinated interventions across production, markets, social services and environmental stewardship.

In 2025, WFP advanced from parallel nutrition and food security programming toward a more integrated architecture that aligns with the Strategic Plan's commitment to end malnutrition in all its forms. Continued investment in monitoring systems, predictable financing and institutional coordination will be essential to translate this integrated design into measurable, sustained reductions in malnutrition.

Partnerships

Partnerships in 2025 were central to WFP Sierra Leone's ability to deliver at scale, support nationally led systems and position the Country Office for the next strategic cycle. In a year marked by global funding volatility and shifts in donor priorities, the Country Office focused on protecting core partnerships, growing high-impact strategic financing, and diversifying its resourcing base.

WFP maintained strong, predictable engagement with long-standing partners, including the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Governments of Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, and the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE). These partnerships continued to underpin large-scale school feeding, home-grown school feeding and food systems interventions, providing stability and continuity in programme delivery. In parallel, 2025 marked a significant step forward in diversification, with the mobilization of resources from new donors and funding streams, including the OPEC Fund for International Development and the European Union, reflecting growing confidence in WFP's strategic positioning and delivery capacity in Sierra Leone.

The European Union emerged as a particularly significant partner in 2025, providing two major multi-year grants that reinforced WFP's role at the nexus of food security, nutrition, climate resilience and livelihoods. EU financing supported integrated territorial and value-chain approaches aligned with Feed Salone and the Medium-Term National Development Plan, enabling WFP to work across agriculture, nutrition, environment and social protection in a coherent manner. These partnerships went beyond service delivery, strengthening national systems, subnational governance and community-level capacities.

Through the World Bank-supported Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP), WFP received financing to locally procure 566 metric tons of milled rice from smallholder farmer aggregators for delivery to the Government of Sierra Leone's Strategic Grain Reserve. This initiative created structured markets for smallholder producers while reinforcing national food security preparedness and supporting supply to the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme. By linking farmer aggregation, quality assurance and national food reserves, the partnership demonstrated how large-scale development financing can be operationalized through WFP's procurement and supply chain systems to strengthen domestic food markets.

Collaboration with the Islamic Development Bank advanced following the approval of the cassava value chain development project in late 2025. The project aims to strengthen cassava processing, value addition and market linkages, contributing to diversification of staple food production and improved rural livelihoods. WFP's engagement supports the Government's broader food systems transformation agenda under Feed Salone while expanding opportunities for smallholder farmers and agro-processors within the cassava value chain.

Engagement with the OPEC Fund for International Development marked a new chapter in WFP Sierra Leone's partnership portfolio. The approval of OPEC Fund financing for school feeding-related infrastructure and energy solutions reflected recognition of WFP's comparative advantage in linking education, nutrition, clean energy and local economic development. This partnership also expanded WFP's engagement with international financial institutions and non-traditional donors, supporting the Country Office's longer-term diversification objectives.

While several WFP country offices globally were affected by funding reductions and contract terminations in 2025, particularly following global shifts in donor financing, WFP Sierra Leone was able to protect its core portfolio and secure additional resources. This was achieved through proactive donor engagement, strong performance reporting, and clear articulation of WFP's role within national priorities such as Feed Salone and the Free Quality School Education programme. The Country Office invested in regular donor briefings, tailored concept notes, joint field visits and strategic missions to maintain visibility and confidence among partners.

The quality of funding mobilized in 2025 was as important as volume. Resource partners provided predictable, flexible and multi-year resources that enable more strategic planning and efficient implementation. Multi-year agreements and renewals with key partners, including BMZ and Iceland, allowed WFP to plan beyond annual cycles, strengthen institutional capacity support and reduce transaction costs. Flexible contributions were used to address timing gaps, support preparedness and sustain nationally led platforms such as school feeding during critical periods.

