

SIERRA LEONE ____

PORT LOKO

NDPBA DISTRICT PROFILE



SIERRA LEONE PORT LOKO

CAPITAL: PORT LOKO

Area: 5,719 km²

Port Loko borders the Western Area to the west, Kambia district to the North, Bombali district to the East and Tonkolili district to the South. Lunsar is the district's largest town.

The city of Port Loko is a major trade center in the Northern Province. There are several mineral deposits in the district including iron ore, gold and bauxite. The main economic activities include mining and production of food crops such as rice, cassava, and sweet potato.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Low

Score: 0.418 · Rank: 9/14



RESILIENCE (R) - Moderate

Score: 0.487 · Rank: 6/14



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low

Score: 0.229 · Rank: 11/14



VULNERABILITY (V) - Low

Score: 0.531 · Rank: 9/14



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Moderate

Score: 0.375 · Rank: 11/14



Population (2015)

615,376



Infant Mortality Rate

60



Illiterate population

57.0%



Access to improved water

52.2%



Average life expectancy

39 years

^{*}For more information on data and components please visit: https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 11 / 14 DISTRICTS

SCORE: 0.229



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Inland Flood 3.9%

22,492



Coastal Flood

1.5%

& 8,621

Landslide

32.3%

4 184,846



Drought

. n



Wildfire

9.5%

4 54.652



VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 9 / 14 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.531

Vulnerability in Port Loko is primarily driven by Clean Water Access Vulnerability and Environmental Stress. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the district's overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

Rank: 2/14 Districts Assessed

1.8%

31.7% Frosion

239

-0.23

22.2%

Average Annual Forest Loss

Livestock Density (per sq km)

Ecological Change Potential

Area Affected by Minina



Vulnerable Health Status

12.6

Rank: 2/14 Districts Assessed

39 Life Expectancy (years)

60 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

Maternal Mortality Ratio Acute Malnutrition (Children <5)

3.9%

4.5% Population with Disability

202.1 Tuberculosis Incidence (per 100,000 persons)

Malaria Prevalance (per 100,000 persons)

58.5%

1.5% HIV Prevalance (per 100,000 persons)



Clean Water Vulnerability

Rank: 2/14 Districts Assessed

52.2% Households with Improved Water

Source

37.9% Households with Improved Sanitation

Population at High Risk of Fecal

91.5%

21.7% Water Source > 30 minutes from Home



Information Access Vulnerability

Rank: 9/14 Districts Assessed

57.0% Illiteracy Rate (Age 10+)

82.2% Primary School Attendance Ratio

21.2% Upper Secondary Completion Rate

15.4% Households with Internet

10.6% Households with Television

57.7% Households with Internet



Economic Constraints

Rank: 9/14 Districts Assessed

0.27

81.83 Economic

Ratio

Dependency

6.0% Population in Poorest Wealth

Quintile

Income Inequality (GINI)

16.2% Child Labor Participation (Age 10-14)



Gender Inequality

0.71 Female to Male Land

Ownership'

0.76 Female to Male

0.94 Female to Home Ownership* Male Labor Participation' 1.01 Female to Male Secondary Education³

17.1% Female Seats in Local Council

*Values closer to 1 represent greater gender parity.



Population Pressures

Rank: 12/14 Districts Assessed

Rank: 13/14 Districts Assessed

2.8% Average Annual Population

Change

Average Annual Urban Population Change

11.8%

1.57 Net Migration Rate

30.5% Population that is Food Insecure

33.5% Ratio of Youth (15-24) to Adult (15+)



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 11 / 14 DISTRICTS ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.375

