



On-The-Ground Impact of the Global
Energy and Food Crises
on Sierra Leone 2023



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Disclaimer:

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Foreword

Similar to numerous other developing nations, Sierra Leone is grappling with a surge in global prices for both food and fuel. This situation has been aggravated by the Russia-Ukraine conflict. This conflict began in February 2022, just as the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic were subsiding. Consequently, it has prolonged the disruptions to supply chains and the shortages of energy that were originally brought about by the COVID-19 containment measures.

Despite not being a major trading partner of Ukraine (a significant wheat exporter) or Russia (a notable exporter of oil and fertilizer), Sierra Leone's economy has been impacted by the disruptions to supply chains. This impact is evident through heightened inflationary pressures, stifled prospects for economic growth, a weakened fiscal foundation, and a devaluing currency. The cost of fuel at the pump surged to its highest level of Le 22.00 per litre in June 2022, a stark increase from the Le 10.00 recorded in March of the same year. This escalation in fuel prices has raised transaction costs, causing additional challenges for local businesses and consumers. Concurrently, the trend in food inflation has intensified food insecurity, particularly among vulnerable population segments.

The government's response to cushion the impact of high inflation on households and businesses has mitigated some impacts but further narrowed the fiscal space available for other expenditures. The succession of multiple crisis put the country at high risk of debt distress as the public debt stock amounted to 79.8 percent of GDP in 2022.

This nationally representative study *On-the Ground Impact of Global Energy and Food Crises on Sierra Leone* is jointly undertaken by Statistics Sierra Leone and the UNDP amid concerns over the prolonged conflict and the potential spillovers into public order breaches similar to the August 10, 2022, protests in Freetown and other parts of the country. The survey is an attempt to have evidence-based mitigation of the impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict by assessing its impact on the poorest and most vulnerable households around the country. Therefore, the main objective of the survey is to provide information on the extent of change in household financial and welfare status and behaviour since the beginning of the global energy and food crises due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

The study was conducted using desk reviews of the relevant documents and a mixed method of quantitative and qualitative. The survey targeted 5,760 households, selected from 378 clusters around the country. Forty-eight (48) enumerators and 16 supervisors were trained and deployed to collect the data from all 16 districts over a period of two weeks using computer-aided devices.

The study findings indeed confirmed the significant and multiple impacts of the Ukraine-Russia conflict on households and businesses. For example, the results show that 86.4 percent of households strongly believed that their household income has declined since the conflict resulting mainly from the high cost of transportation, reduced demand for their goods, and high cost of inputs. In addition, 61.5 percent of households admitted that they did not have enough food to eat since the crisis; while 31.1 percent of household members eat the same foods (they were not able to change their diet) since February 2022 in comparison with the last year during the same period. The study also shows that 80.0 percent of households experienced difficulties in meeting their needs for at least 8 months during the Russia-Ukraine conflict at the national level due to the increased price of fuel (28.9 percent), followed by the increased price of food (28.6 percent), scarcity of fuel (22.0 percent), and scarcity of food (20.5 percent).

The study also provides natural baseline and endline data to monitor the implementation of Sierra Leone's Medium-Term National Development Plan 2019-2023 and could contribute to the formulation and implementation of its successor.

The information from the survey can serve as a basis for an evidence-based approach to policy formulation and development planning for the Government and can offer to development partners reliable and timely information needed to mitigate the impact of the ongoing global crisis which continues to induce inflationary pressures, which in turn exacerbates the plight of the poor and vulnerable people in the country.

I would finally like to thank Statistics Sierra Leone for the successful implementation of this project and the UNDP colleagues for providing the technical assistance and funds along the way.

Pa Lamin Beyai,
UNDP Resident Representative

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Acronyms

CLTS	Community Led Sanitation Toilet
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease outbreak in 2019
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
EA	Enumeration area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoSL	Government of Sierra Leone
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
MDAs	Ministry Department and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoFED	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development
MTPHC	Mid-team Population and Housing Census
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development goals
SSN	Social Safety Net
Stats SL	Statistics Sierra Leone
UNDP	United Nation Development Programmed
VSLA	Village Saving and Leading Association



Executive Summary

Since the Russia – Ukraine war households were faced with a lot of challenges in accessing food 57.6 percent which is higher as compared to oil/gas 40.9 percent and other 2.4 percent.

The rise in oil and related commodities prices and the negative effects on businesses and households will have damaging impacts on the country's current account balance, further intensify exchange rate pressure, and likely impact government spending and tax revenues. The crisis could compromise the favourable growth prospects and trigger social unrest as the result of the negative impacts on households' purchasing power and businesses.

The main objective of the impact assessment was to conduct a survey on the impact of food, energy and finance crisis fueled by the Russia-Ukraine conflict in Sierra Leone. The assessment intended to provide objective-evidence about the effects of the crisis on businesses and households, especially the most vulnerable ones.

Findings show that 58.9 percent of household respondents are females as compared to 41.1 percent being males. Around 63.4 percent reveal that they are heads of the household. Nationally, the study revealed the majority of the households (57.4 percent) consist of married couples followed by 26.8 percent single. 10.8 percent of households are widowed who have lost their spouses.

A high percentage of household respondents (40.0 percent) had completed secondary school (junior or senior secondary school) whilst 9.3 percent and 9.1 percent completed college and University, respectively. While 27.5 percent of respondents had never attended a school.

The western area holds 41.3 percent of household members who live with a disability followed by the eastern region at 21.2 percent, 15.6 percent in the south, 11.3 percent in the north-west and 10.6 percent in the north.

Household members have the highest disability of limited use/loss of legs at 34.1 percent, 18.6 percent are blind or have sight difficulty, 17.6 percent are deaf/hearing difficulty, limited/loss of arms, mental disorder 9.1 percent and mute/speech impairment at 5.9 percent.

The survey shows that 73.1 percent of respondents are currently working or doing business. The western area has the highest percentage of respondents (45.8 percent) that are working or doing business followed by the southern region 15.4 percent, eastern region 14.6 percent, northern region 14.1 percent and 10.1 percent for the north-western region, the least.

Households which reveal that they are currently working or doing business were asked whether they have a written contract or oral agreement. Across the regions, those that said they do not have a contract agreement is higher in the western area at 30.9 percent, followed by the southern region at 31.5 percent and the eastern region at 26.3 percent. The lowest is in the north and north-west, 6.3 and 4.9 respectively.

Households that own a business are higher in the western area (44.6 percent) as compared to the northern region (17.4 percent), eastern region (16.0 percent) and north-western regions (14.4 percent). The lowest is in the southern region (7.5 percent).

Around 48.3 percent, 26.0 percent and 11.8 percent of households confirmed to have written contracts in the western area, southern region and north-east regions respectively. The eastern region and north-west have the lowest percentage at 7.6 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. Households with an oral agreement are higher in the western area (73.8 percent) and northern region (12.8 percent) but lowest in southern, eastern region and north-western regions, estimated at 9.2 percent, 2.5 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

The majority of households (14.5 percent) are engaged in petty trading in electronics, clothing and household materials; followed by others which include timber trading, top-up selling, tailoring, teaching, security service work, etc. Around 12.3 percent are engaged in agriculture/sale of crops, livestock/sale of animals and forestry.

The study shows that the primary source of income for households is higher for agriculture 17.1 percent as compared to 13.5 percent for other jobs. Other significant sources are petty trading of electronics and clothing and households' materials (12.7 percent), workers in a private company (10.9 percent) and public institution (12.2 percent).

The majority of the households (72.3 percent) are not engaged in secondary jobs. Those households that are engaged in a secondary job are either in their own small business (17.1 percent), supported by friends and family members (1.7 percent), retirement pension and aid program from either government institutions or other humanitarian groups (1.6 percent).

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has been widely heard of by households. 85.8 percent of respondents admitted having heard about the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The results show that the perceived causes of current economic hardship stated by households is highest for the Russia-Ukraine conflict (32.0 percent). The second highest cause of current economic hardship revealed by respondents is the Economic Governance issues (22.0 percent), followed by COVID-19 pandemic (19.0 percent) which affected the economy in the country, speculation on prices (13.0 percent) and non-optimal economic policies (8.0 percent).

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has been widely heard of by households. 85.8 percent of respondents admitted having heard about the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The results show that the perceived causes of current economic hardship stated by households is highest for the Russia-Ukraine conflict (32.0 percent).

In all regions of the country, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has had a notable impact, with percentages as follows: in the northwest, 40.7 percent; in the east, 34.4 percent; in the north, 31.8 percent; in the western area, 30.1 percent; and in the south, 29.7 percent.

Regarding the ongoing energy and food crisis, the study reveals varying degrees of impact on household income. A substantial 86.4 percent reported a strong impact, while 9.0 percent experienced a moderate impact, and 1.7 percent felt a slight effect. Only a minimal 1.4 percent of households stated that their income remained unaffected.

Households revealed how their income was affected by the ongoing energy and food crisis in the country. The results show that transport limitations affected their income by 15.1 percent, reduction in the demand for goods and services by 12.1 percent, household expenditure are too expensive or inaccessible by 8.7 percent, increase demand for goods and services, reduction in clients by 7.6 percent and agricultural activities were also affected, by 7.6 percent.

Household ratings about the level of uncertainty facing their business/ work for the next 12 months reveals that it is very high 41.9 percent, low 33.4 percent and 24.7 percent moderate. Since February 24, 2022; only 22.1 percent of household members have access to a financial facility. The financial facility the household's member accessed is higher for Micro credit 31.3 percent, followed by Osusu 28.3 percent, Commercial Bank/Community Banks 23.9 percent, money lenders 6.1 percent, other 3.3 percent, VSLA (Village Saving and Leading Association) 2.6 percent; and Thrift and Credit cooperation 1.7 percent.

Members of households that belong to financial institutions is 24.4 percent country-wide and most of the households belong to Commercial Bank/Community Banks, at 45.7 percent as compared to Osusu* 26.1 percent and Micro credit schemes at 20.8 percent. 24.2 percent of the household members have an account or own shares with financial institutions.

Since February 2022 (the beginning of the crisis) The majority (7.5 percent) of households received money from abroad in the last 30 days and only 2.9 percent in the last 90 days. On average Le 199,256.10 was received by households from abroad. In spite of all the money households are receiving from abroad by means of transfers, the results show that the majority of the income has decreased 58.9 percent.

A small percentage of household members received money from within the country at 13.1 percent and the average money received by household members amounted to Le 588,402.6. Only a small percentage of households said they have received assistance in the past seven months 12.7 percent amid the majority of 87.5 percent have not received any assistance in the past seven months.

The study shows that 11.4 percent of the assistance was given by a family member and 1.1 percent by an organization. The organizations that gave assistance was government 0.4 percent, NGO 0.5 percent and other 0.2 percent. Households not benefitting from any assistance is higher, at 50.7 percent. Those households that benefited is higher for food assistance 17.8 percent followed by cash for work 11.4 percent, fuel assistance 8.6 percent, food for work 8.5 percent and no work required (e.g. SSN) 3.0 percent.

The study shows the type of assistance that would be the most helpful for a household in the face of the energy and food crisis. In face of the energy and food crisis households needed: more cash transfers 24.2 percent followed by 23.6 percent for food assistance/transfers, food subsidy 17.8 percent, fuel assistance 17.5 percent, energy subsidy 8.7 percent and other in-kind, 6.1 percent.

Since the beginning of 2022, a concerning trend has emerged, with 61.5 percent of households experiencing food shortages. The duration of this situation varied as follows: 42.5 percent of households faced shortages for 2 to 4 days, 16.5 percent endured a week of insufficient food, 15.9 percent faced this challenge for just one day, 8.4 percent struggled with food shortages for four months, 6.6 percent coped

with a two-week period of limited food, 4.3 percent contended with a month-long shortage, 3.3 percent faced three months of inadequate food supply, and 2.6 percent had to manage a two-month period of food scarcity. These statistics shed light on the duration and extent of the food shortage issue experienced by households since February 2022.

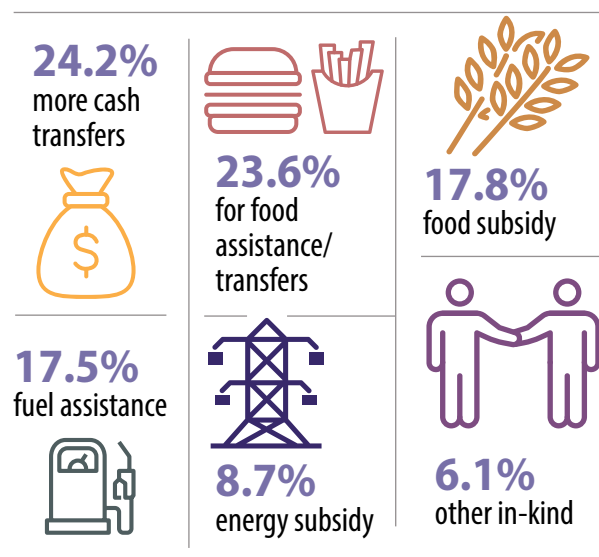
The main causes for this situation are as a result of high prices for items at 37.7 percent followed by not enough revenue to meet usual household expenses 27.4, high transportation prices/access to markets 17.4 percent, not enough reserves 16.9 percent and other 0.6 percent.

The study shows that 31.1 percent of household members have eaten the same foods since February 2022 in comparison with last year at the same period and 68.9 percent did not eat the same food. 54.6 percent of households reveal that since February 2022, there were times when their households did not have enough electricity in their homes.

Since February 2022, there were times when households did not have enough electricity to use. In some households, the situation lasted for one month 68.4 percent which shows the highest percentage for the period. Followed by four months 13.5 percent, two months 11.2 percent and three months 6.9 percent which is the lowest percentage.

* a form of microfinancial capital accumulation found in Africa

In face of the energy and food crisis households needed:



The prevailing issue of households lacking adequate electricity can be attributed to several key factors. Firstly, a significant portion, amounting to 65.5 percent, is attributed to the high cost of electricity. Secondly, around 20.9 percent of households face the challenge of not having enough income to cover their usual expenses. Additionally, issues related to high transportation costs and limited market access, along with insufficient reserves and other factors, contribute to the problem, though to a lesser extent at 0.3 percent. In the past eight months, a notable 54.6 percent of households reported a shortage of oil for various purposes within their homes. Regionally, this issue is more pronounced in the western area at 48.0 percent, followed by the south at 20.2 percent, the north-east at 10.8 percent, and both the east and north-west regions at 10.5 percent.

The duration of this situation has varied, with the highest percentage, 67.6 percent, lasting for just one month. Following that, 13.3 percent of cases extended for four months, 11.6 percent for two months, and 7.6 percent for three months. The primary cause of this situation differs as well, with the majority, 38.6 percent, attributing it to the high price of the item. Meanwhile, 23.0 percent of cases are linked to insufficient revenue to cover regular household expenses, and 16.8 percent are influenced by high transportation costs, lack of reserves, and other factors accounting for 0.2 percent.

Since the Russia-Ukraine conflict started, households were faced with challenges in accessing food 57.6 percent which is higher as compared to oil/gas 40.9 percent and other at 2.4 percent. Since February 2022, household members rate of access to market/and key products is highest for partial access 49.8 percent as compared to access always 35.5 percent, no access 9.0 percent and don't know 5.8 percent.

The main reasons for no access or partial access is the issue of transportation not being available 38.8 percent followed by product not available at the local level or market 24.2 percent, markets and shops closed, 14.9 percent, health issues/ not possible to move 10.0 percent, security issues 8.2 percent and other 3.9 percent.

At national level, households reveal that 89.2 percent of food prices and basic product costs increased in comparison to the same period last year as compared to 9.2 percent prices decreased and 1.6 percent no change of prices on food and basic products in comparison to the same period in the last years.

The study shows that 80.0 percent of households experienced shocks/difficulties in the last eight months during the Russia – Ukraine conflict at national level.

The Russia-Ukraine conflict, which led to rising prices for essential goods in the market, saw households encounter additional challenges. The study reveals that a substantial 78.5 percent of households struggled to meet their needs due to these price increases. Regionally, it's noteworthy that the western area saw the most significant price hike, soaring by 44.7 percent. Following closely behind, the east experienced a 15.7 percent increase, while the north-east, south, and north-west regions reported increases of 14.1 percent, 14.0 percent, and 11.5 percent, respectively.

The study shows that 80.0 percent of households experienced shocks/difficulties in the last eight months during the Russia – Ukraine conflict at national level. The western area 48.2 percent holds the highest percentage of households that experienced shocks/difficulties in the last eight months during the Russia-Ukraine conflict, followed by the south 16.4 percent, east 12.4 percent, north-east 12.3 and north-west at 10.7 percent.

Scarcity of fuel is higher in the western urban area at 36.5 percent, 10.4 percent western rural, 7.3 percent for both Bo and Kenema. The lowest is also in Kailahun and Tonkolili, 0.7 and 0.0 respectively. The other shock, scarcity of food, is higher in the western urban area at 33.2 percent, 9.9 percent for western rural, Kenema 8.1 percent, Bo 8.0 percent and 6.4 percent for both Moyamba and Port Loko. Kailahun and Tonkolili also have the lowest shock felt at 0.5 and 0.0 percent respectively. The increased price of food shock is higher in western urban areas 38.5 percent, 9.0 percent western rural, 6.3 percent Bombali, 5.6 percent Port Loko, 5.5 percent for Moyamba and 5.4 percent for Kenema.

Households reveal that they experience shocks/difficulties in the area of high increases in the price of fuel and food and scarcity of fuel and food. They were able to get through the shocks by reducing expenditure on food, 43.1 percent, reduce expenditures on transportation 30.6 percent, reduce expenditure on fuel, 25.4 percent and 0.9 percent, other.

Households have had to engage in the following behaviours due to lack of food or lack of money to buy food for household members in the home. Results show that the behaviours adopted by households are; the reduction in the number of meals per day 16.1 percent, reduced proportions of meals 15.4 percent, spent savings 12.9 percent, buy less already-prepared foods 8.7 percent, reduction in the amount consumed by adults so that children can eat more 7.5 percent and sold household assets/goods like radio, furniture, refrigerator television jewellery etc. 5.2 percent.

Household members are using coping strategies to be able to sustain themselves during the crisis. Households which changed their oil/electricity consumption/spending behaviour by buying less quantity than usual; (51.2 percent), buy more quantity than usual; (9.9 percent), comparing prices at several markets; (5.2 percent) and rationalized electricity consumption (3.6 percent).

At the regional level, the households that have less fuel quantity than usual are as follows; western area 43.7 percent, south 16.8 percent, north-east 16.7 percent, 13.2 percent east and 9.7 percent north-west. Buying more quantity than usual; western area 65.6 percent, north-east 15.1 percent, east 10.2 percent, south 6.9 percent and north-west 2.1 percent. Those comparing prices at several markets; western area 58.6 percent, east 15.9 percent, north-west 10.6 percent, north-east 10.3 percent and south 4.6 percent. Rationalized electricity consumption, western area is 22.4 percent, east 52.9 percent, north-west 8.6 percent, south 8.6 percent and north 7.6 percent.

Finally, a study question was asked to households with regard to the Ukraine- Russia conflict and the ongoing energy crisis: which strategies do they believe are most effective for securing future energy supplies? The result shows that the most effective are; renewable energies- solar 39.8 percent followed by renewable energies- hydro 32.3, increased use of fuel 13.8 percent, renewable energies-wind and don't know 4.5 percent.



*A fuel station at Lumley Roundabout, Freetown.
Credit: UNDP Sierra Leone/ Ronnie Larry Tucker*



Introduction

The Government's actions to mitigate the impacts by supporting the oil marketing companies and stabilize prices have significant financial implications. Sierra Leone is at a high risk of debt distress with a public 'debt to GDP' ratio of 71.6 percent in 2021.

Background of the Impact Assessment

The surge in the global prices of petroleum products, exacerbated by the Russia-Ukraine conflict has intensified the energy shortage in Sierra Leone thereby increasing transaction costs and creating more hardship for local businesses and consumers, particularly for the poorest and the most vulnerable. This is due to their limited purchasing power and the structure of their consumption baskets, characterized by a high food budget share. The increase in oil prices has not only resulted in price hikes for transportation fuel, but also has a pass-through effect on the prices of commodities, notably local food staples. As world oil prices increased, domestic fuel prices surged and started driving up inflation.

The rise in oil and related commodities prices, and the negative effects on businesses and households, will have further damaging impacts on the country's current account balance, further intensifying exchange rate pressure, and likely impacting government spending and tax revenues. The crisis could compromise favourable growth prospects and trigger social unrest as a result of the negative impacts on households' purchasing power and businesses.

Angry youths from various localities were arrested in 2022 for blocking roads and burning tires to protest the increase in the prices of petroleum products. A continuous increase in fuel prices could lead to similar demonstrations and trigger social unrest as observed in many other countries.

The ongoing global crises and the COVID-19 pandemic further derailed development, threatening progress on the SDGs and the Government's efforts to promote sustainable and inclusive growth and development.