Indirect resource mobilization also played an important role. WFP leveraged its technical expertise, operational presence and evidence base to support the design and implementation of government- and IFI-funded programmes, particularly in agriculture, nutrition and food systems. Through joint design, policy dialogue and implementation support, WFP helped unlock financing flows that extended beyond its own portfolio, reinforcing national ownership and sustainability.

Overall, partnerships in 2025 were not only a means of resource mobilization, but a strategic enabler of scale, sustainability and system transformation. Through a balanced approach to protecting core donors, diversifying funding

sources and strengthening collaboration with government, IFIs and the UN system, WFP reinforced its position as a trusted partner in Sierra Leone's food security and nutrition landscape.

Focus on localization

Localization was a growing strategic priority for WFP Sierra Leone in 2025, aligned with the approval of WFP's corporate Localization Policy in June 2025. The Country Office continued to shift from transactional partnerships towards more collaborative and capacity-focused engagement with local and national actors.

A significant share of programme delivery was implemented through the Government, national NGOs, community-based organizations and farmer-based institutions, particularly under home-grown school feeding, nutrition-sensitive agriculture and resilience programming. Women-led organizations played an increasingly prominent role, especially in local procurement, vegetable production, OFSP supply chains and community nutrition initiatives. These partnerships not only expanded reach but strengthened local ownership and accountability.

WFP invested in capacity strengthening beyond contractual requirements, including training on financial management, reporting, food quality standards, safeguarding and risk management. Local partners were engaged in joint planning, monitoring and feedback mechanisms, ensuring that community perspectives informed programme design and adaptation.

Localization efforts also to local supply chain actors, including aggregators, processors and small enterprises, leveraging WFP's procurement and cash-based transfer systems to stimulate local markets. While progress was significant, WFP recognized that localization remains a work in progress, requiring continued attention. The Country Office identified localization milestones within the CSP 2026-2030 to guide continued progress.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

UN interagency collaboration in 2025 focused on joint programming, policy coherence and collective delivery in areas where integrated approaches added clear value beyond single-agency interventions. WFP worked closely with the UN Country Team to ensure alignment with national priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, while maintaining a clear focus on its comparative advantage in food assistance, food systems and logistics.

A key area of collaboration was peacebuilding and resilience in fragile border areas. Under the Peacebuilding Fund, WFP partnered with the International Organization for Migration in a cross-border joint programme between Sierra Leone and Liberia. The programme was grounded in a shared conflict analysis and designed to address food insecurity, livelihood fragility, youth vulnerability and social cohesion in border communities. Through this collaboration, WFP contributed food security and livelihoods expertise within a broader peacebuilding framework, ensuring that economic and food-related drivers of instability were addressed alongside governance and social dimensions.

WFP also strengthened collaboration with UNICEF, FAO and WHO through a joint United Nations programme funded by Irish Aid. This partnership brought together complementary mandates across nutrition, food systems, health and child protection, enabling a more coherent response to malnutrition and vulnerability at community level. Joint planning and coordination ensured alignment of interventions across the food-health-nutrition nexus, reduced duplication and strengthened government leadership in multi-sectoral responses.

In addition, WFP collaborated with FAO under the Mercy Ships funded project, to address food insecurity, strengthen livelihoods, and reduce conflict through an integrated crop and livestock approach. This partnership demonstrated the value of integrating local food systems support, nutrition and improved livestock productivity particularly in underserved and remote communities where access to services remains limited.

Beyond joint programmes, WFP continued to engage actively in UN coordination mechanisms, technical working groups and sector platforms, contributing analysis, operational expertise and logistical capacity.

Financial Overview

Despite global volatility in humanitarian financing, there were no major unforeseen funding disruptions affecting the Country Office in 2025. However, the broader funding environment reinforced the importance of diversification, proactive engagement and strong performance reporting to sustain partner confidence and secure continued support.

