



SIERRA LEONE

BOMBALI

NDPBA DISTRICT PROFILE

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BOMBALI

CAPITAL: MAKENI

Area: 7,985 km²

Bombali District is located in the Northern Province of Sierra Leone. It is bounded to the north by the Republic of Guinea, to the northeast is Kambia District, and Port Loko, Tonkolili and Koinadugu Districts to the southeast and east, respectively. The capital and largest city is Makeni, which is the largest city in the north. Topographically, Makeni city has been built on low-relief flat lying ground and is also surrounded by flat ground, with the exception of the Wusum and Mena Hills. These hills reach around 100m above the surrounding plains. The main economic activities include small-scale gold mining, agricultural food crop production and rearing of small ruminants and cattle. Whilst gold mining is not widespread, northern Bombali District can be considered to have first rate dairy farming potentials.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Moderate

Score: 0.460 • Rank: 8/14



RESILIENCE (R) - High

Score: 0.565 • Rank: 5/14



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - High

Score: 0.510 • Rank: 5/14



VULNERABILITY (V) - Low

Score: 0.491 • Rank: 10/14



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - High

Score: 0.666 • Rank: 3/14



Population (2015)

606,544



Infant Mortality Rate

68



Illiterate population

53.9%



Access to improved water

70.2%



Average life expectancy

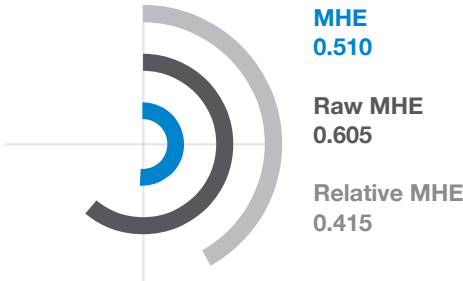
55.6 years

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





MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)


RANK: 5 / 14 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.510





ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

 Inland Flood
5.2%
👤 24,906

 Coastal Flood
0.0%
👤 0

 Landslide
47.4%
👤 227,847

 Drought
1.8%
👤 8,486

 Wildfire
53.8%
👤 259,012



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 10 / 14 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.491

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



Environmental Stress

Rank: 8/14 Districts Assessed

1.3%	53.6	48.7%	-0.01	5.5%
Average Annual Forest Loss	Livestock Density (per sq km)	Erosion Potential	Ecological Change	Area Affected by Mining



Vulnerable Health Status

Rank: 10/14 Districts Assessed

55.6	68	372	3.3%	4.2%	156.3	37.6%	1.2%
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: 10/14 Districts Assessed

70.2%	44.8%	84.1%	4.9%
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: 10/14 Districts Assessed

53.9%	86.4%	21.8%	9.1%	16.8%	48.4%
Illiteracy Rate (Age 10+)	Primary School Attendance Ratio	Upper Secondary Completion Rate	Households with Internet	Households with Television	Households with Internet



Economic Constraints

Rank: 6/14 Districts Assessed

84.41	0.7%	0.31	15.8%
Economic Dependency Ratio	Population in Poorest Wealth Quintile	Income Inequality (GINI)	Child Labor Participation (Age 10-14)



Gender Inequality

Rank: 12/14 Districts Assessed

1.38	1.1	0.97	0.69	17.5%
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: 6/14 Districts Assessed

3.6%	4.2%	41.77	46.6%	34.8%
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: 3 / 14 DISTRICTS ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.666

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



Economic Capacity



Rank: 4/14 Districts Assessed

13.1%

Households with Bank Account

96.3%

Income per Capita

22.0%

Population in Highest Wealth Quintile

2.9

Financial Institutions per 100k Persons



Governance



Rank: 5/14 Districts Assessed

1.48

Conflict Events per 100k Persons

84.6%

Voter Participation



Environmental Capacity



Rank: 2/14 Districts Assessed

16.1%

Protected Area



Infrastructure Capacity



Rank: 6/14 Districts Assessed



Health Care Capacity Rank: 3/14 Districts Assessed

16

Hopital Beds per 10,000 People

0.43

Physicians per 10,000 People

4.84

Nurses per 10,000 People

10.83

Average Distance to Nearest Hospital (km²)

79.3%

Vaccination Coverage



Transportation Capacity Rank: 12/14 Districts Assessed

0.95

Road Density (km per sq. km)

92.42

Distance to Airport or Seaport (km)