The Government's actions to mitigate the impacts by supporting the oil marketing companies and stabilize prices have significant financial implications. Sierra Leone is at a high risk of debt distress with a public 'debt to GDP' ratio of 71.6 percent in 2021. The global energy, food and finance crises might reduce the fiscal space and undermine all recent efforts to increase domestic resource mobilization including the promising initiatives undertaken within the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF).

Amid concern over growing inflation, financial strain, and potential protests, the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) and UNDP have begun to search for efficient and workable responses to the fuel prices surge and the decrease in the electricity supply in the country. UNDP supports evidence-based research to assess the impact of the global increases in prices of petroleum products as the result of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on the lives of the people including the poorest and most vulnerable in Sierra Leone. The assessment was conducted by Statistics Sierra Leone (Stats SL) in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MoPED).

Objectives of the Impact Assessment

The main objective of the impact assessment was to conduct a survey on the impact of the food, energy and finance crises fueled by the Russia-Ukraine conflict in Sierra Leone. The assessment intended to provide objective-evidence about the effects of the crisis on businesses and households, especially the most vulnerable ones.

The specific objectives are:

- i. To measure the rate of increase in local fuel (pump) prices resulting from the global oil price increase in Sierra Leone
- ii. To measure the effects of the increase in fuel prices on the livelihoods of households.
- iii. To measure household behavioural changes in terms of reduction in quantities, delayed purchases, transfers and other coping strategies
- iv. To provide information on the extent of change in household financial and welfare status since the beginning of the global energy and food crises due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict.
- v. To capture the assistance from government and community-based informal social protection mechanisms
- vi. To provide innovative policy recommendations to reduce external economic dependency and vulnerability and increase household resilience.

The Rationale

The impact assessment would offer the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) and development partners with reliable and timely information needed to measure the impacts of the ongoing global food and energy crises and design policies to mitigate them. The assessment provides a picture of how businesses and households are coping in response to the socioeconomic implications of the crisis and recommends short-term and long-term responses to stabilize the prices and mitigate the negative impacts on socio economic welfare and development partners' operations including that of the United Nations. The results will be disseminated among policy makers, development partners, private sector, academia and civil society for discussion and provide meaningful resolutions to the crises.

The Assessment Organization and Management

The impact assessment was conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in collaboration with MoPED and was implemented by Stats SL. (<https://www.statistics.sl/>) The management of the survey was facilitated by a technical committee that provided oversight and guidance. The technical committee constituted the Executive Management of Statistics SL which included the Stats Council Chair, Statistician General, Deputy Statistician General and Divisional Directors, representative from MoPED and the Survey Coordinators. UNDP also contributed to the technical design of the impact assessment. The Survey Coordinators coordinated the design and implementation of the survey and produce the survey report.

The responsibilities of the technical committee members include:

- Provide oversight and guidance of the conduct of the survey activities
- Contribute to the planning of the survey
- Hold regular meetings to discuss successes and challenges as reported by the coordinators and provide possible solutions to the challenges
- Ensure that all deliverables are achieved on time as per timeline
- Review analytic results and survey reports and provide feedback to the survey coordinators.

At a Glance

Chapter 1



A mix of quantitative and qualitative methods was employed to obtain the relevant data for the impact assessment. The quantitative method involves the collection of primary data through a household survey with selected households in all 11 district headquarters towns and five regional cities across the country as well as secondary data to supplement the primary data.

Scope of the Assessment



Survey design



Survey Instruments



Survey Team



Pretesting of questionnaires



Recruitment and Training of Enumerators



Data collection methods



Data Quality Assurance



Data Processing, Analysis and Reporting



Presentation of Key Results and Findings





*Vegetables and fruits on display at a local market in Freetown.
Credit: UNDP Sierra Leone/ Ronnie Larry Tucker*

1

Impact Assessment Methodology

1.1 Scope of the Assessment

The impact assessment focuses on the consequences of fuel price hikes on households and their behavioral changes in terms of responding to the surge in energy and food prices as a result of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. This entails identifying the various coping strategies including but not limited to reduction in quantities and delayed purchases. The assessment also investigated information on how households' financial/welfare status has been altered since the beginning of the global energy and food crisis – due to the conflict. The assessment also provided information on the assistance from the government and community-based informal social protection mechanisms.

The survey specifically focuses on the following aspects:

- Desk review of Government's measures and the current responses to the global food, energy and finance crises
- Desk review on the previous impact of prices of petroleum and food products on the economy and people's livelihoods in the recent years
- Collection of primary data on the potential impacts of the global crisis on household welfare and income in Sierra Leone, including on human rights issues, social cohesion, education, exposure to

gender-based violence with the lack of electricity, the disruption in transportation, pressure on household income and health, etc. The primary data collection will target households in all 16 districts across the five administrative regions of the country

- Collection of secondary data on the impacts for the oil price hike and the shortage of electricity
- Conduct in-depth interviews with stakeholders (key informant interviews)
- Analysis of the global pricing trends of petroleum and other key products
- Identify the socioeconomic consequences of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and propose recommendations to mitigate impacts
- Assess the effectiveness of ongoing interventions on the population and businesses
- Assess the price movement and the availability of essential commodities and analyse the pricing formula for electricity.

1.2 Survey design

A mix of quantitative and qualitative methods was employed to obtain the relevant data for the impact assessment. The quantitative method involves the collection of primary data through a household survey with selected households in all 11 district headquarters towns and five regional cities across the country as well as secondary data to supplement the primary data. Through the qualitative method, in-depth interviews will be conducted with key stakeholders on the effectiveness of ongoing interventions on the population and businesses since the beginning of the Russian-Ukraine war.

- Sampling strategy

The survey targeted households as the basic unit for sampling in respect of the primary data collection. The primary sampling unit will be Enumeration Areas (EAs). Thus, the master list of EAs for the 2021 Mid-

The sample was selected at two stages. At the first stage, sample EAs were systematically selected from the master list of all EAs in each district headquarter town or city. The EAs were proportionately selected across the district headquarter towns and regional cities.

Term Population and Housing Census (MTPHC) from Stats SL served as the sampling frame for the primary sampling unit.

The sample was selected at two stages. At the first stage, sample EAs were systematically selected from the master list of all EAs in each district headquarter town or city. The EAs were proportionately selected across the district headquarter towns and regional cities. Households were randomly selected in sample EAs in each district headquarter town and regional city. Household listing was done in sample EAs by the enumerators prior to the survey, followed by selection of the households for interview. Geographical maps of sample EAs were sourced from Stats SL that helped with identification of the bounded EAs. The sample size of EAs is calculated by the formula given below:

$$n = \frac{NZ^2 \cdot 0.25}{d \cdot N^2 - 1 + [Z^2 \cdot 0.25]}$$

where;

- *n* is sample size required.
- *N* is total number of EAs as provided by Stats SL;
- *Z* is number of standard deviation units of the sampling distribution corresponding to the 95% confidence level.
- *d* is 5% precision level or margin of error.

Applying the formula, a total of 378 EAs are achieved and will be systematically selected from the master list of EAs for 2021 MTPHC. The sample EAs were proportionately allocated to the domains using probability proportional to size (PPS) approach; which essentially gave self-weighting to the sample. Ideally, 15 households in each sample EA were randomly selected for interview; which yielded a total of 5,760 households to be selected for interview.

1.3 Survey Instruments

Two separate questionnaires were developed for use to collect the relevant data. These are:

- A household survey questionnaire** was administered to sample households for the collection of primary data
- A key informant interview guide** was used for in-depth interview of key stakeholders including representatives of drivers' union (motor bike, tri-cycle, buses, and trucks), religious leaders, local authorities, teachers, fourth-estate, civil society organizations (CSOs), traders' union, marketers, women's group, etc. A minimum of five representatives of each category was randomly selected for interview to provide qualitative data.

Table 1: Survey Team members and responsibilities

Team member	Number	Responsibilities
Survey Technical Committee	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides oversight and guidance of the entire survey exercise • Follow up on progress of the survey activities
Survey Coordinator	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the design and implementation of survey • Develops survey tools • Coordinates data collection, analysis and report writing
Assistant Survey Coordinator	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the Survey coordinator with the design and implementation of survey; development of survey tools, coordination of data collection, analysis report writing
Report Writers	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform data cleaning, analysis and report writing • Produce analytical tables and survey report
ICT Support Staff	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitization of survey questionnaires • Positioning of tablets with digitized questionnaires • Validate data on the cloud server • Download data collected from cloud server for exporting to statistical soft conflict
Survey monitors	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor data collection at regional level. • Provide technical support to field staff during data collection • Follow up on successful completion of data collection
Supervisors/District Statisticians (16)	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as team leaders in field data collection. • Work closely with enumerators to collect relevant primary data • Ensure that all assigned sample EAs are covered and surveyed • Check for completeness of data to ensure quality. • Assist with listing of households and perform sampling of households for interview. • Conduct the KIs with key stakeholders in survey locations
Enumerators	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate all assigned EAs in district headquarter towns and regional cities to survey • Carry out household listing and select survey households • Conduct interview with survey households

1.4 Survey Team

The survey team for the implementation of the survey shall comprise the following: the Survey Technical Committee comprising the Stats SL executive management staff, Survey Coordinator (1), Assistant Survey Coordinator (1), ICT Support Staff (2), Survey Monitors (5), Supervisors (16) and Enumerators (80). The responsibilities of the team members are outlined in Table 1.

1.5 Pretesting of questionnaires

The questionnaires were pretested by all 16 districts by statisticians who served as supervisors for three days within their locations. The supervisors were trained for four days prior to the pre-testing. The purpose of the pre-testing was to test the appropriateness of the questionnaires before adopting them for data collection. Feedback on the pre-testing will inform the finalization of the questionnaires.

1.6 Recruitment and Training of Enumerators

48 enumerators with experience in similar data collection were recruited and trained to collect data for the impact assessment. Training was held for four days on the administration of the survey questionnaires, general survey protocols and digital data collection technology using tablets/smart phones in order to equip the enumerators to collect the relevant primary data.

1.7 Data collection methods

Data was electronically collected using the Survey Solutions application installed on tablets with the digitized questionnaires. Data was collected offline and uploaded to the Survey Solutions cloud server online. Each enumerator and supervisor was provided with a tablet and data bundle for use to sync/upload the data collected. Data was uploaded daily, which gave an opportunity to the ICT support staff to constantly check for possible errors and completeness of data collected. Errors were instantly communicated to supervisors for communication to the enumerators for prompt correction whilst in the field. The data was uploaded again to the server once the necessary corrections had been made.

1.8 Data Quality Assurance

Questionnaires were properly digitized into the Survey Solutions application to ensure quality data was collected. Enumerators and supervisors were adequately trained, and role play during the training enhanced their understanding of the questionnaires and interview skills for quality data collection.

Ethical consideration in terms of confidentiality was adhered to and maintained during data collection. All data collected is kept in secret and not divulged to any third party. Enumerators and supervisors were obliged to regularly upload data collected to the Survey Solutions server. This allowed the ICT support and survey coordinators to check the data for completeness and possible errors. Any errors detected were communicated to the supervisors and enumerators for prompt correction. After correction, the correct data was re-uploaded to the server. Prior to analysis, the data was further cleaned to improve data quality and provide quality analytical outputs for the report writing.

1.9 Data Processing, Analysis and Reporting

Data collected was downloaded to Excel and then exported to SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) for analysis. Prior to analysis, the data was further cleaned using the SPSS data query wizard as a way of improving its quality and providing quality analytical outputs.

1.10 Presentation of Key Results and Findings

Following the submission of the draft survey report, a debriefing and stakeholders' workshop was held as part of the survey process. The key results and findings were presented for discussion and feedback.



*Pedestrians and vehicles on the streets of Freetown.
Credit: UNDP Sierra Leone/ Ronnie Larry Tucker and Food Crises On Sierra Leone*

At a Glance

Chapter 2

Impact Assessment Results And Findings

The study reveals that households have employed coping strategies to sustain themselves during the crisis. These strategies involve altering their behaviors related to oil and electricity consumption as well as spending.



*Demographic and
Socio-Economic Information*



*Household Assets
and Amenities*



*General Information about
Income and Employment Status*



*Access to credit and
remittances from abroad
and within country*



*Coping/Response
Strategies*



Social Transfers



*Economic Impact on
Households*



*Livelihood-based
Coping Strategies*



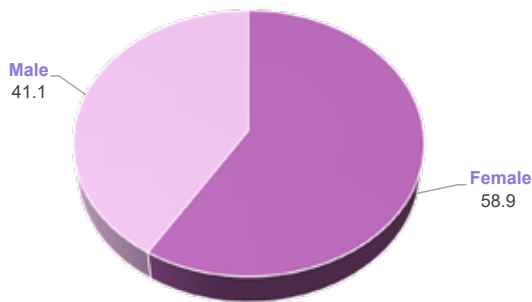
A busy street scene in Freetown.
Credit: UNDP Sierra Leone/ Ronnie Larry Tucker

2

Data Analysis: Impact Assessment Results and Findings

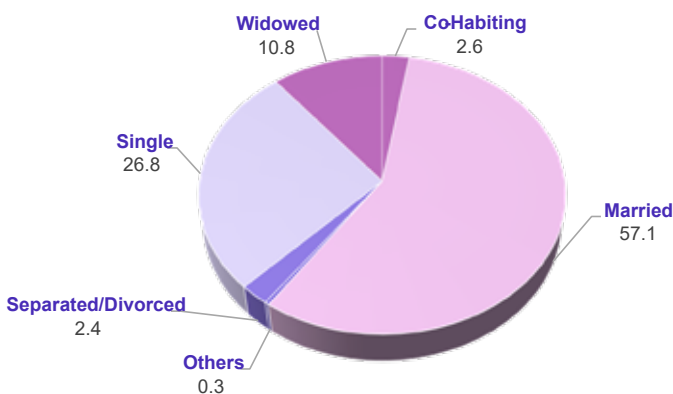
2.1 Demographic and Socio-Economic Information

Figure 1: Gender of respondents



Household respondent data shows that 58.9 percent are female as compared to 41.1 percent male. 63.4 percent reveal that they are heads of the household. 19.1 percent are spouses, 6.4 percent are sons/daughters, 6.1 percent are parents, 3.0 percent for other either family friend/ aunty/caretaker and 2.0 percent for brother/sister.

Figure 2: Marital status of respondents

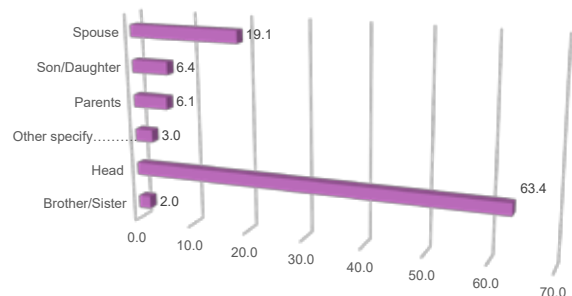


Nationally, the study reveals that the majority of the households are married 57.4 percent, followed by 26.8 percent single. 10.8 percent of households are widowed and who have lost their spouses. Households that are separated/divorced equals 2.4 percent and co-habiting 2.6 percent. 0.3 percent indicated 'other' which reveals they are either engaged or they are students.

At the district level, the cohabitation rate is highest in the western urban area (39.7 percent), followed by Bombali (12.6 percent) and western rural areas (11.3 percent). In the western urban district, 31.6 percent of individuals are married, which is higher than the other districts. Meanwhile, in the western rural area, the marriage rate is 7.5 percent, and in Bo, it is 5.4 percent.

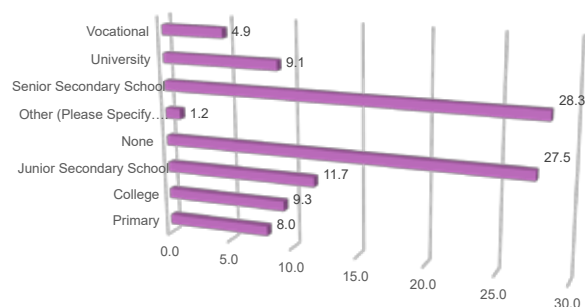
The percentage of households that have experienced separation/divorce is elevated in the western urban district (37.7 percent) and Tonkolili (13.8 percent). When it comes to the single population, the western urban area has the highest proportion at 46.7 percent, followed by western rural area (7.2 percent), Port Loko (5.6 percent), Bombali (5.5 percent), Bo (5.3 percent), Moyamba (5.1 percent), and Kambia (5.0 percent).

Figure 3: Percentage of respondents' relationship with head of household



The results show that 63.4 percent are head of the households. The relationship to the head of household reveals that 19.1 percent are the spouse, 6.4 percent are son/daughter, parents are 6.1 percent and 2.0 percent are a brother or sister.

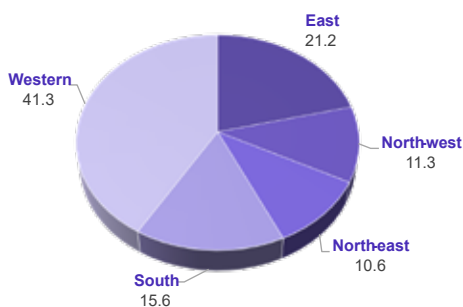
Figure 4: Highest education level of respondents



The study indicates that the highest percentage of households consists of individuals who completed senior secondary school, accounting for 28.3 percent, closely followed by 27.5 percent who have not received formal education. Moreover, 11.7 percent have finished junior secondary education, while 9.3 percent and 9.1 percent have completed college and university, respectively.

At district level 28.0 percent of households in the western urban area completed primary school, followed by 17.6 percent in Kenema district and 7.2 percent in the western rural area. 36.2 percent completed college in the western urban area, 12.0 percent in Kenema district and 6.6 percent in Bombali. 38.0 percent completed junior secondary school in the western urban area, 8.1 percent in the western rural area and 6.0 percent in Tonkolili district. 26.5 percent did not go to school in the western urban area, followed by 9.9 percent and 9.1 percent for Kono and Bombali respectively. 42.4 percent of respondents in the western urban area completed senior secondary school, 7.8 percent in western rural and 7.3 percent for Koinadugu district. Western urban respondents who completed university are 53.3 percent, followed by Bo with 12.4 percent and 7.8 percent in the western rural area. 23.8 percent of respondents in the western urban area completed vocational schooling followed by Kenema at 19.5 percent and western rural at 10.3 percent.

Figure 5: Percentage of household members that live with a disability by region



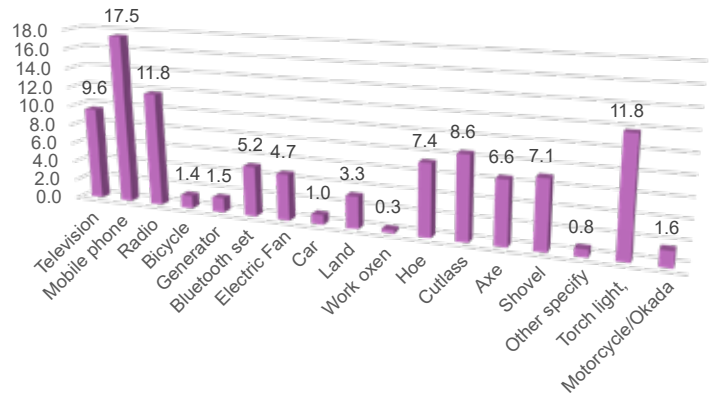
The western area shows that 41.3 percent of household members live with a disability followed by the eastern region 21.2 percent, 15.6 percent in the south, 11.3 percent in the north-west and 10.6 percent in the north-east.

At district level, 33.5 percent of household members live with a disability in the western urban area followed by Kailahun 9.0 percent, western rural at 7.9 percent, Kenema 6.9 percent, Pujehun 6.0 percent and 5.3 percent for both Kono and Kambia.

Household members have highest disability of Limited/Loss of Legs 34.1 percent, 18.6 percent for Blind/Sight difficulty, 17.6 percent for Deaf/Hearing difficulty, Limited/Loss of arms, mental disorder 9.1 percent and mute/speech impairment 5.9 percent.

2.2 Household Assets and Amenities

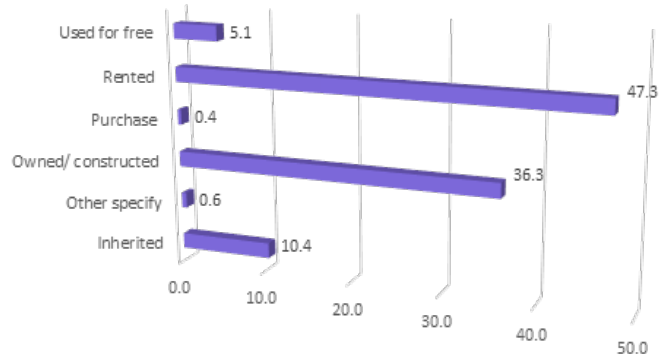
Figure 6: Household assets ownership



Nationally, the study shows that 17.5 percent of the respondents have mobile phones, 11.8 percent have radios, 11.8 percent also have torch lights, 9.6 percent have televisions, 8.6 percent have a cutlass, and 7.4 percent have hoes and 7.1, shovels. The study also shows that only a very small percentage have a motorcycle/Okada and a car– 1.6 percent and 1.0 percent respectively.