In 2025, WFP's operations were sufficiently resourced to sustain core programme priorities, though funding distribution across activities remained uneven. Overall, available resources were broadly aligned with the scale of operations implemented during the year, and expenditure remained within realistic absorption capacity. The financial profile reflects a deliberate concentration of resources on nationally anchored platforms, particularly school feeding and resilience-building, consistent with the strategic shift observed in the final year of the CSP.

Funding inflows were primarily composed of direct contributions, largely aligned to specific activities such as school feeding and resilience-building, alongside selected multi-year agreements that enhanced predictability. Multilateral and flexible resources played a complementary role, helping to smooth implementation timelines and sustain continuity across school terms and agricultural cycles.

The year also saw the consolidation and expansion of partnerships with new and emerging funding streams, including financing linked to international financial institutions and multi-partner mechanisms. Notable examples include joint financing under the Peacebuilding Fund and other pooled arrangements that brought together multiple agencies around shared outcomes. These mechanisms enhanced coherence across sectors, reduced duplication and strengthened WFP's role as a delivery and systems partner within broader, integrated programmes.

Longer-term and multi-year contributions had a particularly positive impact on the funding situation in 2025. Resources confirmed in the latter part of the reporting year strengthened the forward funding position for the transition into the CSP 2026-2030 and supported more strategic planning beyond annual cycles. This will reduce operational uncertainty and enabled better alignment of implementation plans with school calendars and agricultural seasons.

School feeding continued to represent the financial backbone of the portfolio. Available resources were broadly aligned with country portfolio needs and exceeded the implementation plan for the year, providing stability across school terms and reducing pipeline risk. Expenditure tracked below available resources, largely due to the academic calendar and phased delivery across terms rather than funding shortfalls. Compared with the original implementation plan, adjustments reflected confirmed contributions and operational sequencing rather than reduced ambition. The funding stability in this activity was instrumental in maintaining continuity of the National School Feeding Programme.

Resilience-building for smallholder farmers also benefited from relatively strong resourcing compared to annual needs. The higher availability of funds relative to expenditure reflects the multi-year and capital-intensive nature of resilience interventions, where infrastructure, asset creation and value-chain investments are implemented over agricultural cycles. The current implementation plan was therefore adjusted to align delivery with seasonal and logistical considerations.

In contrast, preventive malnutrition support remained comparatively under-resourced relative to its needs envelope. While the implementation plan was scaled to match available resources, the imbalance limited the pace of expansion of preventive nutrition programming. This funding pattern reinforced lessons from the CSP evaluation regarding the need to sharpen prioritization and strengthen resource mobilization for nutrition prevention under the next strategic cycle with funding already secured from the EU and Irish Aid for implementation starting in 2026.

Crisis-response activities were lightly funded relative to their potential needs envelope. This reflects both the absence of a large-scale emergency during the year and a programmatic shift toward system-based and resilience-oriented platforms. Capacity strengthening activities remained modest in financial terms but stable, consistent with their enabling role within the portfolio.

Compared to earlier years of the CSP, 2025 funding showed a clearer consolidation around fewer, higher-impact platforms aligned with national priorities. This concentration supported implementation stability while informing the design and financial architecture of the CSP 2026-2030.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	18,207,798	13,093,209	16,773,425	10,762,531
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Sierra Leone are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of crises	2,205,240	60,376	115,052	62,736
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs	2,205,240	60,376	115,052	62,736
SO02: Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	16,002,557	13,032,833	16,658,373	10,699,795
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).	16,002,557	13,032,833	16,324,181	10,699,795
Non-activity specific	0	0	334,193	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	1,635,205	338,767	82,181	81,866
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	1,635,205	338,767	82,181	81,866

Activity 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition	1,635,205	338,767	82,181	81,866
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	1,926,597	3,098,390	2,936,000	1,540,373
SO04: Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030	1,926,597	3,098,390	2,936,000	1,540,373
Activity 05: Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	1,926,597	3,098,390	2,936,000	1,540,373
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	107,624	125,757	102,145	98,165
SO05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security and nutrition programmes by 2024	107,624	125,757	102,145	98,165
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)	107,624	125,757	102,145	98,165
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	0	0	100,098	100,098
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	0	0	100,098	100,098