Communications Capacity Rank: 9/14 Districts Assessed

65.7%

Households with Mobile Phone

7.47

Cellular Towers per 100k Persons



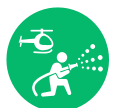
Energy Capacity Rank: 2/14 Districts Assessed

27.8%

Households Connected to Electric Grid

0.73

Fuel Stations per 100k Persons



Emergency Service Capacity



Rank: 6/14 Districts Assessed

2.14

Firefighters per 100k Persons

0.33

Search and Rescue Teams per 100k Persons

0.16

Fire Vehicles per 100k Persons



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 5 / 14 DISTRICTS
SCORE: 0.565

Bombali'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



Population Pressures



Transportation Capacity



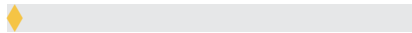
Communications Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK



Coastal Flood



SCORE: 0.00/14
RANK: 8



Inland Flood



SCORE: 0.11
RANK: 10



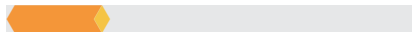
Drought



SCORE: 0.20/14
RANK: 6



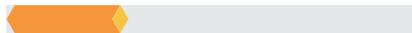
Landslide



SCORE: 0.25/14
RANK: 6



Wildfire



SCORE: 0.31/14
RANK: 4



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

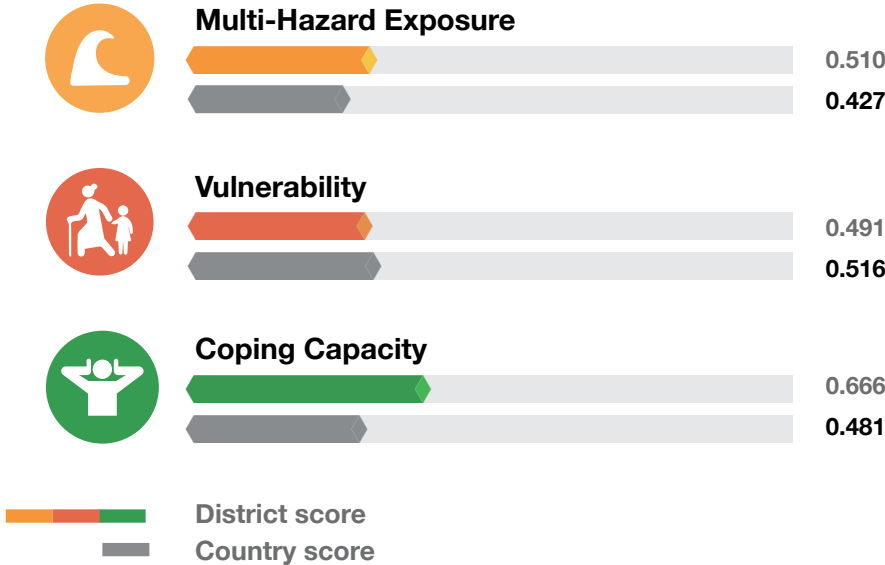
8 / 14

Rank within districts
Score: 0.460



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

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



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

Focus development programs on alleviating poverty by attracting alternative industry and small business ventures to the district.

Given that migration that has led to increased population in the district, focus social programs and economic stimuli to create sustainable business opportunities for the migrant population.

2

Population Pressures

Rapid changes in population size and distribution can alter population vulnerability characteristics presenting planning challenges and destabilizing social, economic, and environmental systems. Increased population pressures require disaster managers to realign needs, institutional structures, and available resources to support delivery of basic resources before, during, and after an event.

Given the economic constraints observed in Bombali, monitor changes in population to anticipate increased pressures on the district's economy and infrastructure. Reallocate resources to ensure stability and sustainability of the food system meet the needs of a growing population.

Bombali district is highly exposed to wildfires and landslides. Establish multi-hazard plans at the district level to support preparedness and response planning and perform regular updates to plans and SOPs to account for increases in population.

BOMBALI RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Transportation Capacity

Denser and more diverse transportation networks provide more options for bringing outside resources into an impacted area and increase the ability of response stakeholders to access district populations. Improved transportation capacity supports all aspects of Bombali District ability to distribute resources before, during, and after a disaster.

Increase accessibility, mobility and external resource connectivity to the district by constructing an airfield.

2

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.

Pursue public-private partnerships to increase availability of affordable mobile communications and an accessible and sustainable power supply.

Incentivize expansion of the existing cellular network by increasing the consumer base for mobile communications.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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