In the western urban area, more people own a television, 56.6 percent followed by western rural area 7.3 percent, Kenema 6.7 percent and Bombali 6.4 percent. Mobile phones break down as thus; 37.8 percent western urban area, 7.6 percent western rural and 6.4 percent for Kenema. Falaba has the least percentage –1.6 percent that own mobile phones. The study shows that the western urban area has the highest percentage of all assets owned. See Annex 4.

Figure 7: Ownership status of dwellings for households



In terms of dwelling ownership, rented homes make up 47.3 percent, owned/constructed at 36 percent, inherited at 10.4 percent free usage at 5.1 percent, and a small percentage purchased at 0.4 percent.

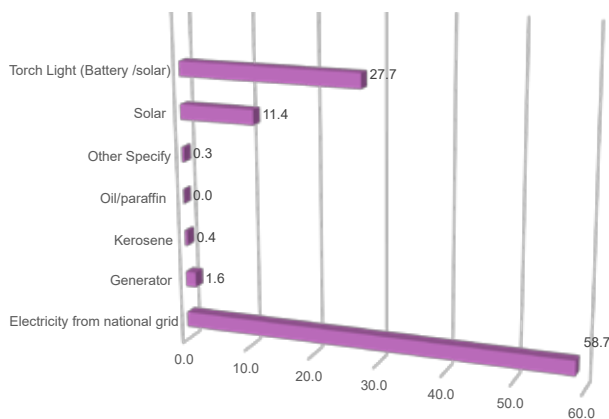
At a district level, dwelling inheritance is highest in the western urban area at 24.2 percent, followed by Tonkolili and Bonthe at 9.3 percent. Ownership/construction is dominant in the western urban area at 27.1 percent, with Bo at 7.9 percent and western rural area at 7.5 percent. Purchases constitute 36.4 percent, with western rural at 13.6 percent and Kailahun at 18.2 percent. Free usage is prominent in the western urban area at 27.4 percent, Pujehun at 18.9 percent, and Port Loko at 16.2 percent.

For dwelling materials, 62.8 percent are cement/concrete bricks, 28.2 percent mud bricks, 4.9 percent makeshift, 2.4 percent wood and mud, and 1.7 percent timber.

Flooring materials are mainly cement/concrete at 74.1 percent, ceramic tiles at 18.0 percent, mud/earth at 7.0 percent, and timber at 0.4 percent.

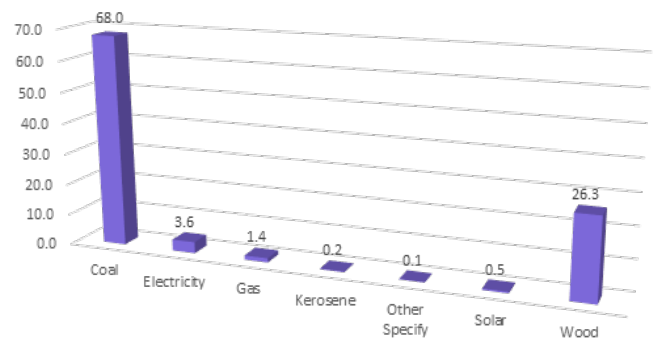
Roofing materials consist of sheet metal/zinc at 98.1 percent, concrete roof at 0.9 percent, thatch at 0.5 percent, tarpaulin at 0.3 percent, and Asbestos at 0.2 percent. Sheet metal /zinc is the predominant roofing material.

Figure 8: Main source of lighting for the households



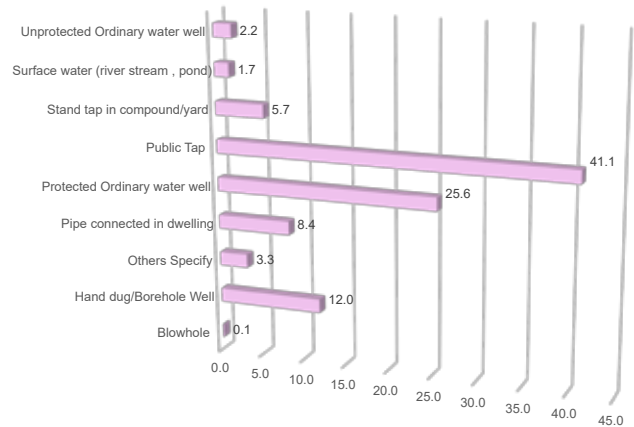
From the figure above, the main source of household lighting is higher for electricity from the national grid 58.7 percent, followed by 27.7 percent for torch light (Battery/Solar) and 11.4 percent Solar. Oil/paraffin, kerosene and generators are the least used source of lighting by households at 0.0 percent, 0.4 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively.

Figure 9: Main source of cooking for households



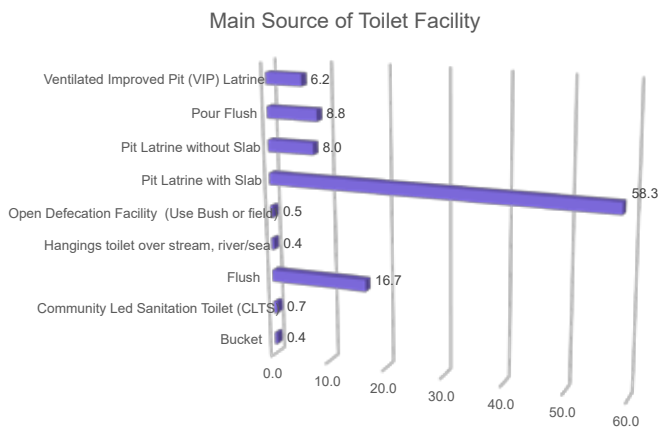
Coal is the highest source of cooking by households at 68.0 percent, followed by wood 26.3 percent, 3.6 percent for electricity and 1.4 percent for gas. The least used sources of cooking for households are solar 0.5 percent and kerosene 0.2 percent.

Figure 10: Main source of drinking water for households



According to the data presented in the figure above, it can be observed that the primary source of household drinking water is the public tap, accounting for 41.1 percent. This is followed by the protected ordinary water well, which constitutes 25.6 percent of the total. Additionally, the hand dug/borehole well accounts for 12.0 percent, while the pipe connected in dwelling represents 8.4 percent. Lastly, the stand tap in the compound/yard contributes 5.7 percent. On the other hand, the lowest sources of drinking water for households are the unprotected ordinary water well, with a mere 2.2 percent, followed by surface water (river stream, pond) at 1.7 percent. Blow/hole represents the smallest percentage, with only 0.1 percent.

Figure 11: Percentage of the main source of toilet facility for the households

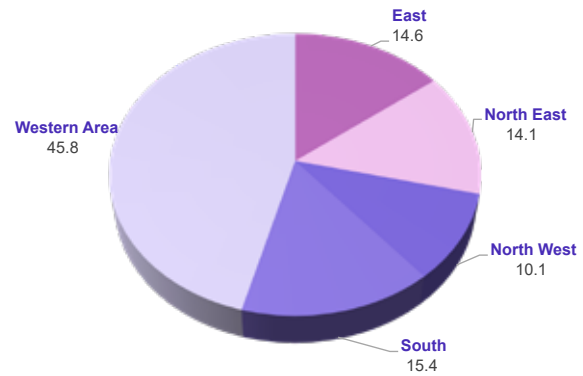


The main source of household toilet facility is higher for pit latrine with slab being 58.3 percent followed by 16.7 percent for flush, 8.8 percent for pour flush, 8.0 percent for pit latrine without slab and 6.2 percent for ventilated improved pit (VIP). The lowest source of toilet facility by households are community led sanitation toilet (CLTS) 0.7 percent, open defecation facility (Use Bush or Field) 0.5 percent and 0.4 percent for both bucket and hanging toilet over stream, river/sea.

Households reveal that 88.2 percent have toilet facilities in a compound or dwelling and 46.8 percent of households share their facility with other households. 2.6 percent share the toilet facility with one household, 10.2 percent share with two households, 12.6 percent share with three households, 6.1 percent share with four households and 5.6 share with five households.

2.3 General Information about Income and Employment Status

Figure 12: Percentage of households that are currently working or any form of business



The survey shows that 73.1 percent of households are currently working or doing business. The western area has the highest percentage of household's 45.8 percent that are working or doing business followed by the south 15.4 percent, eastern region 14.6 percent, north-east region 14.1 percent and the least, 10.1 percent – for the north-west region.

According to the district percentages, it is evident that the western urban area has the highest percentage of households currently engaged in work or business, standing at 37.5 percent. Following behind is the western rural area, at 8.3 percent. Kono district follows suit with 6.7 percent, while Bo district stands at 5.4 percent. Kenema district is 5.3 percent, and Bombali district stands at 4.9 percent. Lastly, Tonkolili district rounds out the list with 4.7 percent.

Table 2: Percentage of households that are working on the basis of written contract or oral agreement by

	No contract agreement	Own the business	Yes, a written contract	Yes, an oral agreement
east	26.3	16.0	7.6	2.5
north-east	6.3	17.4	11.8	12.8
north-west	4.9	14.4	6.3	1.7
south	31.5	7.5	26.0	9.2
western area	30.9	44.6	48.3	73.8
Total	100	100	100	100

Households that are currently engaged in work or business were surveyed regarding their contract agreements, either written or oral. Here are the findings by region:

1. Absence of Contract Agreement:

- The western area reported the highest percentage of households without any contract agreement at 30.9 percent.
- The southern region followed closely with 31.5 percent.
- In the eastern region, 26.3 percent of households lacked a contract agreement.
- Conversely, the north-east and north-west regions had the lowest percentages at 6.3 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively.

2. Ownership of Business:

- In terms of business ownership, the western area had the highest proportion at 44.6 percent.
- The north-east region followed with 17.4 percent.
- The east and north-west regions reported 16.0 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively.
- The southern region had the lowest percentage of households owning businesses at 7.5 percent.

3. Written Contract Agreement:

- Households with written contract agreements were most prevalent in the western area (48.3 percent).
- The southern region reported 26.0 percent.
- The north-east region had 11.8 percent.
- In contrast, the eastern region and north-west had the lowest percentages at 7.6 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively.

4. Oral Agreement:

- Households with oral agreements were highest in the western area at 73.8 percent.
- The north-east region also reported a notable proportion at 12.8 percent.
- The southern region had 9.2 percent.
- The eastern region and north-west had the lowest percentages at 2.5 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

Table 3: Percentage of households that are engaged in various types of work or business

Primary source	Percentage of households
Agriculture / sale of crops, Livestock / sale of animals and forestry	12.3
Catering food and drinks in a mini shop/bar	2.8
Construction sector	4.0
Domestic work	4.0
Factory worker	0.6
Financial sector (micro-finance related, etc.)	0.3
Other (to specify)	12.6
Petty traders in electronics, clothes, household materials	14.5
PWDs including those involved in informal businesses	3.1
Roadside barbers and hairdressers	1.1
Roadside food sellers (lapper-be-door)	4.6
Scratch card vendors	1.3
Street fish seller	1.4
Tourism related (guides, etc.)	0.1
Transportation (taxi, etc.)	5.1
Vegetable and fruit peddlers	2.5

The majority of the households are engaged in petty trading in electronics, clothes and household materials 14.5 percent followed by other (to specify) which includes Timber trader, top-up seller, Tailoring, Teacher, Police man etc. and 12.3 percent for agriculture/sale of crops, livestock/sale of animals and forestry. The second highest are Transportation (Taxi, etc.) 5.1 percent, road side food sellers (Lapper-be-door) 4.6 percent and both construction and domestic working are 4.0 percent. Tourism related (guides, etc.) and the financial sector (micro-finance related, etc.) are the lowest type of work or business that households are engaged in 0.1 percent and 0.3 percent respectively.

In the eastern region more households are engaged in agriculture 31.1 percent, petty trading 15.6 percent, 14.0 percent other forms of work or business, worker in a public institution is 11.5 percent and 5.0 percent workers in a private company.

In the north-east region, the study shows 19.0 for agriculture, 16 percent for other workers 11.0 for transportation, 11.0 workers in a private company and 10.4 percent for workers in a public institution. The north-west region shows 20.0 percent for agriculture, 10 percent petty trading, 19.0 percent PWD including those involved in informal businesses, 5.0 percent of workers in a private company and 11.0 percent of workers in a public institution.

The results show that 11.0 percent of households in the southern region are engaged in agriculture, 10.0 percent in other jobs, 17.0 percent of workers in a private company and 31.0 percent of workers in a public institution. Households in the western area shows that 3.0 percent are engaged in agriculture, 13.0 percent in other jobs, 19.0 percent in petty trading, 13.0 percent of workers in a private company and 15.0 percent of workers in a public institution.

Table 4: Primary source of income for households

Primary source	Percentage of households
Agriculture / sale of crops, Livestock / sale of animals and forestry	17.1
Catering food and drinks in a mini shop/bar	2.5
Charcoal burning	0.3
Construction sector	3.1
Domestic work	7.4
Factory worker	0.6
Financial sector (micro-finance related, etc.)	0.2
Other (to specify)	13.5
Petty traders in electronics, clothes, household materials	12.7
PWDs including those involved in informal businesses	2.7
Roadside barbers and hairdressers	1.0
Roadside food sellers (lapper-be-door)	4.2
Scratch card vendors	1.4
Street fish seller	1.4
Tourism related (guides, etc.)	0.1
Transportation (taxi, etc.)	4.0
Vegetable and fruit peddlers	2.5
Waiter market with assorted items	2.1
Wheelbarrow peddlers	0.2
Worker in a private company	10.9
Worker in a public institution	12.2

The study indicates that agriculture is the main income source for households, accounting for 17.1 percent, compared to 13.5 percent from other jobs, 12.7 percent from small-scale trading (electronics, clothes, household items), 10.9 percent from private company employment, and 12.2 percent from public sector jobs. The second highest primary income sources are 7.4 percent from factory work, 4.2 percent from roadside food vending, and 4.0 percent from transportation.

In the eastern region, more households are engaged in agriculture 39.4 percent as a primary source of income, 11.5 percent other forms of work or business, 12.4 percent in petty trading, as a worker in a public

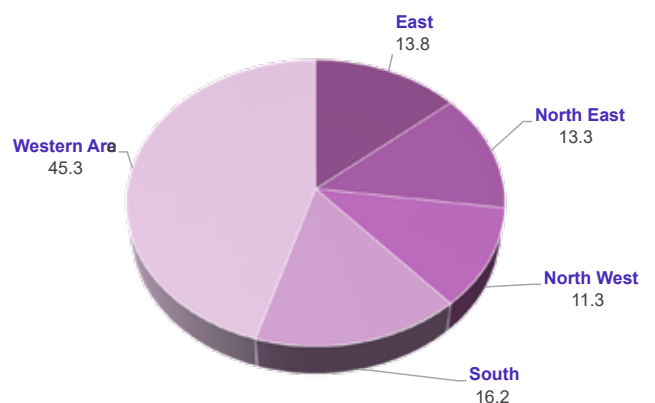
institution, and 7.8 percent as workers in a private company.

In the northeastern region, the research indicates that 29.2 percent of individuals are engaged in agriculture, 13.1 percent are in other occupations, 14.1 percent work for private companies, and 7.6 percent are employed by public institutions. In the northwestern region, the statistics reveal that 3.2 percent are involved in agriculture, 15.8 percent are employed in different job sectors, 18.1 percent include persons with disabilities (PWD) who may also be engaged in informal businesses, 12.3 percent work for private companies, and 12.2 percent work for public institutions.

The results show that 15.3 percent of households in the southern region are engaged in agriculture, 10.5 percent in other jobs, 14.3 percent are workers in a private company and 22.5 percent of workers are in a public institution. In the western area, 3.0 percent are engaged in agriculture, 13.0 percent in other jobs, 19.0 percent in petty trading, 13.0 percent of workers are working in a private company, and 15.0 percent of workers in a public institution.

The study shows that a majority of the households are not engaged in secondary jobs at 72.3 percent. Those households that are engaged in secondary jobs are either in their own small business 17.1 percent, supported by friends and family members 1.7 percent, on a retirement pension, 1.6 percent and in an aid program from either the government or humanitarian groups.

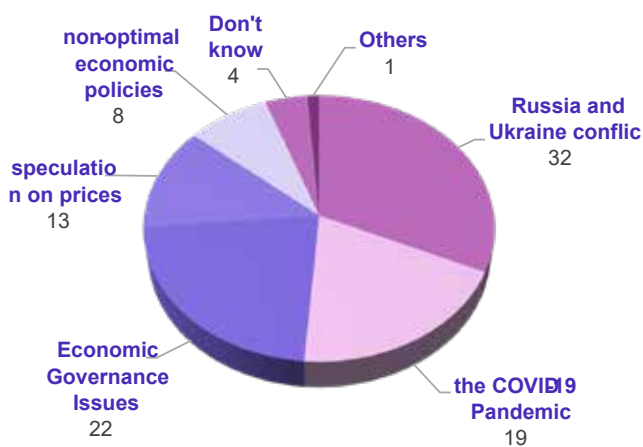
Figure 13: Percentage of households that have heard about the Russia -Ukraine conflict



The narrative regarding the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has reached a broad audience in the households surveyed. The data reveals that a significant 85.8 percent of respondents acknowledged being familiar with the Russia and Ukraine conflict. When

looking at specific geographic regions, the western area stands out with 45.3 percent of households reporting knowledge of the conflict, which is the highest proportion within the region. Following closely is the southern region, with 16.2 percent, followed by the eastern region with 13.8 percent. The northwestern region and the northwestern region come next with 13.3 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively. At district level, awareness is higher in the western urban area at 38.1 percent, western rural 7.2 percent, Kenema 7.0 percent, Bombali 5.8 percent, Bo 5.5 percent and Port Loko, 5.4 percent.

Figure 14: Causes of households' current economic hardship



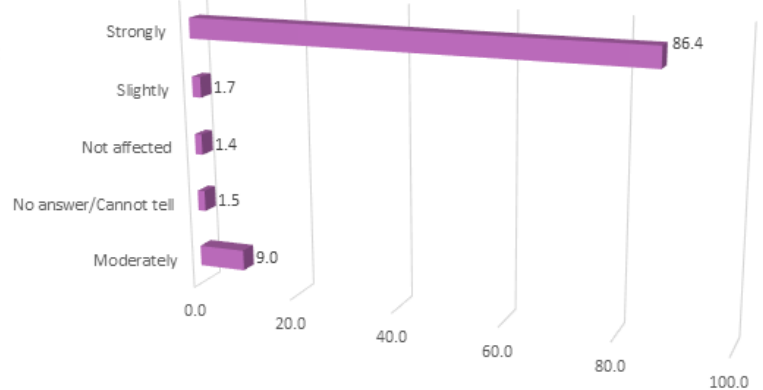
The findings indicate that the primary causes of the current economic challenges faced by households are led by the Russia and Ukraine conflict, accounting for 32.0 percent. Following closely is the concern of Economic Governance Issues at 22.0 percent, trailed by the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic at 19.0 percent, which has significantly affected the country's economy. Other factors contributing to these hardships include speculation on prices at 13.0 percent and non-optimal economic policies at 8.0 percent.

When observing the breakdown by region, the Russia and Ukraine conflict remains the predominant cause across all regions, with the north-west region at 40.7 percent, the east at 34.4 percent, the north-east at 31.8 percent, the western area at 30.1 percent, and the south at 29.7 percent. Economic Governance Issues follow this pattern, with percentages as follows: the north-west at 30.7 percent, north-east at 28.8 percent, east at 22.5 percent, the western area at 20.7 percent, and south at 18.0 percent.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is most pronounced in the south at 25.7 percent, followed by the north-east at 20.9 percent, the western area at 18.4 percent, the north-west at 15.9 percent, and the east at 14.5 percent. Speculation on prices also shows a regional trend: the south at 15.7 percent, the east at 13.8 percent, the western area at 13.1 percent, the north-east at 10.5 percent, and the north-west at 4.2 percent.

The data demonstrates that the influence of non-optimal economic policies is least pronounced in the western area at 10.1 percent, followed by the south at 9.8 percent, the east at 6.0 percent, the north-east at 5.6 percent, and the north-west at 4.5 percent.

Figure 15: Percentage of households whose income has been affected by the ongoing energy and food crisis



The study indicates that household income has been significantly impacted by the ongoing energy and food crisis, with the following levels of impact reported: strongly affected (86.4 percent), moderately affected (9.0 percent), slightly affected (1.7 percent), and not affected (1.4 percent). Households provided insights into how this crisis affected their income:

- **Transportation limitations:** Approximately 15.1 percent reported that transport limitations had an adverse effect on their income.
- **Reduction in the demand for goods and services:** 12.1 percent experienced reduced demand for goods and services, impacting their income.
- **Expensive or inaccessible household expenditures:** For 8.7 percent of households, the cost and accessibility of household expenditures affected their income.
- **Increased demand for goods and services but a reduction in clients:** 7.6 percent faced increased demand for goods and services but saw a decrease in clients.