Activity 07: 07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	 0	 0	 100,098	 100,098
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 73,444	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 21,877,223	 16,656,123	 20,067,293	 12,583,033
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,959,477	 2,255,527	 2,666,272	 2,538,671
Total Direct Costs	 23,836,700	 18,911,650	 22,733,565	 15,121,704
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,549,386	 1,229,257	 429,329	 429,329
Grand Total	 25,386,086	 20,140,907	 23,162,894	 15,551,033

Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP Food Security systems Monitoring Report September 2025

Operational context

[1] Statistics Sierra Leone

[2] WFP Food Security Monitoring Systems Report September 2025

[3] World Bank (Boosting Productivity and Competitiveness in the Rice Value Chain)

[4] Feed Salone Year 2 Report

Strategic outcome 01

Outcome Results not collected due to funding constraints in programming

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Outcome Results not collected due to funding constraints in programming

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	226,871	130,270	57%
	female	301,123	142,048	47%
	total	527,994	272,318	52%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	6,368	325	5%
	female	6,503	325	5%
	total	12,871	650	5%
24-59 months	male	6,368	325	5%
	female	7,555	406	5%
	total	13,923	731	5%
5-11 years	male	160,753	124,319	77%
	female	174,540	134,719	77%
	total	335,293	259,038	77%
12-17 years	male	7,820	813	10%
	female	16,861	813	5%
	total	24,681	1,626	7%
18-59 years	male	42,434	4,163	10%
	female	90,972	5,297	6%
	total	133,406	9,460	7%
60+ years	male	3,128	325	10%
	female	4,692	488	10%
	total	7,820	813	10%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	527,994	272,318	52%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	40,720	8,125	19%
Malnutrition prevention programme	103,054	0	0%
School based programmes	332,220	263,521	79%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	120	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	52,000	552	1%

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	19%
Rice	24	5	19%
Split Peas	4	1	19%
Vegetable Oil	2	0	19%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	202	-
Iodised Salt	125	61	49%
Peas	0	9	-
Rice	7,485	4,588	61%
Split Peas	1,871	966	52%
Vegetable Oil	624	391	63%
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	1,740,000	20,917	1%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,689,375	189,662	11%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	455,880	152,824	34%

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	287	
			Male	24,960	265	
			Total	52,000	552	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	29	5.59	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,740,000	20,917	

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households and support their recovery needs							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	>76	>76			WFP survey
	Male	29	>76	>76			WFP survey
	Overall	29	>76	>76			WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	51	<18	<18			WFP survey
	Male	51	<18	<18			WFP survey
	Overall	51	<18	<18			WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21	<6	<6			WFP survey
	Male	21	<6	<6			WFP survey
	Overall	21	<6	<6			WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.3	<5	<5			WFP survey
	Male	8.3	<5	<5			WFP survey
	Overall	8.3	<5	<5	Not collected		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected	Not collected	
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23	<10	<10			WFP survey
	Male	23	<10	<10			WFP survey
	Overall	23	<10	<10			WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21	<0	<0			WFP survey
	Male	21	<0	<0			WFP survey
	Overall	21	<0	<0			WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	<20	<20		WFP survey
	Male	30	<20	<20		WFP survey
	Overall	30	<20	<20		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26	>70	>70		WFP survey
	Male	26	>70	>70		WFP survey
	Overall	26	>70	>70		WFP survey
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.3	≥4.8	≥4.8		WFP survey
	Male	4.2	≥4.8	≥4.8		WFP survey
	Overall	4.2	≥4.8	≥4.8	Not collected	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school feeding to primary school children and support the implementation of an integrated school feeding programme (activity category 4; modalities: food, capacity-strengthening, cash-based transfers).					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 05: Primary school children (tier 1) receive timely and adequate nutritious school meals that meet their food and nutrition requirements (output category A; linked to activity 1) and support school attendance (SDG 4).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,239	3,324
			Male	1,854	2,216
			Total	7,093	5,540
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	169,066	134,150
			Male	156,061	123,831
			Total	325,127	257,981
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	10,104	6,216.77
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,689,375	189,662
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	114,179,740	46,515,511

