Context: Moyamba district is in the Southern Province and borders the Atlantic Ocean in the west, Port Loko district and Tonkolili district to the north, Bo district to the east and Bonthe district to the south. Its capital and largest city is Moyamba. The other major towns include Njala, Rotifunk and Shenge. The district is the largest in the Southern Province by geographical area, and comprises of fourteen chiefdoms namely Lower Banta, Upper Banta, Timdale, Bagruwa, Kagboro, Dasse, Kowa, Kaiyamba, Kongbora, Kori, Kamajei, Fakunya, Ribbi and Bumpe. The ethnicity of the district is largely homogeneous with the Mende forming 60% of the population, the other ethnic groups comprise Sherbro, Temne and Loko.
Population distribution: The majority (over 92%) of the district population resides in rural areas. The average family size is 5.7. The 2014 projected population for the district indicated that 45% (under 5 age group 18% and 27% below the age of 15 years) of the residents are under the age of 14 years old and 50% falls among the active workforce between the age of 15 and 64 years old (see table).

Livelihood and economy: Agriculture remains the mainstay of the District residents and the largest sector of economy in the district, providing livelihoods for over 71% of the population. Crops grown in the district include oil palm, cereals (maize, rice, sorghum and millet) and starch food crops (yam, cassava and cocoa). In addition, cashew, black pepper, ginger, pineapple and sugarcane are popular farm products in the district. Despite the abundance of land and water resources, the majority of the farmers have smallholdings of 0.5 to 2 cropped hectares, operating as basic subsistence food production units. Livestock remains relatively small and underdeveloped such as household level owning poultry, goats and cattle. In the coastal chiefdoms, salt production has also traditionally been an important economic activity. The port of Nitti in Banta chiefdom provides the only deep water port in the south for direct mechanical loading and off-loading. The major weekly trade activities are in Gbangbatok of Banta chiefdom, and goods are traded directly here with suppliers coming by boat from Freetown and Guinea. Sea fishing is a common livelihood in the coastal population, the main fish trading center is Shenge in Kagboro Chiefdom, which is also one of the main traditional boat building locations in the country. The Wealth Index (WI) indicates that 43% of the district households are in the two poorest quintiles. The Gini coefficient for the district is 0.25 (scale between 0 and 1).

Education: The school census conducted by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) during the 2012-2013 sessions indicated that there are a total of 563 schools in the district of which 12 are pre-primary, 486 primary, 102 junior secondary and 46 are senior secondary schools. The district also has 2 Technical Vocational Institutes and 2 Home Economics Centers. The district has added 11 primary and 2 junior secondary schools during the 2012-2013 school year. The large majority (490 or 85%) of the schools are owned by the mission, private and community while government owned schools are only 73 (15%). Moyamba District Council is ranked second highest in privately owned schools (303). Only 126 schools (22%) are covered under the NGOs school feeding programme. More than 86% of classrooms are in need of repair. The net primary enrollment rate is 64%. The district is the home of Hatford Secondary School for girls - one of the elite secondary schools in Sierra Leone.
**SIERRA LEONE – MOYAMBA**

**Food Security:** 47% of the district population are food insecure (11% severe and 36% moderate). Due to the EVD outbreak, a significant decrease has been observed in rice production during 2014. Moyamba farmers harvested only 40 percent of rice production compared to that of the previous year. On an average 62% of household expenditure is accounted for food purchases, which leaves the households vulnerable whilst prioritizing other essential family needs. Moyamba and three other districts (Pujehun, Kailahun and Kenema) exceed the 40% “critical” WHO threshold of chronic malnutrition. According to the UNICEF conducted SMART survey 2010, the highest prevalence of acute malnutrition rate of 8.2% (MUAC<12.5 cm) was found in Moyamba district.

**Health:** There are two Government and two Mission hospitals in the district, 17 Community Health Centers (CHC), 13 Community Health Posts (CHP), 63 Maternal and Child Health Posts (MCHP) and 8 clinics. On average one health facility covers 2,512 people with 2,350 people per bed. 66.4% of children aged between 12-23 months have completed a full course of vaccinations against the most common diseases (BCG, DPT, Polio and Measles), while 4.7% of children of the same age group did not have any vaccinations. Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), fever and diarrhea are the most common illnesses among children under the age of 5. For protection from Malaria, 72% of families were reported to have at least one mosquito net, though on an average each family has 1.5 nets, not sufficient to cover the entire family needs. The overall HIV prevalence rate is 1%, the rate among women is higher (1.3%) compared to men (0.6%).

**Water and Sanitation: (WASH):** According to the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) comprehensive mapping of water resources 2012, the district has nearly 1700 water points. The main water sources are piped supplies, hand dug wells, boreholes and open sources (streams and rivers). At the time of the MoEWR mapping exercise, there were only 966 functional water points, 364 points needing repair. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) school census reported that during the 2012-2013 school year, 115 schools (20%) have access to safe drinking water (pipe and boreholes) in the school compound, remaining schools use untreated sources of drinking water. There are 307 schools (54%) with toilet facilities within the school compound.

**Ebola Emergency:** The last reported Ebola case was 17 February 2015. On 7 November 20015, Sierra Leone declared the end of Ebola transmission and on that day the district had passed 234 days without any reported EVD case. According to the record of Comprehensive Programme for EVD survivors (CEPS) as of 15 December 2015, there are 90 registered survivors in the district. One survivor clinic and one mobile/outreach clinic facility are proving free health services to survivors. As of 15 December 2015, 92 survivors received ophthalmic examinations of which 11 survivors were found to have Uveitis (eye complications).
SIERRA LEONE – MOYAMBA

DISTRICT PROFILE

Operational Organization at the district level:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Grant</td>
<td>ACF, NaCSA, WFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>ACF, FAO, Finn Church Aid, NaCSA, Weltungerhilfe, World Vision International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>MoHS, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>ACF, ADP-SL, SOLIDARITES, Health Education Department, ISLAG/CHRISTAG/MoHS/SMAC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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15 ** Definition: The Gini coefficient is often used to measure income inequality, a value of 0 expressing total equality and a value of 1 maximal inequality.**