



SIERRA LEONE

BONTHE

NDPBA DISTRICT PROFILE

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BONTHE

CAPITAL: BONTHE

Area: 3,468 km²



Bonthe District is the southernmost district in Sierra Leone. It is bounded on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwest is Moyamba District, on the north is Bo District, and east is Pujehun District. The landmass consists of the mainland separated from Bonthe and York Islands by the Sherbro Rivers, a lagoon formed by the coalescence of the mouths of the Moa, Sewa and Jong rivers. Bonthe district is the least populous in Sierra Leone and is primarily inhabited by the Sherbro people - who are the native people of the district; and the Mende people, who immigrated to the district from Mende-dominant areas in the southern part of Sierra Leone. Bonthe District has one of the world's largest deposits of titanium ore in the world. Rutile and bauxite are also mined within the district. Ilmenite and zircon naturally occur with these two minerals. The district has fertile soils, well-drained land and a temperate climate. Food crops include rice, grown in the 'bolilands', potatoes and yams. Oil palm, coconut and cassava plantations produce cash crops. Fishing in the riverine and coastal areas is a vibrant activity. The island also has many historical sites dating to the Atlantic Slave trade era, game reserves at Bohol, surfing on the Sherbro Rivers and some of the best beaches in the country on Bonthe and York Islands and Turner's Peninsula.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low

Score: 0.412 • Rank: 11/14



RESILIENCE (R) - Low

Score: 0.408 • Rank: 9/14



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low

Score: 0.053 • Rank: 14/14



VULNERABILITY (V) - High

Score: 0.559 • Rank: 5/14



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low

Score: 0.391 • Rank: 10/14



Population (2015)

200,781



Infant Mortality Rate

55



Illiterate population

58.9%



Access to improved water

44.8%



Average life expectancy

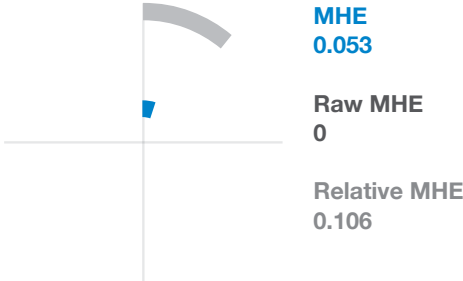
54.4 years

*For more information on data and components please visit: <https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO>





MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)


RANK: 14 / 14 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.053




ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

 Inland Flood
8.2%
👤 13,487

 Coastal Flood
11.2%
👤 18,446

 Landslide
21.6%
👤 35,498

 Drought
0.0%
👤 0

 Wildfire
11.9%
👤 19,570



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 5 / 14 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.559

Vulnerability in Bonthe is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Economic Constraints. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the district's overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

Rank: 13/14 Districts Assessed

1.1%	112.39	15.5%	0.24	51.7%
Average Annual Forest Loss	Livestock Density (per sq km)	Erosion Potential	Ecological Change	Area Affected by Mining



Vulnerable Health Status

Rank: 7/14 Districts Assessed

54.4	55	531	6.5%	2.2%	236.5	26.1%	0.9%
Life Expectancy (years)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Acute Malnutrition (Children <5)	Population with Disability	Tuberculosis Incidence (per 100,000 persons)	Malaria Prevalance (per 100,000 persons)	HIV Prevalance (per 100,000 persons)



Clean Water Vulnerability

Rank: 9/14 Districts Assessed

44.8%	32.5%	67.8%	3.2%
Households with Improved Water Source	Households with Improved Sanitation	Population at High Risk of Fecal Contamination	Water Source > 30 minutes from Home



Information Access Vulnerability

Rank: 3/14 Districts Assessed

58.9%	58.0%	13.0%	4.0%	3.0%	54.6%
Illiteracy Rate (Age 10+)	Primary School Attendance Ratio	Upper Secondary Completion Rate	Households with Internet	Households with Television	Households with Internet



Economic Constraints

Rank: 2/14 Districts Assessed

82.62	7.9%	0.32	23.4%
Economic Dependency Ratio	Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	Income Inequality (GINI)	Child Labor Participation (Age 10-14)



Gender Inequality

Rank: 9/14 Districts Assessed

1.1	1.28	0.84	0.99	17.2%
Female to Male Land Ownership*	Female to Male Home Ownership*	Female to Male Labor Participation*	Female to Male Secondary Education*	Female Seats in Local Council

*Values closer to 1 represent greater gender parity.