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	3,846	2,370
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	1,196	1,196
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	76
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	21	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	300	302
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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	1,196	1,196
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	5

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary School Children - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96	=100	=100	93	96	WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	93	99	WFP survey
	Overall	98	=100	=100	93	98	WFP survey
1.2.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	42	>50	>50	60	42	WFP survey
	Male	35	>50	>50	57	35	WFP survey
	Overall	38	>50	>50	58	38	WFP survey
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone School feeding - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥15	≥15	8	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥15	≥15	9	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥15	≥15	9	13	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	81.8	=100	=100	85	92	WFP survey
	Male	80.1	=100	=100	90	96	WFP survey
	Overall	83	=100	=100	87	95	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.52: Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	15	≥30	≥30	39	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 Male Total	7,020 6,480 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 Male Total	41,592 17,825 59,417		
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\$	383,562	0	
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	12,395	0
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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	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Stunting - **Location:** Sierra Leone - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		
2.2.10: 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	≥32.9		19	Secondary data
	Male	22.9	≥32.9	≥32.9		20	Secondary data
	Overall	22.9	≥32.9	≥32.9		19	Secondary data
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	33	≥43	≥43		31	Secondary data
	Male	33	≥43	≥43		27	Secondary data
	Overall	33	≥43	≥43		29	Secondary data
2.2.10: 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	≥10		14	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥10	≥10		25	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥10	≥10		19	Secondary data
2.2.10: 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	≥14.9		9	Secondary data
	Male	4.9	≥14.9	≥14.9		8	Secondary data
	Overall	4.9	≥14.9	≥14.9		9	Secondary data
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0	>80	>80	Not collected	37	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall					Not collected	
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.5	≥50	≥50			5 Joint survey
	Male	2.9	≥50	≥50			4 Joint survey
	Overall	3.1	≥50	≥50			5 Joint survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.1	≥45	≥45			31 Joint survey
	Male	49.7	≥45	≥45			21 Joint survey
	Overall	50	≥45	≥45			23 Joint survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.4	<5	<5			60 Joint survey
	Male	47.4	<5	<5			74 Joint survey
	Overall	46.9	<5	<5			71 Joint survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≥50	≥50			11 Joint survey
	Male	8.9	≥50	≥50			5 Joint survey
	Overall	9.4	≥50	≥50			6 Joint survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	≥45	≥45			49 Joint survey
	Male	66.2	≥45	≥45			45 Joint survey
	Overall	66.1	≥45	≥45			46 Joint survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<5	<5			40 Joint survey
	Male	24.9	<5	<5			50 Joint survey
	Overall	24.4	<5	<5			48 Joint survey
2.2.2: 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 Joint survey
	Male	24.3	≥50	≥50			17 Joint survey
	Overall	25.1	≥50	≥50			19 Joint survey
2.2.2: 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 Joint survey
	Male	69.9	≥45	≥45			71 Joint survey
	Overall	69.1	≥45	≥45			69 Joint survey
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	<5	<5			14 Joint survey
	Male	5.8	<5	<5			11 Joint survey
	Overall	5.9	<5	<5			12 Joint survey
2.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.3	≤5	≤5			13.8 Joint survey
	Male	8.3	≤5	≤5			12.9 Joint survey
	Overall	8.3	≤5	≤5		Not collected	13.09 Joint survey
Target Group: Stunting - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	92	=100	=100			92 WFP survey
	Male			=100			
	Overall	92	=100	=100		Not collected	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	4,226
			Male	19,691	3,899
			Total	40,720	8,125
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	4,226
			Male	19,691	3,899
			Total	40,720	8,125
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	455,880	152,824
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 14: Smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, equitably benefit from WFP support in farming techniques, post harvest value addition and market promotion for HGSP in order to increase their productivity and incomes.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		61
			Male		59
			Total		120