- **Impact on agricultural activities:** Agricultural activities were affected for 7.6 percent of households.

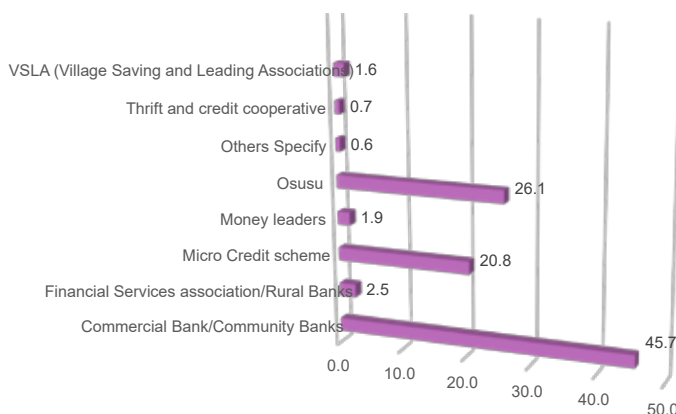
Regarding their perception of uncertainty concerning their business/work for the next 12 months, 41.9 percent rated it as very high, 33.4 percent as low, and 24.7 percent as moderate. Regionally, the east reported 35.0 percent as high, 34.0 percent as moderate, and 30.9 percent as low. In the north-east, 36.4 percent reported low uncertainty, 34.4 percent moderate, and 29.2 percent high. The north-west region showed 44.5 percent with high uncertainty, 29.0 percent moderate, and 26.6 percent low. In the southern region, 49.9 percent reported high uncertainty, 30.1 percent moderate, and 20.0 percent low. Lastly, the western area had 45.0 percent with high uncertainty, 39.8 percent low, and 15.2 percent moderate.

In terms of expectations for income levels, the study reveals that the majority of households expect their income to decrease (38.1 percent), followed closely by those expecting an increase (37.8 percent), while a smaller portion anticipates their income to remain the same (10.9 percent). At regional level the reveals that their income increases 62.7 percent, in the north-east their income decreases 45.5 percent, north-west their income decreases 40.2, in the south their income decreases and in western area households' income increase 42.3 percent. The study shows that 33.3 percent of households currently have debt. 35.0 percent of households since February 2022 have borrowed money and 9.7 percent have been able to pay back their loans.

2.4 Access to credit and remittances from abroad and within country

Since February 24, 2022, only 22.1 percent of household members have access to financial facilities. The financial facility the household member accessed is higher for microcredit 31.3 percent, followed by Osusu 28.3 percent, Commercial bank/community banks 23.9 percent, money leader's 6.1 percent, other 3.3 percent, VSLA (village saving and leading association) 2.6 percent and Thrift and credit cooperation 1.7 percent.

Figure 16: Percentage of household members that accessed a financial institution



According to the study, approximately 24.4 percent of households in the country are members of financial institutions. Among these households, the majority, at 45.7 percent, are affiliated with Commercial Banks or Community Banks, while 26.1 percent are associated with Osusu groups, and 20.8 percent are part of Microcredit schemes. Furthermore, 24.2 percent of household members have accounts or shares with financial institutions.

Since the beginning of the Russia-Ukraine crisis in February 2022, a significant 7.5 percent of households received money from abroad in the last 30 days, with only 2.9 percent receiving such funds in the last 90 days. On average, these households received Le 199,256.1 from abroad. Despite the money received from international transfers, the study reveals that the majority of households experienced a decrease in income (58.9 percent), compared to those reporting an increase (24.5 percent) or experiencing no change (16.6 percent). A small percentage of household members received money within the country 13.1 percent and the average money received by household members amounted to Le 588, 402.6.

2.5 Social Transfers

Figure 17: Percentage of households that received assistance in the past seven months (May - Nov 2022)

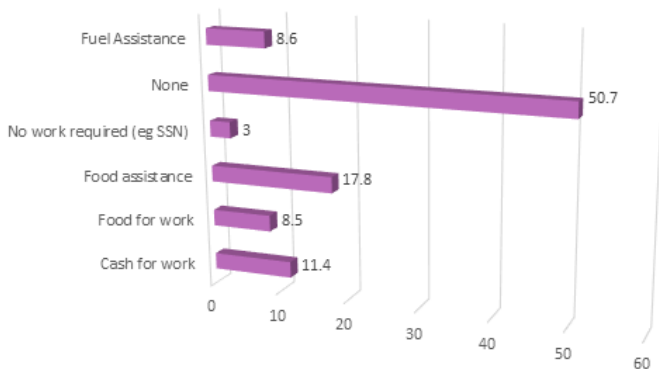


According to the study, a relatively small portion of households, 12.7 percent, reported receiving assistance in the past seven months, while the majority, accounting for 87.5 percent, did not receive any assistance during this period.

When examining these figures regionally, the western area stands out with 56.4 percent of households receiving assistance in the past seven months, while in the south, this percentage is 23.9 percent. Conversely, in the east, north-east, and north-west regions, a higher proportion of households, specifically 16.0 percent, 16.1 percent, and 11.5 percent respectively, reported not receiving any assistance in the past seven months.

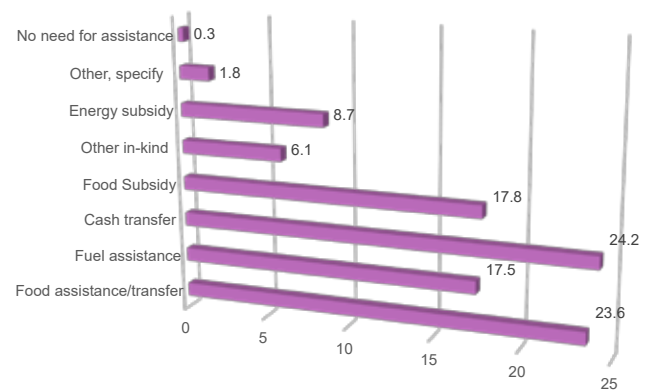
Among households that did receive assistance in the past seven months, it was primarily provided either by a family member (11.4 percent) or by an organization (1.1 percent). The organizations that offered assistance included the government (0.4 percent), NGOs (0.5 percent), and other entities (0.2 percent).

Figure 18: Percentage of households that benefited from a program



Households who did not benefit from any of the programs are higher with 50.7 percent. Those households that benefited from the program are higher for food assistance 17.8 percent followed by cash for work 11.4 percent, fuel assistance 8.6 percent, food for work 8.5 percent and no work required (e.g. SSN) 3.0 percent.

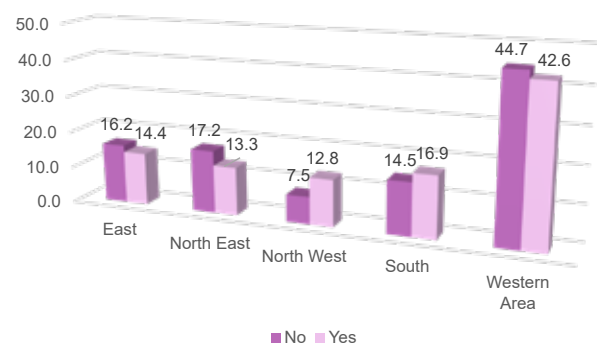
Figure 19: Percentage of household's assistance that would be helpful in the face of energy and food crisis



The study shows the type of assistance that would be the most helpful for a household in the face of the energy and food crisis. In response to the energy and food crises, households have expressed their preferences for support measures. The majority, 24.2 percent, highlighted the need for increased cash transfers, followed closely by 23.6 percent who emphasized the importance of food assistance or transfers. Additionally, 17.8 percent advocated for food subsidies, while 17.5 percent suggested fuel assistance. A smaller percentage, 8.7 percent, mentioned the importance of energy subsidies, and 6.1 percent proposed other forms of in-kind assistance.

2.6 Economic Impact on Households

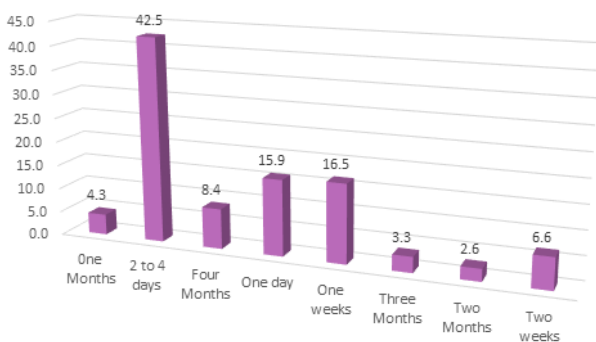
Figure 20: Percentage of households without enough food



Since February 2022, there have been instances when households didn't have an adequate food supply, as reflected in the results wherein 61.5 percent of households reported facing this challenge.

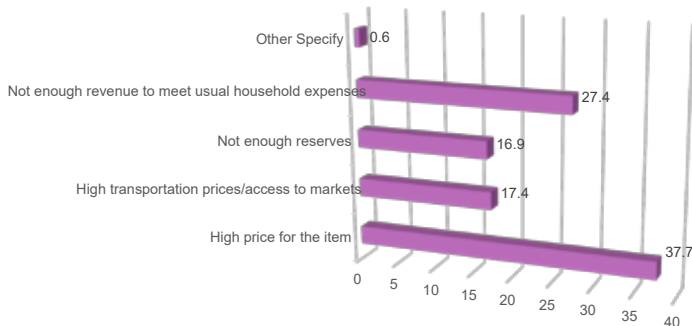
At the regional level, the north-west region showed 12.8 percent, and the south reported 16.9 percent of households experiencing a shortage of food, although these percentages were lower compared to the other three regions. The western area had the highest percentage at 42.6 percent, followed by the east at 14.4 percent, and the north-east at 13.3 percent.

Figure 21: Percentage of household period/duration without food



How many months this situation lasted is higher for two to four days at 42.5 percent, 16.5 percent for one week, 15.9 percent for one day, 8.4 percent for four months, 6.6 percent for two weeks. One month 4.3 percent, three months 3.3 percent and two months, 2.6 percent.

Figure 22: Percentage of household's perceptions on the main causes of the situation



The primary cause of this situation is largely attributed to the high cost of the item, accounting for 37.7 percent of the cases. Following closely is the challenge of not having enough income to cover usual household expenses, which accounts for 27.4 percent. High transportation costs and difficulties in

accessing markets contribute to the situation in 17.4 percent of cases, while insufficient reserves play a role in 16.9 percent of instances. Other factors account for a marginal 0.6 percent.

The study also highlights that 31.1 percent of household members have been consuming the same foods since February 2022 compared to the same period the previous year, while 68.9 percent have not.

Looking at regional variations, the western area reports the highest percentage of household members (39.0 percent) who have been eating the same foods since February 2022 compared to the same period last year. This is followed by the north-east at 17.5 percent, the eastern region at 15.4 percent, the southern region at 15.0 percent, and the north-west at 13.1 percent.

Figure 23: Percentage of households without enough electricity since February 2022



The data reveals that since February 2022, a significant portion of households, accounting for 54.6 percent, experienced situations where they did not have sufficient electricity in their homes.

This issue was particularly pronounced in the western area, affecting 45.4 percent of households, and in the south, where 19.6 percent of households faced electricity shortages. Comparatively, the east reported 13.2 percent, the north-east 12.2 percent, and the north-west 9.5 percent, which was somewhat lower in incidence.

In terms of the duration of these electricity shortages, the majority of households, at 68.4 percent, endured the situation for one month, which represented the highest percentage. This was followed by 13.5 percent enduring it for four months, 11.2 percent for two months, and 6.9 percent for three months, which was the lowest duration reported.

The primary reasons for households not having enough electricity were attributed to high electricity

prices (65.5 percent), insufficient revenue to cover usual household expenses (20.9 percent), high transportation costs, difficulties accessing markets, insufficient reserves, and other factors (0.3 percent).

Table 5: Percentage of households without enough oil, over the past 8 months by region

Region	No	Yes
east	20.8	10.5
north-east	19.7	10.8
north-west	11.1	10.5
south	10.7	20.2
western area	37.6	48.0
Total	100	100

It has been observed that 54.6 percent of households experienced a shortage of oil in their homes. This situation varied across regions, with the western area reporting the highest at 48.0 percent, followed by the south at 20.2 percent, the north-east at 10.8 percent, and both the east and north-west at 10.5 percent.

Regarding the duration of these shortages, the majority, 67.6 percent, endured them for one month, followed by 13.3 percent enduring them for four months, 11.6 percent for two months, and 7.6 percent for three months.

The primary cause of this situation was identified as high prices for the item, accounting for 38.6 percent. Other contributing factors included insufficient revenue to cover usual household expenses (23.0 percent), elevated transportation costs, insufficient reserves (16.8 percent), and miscellaneous reasons (0.2 percent).

Since the onset of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, households have encountered a range of challenges, with 57.6 percent having difficulty accessing food, compared to 40.9 percent for oil/gas and 2.4 percent for other issues.

From February 2022, household members' access to markets and essential products was mainly characterized by partial access (49.8 percent), followed by continuous access (35.5 percent), no access (9.0 percent), and uncertain access (5.8 percent).

The key reasons for no access or partial access, as highlighted earlier, were primarily due to transportation unavailability (38.8 percent), products not being available at the local level or market (24.2 percent), market closures (14.9 percent), health issues or an inability to move (10.0 percent), security concerns (8.2 percent), and other factors (3.9 percent).

Table 6: Percentage of household price increased for foods and basic products in comparison to the same period in the last years

Region	Decreased	Increased	No change
east	10.4	15.7	6.5
north-east	13.8	14.1	57.0
north-west	3.9	11.5	11.8
south	36.6	14.0	5.4
western area	35.3	44.7	19.4
Total	100	100	100

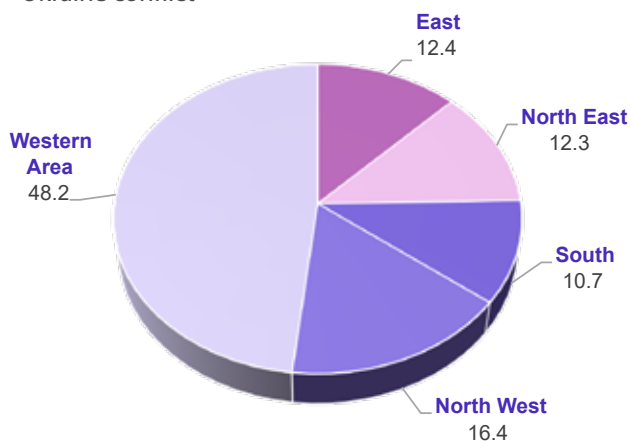
At the national level, households have reported changes in the cost of food prices and basic products compared to the same period in the previous year. Specifically, 89.2 percent of households experienced an increase in prices, while 9.2 percent saw a decrease, and 1.6 percent reported no change in prices for food and basic products during this period.

Breaking down the regional perspective on price increases, the western area recorded the highest increase at 44.7 percent. This was followed by the east at 15.7 percent, the north-east at 14.1 percent, the south at 14.0 percent, and the north-west at 11.5 percent. These figures represent the rise in prices of food and basic products compared to the same period in the previous year.

During the Russia and Ukraine conflict, which had a notable impact on food and basic product prices in the market, households faced additional challenges. According to the study, a significant 78.5 percent of households encountered these challenges, primarily related to their inability to fulfill their needs due to the increased prices.

2.7 Coping/Response Strategies

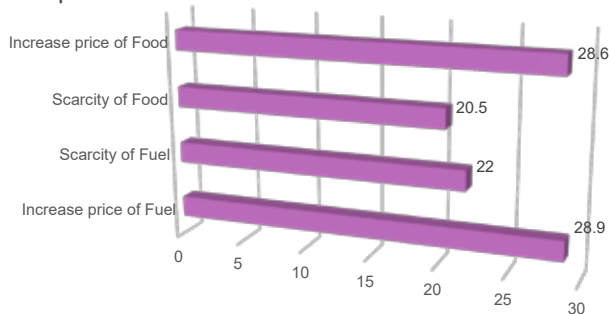
Figure 24: Percentage of households with experience in shocks in the past eight months during the Russia-Ukraine conflict



The study shows that 80 percent of households experienced shocks/difficulties in the last eight months during the Russia – Ukraine conflict at national level. The figure above shows that the western area at 48.2 percent is the highest percentage of households that experienced shocks/difficulties in the last eight months during the Russia- Ukraine conflict, followed by the south 16.4 percent, east 12.4 percent, north-east 12.3 and north-west 10.7 percent.

At district level the shocks are higher in the western urban area 39.5 percent, western rural 8.7 percent, Kenema 6.4 percent, Bombali 6.1 percent, Port Loko 4.9 percent, Kono 4.7 percent, Moyamba 4.4 percent and Koinadugu 4.1 percent. Falaba 1.8 percent and Tonkolili at 0.3 shows the lowest percentage of shocks/difficulties experienced by households.

Figure 25: Percentage of household's shock/difficulties experienced



Households have encountered various challenges linked to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. These challenges are primarily associated with increased prices of fuel (28.9 percent), followed closely by increased food prices (28.6 percent), scarcity of fuel (22.0 percent), and scarcity of food (20.5 percent).

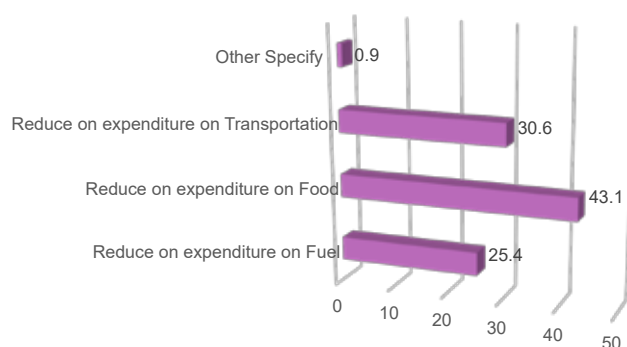
Analyzing these shocks in more detail, it becomes evident that the shock related to increased fuel prices is most pronounced in the western urban area at 41.4 percent, with western rural areas at 9.7 percent. Kenema reports a rate of 6.3 percent, while Bombali and Bo stand at 5.7 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively. The lowest percentages are observed in Kailahun at 1.6 percent and Tonkolili at 0.3 percent.

When considering the scarcity of fuel, it's most pronounced in the western urban area at 36.5 percent, followed by 10.4 percent in western rural areas. Bo and Kenema both report a scarcity rate of 7.3 percent, while the lowest levels are found in Kailahun and Tonkolili, with rates of 0.7 percent and 0.0 percent, respectively.

In terms of the scarcity of food, the highest levels are observed in the western urban area at 33.2 percent, followed by 9.9 percent in western rural areas. Kenema reports an 8.1 percent rate, Bo is at 8.0 percent, and both Moyamba and Port Loko share a rate of 6.4 percent. Again, Kailahun and Tonkolili have the lowest levels of this shock, at 0.5 percent and 0.0 percent, respectively.

Lastly, when it comes to the shock of increased food prices, the highest rates are seen in the western urban area at 38.5 percent, followed by 9.0 percent in western rural areas. Bombali reports a rate of 6.3 percent, while Port Loko is at 5.6 percent. Moyamba and Kenema both report rates of 5.5 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively.

Figure 26: Percentage of household coping strategies



According to the study, households have encountered challenges related to significant price increases in fuel and food, as well as shortages in these essential commodities. The data presented illustrates that households have coped with these shocks through various means:

- **Reducing Expenditure on Food:** This strategy was adopted by 43.1 percent of households
- **Cutting Back on Transportation Expenses:** Approximately 30.6 percent of households reduced their spending on transportation
- **Trimming Fuel Expenses:** About 25.4 percent of households decided to reduce their fuel-related expenditures
- **Other Strategies:** A smaller percentage, 0.9 percent, employed alternative measures to navigate these shocks.