Population Pressures

Rank: 3/14 Districts Assessed

3.3%	6.1%	35.04	58.6%	35.7%
Average Annual Population Change	Average Annual Urban Population Change	Net Migration Rate	Population that is Food Insecure	Ratio of Youth (15-24) to Adult (15+)



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 10 / 14 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.391

Bonthe exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Emergency Service Capacity and Energy Capacity. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the district's overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity



Rank: 7/14 Districts Assessed

10.4%

Households with Bank Account

97.0%

Income per Capita

4.0%

Population in Highest Wealth Quintile

3.85

Financial Institutions per 100k Persons



Governance



Rank: 10/14 Districts Assessed

2.49

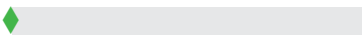
Conflict Events per 100k Persons

87.4%

Voter Participation



Environmental Capacity



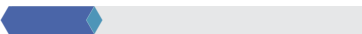
Rank: 14/14 Districts Assessed

0.0%

Protected Area



Infrastructure Capacity



Rank: 10/14 Districts Assessed



Health Care Capacity Rank: 8/14 Districts Assessed

13

Hopital Beds per 10,000 People

0.3

Physicians per 10,000 People

4.64

Nurses per 10,000 People

14.15

Average Distance to Nearest Hospital (km²)

68.9%

Vaccination Coverage



Transportation Capacity Rank: 11/14 Districts Assessed

0.35

Road Density (km per sq. km)

29.8

Distance to Airport or Seaport (km)



Communications Capacity Rank: 5/14 Districts Assessed

68.9%

Households with Mobile Phone

9.86

Cellular Towers per 100k Persons



Energy Capacity Rank: 13/14 Districts Assessed

0.9%

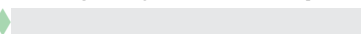
Households Connected to Electric Grid

0

Fuel Stations per 100k Persons



Emergency Service Capacity



Rank: 10/14 Districts Assessed

0

Firefighters per 100k Persons

0

Search and Rescue Teams per 100k Persons

0

Fire Vehicles per 100k Persons



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 9 / 14 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.408

Bonthe's score and ranking are due to High Vulnerability combined with Low Coping Capacity scores.

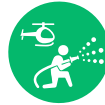
Below are the four thematic areas with the weakest relative scores:



Information
Access
Vulnerability



Economic
Constraints



Emergency Service
Capacity



Energy Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK



Coastal Flood



SCORE: 0.56/14
RANK: 1



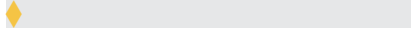
Inland Flood



SCORE: 0.15
RANK: 7



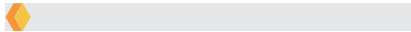
Drought



SCORE: 0.00/14
RANK: 7



Landslide



SCORE: 0.03/14
RANK: 14



Wildfire



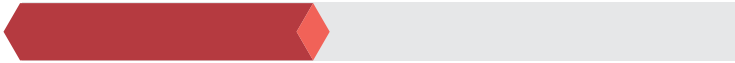
SCORE: 0.03/14
RANK: 13



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

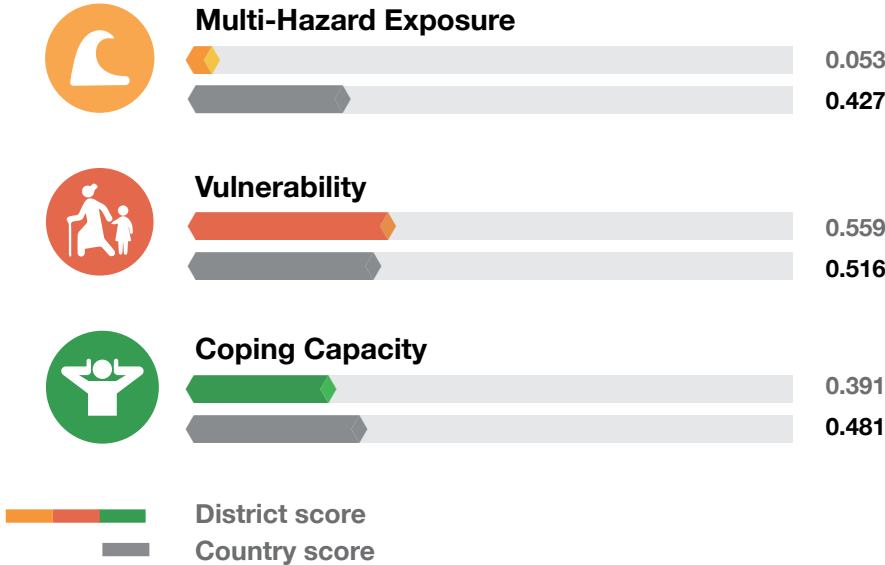
11 / 14

Rank within districts
Score: 0.412



Bonthe's score and ranking are due to Very Low Multi-hazard exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:



BONTHE RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Information Access Vulnerability

Limitations in information access can impede a population's ability to receive, understand, and take action. Emergency messages must take into account the unique information access constraints of the district. Emergency messages presented to the population of Bonthe District must contain clear and simple information to ensure an appropriate response to save lives and reduce losses.

Findings show that Bonthe district has the lowest primary school attendance rate in Sierra Leone, coupled with high illiteracy. Focus on reducing economic barriers to school attendance, promoting stable household living conditions, and reducing child labor.

Ensure equitable access to schools and incentivize expansion of human resources to underserved villages.

Less than 5% of households have access to television or internet in Bonthe, while nearly 55% have a radio. While investing to diversify access to communication technology (internet, television), officials should broadcast critical information and disaster warnings primarily via radio to keep the population informed and ensure that appropriate actions are taken. Bonthe district is exposed to inland and coastal flooding, landslides, and wildfire hazards.

2

Economic Constraints

Economic constraints have individual, household, community, and district-wide influence. Limitations on available financial resources reduce opportunities to invest in mitigation and preparedness measures and limit Bonthe's ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.

Findings show that Bonthe has the highest economic inequality in Sierra Leone, coupled with nearly 40% of the population in the nation's poorest wealth quintile. Moreover, the child labor rate is observed at nearly 25%. Economic constraints in Bonthe are closely linked to Information Access Vulnerability and vice versa. Removing economic barriers to education, and ensuring equitable access to schools, educational resources, and information technology will reduce vulnerability in the district.

BONTHE RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Emergency Service Capacity

Societies establish capacities to manage emergencies that scale from day-to-day events up to catastrophes that impact all of society. Establishing and maintaining a broad range of systems and resources to support emergency services in Bonthe will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

Focus on building community and volunteer fire and emergency response corps. Identify government or external resources to conduct emergency services training and conduct district-level exercise on a regular basis.

Connect vulnerable and exposed communities to training through the Sierra Leone Red Cross Community Disaster Preparedness project. In conjunction with Red Cross efforts, develop locally-managed community emergency response teams (CERT).

2

Energy Capacity

Homes, businesses, industry, and government all rely on access to energy resources for continuity of daily activities. Expanding, strengthening, and securing the energy network and increasing the availability and quantity of energy reserves in Bonthe will contribute to economic development and increase the speed of recovery processes in the aftermath of a disaster.

Incentivize construction of gas stations and fuel storage infrastructure to fuel capacity and availability.

Focus development programs on increasing energy capacity by establishing sustainable power generation within the district and extending the existing transmission and distribution network.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

**1305 N Holocono Street
Suite 2, Kihei, HI 9675 3**

**P: (080) 89 1-0525
F: (080) 891-0526**



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www.pdc.prg



ndpba.sle@pdc.org