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	233	150
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	78.9	78
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	150	150

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	%	126.67	
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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	12,800	12,800
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	19,200	19,200
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Food assistance for asset	Number	480	165
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	29	27

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	7,715	7,715

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	>76	>76	10	48	WFP survey
	Male	29	>76	>76	27	35	WFP survey
	Overall	29	>76	>76	26	41	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	56	<18	<18	70	52	WFP survey
	Male	56	<18	<18	61	65	WFP survey
	Overall	56	<18	<18	61	59	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15	<6	<6	20	0	WFP survey
	Male	15	<6	<6	12	0	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<6	<6	13	0	WFP survey

3.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	43	≥70	≥70			WFP survey
	Male	43	≥70	≥70			WFP survey
	Overall	43	≥70	≥70	Not collected		WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.5	>5	>5	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	>5	>5	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3.1	>5	>5	0	0	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.1	>75	>75	80	77	WFP survey
	Male	49.7	>75	>75	87	88	WFP survey
	Overall	50	>75	>75	87	83	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.4	<20	<20	20	23	WFP survey
	Male	47.4	<20	<20	13	12	WFP survey
	Overall	46.9	<20	<20	13	17	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	>5	>5	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	8.9	>5	>5	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	>5	>5	0	0	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66	>75	>75	80	82	WFP survey
	Male	66.2	>75	>75	87	89	WFP survey
	Overall	66.1	>75	>75	87	86	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<20	<20	20	18	WFP survey
	Male	24.9	<20	<20	13	11	WFP survey
	Overall	24	<20	<20	13	14	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.4	>5	>5	0	59	WFP survey
	Male	24.3	>5	>5	24	44	WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	>5	>5	23	50	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.6	>75	>75	100	41	WFP survey
	Male	69.9	>75	>75	72	56	WFP survey
	Overall	69.1	>75	>75	74	50	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	<20	<20	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	5.8	<20	<20	4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	5.9	<20	<20	3	0	WFP survey
3.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	0	<5	<5	0	9	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0	≥95	≥95	60.6	67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	67.1	73	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	63.5	70	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.89	<5	<5	6.4	11.95	WFP survey
	Male	9.89	<5	<5	5.5	10.98	WFP survey
	Overall	9.89	<5	<5	6.5	10.95	WFP survey

3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	50,000	≥1,000,000	≥1,000,000	2,112,733	840,000	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	50,000	≥1,000,000	≥1,000,000	2,112,733	840,000	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	80	≥600	≥600	2,153	1,016	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	80	≥600	≥600	2,153	1,016	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23	≤5	≤5	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤5	≤5	1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≤5	≤5	1	0	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21	≤5	≤5	0	73	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤5	≤5	35	53	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤5	≤5	33	61	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤20	≤20	30	14	WFP survey
	Male	30	≤20	≤20	24	18	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≤20	≤20	27	16	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26	≥70	≥70	26	14	WFP survey
	Male	26	≥70	≥70	40	30	WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥70	≥70	40	23	WFP survey
3.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	0	≥40	≥40			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥40	≥40			WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥40	≥40	Not collected		WFP survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	50	≤10	≤10	50		WFP survey
	Male	63	≤10	≤10	63		WFP survey
	Overall	62	≤10	≤10	62		WFP survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	50	≤45	≤45	50		WFP survey
	Male	37	≤45	≤45	37		WFP survey
	Overall	30	≤45	≤45	38		WFP survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0	≤45	≤45	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤45	≤45	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤45	≤45	0		WFP survey

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	30	30	
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\$	30	0	

