

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES



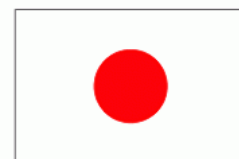
# SIERRA LEONE FOOD SECURITY MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT



World Food  
Programme



Government of Sierra Leone



Government of Japan

Report No:1  
September 2018

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) Sierra Leone, acknowledges and appreciates the financial contribution provided by the Government of Japan, that made it possible to conduct and complete the 2018 Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) Report. WFP also extends its gratitude to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), for their staff dedication and full participation in the 2018 FSMS assessment. Special thanks to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the Food Security Working Group (FSWG), the field supervisors, enumerators, community leaders, key informants and community members, for the successful data collection from the Provincial, District, Chiefdom, Sections, and Sentinel site levels. Thanks also to WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa (RBD) in Dakar, for their technical support before and after the exercise.

For more information related to data collection, analysis and reporting, please contact the Deputy Country Director or M&E/VAM Unit at the World Food Programme in Sierra Leone.

Yasuhiro Tsumura:

Evans Binyason:

Ballah Musa Kandeh:

Filippo Pongelli:

Deputy Country Director:

Head of M&E/VAM Unit:

Senior VAM Associate:

Programme Officer (Data analyst)

[yasuhiro.tsumura@wfp.org](mailto:yasuhiro.tsumura@wfp.org)

[evans.binyason@wfp.org](mailto:evans.binyason@wfp.org)

[ballahmusa.kandeh@wfp.org](mailto:ballahmusa.kandeh@wfp.org)

[filippo.pongelli@wfp.org](mailto:filippo.pongelli@wfp.org)

# CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>ACRONYMS</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>HIGHLIGHTS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>1. BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>2. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>3. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>4. CLIMATIC AND WEATHER CONDITIONS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
4.1 Findings of the Erratic Rainfall Assessment .....	7
<b>5. MARKET ANALYSIS AND PRICE INFLATION</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>6. FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE</b> .....	<b>10</b>
6.1 Findings of Food Consumption Score at National .....	10
6.2 Findings of Food Consumption Score at District level .....	12
<b>7. FINDINGS ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD EXPENDITURES AT DISTRICT LEVEL</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>8. HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGY</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>9. CONSUMPTION BASED COPING STRATEGIES</b> .....	<b>14</b>
9.1 National level findings .....	14
9.2 District level findings .....	15
<b>10. LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES</b> .....	<b>16</b>
10.1 Livelihood findings at National level .....	17
10.2 Livelihood findings at District level .....	17
<b>11. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AT NATIONAL AND DISTRICTS LEVELS</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>12. STATUS OF FOOD SECURITY IN SIERRA LEONE 2018</b> .....	<b>19</b>
12.1 Food Security findings at National level .....	20
12.2 Food Security at District level .....	20
<b>13. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>14. BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNT FSMS 2018</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>15. COMMON TERMS AND DEFINITIONS IN FOOD SECURITY</b> .....	<b>26</b>

## ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
FSI	Food Security Index
FFA	Food for Assets
FFW	Food for Work
IVS	Inland Valley Swamps
IGA	Income-Generating Activities
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
MICS	Multiple Indicators Clusters Surveys
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
rCSI	Reduced Copping Strategy Index
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## PHOTO CREDITS

