



SIERRA LEONE

BO

NDPBA DISTRICT PROFILE

SIERRA LEONE

BO

CAPITAL: BO

Area: 6,944 km²

Bo District is in the Southern Province in Sierra Leone, and borders with Kenema district to the east, Tonkolili district to the north, Moyamba district to the west, Bonthe district to the southwest and Pujehun district to the south. It is around 180km directly southeast of Freetown and around 100km directly south of Makeni city. Bo has been built amongst natural low-lying, low-relief topography, which in combination with the tropical monsoonal climate of the country, forms natural swampland. The major ethnic group is the Mende ethnic group. The economy of Bo District is mainly agricultural with mining of precious minerals such as diamonds and gold bauxite and rutile occurring in most chiefdoms in the District. The low-lying wetlands do provide conditions suitable for wetland crops including rice.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very Low

Score: 0.317 • Rank: 14/14



RESILIENCE (R) - High

Score: 0.604 • Rank: 4/14



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low

Score: 0.158 • Rank: 12/14



VULNERABILITY (V) - Low

Score: 0.442 • Rank: 11/14



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High

Score: 0.393 • Rank: 9/14



Population (2015)

575,478



Infant Mortality Rate

30



Illiterate population

48.8%



Access to improved water

71.3%



Average life expectancy

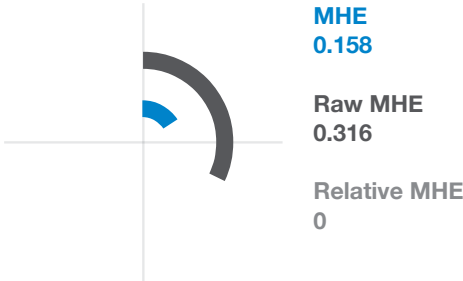
49.4 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 12 / 14 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.158



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

Inland Flood
7.6%
👤 49,195

Coastal Flood
0.0%
👤 0

Landslide
17.6%
👤 114,512

Drought
0.0%
👤 0

Wildfire
8.9%
👤 57,651



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 11 / 14 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.442

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



Environmental Stress

Rank: 9/14 Districts Assessed

1.9% Average Annual Forest Loss	26.85 Livestock Density (per sq km)	22.9% Erosion Potential	0.03 Ecological Change	21.5% Area Affected by Mining
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Vulnerable Health Status

Rank: 11/14 Districts Assessed

49.4 Life Expectancy (years)	30 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	243 Maternal Mortality Ratio	6.5% Acute Malnutrition (Children <5)	3.3% Population with Disability	295.4 Tuberculosis Incidence (per 100,000 persons)	39.7% Malaria Prevalance (per 100,000 persons)	1.4% HIV Prevalance (per 100,000 persons)
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Clean Water Vulnerability

Rank: 13/14 Districts Assessed

71.3% Households with Improved Water Source	49.7% Households with Improved Sanitation	65.6% Population at High Risk of Fecal Contamination	6.9% Water Source > 30 minutes from Home
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Information Access Vulnerability

Rank: 12/14 Districts Assessed

48.8% Illiteracy Rate (Age 10+)	86.8% Primary School Attendance Ratio	20.1% Upper Secondary Completion Rate	8.8% Households with Internet	14.5% Households with Television	54.8% Households with Internet
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Economic Constraints

Rank: 8/14 Districts Assessed

82.52 Economic Dependency Ratio	3.9% Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	0.31 Income Inequality (GINI)	14.9% Child Labor Participation (Age 10-14)
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Gender Inequality

Rank: 3/14 Districts Assessed

1.61 Female to Male Land Ownership*	1.37 Female to Male Home Ownership*	0.86 Female to Male Labor Participation*	0.82 Female to Male Secondary Education*	14.3% Female Seats in Local Council
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*Values closer to 1 represent greater gender parity.



Population Pressures

Rank: 13/14 Districts Assessed

2.0% Average Annual Population Change	0.0% Average Annual Urban Population Change	24.61 Net Migration Rate	46.4% Population that is Food Insecure	33.1% Ratio of Youth (15-24) to Adult (15+)
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COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 9 / 14 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.393

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



Economic Capacity

Rank: 1/14 Districts Assessed

18.8% Households with Bank Account	96.7% Income per Capita	19.9% Population in Highest Wealth Quintile	6.02 Financial Institutions per 100k Persons
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Governance

Rank: 6/14 Districts Assessed

1.74 Conflict Events per 100k Persons	86.9% Voter Participation
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Environmental Capacity