Outcome Results							
Activity 06: Provide support to strengthen Government capacity in food security and nutrition - including in disaster management and response, school feeding and nutrition (activity category 9; modality: capacity-strengthening)							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Overall				Not collected		
5.4.75: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall				Not collected		
5.4.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall				Not collected		
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	=5	=5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone - Location: Western Area - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
5.4.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating	Overall				Not collected		

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	=90	=90	45	47	WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	=90	44	49	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	=90	36	48	WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	36.36	≥50	≥50	48	36.36	WFP survey
	Male	52.63	≥50	≥50	59	52.63	WFP survey
	Overall	45.54	≥50	≥50	54	45.54	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥5	≥5	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥5	≥5	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	0	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	Not collected	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100			WFP survey
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone MAM - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.04	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	97.67	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	97.77	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone MAM; - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.25	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	99.82	=100	=100			WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Stunting - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	99.76	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	99.82	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	Not collected		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	99.2	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	99.34	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	91.53	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	89.74	=100	=100	100	82.46	WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	=100	100	90.1	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	88	=100	=100	100	65.91	WFP survey
	Male	85.08	=100	=100	100	63.16	WFP survey
	Overall	85.57	=100	=100	100	64.36	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Secondary data

Accountability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Crisis response - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone MAM - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	53.4	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	53.8	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	53.7	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP survey
Activity 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone Stunting - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	47.4	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	40.3	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	43.4	=100	=100	Not collected		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	62.1	=100	=100	0	18.18	WFP survey
	Male	54	=100	=100	2.14	19.3	WFP survey
	Overall	60.7	=100	=100	2	18.81	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone FFA - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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	=100	100	100	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall				Not collected		
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	10	=12	=12	11	10	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 04: Provide comprehensive malnutrition prevention support including complementary food and nutrition messaging while strengthening capacities of PHUs and staff on health and nutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: RBD Sierra Leone - Location: Sierra Leone - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	98	=100	=100	98.87		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	99.05		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	98.96		WFP programme monitoring

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School Children enjoying OFSP

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

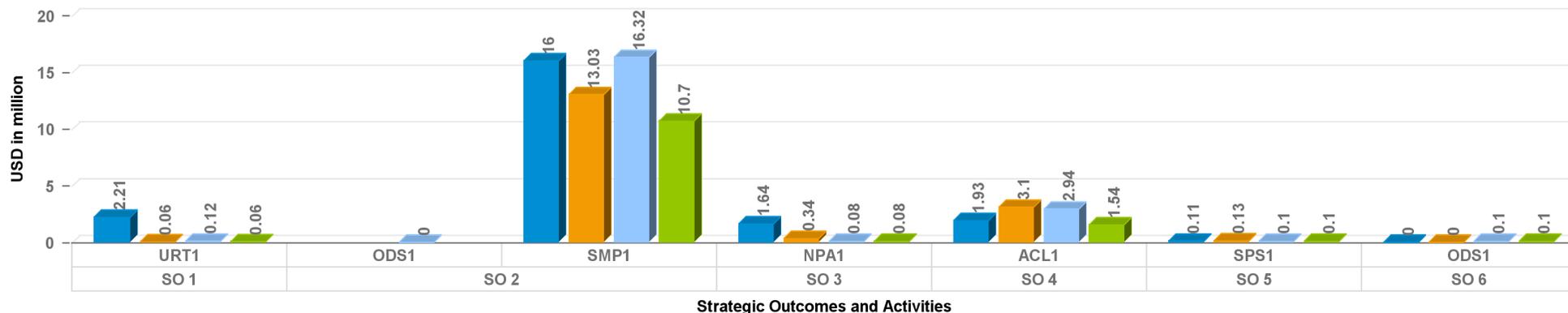
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ 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 2025 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Smallholder farmers and communities in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods to better meet food security and nutrition needs by 2030	Provide an integrated resilience building support to smallholder farmers, including farmer-based organizations and women groups	1,926,597	3,098,390	2,936,000	1,540,373
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			1,926,597	3,098,390	2,936,000	1,540,373
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	1,635,205	338,767	82,181	81,866
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,635,205	338,767	82,181	81,866
	Primary school children in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	334,193	0
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	2,205,240	60,376	115,052	62,736
	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).	16,002,557	13,032,833	16,324,181	10,699,795
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			18,207,798	13,093,209	16,773,425	10,762,531