2.8 Livelihood-based Coping Strategies

Table 7: Percentage of households that were engaged in behaviors due to lack of food or lack of money to buy food since February 2022

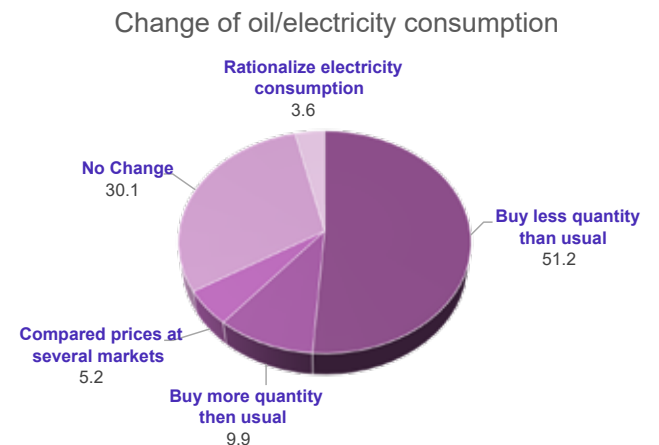
Behaviors Households engage in due to lack of food or lack of money to buy food	Percent
Sold household assets/goods (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television, jewellery etc...)	5.2
Reduced non-food expenses on health (including drugs) and education	3.1
Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc...)	1
Spent savings	12.9
Borrowed money / food from a formal lender / bank	4.9
Sold house or land	0.6
Withdrew children from school	1.9
Reduced proportions of meals	15.4
Reduced number of meals per day	16.1
Reduction in the amount consumed by adults so that children eat more	7.6
Buy less expensive foods	17
Buy less prepared foods	8.7
Compared prices at several markets	5.6
Total	100

Since February 2022, households have had to adopt various strategies due to food scarcity or limited funds for buying food. From the data provided, it is evident

that the most common actions taken by households include:

- Reducing the number of meals per day, which was used by 16.1 percent of households
- Cutting down on meal portions, with 15.4 percent of households opting for this
- Using their savings, as reported by approximately 12.9 percent of households
- Purchasing fewer pre-prepared foods, chosen by about 8.7 percent of households
- Decreasing adult food consumption to ensure children have enough to eat, a strategy employed by 7.5 percent of households
- Selling household assets or goods, such as radios, furniture, refrigerators, televisions, jewelry, and other items, which was done by 5.2 percent of households to generate income for food purchases.

Figure 27: Percentage of household strategies for the consumption of oil/electricity



The study reveals that households have employed coping strategies to sustain themselves during the crisis. These strategies involve altering their behaviors related to oil and electricity consumption as well as spending. Specifically, 51.2 percent of households have reduced their usual purchase quantities, 9.9 percent have increased them, 5.2 percent have compared prices at different markets, and 3.6 percent have made efforts to manage their electricity usage more efficiently.

When examining this behavior at a regional level, in terms of “Buying Less Quantity Than Usual,” the western area leads with 43.7 percent, followed by the south at 16.8 percent, the north-east at 16.7 percent, the east at 13.2 percent, and the north-west at 9.7 percent.

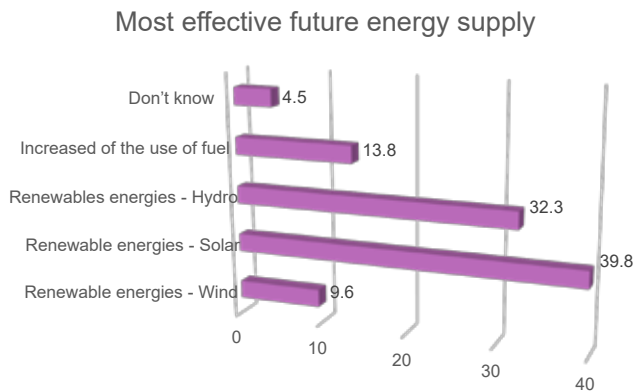
Conversely, for “Buying More Quantity Than Usual,” the western area has the highest percentage at 65.6 percent, followed by the north-east at 15.1 percent, the east at 10.2 percent, the south at 6.9 percent, and the north-west at 2.1 percent.

When it comes to “Comparing Prices at Several Markets,” the western area shows the highest percentage at 58.6 percent, followed by the east at 15.9 percent, the north-west at 10.6 percent, the north-east at 10.3 percent, and the south at 4.6 percent.

Regarding “Rationalizing Electricity Consumption,” the highest proportion is observed in the east at 52.9 percent, followed by the western area at 22.4 percent, the north-west at 8.6 percent, the south at 8.6 percent, and the north-east at 7.6 percent.

The study inquired households about their opinions on strategies for addressing both the Ukraine-Russia conflict and the ongoing energy crisis, particularly focusing on which strategies they deemed most effective for future energy supply. The findings reveal that the majority believe renewable energies, specifically solar power, to be the most effective, with 39.8 percent selecting it as their top choice. Following closely is renewable energy from hydro sources at 32.3 percent. Increased utilization of traditional fuel sources garnered 13.8 percent support, while renewable energies from wind sources and an “I don’t know” response each received 4.5 percent.

Figure 28: Percentage of households most effective future energy supply with regards to the Ukraine- Russia conflict and the ongoing energy crisis



Annexes

Annex 1: Relationship to the household head by district

Districts	Percentage					
	Brother/Sister	Head	Others	Parents	Son/Daughter	Spouse
Bo	0.8	5.8	4.5	7.4	11.5	4.2
Bombali	3.4	6.3	5.7	6.8	2.1	5.2
Bonthe	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.6	7.5	1.9
Falaba	0.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.4
Kailahun	5.1	4.0	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.4
Kambia	9.3	2.6	0.6	8.2	2.4	1.8
Karene	0.0	3.2	2.8	2.0	1.6	0.9
Kenema	1.7	7.3	0.0	10.2	1.6	7.7
Koinadugu	0.0	4.0	1.7	0.6	7.5	3.9
Kono	5.1	5.2	2.3	2.6	2.4	7.2
Moyamba	4.2	3.4	1.7	6.3	9.1	4.4
Port Loko	4.2	5.3	7.4	4.0	2.9	7.0
Pujehun	1.7	2.8	2.3	6.3	1.9	4.0
Tonkolili	0.8	3.8	0.6	0.0	6.1	3.9
Western area: Rural	10.2	7.0	10.8	5.4	13.1	7.1
Western area: Urban	52.5	34.3	57.4	38.1	28.6	38.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 2: Highest level of education completed by district

Districts	Percentage							
	Primary	College	Junior Secondary School	None	Others	Senior Secondary School	University	Vocational
Bo	5.6	4.2	3.4	6.6	1.5	4.7	12.4	5.7
Bombali	5.0	6.6	3.5	9.1	2.9	4.7	4.0	2.5
Bonthe	3.7	3.1	2.1	5.5	1.5	1.4	0.4	3.5
Falaba	1.3	1.3	0.7	2.7	5.9	1.1	1.1	0.7
Kailahun	3.7	2.4	3.5	5.0	0.0	2.4	0.6	1.4
Kambia	2.2	3.9	4.1	1.4	0.0	3.4	1.9	6.4
Karene	4.1	1.3	2.2	3.6	4.4	1.8	1.3	2.8
Kenema	17.6	12.0	3.1	5.1	5.9	4.0	4.6	19.5
Koinadugu	2.0	2.6	4.0	1.1	1.5	7.3	1.5	8.9
Kono	3.7	4.2	5.3	9.9	7.4	2.9	1.0	2.5
Moyamba	3.7	4.1	5.6	3.5	1.5	4.9	2.7	2.8
Port Loko	3.9	4.6	5.7	7.8	4.4	4.6	2.3	6.0
Pujehun	3.0	4.4	4.8	3.0	5.9	2.2	3.6	1.1
Tonkolili	5.4	3.9	6.0	1.8	0.0	4.7	1.5	2.1
Western area: Rural	7.2	5.2	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.8	10.3
Western area: Urban	28.0	36.2	38.0	26.5	50.0	42.4	53.3	23.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 3: Marital status

District	Co-Habiting	Married	Other	Separated/ Divorced	Single	Widowed
Bo	0.7	6.4	0.0	1.4	5.3	6.5
Bombali	12.6	5.2	10.0	2.9	5.5	8.6
Bonthe	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.4	2.1	7.0
Falaba	0.0	2.2	5.0	0.0	0.5	1.3
Kailahun	0.0	3.2	0.0	9.4	2.6	3.3
Kambia	2.0	2.2	0.0	2.9	5	1.0
Karene	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.9	3.2
Kenema	7.9	9.1	5.0	2.2	3.5	3.8
Koinadugu	6.0	4.8	5.0	2.2	3.1	0.3
Kono	0.7	5.9	0.0	7.2	2.7	8.0
Moyamba	2.6	3.5	20.0	2.9	5.1	4.6
Port Loko	7.3	4.6	15.0	6.5	5.6	8.1
Pujehun	5.3	3.7	20.0	0.0	2.2	2.2
Tonkolili	4.0	3.9	0.0	13.8	2.0	3.5
Western area: Rural	11.3	7.5	0.0	8.0	7.2	7.3
Western area: Urban	39.7	31.6	20.0	37.7	46.7	31.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 4: Assets own by households (1 of 2)

Districts	Percentage								
	TV	Mobile	Radio	Bicycle	Touch Light	Generator	Blue tooth	Electric Fan	Car
Bo	7.1	6.1	8.2	2.0	3.5	5.6	6.9	4.5	3.4
Bombali	6.4	5.8	7.7	6.7	6.7	2.2	4.7	5.2	4.5
Bonthe	0.5	3.0	2.9	1.7	4.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.7
Falaba	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.0
Kailahun	0.6	2.4	2.8	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.3
Kambia	0.9	3.0	2.8	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.5	0.7	2.1
Karene	0.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.4	5.3	1.9	0.4	3.1
Kenema	6.7	6.4	8.7	5.9	6.5	4.5	10.8	5.2	3.1
Koinadugu	2.1	3.8	5.4	8.2	5.4	5.1	2.5	1.4	4.5
Kono	2.9	5.1	4.5	8.4	6.6	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.1
Moyamba	2.0	4.1	4.3	5.9	5.6	9.1	7.0	1.8	3.4
Port Loko	2.4	3.3	6.1	7.7	7.5	1.8	6.6	3.8	1.4
Pujehun	2.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	4.5	4.7	4.9	2.0	2.4
Tonkolili	1.8	3.8	3.9	0.7	4.8	0.0	4.3	0.9	0.7
Western area: Rural	7.3	7.6	6.7	7.7	6.4	8.9	5.5	7.3	9.2
Western area: Urban	56.6	37.8	29.1	33.4	27.2	42.1	33.7	63.3	57.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 4: Assets own by households (2 of 2)

Districts	Percentage						
	Land	work oxen	Hoe	cutlass	Axe	Shovel	Motor cycle
Bo	2.1	4.8	12.1	10.6	11.8	10.8	0.0
Bombali	4.9	29.8	5.1	6.1	5.5	7.6	8.7
Bonthe	6.2	0.0	5.5	5.1	5.9	3.0	8.1
Falaba	2.3	0.0	3.6	2.9	4.0	0.8	4.1
Kailahun	6.2	0.0	7.4	6.1	7.8	4.3	2.7
Kambia	1.6	1.9	5.1	4.9	3.5	2.8	4.8
Karene	9.9	7.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	0.0
Kenema	1.5	1.9	3.7	4.9	3.8	3.7	10.5
Koinadugu	2.4	9.6	4.6	4.4	5.4	3.9	9.9
Kono	9.5	0.0	8.7	8.1	8.9	10.2	6.8
Moyamba	5.2	1.9	9.1	7.9	8.9	8.8	11.6
Port Loko	6.7	1.9	6.9	9.2	7.2	8.3	3.9
Pujehun	8.5	1.0	6.8	6.1	6.9	7.2	7.0
Tonkolili	4.6	1.0	4.0	3.3	2.2	2.0	8.1
Western area: Rural	11.2	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.9	3.5
Western area: Urban	17.1	33.7	7.9	11.2	9.1	17.3	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 5: Type of materials used dwelling

Districts	Percentage				
	Cement/Concrete Bricks	Mud bricks	Whittle and mud	Makeshift (Tarpaulin, Taches, Sheet metal)	Timber
Bo	5.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bombali	5.8	6.4	1.3	0.0	0.0
Bonthe	2.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Falaba	0.3	4.7	2.6	0.0	0.0
Kailahun	2.9	8.6	2.0	0.3	5.7
Kambia	2.9	4.1	3.3	0.3	1.9
Karene	1.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenema	9.0	3.4	20.3	0.0	1.9
Koinadugu	3.2	6.0	3.3	0.3	0.0
Kono	3.8	12.8	2.0	0.0	2.9
Moyamba	2.3	6.8	32.0	0.7	0.0
Port Loko	3.5	9.7	2.0	0.0	0.0
Pujehun	1.1	7.8	2.0	0.0	0.0
Tonkolili	4.7	0.9	4.6	0.3	1.0
Western area: Rural	8.9	5.7	6.5	6.2	4.8
Western area: Urban	41.5	6.5	18.3	91.9	81.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6: Type of materials used for floor

Districts	Percentage			
	Cement/concrete floor	Ceramic tile	Mud/earth	Timber floor
Bo	6.6	1.7	4.8	0.0
Bombali	6.1	4.5	4.1	4.3
Bonthe	2.8	1.7	6.0	0.0
Falaba	1.1	0.5	9.3	0.0
Kailahun	3.3	0.8	5.0	0.0
Kambia	2.9	2.3	3.7	8.7
Karene	2.7	1.0	3.7	0.0
Kenema	7.7	6.3	7.9	0.0
Koinadugu	3.8	1.7	6.4	0.0
Kono	3.8	2.1	22.4	0.0
Moyamba	4.3	2.5	4.3	0.0
Port Loko	5.7	0.7	8.3	0.0
Pujehun	3.4	1.4	0.8	0.0
Tonkolili	4.0	0.6	2.5	4.3
Western area: Rural	7.7	12.7	5.8	0.0
Western area: Urban	34.1	59.5	5.0	82.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 7: Type of materials used for roof

Districts	Percentage				
	Sheet metal/ Zinc	Thatch	Tarpaulin	Asbestos	Concrete roof
Bo	5.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bombali	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonthe	3.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Falaba	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kailahun	3.1	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0
Kambia	2.9	3.4	5.9	0.0	0.0
Karene	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenema	6.8	20.7	17.6	50.0	0.0
Koinadugu	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Moyamba	4.1	3.4	5.9	0.0	0.0
Port Loko	5.4	10.3	5.9	0.0	1.9
Pujehun	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonkolili	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western area: Rural	7.5	3.4	29.4	0.0	9.4
Western area: Urban	35.4	48.3	17.6	50.0	86.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 8: Main source of lighting

Districts	Percentage							
	Electricity from national grid	Generator	Kerosene	Oil/ paraffin	Other	Solar panel	Torch Light (Battery solar)	Tough Light (Battery only)
Bo	7.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.6	5.3
Bombali	8.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	12.5	0.3	3.8	0.3
Bonthe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	11.4	4.8
Falaba	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.3	5.3
Kailahun	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	11.8	0.0
Kambia	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	4.9	2.4
Karene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	34.5
Kenema	9.0	1.1	40.9	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.4	4.2
Koinadugu	0.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	25.0	15.7	8.6	0.0
Kono	2.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	12.5	8.1	5.0	25.7
Moyamba	0.0	15.2	4.5	0.0	18.8	12.3	11.1	0.0
Port Loko	3.8	0.0	9.1	0.0	6.3	6.6	10.3	3.7
Pujehun	0.0	52.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	8.7	2.6	11.1
Tonkolili	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.3	4.5	0.0
Western area: Rural	6.5	9.8	0.0	0.0	18.8	9.5	11.1	0.3
Western area: Urban	57.6	3.3	31.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.5	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 9: Main source of cooking fuel

Districts	Percentage						
	Charcoal	Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Other	Solar	Wood
Bo	6.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	4.7
Bombali	6.4	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.9
Bonthe	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	10.6
Falaba	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
Kailahun	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
Kambia	2.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.7	3.5
Karene	2.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	7.1	4.1
Kenema	7.9	1.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.1
Koinadugu	3.8	0.0	5.1	50.0	0.0	39.3	3.3
Kono	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6
Moyamba	1.7	0.0	2.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.8
Port Loko	3.0	1.0	2.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
Pujehun	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	16.7	3.6	7.2
Tonkolili	3.7	1.0	0.0	10.0	33.3	3.6	3.6
Western area: Rural	8.8	7.1	13.9	0.0	16.7	0.0	3.9
Western area: Urban	45.3	79.5	65.8	0.0	33.3	3.6	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

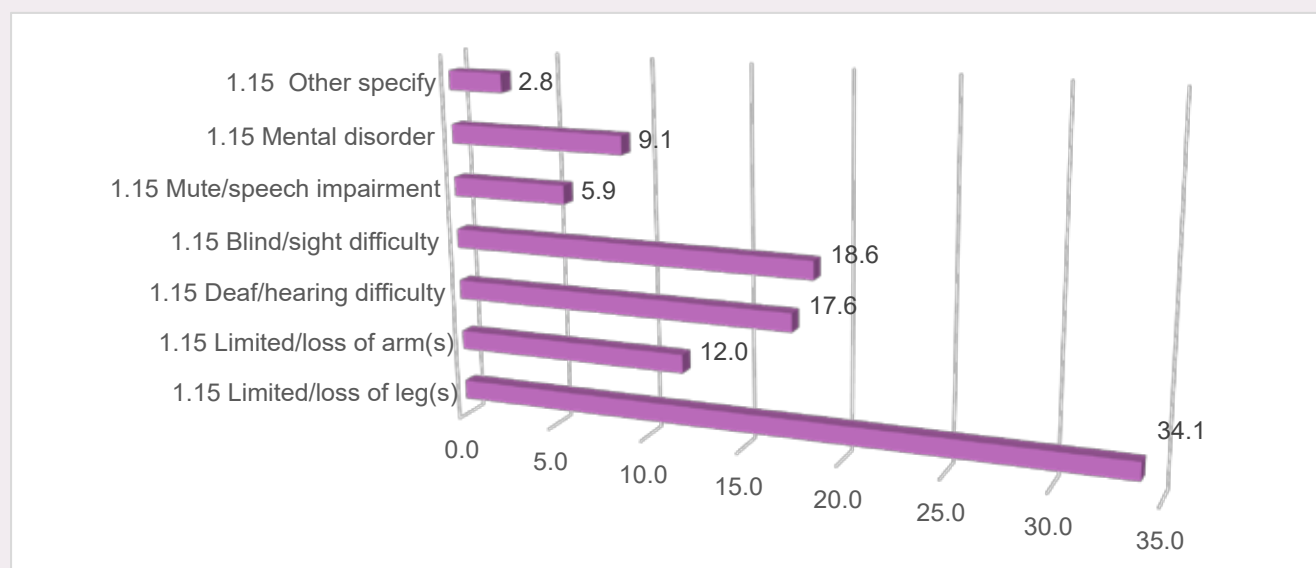
Annex 10: Main source of drinking water

Districts	Percentage								
	Borehole	Hand dug/ Borehole Well	Others	Pipe in dwelling	Protected Ordinary water well	Public Tap	Stand tap in yard	Surface water	Unprotected water well
Bo	33.3	14.5	0.0	1.0	7.3	4.9	0.3	1.0	0.8
Bombali	33.3	10.1	1.6	3.7	4.0	7.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Bonthe	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.8	0.6	17.8	0.0
Falaba	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.0	3.3	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Kailahun	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.4	4.2	0.9	0.0	18.4
Kambia	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	4.1	3.1	4.5	6.9	2.4
Karene	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.1	0.9	0.0	0.0
Kenema	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.1	9.6	5.4	5.5	8.9	29.6
Koinadugu	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	8.0
Kono	0.0	23.0	3.7	0.0	4.2	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.0
Moyamba	0.0	7.9	1.0	1.0	5.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	8.8
Port Loko	0.0	11.5	0.5	0.2	8.9	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.8
Pujehun	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.5	5.4	1.5	7.9	8.0
Tonkolili	16.7	1.9	4.7	0.0	9.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.8
Western area: Rural	0.0	5.8	13.1	10.2	5.1	8.1	7.3	19.8	5.6
Western area: Urban	16.7	8.8	73.8	77.7	18.4	40.2	66.4	30.7	16.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