Rank: 11/14 Districts Assessed

1.2% Protected Area



Infrastructure Capacity

Rank: 3/14 Districts Assessed



Health Care Capacity Rank: 2/14 Districts Assessed

17 Hospital Beds per 10,000 People	0.42 Physicians per 10,000 People	6.95 Nurses per 10,000 People	12.38 Average Distance to Nearest Hospital (km ²)	84.4% Vaccination Coverage
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Transportation Capacity Rank: 6/14 Districts Assessed

0.74 Road Density (km per sq. km)	19.53 Distance to Airport or Seaport (km)
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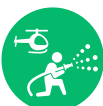
Communications Capacity Rank: 3/14 Districts Assessed

64.9% Households with Mobile Phone	12.83 Cellular Towers per 100k Persons
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Energy Capacity Rank: 3/14 Districts Assessed

18.8% Households Connected to Electric Grid	0.87 Fuel Stations per 100k Persons
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Emergency Service Capacity

Rank: 3/14 Districts Assessed

3.3 Firefighters per 100k Persons	0.7 Search and Rescue Teams per 100k Persons	0.17 Fire Vehicles per 100k Persons
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RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 4 / 14 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.604

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

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



Economic Constraints



Gender Inequality



Communications Capacity



Energy Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK



Coastal Flood

SCORE: 0.00/14
RANK: 8



Inland Flood

SCORE: 0.17
RANK: 5



Drought

SCORE: 0.00/14
RANK: 7



Landslide

SCORE: 0.08/14
RANK: 12



Wildfire

SCORE: 0.07/14
RANK: 12



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

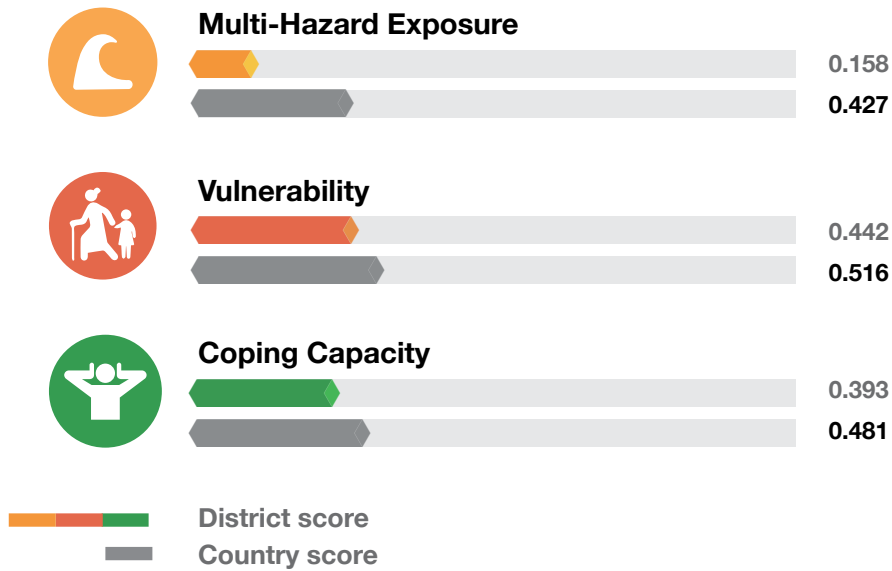
14 / 14

Rank within districts
Score: 0.317



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

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



BO RECOMMENDATIONS

1

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 Bo District's ability to facilitate short- and long-term recovery.

Reduce income inequality by encouraging programs that support small business opportunities to diversify livelihoods (beyond agriculture and extractive industry) and generate prospects for equitable distribution of property and economic assets in the district.

Reduce the burden of a high economic dependency ratio through social benefit programs that help support the elderly and families with children.

2

Gender Inequality

Marginalized populations are less likely to have their needs met under pre-disaster conditions, and therefore become even more susceptible to harm during times of disaster. Increase gender-based inclusion in all phases of DM, ensuring the implementation at the district and local levels. Course of action must recognize the role of women in society and support changes to policies and programs to promote gender-equal access.

Focus efforts to support equal labor participation by diversifying economic opportunities for women in the district.

Encourage women to participate in the planning and decision-making process through inclusion in the district disaster management committee and representation in local council.

BO RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Communications Capacity

The density, diversity, resilience, and quality of communications infrastructure influence how district- and local-level populations are able to facilitate effective and coordinated communication.

While Bo District ranks 3rd in overall Communications Capacity, findings indicate that just 65% of households have access to mobile phones. Pursue public-private partnerships to increase availability of affordable mobile communications and accessible and sustainable power supply.

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 Bo will contribute to economic development and increase the speed of recovery processes in the aftermath of a disaster.

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

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

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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