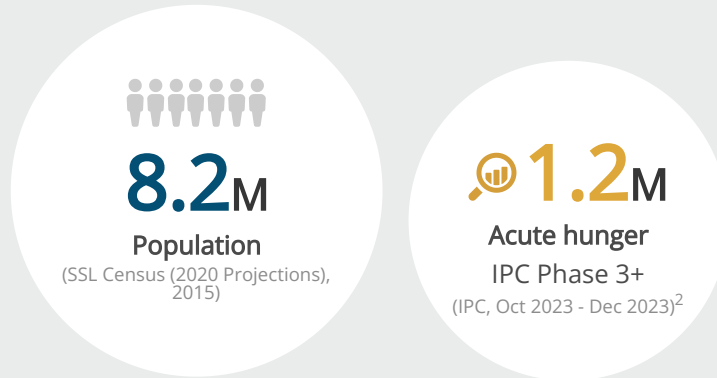


HungerMap^{LIVE}: Sierra Leone insight and key trends

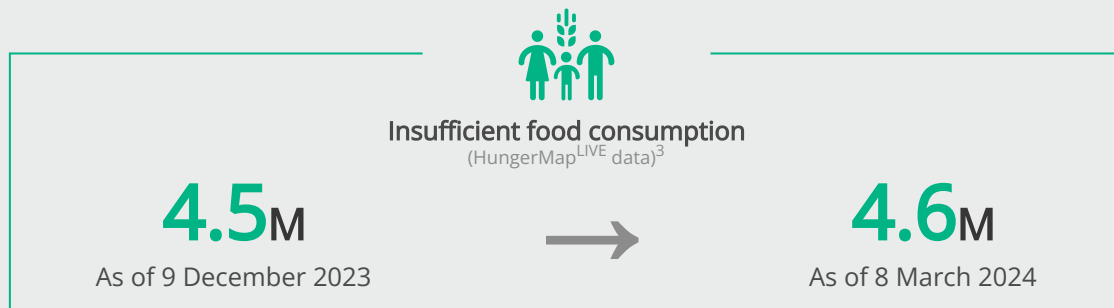
By the World Food Programme (WFP) | 8 March 2024

FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE



The **HungerMap^{LIVE}** tracks core indicators of **acute hunger** in near real-time.

Acute hunger is measured by key indicators such as household food consumption, livelihood behaviors, child nutritional status, mortality, access to clean drinking water and other contextual factors. The **HungerMap^{LIVE}** primarily tracks trends on household food consumption, consumption-based coping and livelihood changes to track multiple aspects of food insecurity. As these are outcome level 1 indicators in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Framework, they can provide early indications of potential shifts in acute food insecurity.