Cover Photo : WFP/Evelyn Fey

Photo page 5: WFP/Olivia Acland

Photo page 7: WFP/Olivia Acland

Photo page 10: WFP/Olivia Acland

Photo page 14: WFP/Filippo Pongelli

Photo page 16: WFP/Filippo Pongelli

Photo page 18: WFP/Filippo Pongelli

Photo page 19: WFP/Evelyn Fey



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Chiefdoms that took part in the 2018 FSMS.....	6
Figure 2. Comparison between date of start of the season for 2018 and the long-term average .....	8
Figure 3. Maximum length of dry spells: July – September 2018.....	8
Figure 4 Prices of key staples in 2017 and 2018 .....	9
Figure 5. Comparative prices of fish and meat Sep 17 vs Sep 18.....	9
Figure 6. Household food consumption, 2015 CFSVA.....	11
Figure 7. Households Food Consumption Score by districts, 2018.....	11
Figure 8. Proportion of household expenditure on food by district, 2015 .....	13
Figure 9. Proportion of household expenditure on food by district, 2018 .....	13
Figure 10. Reduced Coping Strategy Index by districts, 2018 .....	15
Figure 11. Livelihood Coping Strategy by district, 2018 FSMS.....	17
Figure 12. GAM rate 2018 by district .....	18
Figure 13. Food security 2018 by district . .....	20
Figure 14. Comparing levels of food security, FSMS 2018 to CFSVA 2015.....	21
Fig 15. Food security 2018 map by districts.....	22
Figure 16. Food Security by districts, FSMS 2018 and CFSVA 2015 .....	24

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Sierra Leone FCS profile and status in 2018 .....	10
Table 2. Categories of coping strategies .....	16
Table 3. Household coping strategies within last 30 days .....	16
Table 4. Consolidated approach for reporting indicators of food security (CARI) .....	19
Table 5. CARI console for Sierra Leone, 2018 FSMS .....	20



## HIGHLIGHTS

Overall, the food security situation in Sierra Leone has improved since September 2015, with the proportion of the food insecure population decreasing from 49.8 percent to 43.7 percent. Demographically, around 3.2 million Sierra Leoneans are currently estimated to be food insecure in 2018.

Similarly, at the national level, the proportion of severely food insecure households decreased from 8.6 percent in 2015 to 2.4 percent in 2018; representing 170, 210 Sierra Leoneans that are severely food insecure.

District wise, comparing 2015 CFVSA and FSMS 2018 food security situation, the analysis revealed the following decrease (moderate and severe food insecurity): Port Loko from 61.4 to 31 percent, Moyamba from 52 to 27 percent, and Western Area Rural from 41.5 to 26 percent.

However, the deterioration of food security was recorded in the following districts: Koinadugu (52 percent to 62 percent), Bonthe (53 percent to 58 percent) and Bo (37 percent to 46 percent) whilst Tonkolili district remained high at the same level (62 percent). Around 18 percent of total households were found to have poor food consumption scores whereby the consumption of a diversified diet to live a healthy life was

inadequate. In addition, almost half (45.7 percent) of the total population recorded a borderline food consumption score highlighting high levels of vulnerability amongst the population in the event of a shock.

Twenty-four percent of households revealed consuming less than three food groups within a given week, implying consumption of an inadequately nutritious diet with implications for health, educational attainment and wellbeing.

Around 35 percent of households resorted to negative coping strategies such as borrowing money or spending savings and selling of productive assets when faced with depletion of food stocks. In some cases, households resorted to more extreme, emergency coping strategies such as selling land or house to survive, potentially impacting on their mid to long-term food security status.

About 20 percent of the total households spent over three-quarters of their income on food, implying that they are “very poor” in terms of monetary wealth. Such high food expenditures on food imply extremely limited funds for other essential social expenditures, including healthcare and education.

# 1. BACKGROUND

In September 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), with the support of the World Food Programme (WFP), undertook the first round of a quarterly Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) exercise.

The role of the FSMS is to provide up-to-date and reliable food and nutrition security data to guide responsive government policies and programmes to build food and nutritional resilience and enable the government and development partners to track changes in food and nutrition security over time.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The FSMS exercise targeted all 14 of Sierra Leone's districts<sup>1</sup>, with 18 sentinel sites identified per district and 12 randomly selected households interviewed by sentinel site. In total, the FSMS exercise interviewed 3,024 households to learn more about their food and nutrition security status.