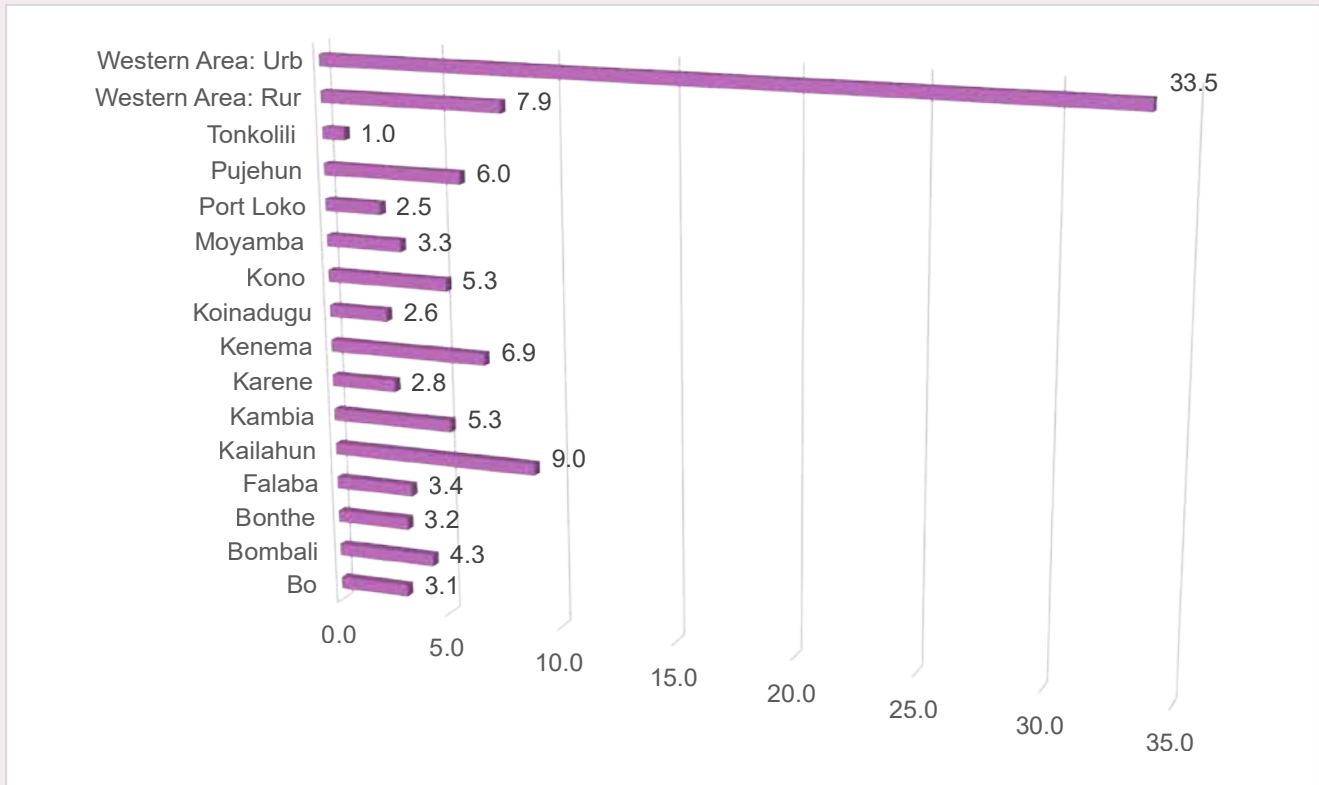
Annex 11: Main toilet facility used by households

Districts	Percentage								
	Bucket	CLTS	Flush	Hanging toilet	Open Defecation	Pit Latrine with Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab	Pour Flush	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine
Bo	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.3	0.0	5.6	1.9	20.9	0.6
Bombali	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.3	0.0	8.2	2.2	0.0	1.4
Bonthe	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	34.5	4.3	1.1	2.0	0.3
Falaba	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.3
Kailahun	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	10.3	4.6	0.6	0.8	1.1
Kambia	0.0	2.6	1.1	0.0	17.2	2.6	4.8	4.3	4.4
Karene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.9	0.0	2.2	0.6
Kenema	0.0	7.7	4.9	0.0	20.7	5.5	15.6	3.9	17.6
Koinadugu	0.0	5.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.9	3.7	3.3
Kono	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	23.8	3.5	2.2
Moyamba	0.0	2.6	4.9	17.4	6.9	4.9	2.8	0.4	0.6
Port Loko	45.8	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	5.0	4.5	0.0
Pujehun	0.0	20.5	0.7	4.3	3.4	2.7	1.5	3.7	12.7
Tonkolili	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.9	0.6	0.0
Western area: Rural	4.2	46.2	7.2	13.0	0.0	4.3	10.0	9.0	28.9
Western area: Urban	50.0	12.8	68.8	56.5	3.4	28.9	23.6	40.5	26.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 12: Type of disabilities



Annex 13: Persons with disabilities by district



Annex 14: Ownership status of dwellings

District	Percentage					
	Inherited	others	Owned/ constructed	Purchase	Rented	Used for free
Bo	1.5	3.0	7.9	0.0	5.8	0.3
Bombali	7.9	3.0	5.3	0.0	6.1	3.0
Bonthe	9.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.4	0.0
Falaba	0.2	3.0	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.7
Kailahun	5.5	0.0	4.7	18.2	1.4	1.7
Kambia	2.5	0.0	4.0	9.1	2.2	0.7
Karene	7.1	3.0	2.6	0.0	1.4	2.4
Kenema	2.6	0.0	7.3	4.5	8.2	0.3
Koinadugu	5.5	0.0	5.4	4.5	2.7	0.3
Kono	4.5	0.0	5.8	9.1	4.6	6.8
Moyamba	6.8	15.2	3.7	4.5	3.5	5.1
Port Loko	7.0	3.0	6.0	0.0	3.6	16.2
Pujehun	2.8	3.0	3.1	0.0	1.6	18.9
Tonkolili	9.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.2	7.4
Western area: Rural	3.5	15.2	7.5	13.6	8.1	8.8
Western area: Urban	24.2	51.5	27.1	36.4	46.0	27.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 15: Is the Household head currently working or doing any form of business?

District	No	Yes	Percent No	Percent Yes
Bo	109	228	7.0	5.4
Bombali	130	207	8.3	4.9
Bonthe	38	134	2.4	3.2
Falaba	38	53	2.4	1.2
Kailahun	69	111	4.4	2.6
Kambia	21	144	1.3	3.4
Karene	74	71	4.7	1.7
Kenema	174	223	11.1	5.3
Koinadugu	81	141	5.2	3.3
Kono	13	286	0.8	6.7
Moyamba	83	154	5.3	3.6
Port Loko	100	215	6.4	5.1
Pujehun	46	136	2.9	3.2
Tonkolili	9	198	0.6	4.7
Western area: Rural	81	353	5.2	8.3
Western area: Urban	496	1590	31.8	37.5
Total	1562	4244	100.0	100.0

Annex 16: Basis of household head working: written contract, oral agreement, no contract or own business

Districts	Percentage			
	Written contract	Oral agreement	No contract agreement	Own business
Bo	8.1	3.3	13.8	2.2
Bombali	5.9	2.2	3.2	5.4
Bonthe	3.1	0.3	4.3	3.3
Falaba	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.4
Kailahun	1.1	1.1	4.0	3.1
Kambia	3.6	0.8	2.8	3.9
Karene	1.6	0.6	0.2	2.3
Kenema	3.6	0.6	3.7	7.1
Koinadugu	1.3	4.5	0.9	4.6
Kono	2.9	0.8	18.6	5.8
Moyamba	7.2	3.3	7.2	1.3
Port Loko	1.1	0.3	2.0	8.3
Pujehun	7.6	2.2	6.2	0.8
Tonkolili	3.5	4.7	1.4	6.1
Western area: Rural	7.5	7.0	12.6	7.7
Western area: Urban	40.8	66.9	18.3	37.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 17: Type of work or business engage in by region

	east	north-east	north-west	south	western
Agriculture / sale of crops, Livestock / sale of animals and forestry	31	19	20	11	3
Catering food and drinks in a mini shop/bar	3	1	3	2	3
Construction sector	2	4	1	4	5
Domestic work	5	1	3	7	4
Factory worker	0	0	1	0	1
Financial sector (micro-finance related, etc.)	0	0	0	0	1
Other	14	16	9	10	13
Petty traders in electronics, clothes, etc.	16	8	10	8	19
PWDs involved in informal businesses	0	1	19	0	2
Roadside barbers and hairdressers	0	1	1	0	2
Roadside food sellers (lapper-be-door)	1	5	5	2	6
Scratch card vendors	2	1	2	1	1
Street fish seller	1	0	1	2	2
Tourism related (guides, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation (taxi, etc.)	5	11	3	2	5
Vegetable and fruit peddlers	2	5	3	2	2
Waiter market with assorted items	1	6	2	1	3
Wheelbarrow peddlers	0	0	0	0	0
Worker in a private company	5	11	5	17	13
Worker in a public institution	11	10	11	31	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 18: Type of work or business engage in by district

1 of 2	Agriculture / sale of crops, Livestock / sale of animals and forestry	Catering food and drinks in a mini shop/ bar	Construction sector	Domestic work	Factory worker	Financial sector (micro-finance related, etc.)	Other (to specify)	Petty traders in electronics, clothes, household materials	PWDs including those involved in informal businesses	Roadside barbers and hair-dressers
Bo	2.3	3.4	4.1	23.4	3.7	0.0	3.4	1.8	0.0	2.1
Bombali	6.3	2.5	8.7	2.9	0.0	7.1	9.1	2.3	5.4	2.1
Bonthe	5.4	0.0	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.7	0.0	0.0
Falaba	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kailahun	9.2	0.8	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.1	0.0	2.1
Kambia	2.1	11.0	2.3	1.2	7.4	7.1	1.1	4.1	1.5	6.4
Karene	5.8	0.8	0.6	2.3	0.0	7.1	1.3	0.5	1.5	0.0
Kenema	8.3	13.6	2.9	2.9	0.0	7.1	0.9	7.8	0.0	4.3
Koinadugu	6.0	0.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.0	2.1
Kono	19.6	0.0	4.7	4.1	7.4	0.0	14.2	4.9	0.8	0.0
Moyamba	4.6	5.1	3.5	2.9	3.7	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	4.3
Port Loko	8.8	0.8	0.0	2.9	3.7	0.0	4.7	2.4	60.0	0.0
Pujehun	1.3	4.2	3.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.3	0.0	0.0
Tonkolili	6.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.7	3.7	0.0	12.8
Western area: Rural	5.0	5.9	19.2	3.5	0.0	21.4	10.3	8.1	6.9	6.4
Western area: Urban	5.6	50.8	38.4	42.1	70.4	50.0	37.5	53.0	23.8	57.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2 of 2	Roadside barbers and hair-dressers	Roadside food sellers (lapper-be-door)	Scratch card vendors	Street fish seller	Tourism related (guides, etc.)	Transportation (taxi, etc.)	vegetable and fruit peddlers	Waiter market with assorted items	Wheel-barrow peddlers	Worker in a private company	Worker in a public institution
Bo	3.3	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	2.5	0.0	14.3	8.4
Bombali	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	14.3	6.9	1.4	11.6	10.0	6.3	3.1
Bonthe	0.0	2.9	3.7	11.3	0.0	1.3	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	3.4
Falaba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Kailahun	1.7	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.0
Kambia	5.0	5.3	7.3	3.8	0.0	4.7	2.8	4.1	0.0	1.6	3.4
Karene	0.0	1.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.8
Kenema	5.0	1.6	29.3	11.3	0.0	6.9	11.1	3.3	20.0	3.8	4.4
Koinadugu	1.7	0.4	7.3	2.5	0.0	9.4	24.3	0.0	10.0	10.0	1.3
Kono	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.2
Moyamba	1.7	4.9	3.7	6.3	28.6	3.4	4.9	2.5	0.0	3.6	7.9
Port Loko	0.0	1.6	3.7	7.5	0.0	3.0	9.0	0.8	0.0	1.7	3.7
Pujehun	1.7	0.4	2.4	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.4	9.9
Tonkolili	10.0	12.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.7	19.8	0.0	2.9	3.7
Western area: Rural	6.7	5.7	4.9	0.0	14.3	12.0	4.9	9.9	20.0	9.5	6.7
Western area: Urban	61.7	57.4	29.3	53.8	42.9	32.6	33.3	36.4	40.0	39.5	37.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 19: Primary Source of Income by region

Primary source of Income	east	north-east	north-west	south	western area
Agriculture / sale of crops, Livestock / sale of animals and forestry	39.4	29.2	27.2	15.3	3.2
Catering food and drinks in a mini shop/bar	2.3	0.5	3.0	1.8	3.3
Charcoal burning	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6
Construction sector	1.6	2.7	0.8	3.4	4.3
Domestic work	8.2	2.9	5.1	13.8	6.8
Factory worker	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.1
Financial sector (micro-finance related, etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
Other (to specify)	11.5	13.1	12.0	10.5	15.8
Petty traders in electronics, clothes, household materials	12.4	6.2	9.0	6.9	18.1
PWDs including those involved in informal businesses	0.1	0.8	13.6	0.3	2.3
Roadside barbers and hairdressers	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.6
Roadside food sellers (lapper-be-door)	1.0	4.0	3.4	2.8	6.1
Scratch card vendors	2.9	0.9	1.9	1.0	1.1
Street fish seller	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.6	1.7
Tourism related (guides, etc.)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Transportation (taxi, etc.)	3.3	7.5	3.0	1.8	4.1
Vegetable and fruit peddlers	1.8	4.4	2.7	1.9	2.2
Waiter market with assorted items	0.6	4.4	1.9	1.1	2.2
Wheelbarrow peddlers	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Worker in a private company	4.7	14.1	4.3	14.3	12.3
Worker in a public institution	7.8	7.6	9.0	22.5	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 20: Primary Source of Income by district

1 of 2	Agriculture / sale of crops, Livestock / sale of animals and forestry	Catering food and drinks in a mini shop/ bar	Charcoal burning	Construction sector	Domestic work	factory worker	Financial sector (micro-finance related, etc.)	Other (to specify)	Petty traders in electronics, clothes, household materials	PWDs including those involved in informal businesses
Bo	2.4	3.5	0.0	2.7	22.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.0	0.6
Bombali	9.6	2.8	0.0	7.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	9.7	2.2	4.5
Bonthe	4.1	0.0	5.6	7.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	4.2	0.0
Falaba	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kailahun	12.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0
Kambia	1.2	9.8	11.1	2.2	2.8	5.6	7.1	1.5	3.4	1.3
Karene	9.0	2.1	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	7.1	1.4	0.7	1.3
Kenema	11.9	12.6	5.6	2.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	9.9	0.0
Koinadugu	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.5	0.0
Kono	10.8	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.9	8.3	0.0	10.2	3.9	0.6
Moyamba	5.8	4.9	0.0	4.4	2.6	2.8	0.0	2.9	1.2	0.6
Port Loko	7.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	6.6	3.5	52.3
Pujehun	2.0	3.5	0.0	3.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.2	0.6
Tonkolili	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.2	2.8	0.0	1.1	3.4	0.0
Western area: Rural	3.1	5.6	27.8	21.4	2.1	2.8	21.4	11.6	7.7	7.1
Western area: Urban	5.1	52.4	50.0	37.9	38.0	72.2	64.3	39.3	54.1	31.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 21: Secondary source of income by district

2 of 2	Aid program from the Government, institutions humanitarian or other programs	bank loans or bank debts	Formal paid work of one or more members of the household (employee) in the private sector	Formal paid work of one or more members of the household (employee) in the public sector	Funds from abroad	Government social protection or assistance program	Informal work of one or more household members (sell on the street)	no secondary sources of income	Others Specify	Own Small Business/ Income Generating Activities	Retirement	Savings made in the past	Support from friends, family or others in the country	Temporal work / pay per working day
Bo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.9	5.4	0.5	10.4	5.5	3.6	1.1	1.8
Bombali	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	12.1	1.6	11.0	1.8	0.0	3.6
Bonthe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	3.9	2.1	5.0	6.6	2.2	0.0	2.1	1.8
Falaba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	8.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kailahun	33.3	3.2	12.5	4.5	0.0	6.3	5.9	3.7	1.5	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.5
Kambia	0.0	9.7	12.5	0.0	6.9	12.5	5.9	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.2	0.0	13.7	5.5
Karene	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	2.4	2.5	3.1	4.4	0.0	2.1	1.8
Kenema	0.0	0.0	12.5	27.3	0.0	6.3	5.9	4.6	7.0	16.2	12.1	16.1	1.1	5.5
Koinadugu	16.7	9.7	12.5	9.1	6.9	0.0	35.3	2.8	1.5	6.4	0.0	3.6	4.2	10.9
Kono	0.0	0.0	12.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.6	7.0	7.0	2.2	0.0	15.8	10.9
Moyamba	0.0	9.7	0.0	4.5	6.9	18.8	2.0	4.5	4.0	1.4	13.2	0.0	4.2	1.8
Port Loko	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	7.8	6.9	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.5
Pujehun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	3.2	5.5	3.3	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.8
Tonkolili	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.4	0.0	19.6	3.4	1.0	4.6	2.2	0.0	1.1	5.5
Western area: Rural	16.7	3.2	25.0	4.5	13.8	0.0	2.0	7.3	10.1	7.8	5.5	14.3	9.5	5.5
Western area: Urban	16.7	61.3	12.5	31.8	44.8	31.3	3.9	38.3	30.2	25.9	37.4	58.9	43.2	32.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 22: Heard about the Russia and Ukraine conflict by district

	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	61	276	7.4	5.5
Bombali	48	289	5.8	5.8
Bonthe	0	172	0.0	3.5
Falaba	0	91	0.0	1.8
Kailahun	34	146	4.1	2.9
Kambia	6	159	0.7	3.2
Karene	7	138	0.8	2.8
Kenema	47	350	5.7	7.0
Koinadugu	95	127	11.5	2.5
Kono	107	192	13.0	3.9
Moyamba	53	184	6.4	3.7
Port Loko	47	268	5.7	5.4
Pujehun	7	175	0.8	3.5
Tonkolili	51	156	6.2	3.1
Western area: Rural	74	360	9.0	7.2
Western area: Urban	188	1898	22.8	38.1
Total	825	4981	100	100

Annex 23: Economic hardship by district

	Russia and Ukraine conflict	The COVID pandemic	Economic Governance issues	Speculation on prices	Non optimal economic policies	Don't know	Other specify
Bo	6.7	12.0	7.5	6.0	11.0	0.2	0.0
Bombali	6.7	7.1	8.2	1.3	0.2	1.8	6.5
Bonthe	3.9	2.8	2.2	5.8	3.0	0.0	0.0
Falaba	2.1	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3
Kailahun	3.0	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.8	2.7	14.2
Kambia	3.7	4.2	4.1	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.6
Karene	2.0	1.2	2.8	0.6	0.6	5.9	0.0
Kenema	8.6	8.5	9.8	6.9	3.1	2.0	0.0
Koinadugu	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.8	7.4	2.9	0.0
Kono	3.7	1.2	2.7	8.1	6.1	17.4	12.9
Moyamba	4.1	6.0	5.0	10.8	8.0	3.6	0.0
Port Loko	5.0	1.3	4.5	0.4	2.7	0.5	3.9
Pujehun	4.1	5.9	1.5	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.3
Tonkolili	2.1	1.6	5.6	5.7	1.4	0.2	3.2
Western area: Rural	6.1	6.1	7.2	11.0	6.4	12.5	27.7
Western area: Urban	35.0	35.0	32.9	33.9	46.0	49.2	28.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 24: Economic hardship by region

Current economic hardship	east	north-east	north-west	south	western area
3.6 Russia and Ukraine conflict	34.4	31.8	40.7	29.7	30.1
3.6 The COVID pandemic	14.4	20.9	15.9	25.7	18.4
3.6 Economic Governance issues	22.5	28.8	30.7	18.0	20.7
3.6 Speculation on prices	13.8	10.5	4.2	15.7	13.1
3.6 Non optimal economic policies	6.0	5.6	4.5	9.8	10.1
3.6 Don't know	6.7	1.5	3.3	1.1	6.1
3.6 Other specify	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 25: Affected Income

	Percent
Salary reduction	3.4
Reduction in demand for goods and services	12.1
Reduction in clients	7.6
No market for the sale of products	5.2
Transport limitations	15.1
Travel restrictions (curfew)	3.3
Household income is not available	5.6
Household expenditures are too expensive or inaccessible	8.7
Affected agricultural activities	7.6
Limited access to credit from local traders	4.2
Increased demand for goods and services	8.0
No access to financial services	5.9
Reduction or cessation of remittances from family migrants	2.0
Closure of my business or activity	3.0
Change of activity / sector	1.8
Insecurity	1.9
Education disruption	2.5
Health services disruption	1.5
Other	0.6
Total	100

Annex 26: Do you feel that your income was affected by the ongoing energy and food crisis?