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	0	0	100,098	100,098
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			0	0	100,098	100,098
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)	107,624	125,757	102,145	98,165
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			107,624	125,757	102,145	98,165
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	73,444	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	73,444	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			21,877,223	16,656,123	20,067,293	12,583,033
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,959,477	2,255,527	2,666,272	2,538,671
Total Direct Costs			23,836,700	18,911,650	22,733,565	15,121,704
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,549,386	1,229,257	429,329	429,329
Grand Total			25,386,086	20,140,907	23,162,894	15,551,033


Michael Henning, CFORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

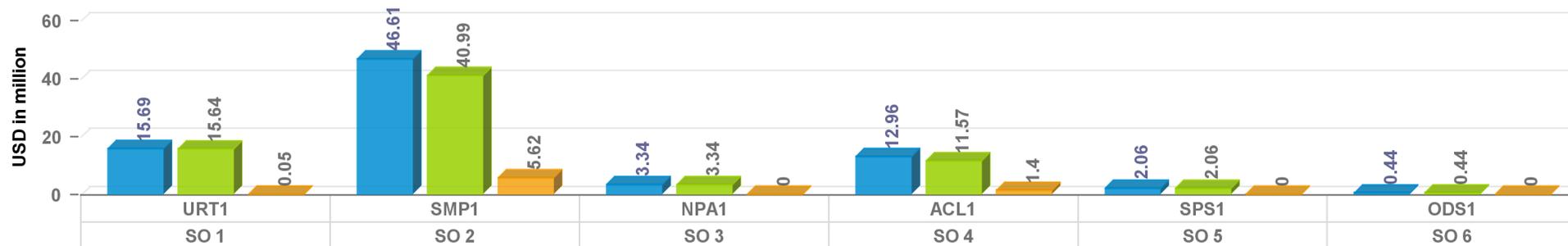
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	43,175,731	15,692,012	0	15,692,012	15,639,696	52,316
	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).	61,332,075	46,611,426	0	46,611,426	40,987,040	5,624,386
		Non Activity Specific	0	334,193	0	334,193	0	334,193
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			104,610,970	62,637,630	0	62,637,630	56,626,736	6,010,894

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	11,184,845	3,336,375	0	3,336,375	3,336,060	315
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,184,845	3,336,375	0	3,336,375	3,336,060	315
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	19,004,505	12,960,735	0	12,960,735	11,565,107	1,395,627
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			19,004,505	12,960,735	0	12,960,735	11,565,107	1,395,627
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)	5,197,669	2,060,810	0	2,060,810	2,056,829	3,980
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,197,669	2,060,810	0	2,060,810	2,056,829	3,980

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Annual Country Report

Sierra Leone Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	07: Provide supply chain and ICT services to humanitarian and development partners	547,500	443,141	0	443,141	443,141	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			547,500	443,141	0	443,141	443,141	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	73,444	0	73,444	0	73,444
Subtotal SDG Target			0	73,444	0	73,444	0	73,444
Total Direct Operational Cost			140,545,489	81,512,134	0	81,512,134	74,027,874	7,484,261
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,778,015	9,405,671	0	9,405,671	9,278,070	127,600
Total Direct Costs			152,323,504	90,917,805	0	90,917,805	83,305,944	7,611,861
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			9,862,349	4,983,444		4,983,444	4,983,444	0
Grand Total			162,185,853	95,901,249	0	95,901,249	88,289,388	7,611,861

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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