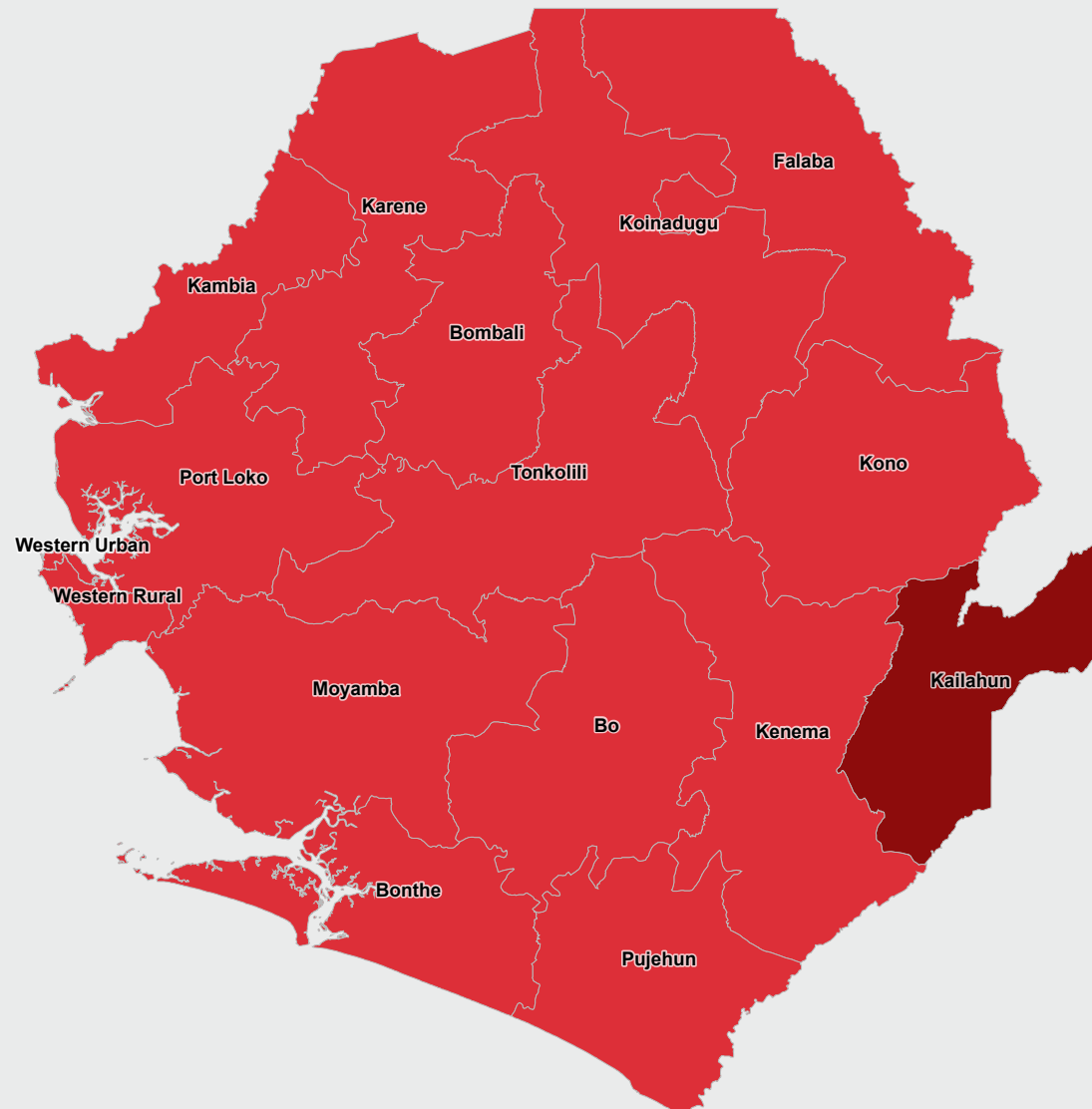
Methodology Note: The **HungerMap^{LIVE}** includes data from two sources: (1) WFP's continuous, near real-time monitoring systems, which remotely collect thousands of data daily through live calls conducted by call centres around the world; and (2) machine learning-based predictive models. Therefore, to note this differentiation, this report indicates whether a region's data is based on WFP's near real-time monitoring systems (marked 'ACTUAL') or predictive models (marked 'PREDICTED').

² Source: IPC/CH analysis (ipcinfo.org)

³ Source: WFP HungerMap LIVE analysis, updated daily.

Current food security outlook

There are 16 regions considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating in Sierra Leone



The HungerMap^{LIVE} divides regions into various tiers of risk based on: the prevalence of insufficient food consumption and the prevalence of households utilizing crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies, as well as the change in these prevalences from 90 days ago (9 December 2023) until now (8 March 2024). Regions are divided into these tiers based on the following criteria:

Tier 1: High Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 2: High Risk and Stable. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 3: Moderate Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 4: Moderate Risk and Stable. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Regions marked for deterioration for these metrics must satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

Regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption

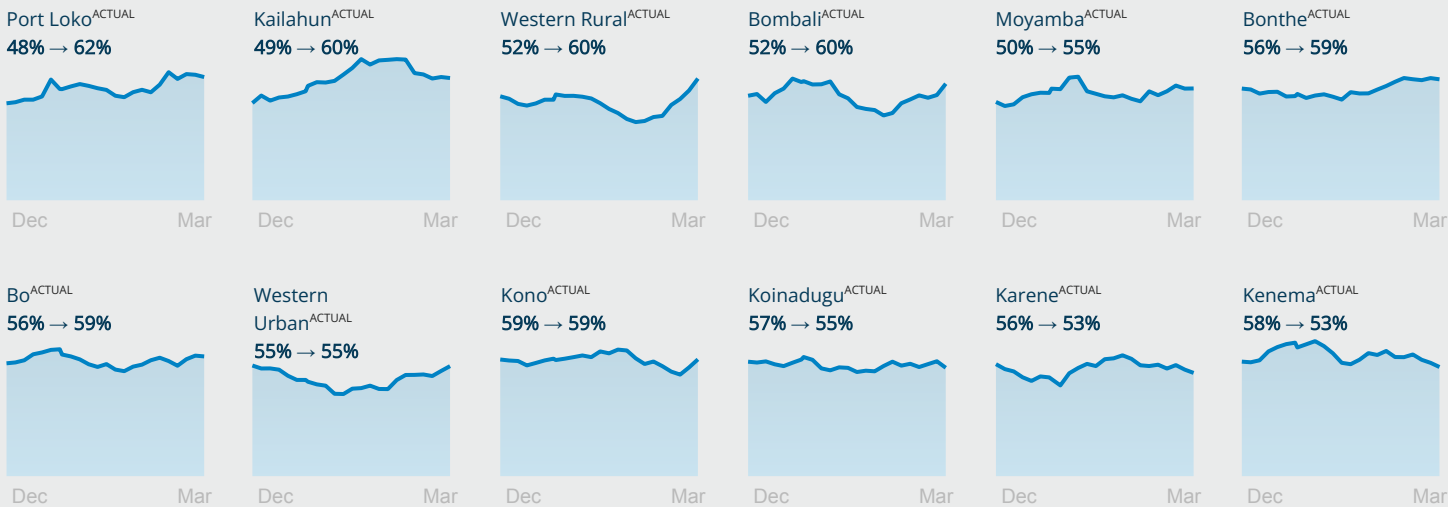
Currently, the regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, in order of severity, are: Port Loko^{ACTUAL}, Western Rural^{ACTUAL}, Kailahun^{ACTUAL}, Bombali^{ACTUAL}, Bonthe^{ACTUAL}, Bo^{ACTUAL}, Kono^{ACTUAL}, Western Urban^{ACTUAL}, Moyamba^{ACTUAL}, Koinadugu^{ACTUAL}, Kambia^{ACTUAL}, Pujehun^{ACTUAL}.

These regions account for 79% of the total number of people with insufficient food consumption in Sierra Leone—amounting to approximately 3.67M people, increasing by 212k (6.1%) compared to 90 days ago.

	PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH → LOW)		TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Port Loko ^{ACTUAL}	62%		615k	383k
Western Rural ^{ACTUAL}	60%		515k	311k
Kailahun ^{ACTUAL}	60%		610k	367k
Bombali ^{ACTUAL}	60%		490k	294k
Bonthe ^{ACTUAL}	59%		233k	138k
Bo ^{ACTUAL}	59%		667k	395k
Kono ^{ACTUAL}	59%		587k	344k
Western Urban ^{ACTUAL}	55%		1.22M	679k
Moyamba ^{ACTUAL}	55%		369k	204k
Koinadugu ^{ACTUAL}	55%		237k	129k
Kambia ^{ACTUAL}	54%		400k	217k
Pujehun ^{ACTUAL}	53%		402k	213k

Trends of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of insufficient food consumption.



