

Sierra Leone

Acute food insecurity overview 2021

1.76M people

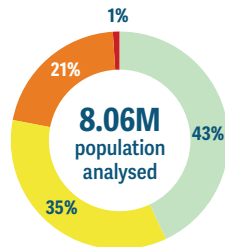
were in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) in June–August 2021

1.67M people in Crisis CH Phase 3

0.09M people in Emergency CH Phase 4

22% of the population was in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above)

- 1 - None
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Catastrophe



2.83M people were in Stressed (CH Phase 2)

The analysis covers **96%** of the total population of **8.4 million** people.

Source: CH, March 2021.

National population

57% Rural

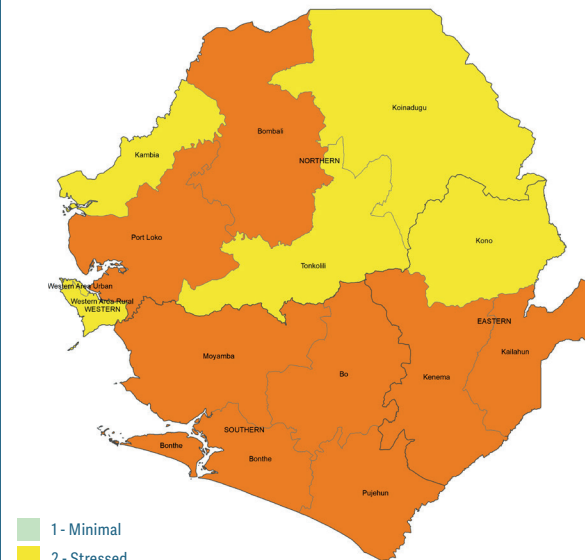
43% Urban

Source: WB 2020.

MAP 3.57

CH acute food insecurity situation, June–August 2021

Eight districts – Kailahun, Kenema, Moyamba, Bonthe, Bombali, Bo, Pujehun and Port Loko – were in Crisis (CH Phase 3) and the remaining six were in Stressed (CH Phase 2).



- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Inadequate evidence
- Not analysed

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: CH, March 2021.

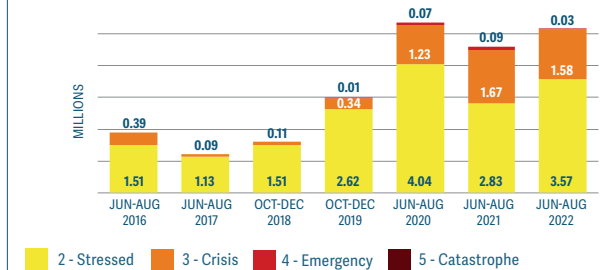
Acute food insecurity trends

Numbers have risen since 2020. Sierra Leone's escalating food insecurity challenges continued to worsen in 2021 as the COVID-19 pandemic fuelled the country's ongoing economic crisis.

At 1.8 million, the number of people in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) was 35 percent higher in the June–August 2021 lean season than it was in June–August 2020, despite a slight decrease in the population analysed from 8.3 million (100 percent of the population) to 8.1 million (96 percent of the population). The prevalence of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) increased from 16 percent – already the highest in the region – to 22 percent. The numbers of people in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above) had already increased fourfold between October–December 2019 and June–August 2020 (from 348 000 to 1.3 million), largely due to price spikes and job losses associated with COVID-19. Poor seed germination and waterlogging of fields resulted in below-average cereal harvests in 2018 and 2019, which reduced food availability and contributed to high food prices in 2020 (CH, March 2020).

FIG 3.42

Numbers of people in CH Phase 2 or above, 2016–2022



Bars refer to selected analyses that are comparable (see Technical Notes). Datasets from all analysis rounds between 2016 and 2022 are provided (see Appendix 1, table A14, page 256).

Source: CH.