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



Economic Capacity

Rank: 8/14 Districts Assessed

14.4% 96.1%

13.1% 1.19

Population in Highest

Wealth Quintile

Households with Bank Income per Capita Account

Financial Institutions per 100k Persons



Governance

Rank: 3/14 Districts Assessed

0.49 78.4%

Conflict Events per 100k Persons Voter Participation



Environmental Capacity

Rank: 13/14 Districts Assessed

0.1%

Protected Area



Infrastructure Capacity

Rank: 7/14 Districts Assessed



Health Care Capacity Rank: 10/14 Districts Assessed

13 0.13 2.93 10.03 53.0%

Hopital Beds per Physicians per Nurses per 10,000 Average Distance to Nearest Vaccination 10,000 People People Hospital (km²) Coverage

Transportation Capacity Rank: 3/14 Districts Assessed

1.37 32.59

Road Density (km per sq. km) Distance to Airport or Seaport (km)



Communications Capacity Rank: 8/14 Districts Assessed

70.1% 8.25

Households with Mobile Phone Cellular Towers per 100k Persons



Energy Capacity Rank: 5/14 Districts Assessed

11.3% 1.28

Households Connected to Fuel Stations per Electric Grid Fuel Stations per 100k Persons



Emergency Service Capacity

Rank: 7/14 Districts Assessed

0 0.16

Fireflighters per Search and Rescue Teams Fire Vehicles per 100k Persons per 100k Persons 100k Persons



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 6 / 14 DISTRICTS

SCORE: 0.487

Port Loko's score and ranking are due to Low Vulnerability combined with Moderate Coping Capacity scores.

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







Environmental Stress



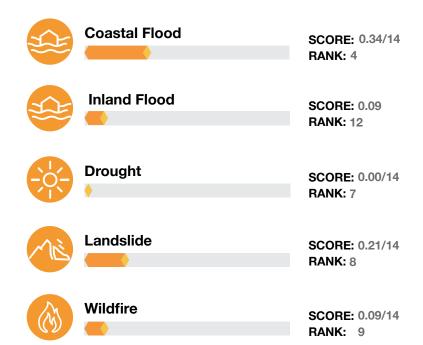
Emergency Service Capacity



Communications Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK



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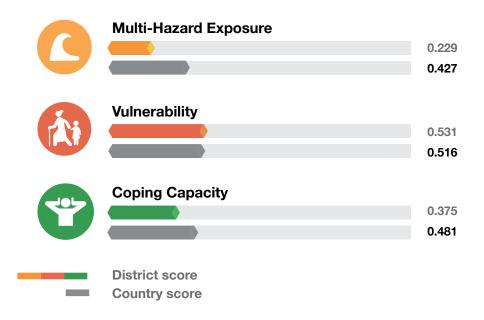
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

9 / 14

Rank within districts Score: 0.418

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

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



PORT LOKO RECOMMENDATIONS

Clean Water Access Vulnerability

Those without easy or adequate access to water distribution and containment systems face significant demands on daily routines that effectively limit their response and recovery capacity and the ability to maintain livelihoods. Increasing access to improved water and sanitation in Port Loko improves health outcomes and frees up resources to decrease further susceptibility to impacts.

Findings show that Port Loko district ranks 2nd in overall clean water vulnerability, with reduced access to improved water and sanitation. This is combined with high risk of E. Coli contamination in drinking water, and high proportion of households reporting a time-consuming process for water collection

Invest in improved water and sanitation infrastructure to increase access and reduce exposure to disease.



Environmental Stress

Environmental stressors such as the depletion, degradation, or contamination of natural resources can exacerbate natural hazards and negatively impact the health, safety, and economic security of Port Loko's population.

Focus on protecting environmental resources from degradation, deforestation, and pressures from mining operations. These environmental stresses increase the likelihood of hazard events and have wider implications for negative impacts on health and livelihoods, decreasing resilience.

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PORT LOKO RECOMMENDATIONS



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 Port Loko will increase the capacity for disaster management and response.

Findings showed that Port Loko district has one fire engine, located at Lungi, with few other resources to support emergency service capacity. 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 exercises 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).



Communications Capacity

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

Pursue public-private partnerships to increase availability of affordable mobile communications 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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