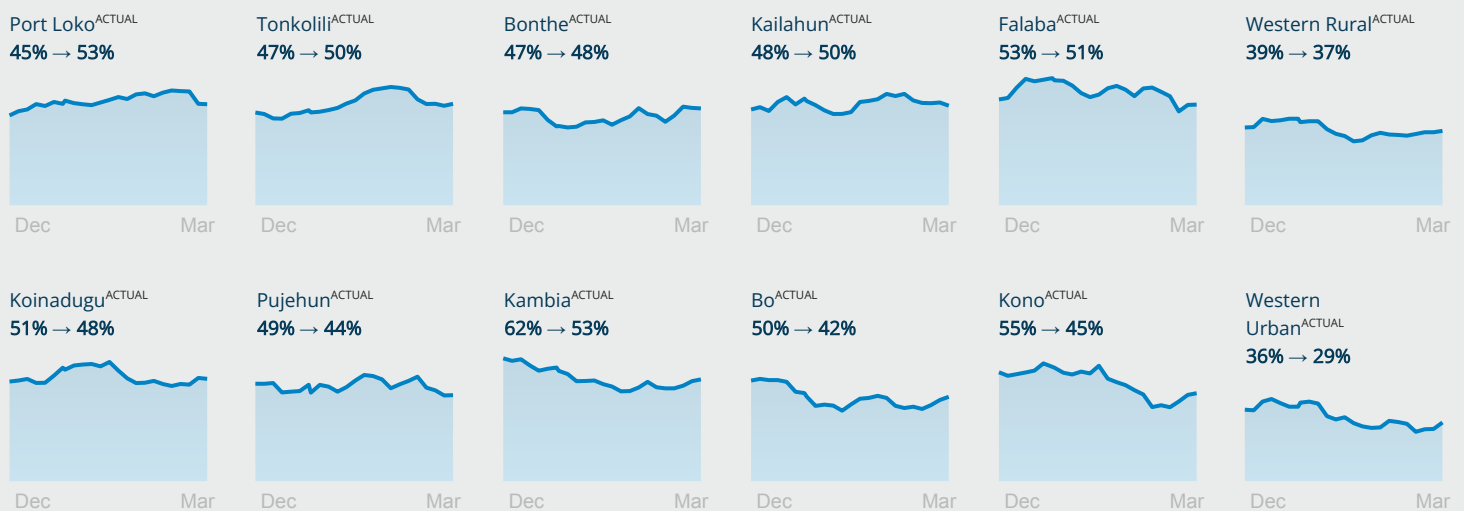
Regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the food-based coping situation in Sierra Leone. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies. These regions account for 77% of the total number of people currently monitored for food-based coping in Sierra Leone—amounting to approximately 2.71M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Kambia ^{ACTUAL}	53% 	400k	210k
Port Loko ^{ACTUAL}	53% 	615k	323k
Falaba ^{ACTUAL}	51% 	238k	122k
Tonkolili ^{ACTUAL}	50% 	596k	298k
Kailahun ^{ACTUAL}	50% 	610k	302k
Koinadugu ^{ACTUAL}	48% 	237k	113k
Bonthe ^{ACTUAL}	48% 	233k	111k
Kono ^{ACTUAL}	45% 	587k	266k
Bombali ^{ACTUAL}	44% 	490k	217k
Pujehun ^{ACTUAL}	44% 	402k	177k
Bo ^{ACTUAL}	42% 	667k	282k
Kenema ^{ACTUAL}	40% 	707k	283k

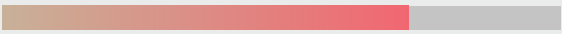
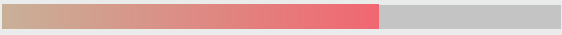
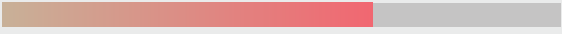
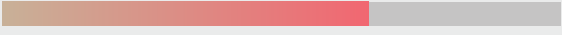
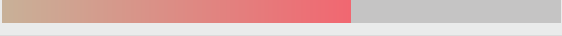
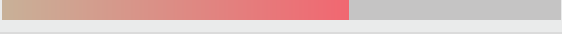
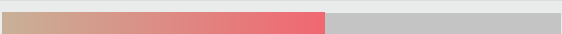
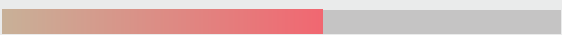
Trends of the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies.