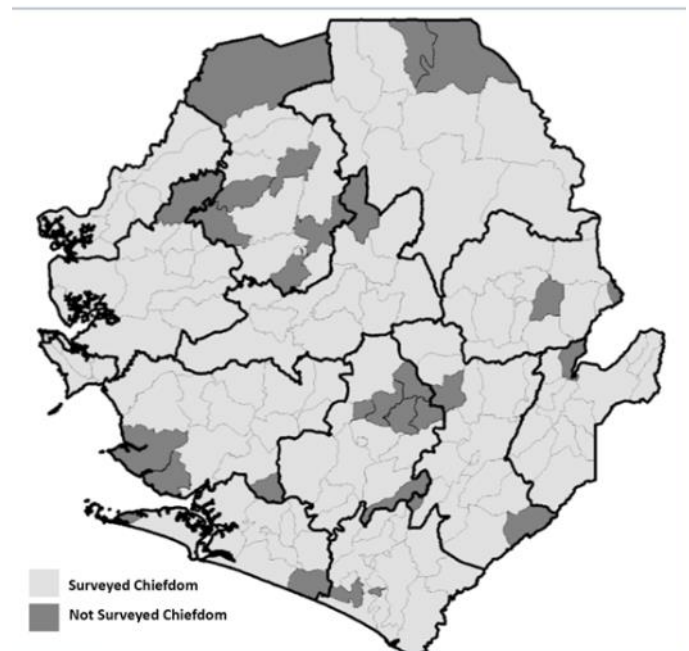
Data was collected by a team of 75 field staff, comprising of 14 supervisors from MAF, 14 nutritionists from the Food and Nutrition Directorate of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (DFN). Their objective was to train enumerators in nutrition data collection in addition to collecting data. Other team members were 14 senior enumerators and 33 enumerators.

### *Distribution of sentinel sites, by chiefdom*

The data collection was undertaken during the month of September, coinciding with the end of the lean season when access to and availability of food is constrained by the peak of the heavy rains and low local agricultural production levels. As the last comparable food security data collection exercise - the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA 2015) - was also conducted in September, to an extent both datasets are readily comparable as they were collected during the same seasonal period.

However, it should be noted that the CFSVA 2015 was undertaken in the immediate aftermath of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak, thus during a distinctly different operational context which directly impacted on the food and nutrition security findings.

Figure 1. Chiefdoms that took part in the 2018 FSMS



## 3. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the Population and Housing Census 2015 projection report, the population of Sierra Leone is about 7,716,424; of which 3,787,568 are male and 3,928,856 are female<sup>2</sup>.

According to the 2017 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) results; 68.7 percent of households are headed by men whilst 31.3 percent are headed by women. Around 28.7 percent of the total household heads are between the age of 18 and 34 years, 60.5 percent are between the ages of 35 and 64; while about 10.5 percent are aged 65 and above<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Based upon the previous administrative arrangement of Sierra Leone's districts

<sup>2</sup> 2015 Sierra Leone Population and Housing Census Projection Report

<sup>3</sup> 2017 Sierra Leone Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey





## 4. CLIMATIC AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

Data collection was undertaken during the month of September, coinciding with the end of the lean season. It should be noted that the rainy season of 2018 was not typical in terms of rainfall pattern and intensity, with significant rainfall deficits recorded at the beginning of the rainy season (see map overleaf), particularly affecting the northwest region.

### 4.1 Findings of the Erratic Rainfall Assessment

- vegetables 25.1 percent, maize 18.6 percent and sweet potatoes 16.1 percent.
- The prevalence of erratic rainfall was cited most commonly as the leading cause for poor crop germination and or seedling development of the affected crops.
- Around 51.1 percent of the total 67.8 percent affected households lost over half of their rice seedlings across the districts due to the erratic rainfall.
- Across the districts, farmers reported over half of their cassava stems were lost. However, the highest reported losses were

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_5012](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_5012)