	Moderately	No answer/Cannot tell	Not affected	Slightly	Strongly
Bo	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.1
Bombali	2.9	12.9	0.0	9.2	6.0
Bonthe	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Falaba	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.8
Kailahun	1.1	1.2	14.6	1.0	3.2
Kambia	1.7	2.4	1.2	5.1	2.9
Karene	0.6	8.2	1.2	1.0	2.7
Kenema	13.8	2.4	0.0	1.0	6.4
Koinadugu	22.8	3.5	0.0	8.2	1.8
Kono	2.1	5.9	31.7	6.1	5.0
Moyamba	2.7	0.0	15.9	2.0	4.1
Port Loko	6.3	14.1	0.0	8.2	5.2
Pujehun	1.5	2.4	4.9	3.1	3.3
Tonkolili	5.9	1.2	0.0	7.1	3.3
Western area: Rural	11.5	22.4	2.4	12.2	6.8
Western area: Urban	20.8	23.5	26.8	33.7	37.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 27: Affected income by district

1 of 2	Salary reduction	Reduction in demand for goods and services	No market for the sale of products	Transport limitations	Travel restrictions (curfew)	Household income is not available	Household expenditures are too expensive or inaccessible	Affected agricultural activities	Limited access to credit from local traders
Bo	3.8	6.1	0.9	7.4	1.4	2.5	1.5	3.6	2.7
Bombali	2.8	6.1	2.0	10.1	0.5	3.3	5.6	2.1	2.0
Bonthe	2.3	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.4	5.8	4.9	2.9
Falaba	0.5	0.4	3.8	2.4	3.1	5.5	3.8	5.5	9.2
Kailahun	3.6	3.0	5.8	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	7.6	0.7
Kambia	0.8	3.7	1.3	2.7	0.7	2.5	5.1	1.8	1.2
Karene	0.0	0.8	2.4	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.8	5.1	6.6
Kenema	6.1	9.4	3.4	3.1	2.7	7.3	4.7	14.6	2.8
Koinadugu	1.3	5.9	3.0	4.8	0.9	4.3	3.2	3.6	1.7
Kono	10.8	9.0	0.5	3.4	0.3	1.6	2.0	11.5	16.1
Moyamba	7.2	2.0	9.0	6.3	20.2	10.5	6.0	7.0	9.3
Port Loko	2.1	4.9	2.4	3.3	3.4	6.7	3.0	7.9	4.8
Pujehun	0.7	4.0	2.8	5.7	3.6	3.3	4.0	2.7	1.2
Tonkolili	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.3	1.2	1.1	2.8	3.6
Western area: Rural	4.3	11.5	5.4	9.6	8.7	8.3	5.4	1.6	4.8
Western area: Urban	52.4	31.4	56.4	36.4	52.2	37.8	45.0	17.8	30.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2 of 2	Increased demand for goods and services	No access to financial services	Reduction or cessation of remittances from family migrants	Closure of my business or activity	Change of activity / sector	Insecurity	Education disruption	Health services disruption	Other
Bo	1.5	2.1	2.5	18.6	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0
Bombali	4.1	2.0	0.8	0.4	4.6	1.5	9.4	7.2	5.6
Bonthe	3.8	2.9	4.2	10.9	5.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9
Falaba	5.0	7.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.9
Kailahun	0.6	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	8.4
Kambia	2.8	3.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	2.4	1.8	9.3
Karene	5.0	4.9	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.8	5.4	0.0
Kenema	7.3	3.1	17.5	4.9	6.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0
Koinadugu	5.0	10.3	3.9	5.3	6.8	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.0
Kono	8.5	6.3	8.3	1.5	0.3	29.1	5.3	2.2	3.7
Moyamba	5.1	7.7	7.5	4.1	2.8	6.2	9.2	17.7	0.0
Port Loko	7.8	11.5	1.1	1.9	0.6	0.3	3.7	2.5	5.6
Pujehun	1.6	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.0	3.3	7.9	0.0
Tonkolili	1.3	8.0	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	7.5
Western area: Rural	0.8	5.6	1.9	3.9	10.5	2.1	4.6	9.4	26.2
Western area: Urban	39.8	22.9	49.2	42.2	58.6	55.0	58.1	42.6	30.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 28: Level of uncertainty by region

income	east	north-east	north-west	south	western area
High	35.0	29.2	44.5	49.9	45.0
Low	30.9	36.4	26.6	20.0	39.8
Moderate	34.0	34.4	29.0	30.1	15.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 29: Increase income by region

income	east	north-east	north-west	south	western area
Cannot tell	12.4	18.6	25.4	6.9	11.0
Decrease	15.3	45.5	40.2	52.2	37.7
Increase	62.7	16.8	29.8	27.2	42.3
Remain the same	9.6	19.1	4.6	13.8	9.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 30 : level of uncertainty by district

How would you rate the level of uncertainty facing your business/work for the next 12 months

	High	Low	Moderate
Bo	6.1	4.3	7.4
Bombali	5.5	5.0	7.5
Bonthe	5.1	1.9	0.9
Falaba	0.6	3.7	0.3
Kailahun	0.5	6.3	3.1
Kambia	6.0	0.1	1.3
Karene	1.2	4.4	2.1
Kenema	3.9	7.3	11.1
Koinadugu	3.8	0.4	8.6
Kono	8.1	0.4	6.5
Moyamba	3.1	3.1	7.0
Port Loko	4.2	4.1	9.2
Pujehun	4.8	0.4	4.1
Tonkolili	0.4	7.0	4.2
Western area: Rural	5.8	7.3	10.6
Western area: Urban	40.8	44.5	16.1
Total	100	100	100

Annex 31: Increased income by district

Do you expect the level of income to increase, remain the same or decrease?

	Cannot tell	Decrease	Increase	Remain the same
Bo	1.2	10.1	3.6	4.1
Bombali	18.2	5.7	0.8	8.5
Bonthe	0.1	3.8	3.4	1.9
Falaba	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.3
Kailahun	0.5	1.8	5.6	2.1
Kambia	1.4	6.0	0.5	1.7
Karene	5.9	2.3	1.6	2.4
Kenema	13.5	1.9	11.2	1.1
Koinadugu	2.1	0.7	5.4	11.4
Kono	0.1	2.4	8.2	10.1
Moyamba	2.5	3.2	3.3	12.0
Port Loko	13.4	3.1	6.4	0.5
Pujehun	4.6	4.8	1.2	2.2
Tonkolili	0.4	7.3	0.3	5.7
Western area: Rural	9.4	5.4	6.9	14.4
Western area: Urban	26.7	37.6	41.6	21.8
Total	100	100	100	100

Annex 32: Debt by district

Does your household currently have any debt?

	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	257	80	6.6	4.1
Bombali	247	90	6.4	4.6
Bonthe	108	64	2.8	3.3
Falaba	33	58	0.9	3.0
Kailahun	103	77	2.7	4.0
Kambia	146	19	3.8	1.0
Karene	61	84	1.6	4.3
Kenema	270	127	7.0	6.6
Koinadugu	192	30	5.0	1.5
Kono	192	107	5.0	5.5
Moyamba	142	95	3.7	4.9
Port Loko	265	50	6.8	2.6
Pujehun	87	95	2.2	4.9
Tonkolili	130	77	3.4	4.0
Western area: Rural	278	156	7.2	8.1
Western area: Urban	1359	727	35.1	37.6
Total	3870	1936	100	100

Annex 33: Loan by district

In the past (since February 2022), have you borrowed money?

	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	269	68	7.1	3.3
Bombali	251	86	6.6	4.2
Bonthe	99	73	2.6	3.6
Falaba	31	60	0.8	3.0
Kailahun	150	30	4.0	1.5
Kambia	140	25	3.7	1.2
Karene	66	79	1.7	3.9
Kenema	269	128	7.1	6.3
Koinadugu	190	32	5.0	1.6
Kono	198	101	5.2	5.0
Moyamba	141	96	3.7	4.7
Port Loko	177	138	4.7	6.8
Pujehun	84	98	2.2	4.8
Tonkolili	117	90	3.1	4.4
Western area: Rural	246	188	6.5	9.3
Western area: Urban	1348	738	35.7	36.4
Total	3776	2030	100	100

Annex 34: Refund by district

If Yes, have you refunded everything?

	N0	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	48	20	3.3	3.6
Bombali	78	8	5.3	1.4
Bonthe	64	9	4.4	1.6
Falaba	59	1	4.0	0.2
Kailahun	21	9	1.4	1.6
Kambia	21	4	1.4	0.7
Karene	73	6	5.0	1.1
Kenema	74	54	5.0	9.7
Koinadugu	22	10	1.5	1.8
Kono	91	10	6.2	1.8
Moyamba	63	33	4.3	5.9
Port Loko	48	90	3.3	16.1
Pujehun	82	16	5.6	2.9
Tonkolili	52	38	3.5	6.8
Western area: Rural	148	40	10.1	7.2
Western area: Urban	527	211	35.8	37.7
Total	1471	559	100	100

Annex 35: Since February 24, 2022, have you or any household member got access to any financial facility

	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	259	78	5.7	6.1
Bombali	297	40	6.6	3.1
Bonthe	139	33	3.1	2.6
Falaba	65	26	1.4	2.0
Kailahun	119	61	2.6	4.8
Kambia	141	24	3.1	1.9
Karene	118	27	2.6	2.1
Kenema	297	100	6.6	7.8
Koinadugu	202	20	4.5	1.6
Kono	215	84	4.7	6.6
Moyamba	146	91	3.2	7.1
Port Loko	306	9	6.8	0.7
Pujehun	118	64	2.6	5.0
Tonkolili	163	44	3.6	3.4
Western area: Rural	279	155	6.2	12.1
Western area: Urban	1664	422	36.7	33.0
Total	4528	1278	100	100

Annex 36: Financial institutions by district

	Commercial Bank/ Community Banks	Financial Services association/ Rural Banks	Micro Credit scheme	Osusu	Thrift and credit cooperative	Money leaders	VSLA (Village Saving and Leading Associations)	Others Specify	
Bo	27.0	9.0	6.7	53.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	100
Bombali	12.5	0.0	75.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	5.0	100
Bonthe	40.9	2.3	22.7	22.7	0.0	2.3	4.5	4.5	100
Falaba	6.7	3.3	3.3	63.3	3.3	3.3	6.7	10.0	100
Kailahun	10.0	3.0	18.0	28.0	3.0	11.0	25.0	2.0	100
Kambia	28.0	0.0	28.0	24.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	12.0	100
Karene	4.2	6.3	45.8	18.8	8.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100
Kenema	0.9	0.9	40.5	27.6	0.9	19.8	0.0	9.5	100
Koinadugu	18.8	12.5	21.9	28.1	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	100
Kono	25.2	2.9	31.1	29.1	0.0	5.8	4.9	1.0	100
Moyamba	22.8	6.9	36.6	18.8	6.9	6.9	1.0	0.0	100
Port Loko	44.4	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	100
Pujehun	59.1	0.0	22.7	3.0	6.1	4.5	1.5	3.0	100
Tonkolili	3.9	0.0	72.5	17.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	2.0	100
Western area: Rural	36.4	0.0	26.3	31.6	0.5	3.3	1.0	1.0	100
Western area: Urban	26.0	1.8	32.6	30.9	0.4	3.9	0.2	4.1	100

Annex 37: Household belong to any financial institution

Are you or any member of these household belong to any financial institution

	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	269	68	6.1	4.8
Bombali	295	42	6.7	3.0
Bonthe	117	55	2.7	3.9
Falaba	58	33	1.3	2.3
Kailahun	155	25	3.5	1.8
Kambia	111	54	2.5	3.8
Karene	118	27	2.7	1.9
Kenema	331	66	7.5	4.7
Koinadugu	200	22	4.6	1.6
Kono	214	85	4.9	6.0
Moyamba	129	108	2.9	7.6
Port Loko	303	12	6.9	0.8
Pujehun	85	97	1.9	6.9
Tonkolili	175	32	4.0	2.3
Western area: Rural	271	163	6.2	11.5
Western area: Urban	1562	524	35.6	37.1
Total	4393	1413	100	100

Annex 38: Since February 24, 2022 (beginning of the Russia/ Ukraine Crises), has your household received any money from abroad in the last 30 days

	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	286	51	5.3	11.8
Bombali	326	11	6.1	2.5
Bonthe	166	6	3.1	1.4
Falaba	90	1	1.7	0.2
Kailahun	165	15	3.1	3.5
Kambia	156	9	2.9	2.1
Karene	145	0	2.7	0.0
Kenema	380	17	7.1	3.9
Koinadugu	210	12	3.9	2.8
Kono	284	15	5.3	3.5
Moyamba	206	31	3.8	7.2
Port Loko	312	3	5.8	0.7
Pujehun	174	8	3.2	1.8
Tonkolili	195	12	3.6	2.8
Western area: Rural	383	51	7.1	11.8
Western area: Urban	1895	191	35.3	44.1
Total	5373	433	100	100

Annex 39: Since February 24, 2022 (beginning of the Russia/ Ukraine Crises), has your household received any money from abroad in the last 90 days

	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	271	15	5.2	9.0
Bombali	324	2	6.2	1.2
Bonthe	156	10	3.0	6.0
Falaba	90	0	1.7	0.0
Kailahun	162	3	3.1	1.8
Kambia	150	6	2.9	3.6
Karene	142	3	2.7	1.8
Kenema	376	4	7.2	2.4
Koinadugu	209	1	4.0	0.6
Kono	283	1	5.4	0.6
Moyamba	195	11	3.7	6.6
Port Loko	312	0	6.0	0.0
Pujehun	171	3	3.3	1.8
Tonkolili	189	6	3.6	3.6
Western area: Rural	373	10	7.2	6.0
Western area: Urban	1803	92	34.6	55.1
Total	5206	167	100	100

Annex 40: Has Income of the household increased, remain the same or decreased since the beginning of the crisis (February 2022)

	decreased	Increased	The Same
Bo	6.9	4.7	3.5
Bombali	6.9	2.4	7.0
Bonthe	3.9	1.0	2.4
Falaba	1.9	1.8	0.2
Kailahun	1.5	7.6	2.0
Kambia	3.8	1.8	1.1
Karene	2.4	3.4	1.6
Kenema	4.4	15.6	2.4
Koinadugu	1.0	7.3	8.7
Kono	5.1	1.1	11.4
Moyamba	2.7	5.6	6.8
Port Loko	6.2	6.7	0.7
Pujehun	3.7	0.5	4.9
Tonkolili	3.4	0.3	9.0
Western area: Rural	8.5	3.1	10.2
Western area: Urban	37.6	37.2	28.1
Total	100	100	100

Annex 41: Since February 24 2022 (Beginning of Russia and Ukraine) has any member in the household received money within the country?

	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	260	77	5.1	10.2
Bombali	268	69	5.3	9.1
Bonthe	160	12	3.2	1.6
Falaba	89	2	1.8	0.3
Kailahun	161	19	3.2	2.5
Kambia	146	19	2.9	2.5
Karene	137	8	2.7	1.1
Kenema	356	41	7.1	5.4
Koinadugu	205	17	4.1	2.2
Kono	263	36	5.2	4.8
Moyamba	179	58	3.5	7.7
Port Loko	313	2	6.2	0.3
Pujehun	170	12	3.4	1.6
Tonkolili	183	24	3.6	3.2
Western area: Rural	347	87	6.9	11.5
Western area: Urban	1812	274	35.9	36.2
Total	5049	757	100	100

Annex 42: Has your household received any assistance in the past seven months (May - Nov 2022)

	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	261	76	5.1	10.5
Bombali	323	14	6.4	1.9
Bonthe	160	12	3.1	1.7
Falaba	90	1	1.8	0.1
Kailahun	175	5	3.4	0.7
Kambia	141	24	2.8	3.3
Karene	133	12	2.6	1.7
Kenema	368	29	7.2	4.0
Koinadugu	213	9	4.2	1.2
Kono	268	31	5.3	4.3
Moyamba	168	69	3.3	9.5
Port Loko	310	5	6.1	0.7
Pujehun	166	16	3.3	2.2
Tonkolili	194	13	3.8	1.8
Western area: Rural	361	73	7.1	10.1
Western area: Urban	1751	335	34.5	46.3
Total	5082	724	100	100

Annex 43: Was it an organization or a family member?

	Family Member	Organization	Family Member	Organization
Bo	70	6	10.6	9.1
Bombali	11	3	1.7	4.5
Bonthe	8	4	1.2	6.1
Falaba	0	1	0.0	1.5
Kailahun	4	1	0.6	1.5
Kambia	20	4	3.0	6.1
Karene	10	2	1.5	3.0
Kenema	23	6	3.5	9.1
Koinadugu	9	0	1.4	0.0
Kono	30	1	4.6	1.5
Moyamba	63	6	9.6	9.1
Port Loko	4	1	0.6	1.5
Pujehun	14	2	2.1	3.0
Tonkolili	12	1	1.8	1.5
Western area: Rural	70	3	10.6	4.5
Western area: Urban	310	25	47.1	37.9
Total	658	66	100	100

Annex 44: If yes, which type of organization

	Government	NGO	Other Specify
Bo	16.0	0.0	15.4
Bombali	0.0	3.6	15.4
Bonthe	12.0	0.0	7.7
Falaba	0.0	3.6	0.0
Kailahun	0.0	3.6	0.0
Kambia	16.0	0.0	0.0
Karene	0.0	7.1	0.0
Kenema	16.0	3.6	7.7
Koinadugu	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kono	0.0	3.6	0.0
Moyamba	0.0	21.4	0.0
Port Loko	4.0	0.0	0.0
Pujehun	0.0	3.6	7.7
Tonkolili	0.0	3.6	0.0
Western area: Rural	8.0	3.6	0.0
Western area: Urban	28.0	42.9	46.2
Total	100	100	100

Annex 45: Benefit from program by district

	Cash for work	Cash transfers no work required	Food for work	Food assistance	No work required (e.g. SSN)	None	Fuel Assistance
Bo	18.3	2.5	31.7	15.2	5.4	19.2	21.7
Bombali	0.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.3	0.0
Bonthe	0.0	7.5	0.6	0.3	3.6	2.0	0.0
Falaba	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.3	1.8	2.5	0.0
Kailahun	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0
Kambia	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.5	0.0
Karene	3.3	0.0	1.9	2.1	7.1	13.9	1.9
Kenema	54.0	2.5	47.2	34.5	17.9	0.6	16.1
Kono	7.5	0.0	5.6	39.3	8.9	0.4	50.3
Moyamba	0.9	15.0	1.9	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.0
Port Loko	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0
Pujehun	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.3	1.8	9.3	0.0
Tonkolili	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Western area: Rural	3.3	5.0	3.1	1.8	3.6	12.6	0.0
Western area: Urban	10.3	42.5	8.1	5.1	33.9	30.3	9.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 46: Benefited assistance by district

	Food assistance/ transfer	Fuel assistance	Cash transfer	Food Subsidy	Other in-kind	Energy subsidy	Other, specify	No need for assistance
Bo	19.4	22.1	19.9	24.2	24.2	22.3	1.3	13.3
Bombali	1.8	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0
Bonthe	1.3	1.2	2.2	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
Falaba	0.7	1.7	1.3	2.6	0.4	3.5	4.0	13.3
Kailahun	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kambia	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Karene	9.3	5.6	10.3	5.5	4.5	5.6	0.0	40.0
Kenema	11.4	11.6	10.4	12.8	0.4	1.6	13.3	0.0
Kono	13.4	13.5	10.1	14.3	48.5	20.2	0.0	0.0
Moyamba	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Port Loko	4.3	6.0	3.3	5.9	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0
Pujehun	8.1	7.5	6.5	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	20.0
Tonkolili	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Western area: Rural	9.7	8.5	10.1	7.5	9.5	14.2	1.3	0.0
Western area: Urban	18.9	20.5	21.7	20.7	10.6	15.6	78.7	13.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 47: Since February 2022, were there times when your household did not have enough food?

	% No	% Yes
Bo	7.8	4.5
Bombali	4.6	6.5
Bonthe	2.6	3.2
Falaba	2.2	1.2
Kailahun	3.9	2.6
Kambia	1.3	3.8
Karene	0.9	3.5
Kenema	6.3	7.2
Koinadugu	7.0	1.8
Kono	6.0	4.6
Moyamba	2.1	5.3
Port Loko	5.2	5.5
Pujehun	1.9	3.9
Tonkolili	3.3	3.7
Western area: Rural	6.8	7.9
Western area: Urban	37.9	34.7
Total	100	100

Annex 48: How many months did this situation last?

	One months	2 to 4 days	Four Months	One day	One weeks	Three Months	two Months	Two weeks
Bo	0.6	3.6	0.3	16.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.3
Bombali	4.5	6.5	1.3	15.9	3.4	2.5	2.2	3.8
Bonthe	0.6	5.3	2.0	2.5	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.4
Falaba	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	4.8	1.7	3.2	0.8
Kailahun	0.0	3.8	0.0	4.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kambia	3.2	6.0	0.7	1.2	3.6	1.7	3.2	1.7
Karene	7.1	2.1	1.3	0.4	6.5	2.5	3.2	13.6
Kenema	0.6	6.5	23.3	5.5	1.4	25.4	18.3	0.4
Koinadugu	5.2	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.5	2.2	3.0
Kono	11.7	1.5	8.3	3.0	2.6	26.3	20.4	7.6
Moyamba	6.5	4.0	10.0	4.2	5.3	4.2	6.5	9.7
Port Loko	0.6	4.9	9.0	2.3	11.7	8.5	0.0	1.7
Pujehun	7.8	3.8	0.3	0.9	5.1	2.5	8.6	9.3
Tonkolili	0.0	5.2	0.0	2.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.1
Western area: Rural	6.5	9.1	8.0	9.7	5.1	0.8	7.5	7.2
Western area: Urban	44.2	35.1	33.3	30.9	39.5	18.6	24.7	36.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 49: Do you or any household members eat the same foods (since February 2022) in comparison with last year at the same period

Regions	No	Yes	Total
East	615	261	876
North East	702	155	857
North West	525	100	625
South	600	328	928
Western Area	1561	959	2520
Total	4003	1803	

Annex 50: How many months did this situation last?

Four Months	13.5
One Months	68.4
Three Months	6.9
Two Months	11.2
	100.0

Annex 51: Electricity

Electricity	Four Months	One Months	Three Months	Two Months
east	28.6	8.9	35.5	7.6
north-east	2.6	14.8	10.0	9.6
north-west	5.9	8.9	9.5	17.4
south	13.1	21.7	11.4	20.2
western area	49.8	45.8	33.6	45.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Annex 52: Electricity (Causes)

Electricity (Causes)	What were the main causes of this situation?
high price for the item	65.5
high transportation prices/access to markets	6.7
not enough reserves	6.6
not enough revenue to meet usual household expenses	20.9
other Specify	0.3
Total	100

Annex 53: How many months did this situation last?