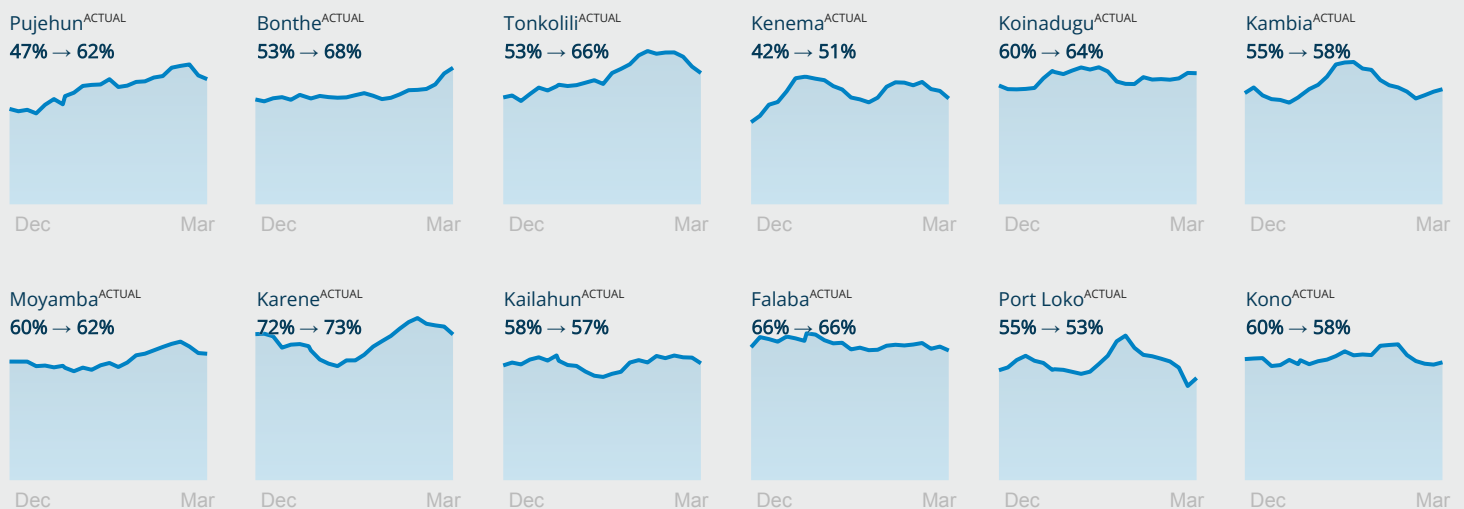
Regions with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets¹

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the market access situation in Sierra Leone. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets. These regions account for 69% of the total number of people currently monitored for market access in Sierra Leone—amounting to approximately 3.13M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Karene ^{ACTUAL}	73% 	331k	241k
Bonthe ^{ACTUAL}	68% 	233k	157k
Tonkolili ^{ACTUAL}	66% 	596k	395k
Falaba ^{ACTUAL}	66% 	238k	156k
Koinadugu ^{ACTUAL}	64% 	237k	152k
Pujehun ^{ACTUAL}	62% 	402k	250k
Moyamba ^{ACTUAL}	62% 	369k	230k
Western Rural ^{ACTUAL}	58% 	515k	300k
Kambia ^{ACTUAL}	58% 	400k	232k
Kono ^{ACTUAL}	58% 	587k	338k
Kailahun ^{ACTUAL}	57% 	610k	350k
Port Loko ^{ACTUAL}	53% 	615k	329k

Trends of the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of challenges accessing markets.



¹ Challenges include both physical and financial constraints.

Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics in Sierra Leone, 8 March 2024

	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD- BASED COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)
Bo ^{ACTUAL}	0.67	0.39	0.28	0.30
Bombali ^{ACTUAL}	0.49	0.29	0.22	0.18
Bonthe ^{ACTUAL}	0.23	0.14	0.11	0.16
Falaba ^{ACTUAL}	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.16
Kailahun ^{ACTUAL}	0.61	0.37	0.30	0.35
Kambia ^{ACTUAL}	0.40	0.22	0.21	0.23
Karene ^{ACTUAL}	0.33	0.17	0.13	0.24
Kenema ^{ACTUAL}	0.71	0.37	0.28	0.36
Koinadugu ^{ACTUAL}	0.24	0.13	0.11	0.15
Kono ^{ACTUAL}	0.59	0.34	0.27	0.34
Moyamba ^{ACTUAL}	0.37	0.20	0.15	0.23
Port Loko ^{ACTUAL}	0.62	0.38	0.32	0.33
Pujehun ^{ACTUAL}	0.40	0.21	0.18	0.25
Tonkolili ^{ACTUAL}	0.60	0.29	0.30	0.39
Western Rural ^{ACTUAL}	0.52	0.31	0.19	0.30
Western Urban ^{ACTUAL}	1.22	0.68	0.35	0.54