One Months	4.308898
2 to 4 days	42.47342
Four Months	8.393956
One day	15.86458
One weeks	16.45215
Three Months	3.301623
Two Months	2.602126
Two weeks	6.603246
Total	100

Annex 54: Causes

high price for the item	38.6
high transportation prices	21.4
not enough reserves	16.8
not enough revenue to meet usual household expenses	23
other Specify	0.2

Annex 55: Causes by districts

	high price for the item	high transportation prices/access to markets	not enough reserves	not enough revenue to meet usual household expenses	other Specify
Bo	5.2	7.8	7.6	4.9	0.0
Bombali	5.0	4.9	3.7	6.4	8.0
Bonthe	3.6	1.5	2.0	4.0	0.0
Falaba	1.2	2.7	2.2	1.5	6.0
Kailahun	2.9	1.6	4.1	0.5	2.0
Kambia	4.2	1.4	0.7	5.7	4.0
Karene	2.7	1.2	3.2	3.9	0.0
Kenema	8.1	11.9	8.5	4.5	2.0
Koinadugu	1.8	1.7	3.4	1.3	0.0
Kono	4.6	4.2	3.4	7.1	6.0
Moyamba	5.3	7.1	10.5	3.5	6.0
Port Loko	6.4	4.5	4.7	8.1	0.0
Pujehun	4.0	3.0	4.8	1.7	0.0
Tonkolili	3.1	1.6	3.9	2.7	2.0
Western area: Rural	8.1	7.9	4.2	7.4	38.0
Western area: Urban	33.7	37.0	33.0	36.9	26.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 56: Do you or any household members eat the same foods (since February 2022) in comparison with last year at same period

	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	221	116	5.5	6.4
Bombali	310	27	7.7	1.5
Bonthe	142	30	3.5	1.7
Falaba	65	26	1.6	1.4
Kailahun	157	23	3.9	1.3
Kambia	148	17	3.7	0.9
Karene	117	28	2.9	1.6
Kenema	328	69	8.2	3.8
Koinadugu	194	28	4.8	1.6
Kono	130	169	3.2	9.4
Moyamba	100	137	2.5	7.6
Port Loko	260	55	6.5	3.1
Pujehun	137	45	3.4	2.5
Tonkolili	133	74	3.3	4.1
Western area: Rural	277	157	6.9	8.7
Western area: Urban	1284	802	32.1	44.5
Total	4003	1803	100	100

Annex 57: What were the main causes of this situation?

	high price for the item	high transportation prices/access to markets	not enough reserves	not enough revenue to meet usual household expenses	other Specify
Bo	6.9	13.4	0.4	0.5	0.0
Bombali	5.5	4.8	4.9	16.6	9.1
Bonthe	4.2	1.9	0.8	3.1	0.0
Falaba	0.4	16.4	0.0	1.2	0.0
Kailahun	4.5	2.2	10.2	0.7	0.0
Kambia	4.5	2.6	1.1	2.5	0.0
Karene	2.3	1.1	6.4	4.3	0.0
Kenema	7.1	8.2	7.6	12.0	0.0
Koinadugu	3.5	9.3	23.9	1.6	0.0
Kono	1.1	0.0	0.4	11.8	9.1
Moyamba	2.0	7.1	6.4	1.3	0.0
Port Loko	9.2	1.5	3.8	0.4	9.1
Pujehun	3.2	0.0	9.5	3.5	0.0
Tonkolili	2.9	1.5	7.6	3.9	0.0
Western area: Rural	6.5	6.7	2.3	9.2	54.5
Western area: Urban	36.3	23.4	14.8	27.4	18.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 58: Main Reasons

No access or partial access to market	Main Reasons
Transport not available	38.8%
Markets and shops closed	14.9%
Security issues	8.2%
Health issues /not possible to move	10.0%
Product not available at local level	24.2%
Other	3.9%

Annex 59: Since February 2022, were there times when your household did not have enough oil (fuel/gas)

	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	126	211	4.8	6.7
Bombali	125	212	4.7	6.7
Bonthe	19	153	0.7	4.8
Falaba	57	34	2.2	1.1
Kailahun	135	45	5.1	1.4
Kambia	30	135	1.1	4.3
Karene	49	96	1.9	3.0
Kenema	141	256	5.4	8.1
Koinadugu	129	93	4.9	2.9
Kono	181	118	6.9	3.7
Moyamba	124	113	4.7	3.6
Port Loko	246	69	9.3	2.2
Pujehun	36	146	1.4	4.6
Tonkolili	158	49	6.0	1.5
Western area: Rural	158	276	6.0	8.7
Western area: Urban	921	1165	35.0	36.7
Total	2635	3171	100	100

Annex 60: How many months did this situation last?

	Four Months	One Months	Three Months	Two Months
Bo	0.7	8.2	0.9	8.1
Bombali	0.9	9.1	1.4	2.0
Bonthe	1.4	6.5	2.7	0.3
Falaba	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.8
Kailahun	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.4
Kambia	0.5	3.9	5.5	10.4
Karene	0.9	3.5	1.8	3.7
Kenema	15.5	5.4	25.5	4.5
Koinadugu	0.5	2.4	7.3	6.2
Kono	12.4	1.8	9.1	1.7
Moyamba	11.0	1.6	7.3	4.2
Port Loko	4.5	1.5	2.3	3.4
Pujehun	0.0	5.4	0.5	7.6
Tonkolili	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.6
Western area: Rural	11.3	7.3	10.9	12.6
Western area: Urban	38.5	38.5	22.7	32.6
Total	100	100	100	100

Annex 61: Over the past eight months, were there times when your household did not have enough oil?

	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Bo	133	204	5.1	6.3
Bombali	212	125	8.2	3.9
Bonthe	22	150	0.9	4.7
Falaba	59	32	2.3	1.0
Kailahun	132	48	5.1	1.5
Kambia	26	139	1.0	4.3
Karene	15	130	0.6	4.0
Kenema	142	255	5.5	7.9
Koinadugu	116	106	4.5	3.3
Kono	263	36	10.2	1.1
Moyamba	82	155	3.2	4.8
Port Loko	247	68	9.6	2.1
Pujehun	39	143	1.5	4.4
Tonkolili	123	84	4.8	2.6
Western area: Rural	153	280	5.9	8.7
Western area: Urban	819	1265	31.7	39.3
Total	2583	3220	100	100

Annex 62: How many months did this situation last?

	Four Months	one Month	Three Months	Two Months
Bo	0.9	7.7	1.2	8.1
Bombali	0.7	5.3	1.2	1.1
Bonthe	1.9	6.3	1.2	0.5
Falaba	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.3
Kailahun	0.0	1.9	0.4	1.6
Kambia	1.2	4.1	5.7	8.3
Karene	1.4	4.3	3.7	5.6
Kenema	14.8	5.9	23.7	1.6
Koinadugu	0.9	2.7	8.2	6.5
Kono	2.1	0.8	2.0	1.3
Moyamba	11.0	3.6	4.9	4.6
Port Loko	4.7	1.5	3.7	1.6
Pujehun	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.8
Tonkolili	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.1
Western area: Rural	9.6	7.6	10.6	12.6
Western area: Urban	49.4	37.7	32.2	41.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Annex 63: Causes

	high price for the item	high transportation prices	not enough reserves	not enough revenue to meet usual household expenses	other Specify
Bo	6.9	8.8	10.1	7.7	0.0
Bombali	1.4	0.8	1.5	6.2	6.7
Bonthe	4.7	2.3	2.0	5.6	0.0
Falaba	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	6.7
Kailahun	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.0
Kambia	4.5	1.4	0.5	2.5	6.7
Karene	3.1	2.3	3.8	4.5	0.0
Kenema	8.6	9.8	8.9	5.3	6.7
Koinadugu	3.2	3.7	6.4	3.2	0.0
Kono	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.6	13.3
Moyamba	5.0	7.3	9.6	4.3	6.7
Port Loko	2.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0
Pujehun	4.5	4.1	5.2	2.6	0.0
Tonkolili	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.2	0.0
Western area: Rural	9.0	9.3	5.4	7.7	20.0
Western area: Urban	41.1	41.1	39.1	41.4	33.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 64: Challenges in accessing

	Oil/Gas	Food	Others *
Bo	6.6	6.1	0.4
Bombali	6.0	6.1	18.5
Bonthe	3.0	2.1	1.3
Falaba	1.0	1.6	0.0
Kailahun	4.3	3.2	0.4
Kambia	3.9	2.9	5.2
Karene	2.4	2.6	0.0
Kenema	10.0	7.1	6.4
Koinadugu	5.1	4.0	0.0
Kono	3.3	3.2	23.6
Moyamba	1.8	4.2	0.9
Port Loko	2.5	5.7	1.7
Pujehun	3.6	2.9	0.4
Tonkolili	2.0	3.7	0.0
Western area: Rural	8.1	7.6	9.0
Western area: Urban	36.6	36.8	32.2
Total	100	100	100

Annex 65: How would you rate the access of members of your household to market/and key products (since February)?

	Always access	Don't know	No access	Partial access
Bo	5.1	0.3	1.3	7.7
Bombali	3.7	22.1	3.6	5.8
Bonthe	2.8	0.6	2.3	3.5
Falaba	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0
Kailahun	1.6	0.3	0.8	4.9
Kambia	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.8
Karene	0.2	9.6	12.6	1.5
Kenema	6.9	0.3	5.4	7.8
Koinadugu	2.7	0.0	2.5	5.3
Kono	13.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Moyamba	2.9	0.0	0.2	6.1
Port Loko	0.2	36.7	10.9	4.5
Pujehun	3.2	0.0	0.6	3.9
Tonkolili	7.1	0.0	0.8	2.0
Western area: Rural	4.3	5.7	6.3	10.2
Western area: Urban	45.1	24.5	51.5	27.9
Total	100	100	100	100

Annex 66: Access

	Transport not available	Markets and shops closed	Security issues	Health issues / not possible to move	Product not available at local level	Other
Bo	8.4	12.8	2.1	9.0	8.2	0.4
Bombali	3.9	1.1	0.7	4.1	4.4	20.2
Bonthe	2.2	0.3	1.1	1.4	5.1	4.5
Falaba	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.6	5.0	0.4
Kailahun	4.3	7.3	4.9	2.5	1.8	0.7
Kambia	5.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	4.9	1.9
Karene	1.8	4.0	6.9	5.5	5.6	0.0
Kenema	8.0	15.1	16.8	6.7	7.3	2.6
Koinadugu	5.2	3.7	5.1	3.9	4.9	0.0
Kono	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.1
Moyamba	5.4	7.0	13.8	9.8	3.3	3.4
Port Loko	1.9	3.5	0.9	6.1	10.6	3.4
Pujehun	3.7	1.8	0.7	2.2	0.6	1.1
Tonkolili	2.0	0.6	0.4	2.0	1.0	0.4
Western area: Rural	10.5	7.0	10.6	8.5	6.2	30.0
Western area: Urban	33.2	31.9	33.0	34.6	30.3	30.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 67: Has the prices of foods and basic products increased in comparison to the same period in the last years

	Decreased	Increased	No change
Bo	31.5	3.2	1.1
Bombali	8.4	4.7	50.5
Bonthe	1.9	3.1	2.2
Falaba	0.7	1.7	0.0
Kailahun	3.2	3.1	2.2
Kambia	0.0	3.2	0.0
Karene	1.1	2.5	10.8
Kenema	6.9	6.9	3.2
Koinadugu	4.1	3.8	4.3
Kono	0.4	5.7	1.1
Moyamba	2.2	4.3	2.2
Port Loko	2.8	5.8	1.1
Pujehun	0.9	3.4	0.0
Tonkolili	0.6	3.9	2.2
Western area: Rural	3.4	7.9	7.5
Western area: Urban	31.9	36.8	11.8
Total	100	100	100

Annex 68: Where there any other challenges faced by the household

	No	Yes	No	Yes
Bo	27	310	2.2	6.8
Bombali	87	250	7.0	5.5
Bonthe	38	134	3.0	2.9
Falaba	13	78	1.0	1.7
Kailahun	39	141	3.1	3.1
Kambia	21	144	1.7	3.2
Karene	3	142	0.2	3.1
Kenema	91	306	7.3	6.7
Koinadugu	11	211	0.9	4.6
Kono	66	233	5.3	5.1
Moyamba	42	195	3.4	4.3
Port Loko	65	250	5.2	5.5
Pujehun	2	180	0.2	3.9
Tonkolili	159	48	12.8	1.1
Western area: Rural	79	355	6.3	7.8
Western area: Urban	504	1582	40.4	34.7
Total	1247	4559	100	100

Annex 69: Has your household experienced any shocks/difficulties in the last eight months? (During the Russia –Ukraine conflict)

	No	Yes	No	Yes
Bo	109	228	9.4	4.9
Bombali	54	283	4.6	6.1
Bonthe	21	151	1.8	3.3
Falaba	9	82	0.8	1.8
Kailahun	116	64	10.0	1.4
Kambia	16	149	1.4	3.2
Karene	25	120	2.1	2.6
Kenema	102	295	8.8	6.4
Koinadugu	30	192	2.6	4.1
Kono	82	217	7.1	4.7
Moyamba	32	205	2.8	4.4
Port Loko	87	228	7.5	4.9
Pujehun	3	179	0.3	3.9
Tonkolili	194	13	16.7	0.3
Western area: Rural	31	403	2.7	8.7
Western area: Urban	252	1834	21.7	39.5
Total	1163	4643	100	100

Annex 70: Shocks

	Increase price of Fuel	Scarcity of Fuel	Scarcity of Food	Increase price of Food
Bo	5.6	7.3	8.0	3.6
Bombali	5.7	5.2	6.3	6.3
Bonthe	3.6	2.6	2.3	3.6
Falaba	1.9	2.5	2.9	1.9
Kailahun	1.6	0.7	0.5	1.4
Kambia	3.3	3.6	2.1	3.4
Karene	2.7	3.3	4.1	2.9
Kenema	6.3	7.3	8.1	5.4
Koinadugu	4.9	5.9	4.0	4.6
Kono	4.1	5.2	4.3	5.5
Moyamba	2.6	4.7	6.4	4.8
Port Loko	2.4	2.0	6.4	5.6
Pujehun	3.9	2.8	1.7	3.3
Tonkolili	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Western area: Rural	9.7	10.4	9.9	9.0
Western area: Urban	41.4	36.5	33.2	38.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Annex 71: Going through shocks

	Reduce on expenditure on Fuel	Reduce on expenditure on Food	Reduce on expenditure on Transportation	Other Specify
Bo	8.5	5.3	7.0	0.0
Bombali	7.0	6.3	6.6	29.8
Bonthe	1.0	2.5	2.5	1.1
Falaba	2.4	1.8	2.6	4.3
Kailahun	2.2	1.3	0.5	1.1
Kambia	4.3	3.2	1.6	3.2
Karene	3.0	1.8	1.4	5.3
Kenema	9.3	6.6	6.6	5.3
Koinadugu	3.8	4.3	4.3	0.0
Kono	4.0	4.9	4.9	2.1
Moyamba	3.3	4.6	6.1	0.0
Port Loko	3.5	5.0	2.1	6.4
Pujehun	4.6	3.6	2.2	0.0
Tonkolili	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Western area: Rural	7.3	8.6	11.0	12.8
Western area: Urban	35.3	39.9	40.2	28.7
Total	100	100	100	100

Annex 72: Lack of food

1 of 2	Sold household assets/ goods (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television, jewellery etc...)	Reduced non-food expenses on health (including drugs) and education	Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc...)	Spent savings	Borrowed money / food from a formal lender / bank	Sold house or land	Withdrew children from school
Bo	4.0	32.7	2.1	4.2	0.9	3.6	1.1
Bombali	7.6	2.9	9.5	5.5	2.8	4.5	3.8
Bonthe	0.2	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.4	1.8	2.4
Falaba	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	4.7	3.6	0.5
Kailahun	9.3	1.5	4.8	6.3	0.7	2.7	9.5
Kambia	0.8	0.2	3.7	0.5	0.5	3.6	0.3
Karene	0.0	2.3	1.1	1.6	5.7	4.5	2.7
Kenema	4.3	4.2	7.4	3.5	7.2	10.9	7.6
Koinadugu	3.7	2.5	10.6	3.4	2.4	11.8	2.2
Kono	7.3	6.5	5.8	3.2	9.4	3.6	0.5
Moyamba	1.8	9.2	6.3	5.5	6.4	1.8	1.6
Port Loko	1.0	0.3	2.1	6.2	12.1	11.8	3.8
Pujehun	3.9	2.0	1.6	5.2	3.8	1.8	2.4
Tonkolili	1.1	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.8	0.3
Western area: Rural	19.4	13.1	12.7	8.2	6.2	5.5	6.3
Western area: Urban	35.3	19.1	27.0	45.0	35.6	26.4	54.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2 of 2	Reduced proportions of meals	Reduced number of meals per day	Reduction in the amount consumed by adults so that children eat more	Buy less expensive foods	Buy less prepared foods	Compared prices at several markets
Bo	7.1	6.5	6.3	4.1	7.3	5.7
Bombali	6.1	6.4	1.4	6.2	2.6	3.0
Bonthe	4.0	4.8	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.2
Falaba	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.5	0.5	0.6
Kailahun	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6
Kambia	1.8	2.8	0.2	3.9	1.2	3.5
Karene	1.1	2.8	3.1	1.7	1.1	0.6
Kenema	8.6	8.2	10.7	7.6	9.3	4.8
Koinadugu	3.9	1.9	1.7	3.5	1.8	0.6
Kono	9.3	8.7	15.7	8.3	9.3	21.7
Moyamba	6.1	6.2	8.9	5.7	5.8	0.6
Port Loko	1.9	4.9	0.3	3.1	3.8	0.1
Pujehun	2.3	2.3	3.7	4.0	4.0	5.6
Tonkolili	3.4	0.8	0.0	2.6	1.2	0.7
Western area: Rural	8.2	8.2	6.7	9.4	10.7	6.9
Western area: Urban	33.8	33.7	37.0	35.7	39.3	43.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 73: Have you or any members of the household changed your oil/electricity consumption/spending behavior (Multiple)

	Buy less quantity than usual	Buy more quantity than usual	Compared prices at several markets	No change	Rationalize electricity consumption
Bo	6.9	0.3	1.0	7.3	0.0
Bombali	5.8	12.2	2.6	4.1	7.6
Bonthe	3.5	4.5	1.7	2.0	0.5
Falaba	1.3	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.0
Kailahun	2.6	9.7	1.3	2.4	0.0
Kambia	4.1	0.2	6.6	0.3	7.6
Karene	2.0	0.3	1.3	4.6	0.5
Kenema	9.5	0.5	14.6	3.6	2.4
Koinadugu	6.3	1.9	7.0	0.1	0.0
Kono	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	50.5
Moyamba	1.5	1.6	1.3	9.5	6.7
Port Loko	3.6	1.6	2.6	10.9	0.5
Pujehun	4.8	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.4
Tonkolili	3.3	0.9	0.7	5.8	0.0
Western area: Rural	11.1	2.1	3.6	4.2	3.8
Western area: Urban	32.6	63.5	55.0	31.2	18.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 74: Future energy

	Renewable energies - Wind	Renewable energies - Solar	Renewables energies - Hydro	Increased of the use of fuel	Don't know
Bo	22.4	6.7	9.7	10.4	0.5
Bombali	0.8	5.6	3.8	5.6	7.2
Bonthe	0.4	4.0	2.2	10.7	0.0
Falaba	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.0
Kailahun	2.2	4.1	1.1	0.1	0.5
Kambia	0.0	4.0	1.1	0.0	0.2
Karene	1.2	1.4	4.5	0.1	0.0
Kenema	26.5	9.5	8.9	7.6	0.0
Koinadugu	2.7	3.2	4.1	1.5	0.0
Kono	1.2	6.7	8.2	0.4	0.0
Moyamba	5.4	5.8	5.5	2.6	0.2
Port Loko	9.2	3.5	5.8	1.2	26.0
Pujehun	0.4	3.2	2.8	4.2	0.0
Tonkolili	1.1	4.9	2.3	0.4	0.0
Western area: Rural	8.1	7.9	7.8	15.3	7.4
Western area: Urban	18.3	27.1	29.9	39.7	58.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Annex 75: Change oil/electricity

	Buy less quantity than usual	Buy more quantity than usual	Compared prices at several markets	No change	Rationalize electricity consumption
East	13.2	10.2	15.9	15.3	52.9
North-east	16.7	15.1	10.3	13.1	7.6
North-west	9.7	2.1	10.6	15.8	8.6
South	16.8	6.9	4.6	20.4	8.6
Western area	43.7	65.6	58.6	35.4	22.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

