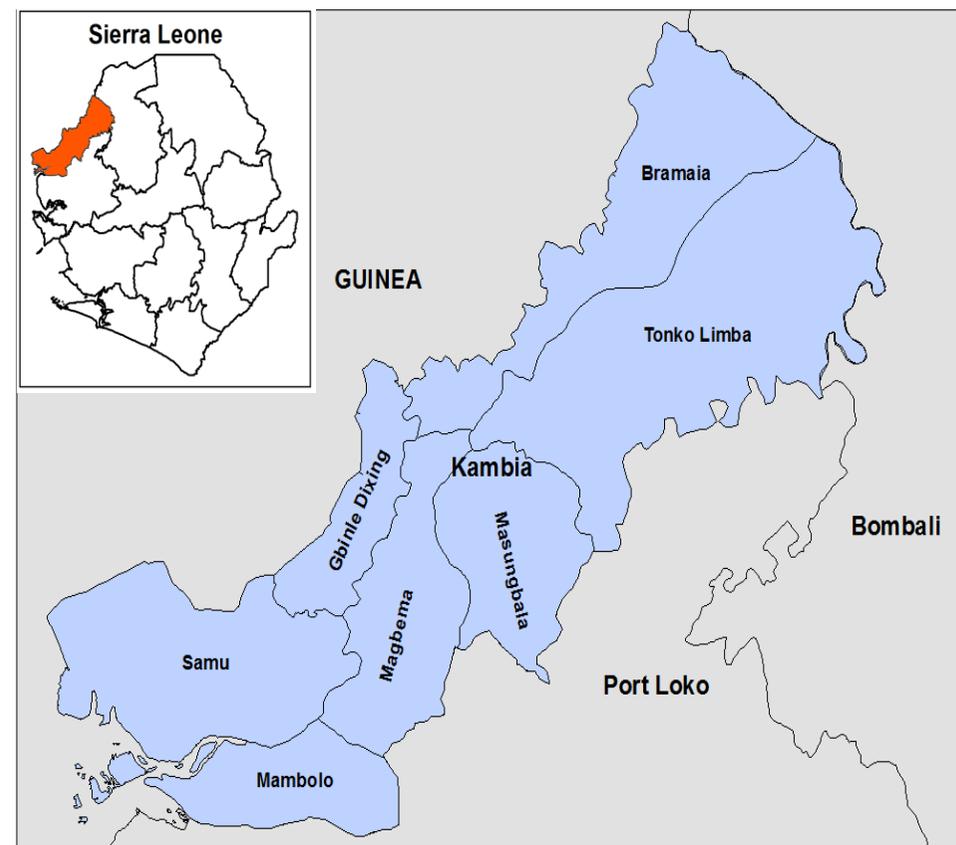


 <b>Population</b>	341,690 <sup>1</sup>
 <b>Male</b>	161,731 <sup>1</sup>
 <b>Female</b>	179,959 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Ethnic diversity</b>	Temne, Susu, Limba, Fula, and Mandingo <sup>2</sup>
<b>Geographical area</b>	3108 sq. km (1200 sq. miles) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Language</b>	Krio is widely spoken, Susu and Temne are popular <sup>2</sup>
<b>District level poverty rate</b>	60% <sup>3</sup>
<b>Gini coefficient district</b>	0.27% <sup>3</sup>
<b>Net primary enrollment by district</b>	58% <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b>	5.8 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Under 5 mortality rate</b>	131 deaths per 1000 live births <sup>5</sup>
<b>Life expectancy at birth</b>	50.70 years <sup>5</sup>
<b>Percentage all basic vaccination</b>	52% <sup>3</sup>
<b>Prevalence of food insecurity</b>	70.6% (severe + moderate) <sup>6</sup>
<b>Prevalence of chronic malnutrition</b>	38.5% <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture as main livelihood</b>	80% <sup>4</sup>
<b>Livelihoods</b>	Agriculture followed by trade <sup>4</sup>



**Context:** Kambia District is in the Northern Province, and borders with the Republic of Guinea to the North, Port Loko district to the South and Bombali district to the East. Kambia town is the largest town, and the district capital. The district population is ethnically diverse; the largest and most prominent ethnic groups are Temne, Susu, Limba, Fula, and Mandingo. The district provides a vital trade route between Sierra Leone and the neighboring Republic of Guinea. The average household size<sup>1</sup> is 7 people per family. There is a wide variation in different indicators between urban and rural populations, such as the number of livelihood activities, access to education and health facilities, mortality and morbidity rates, etc.

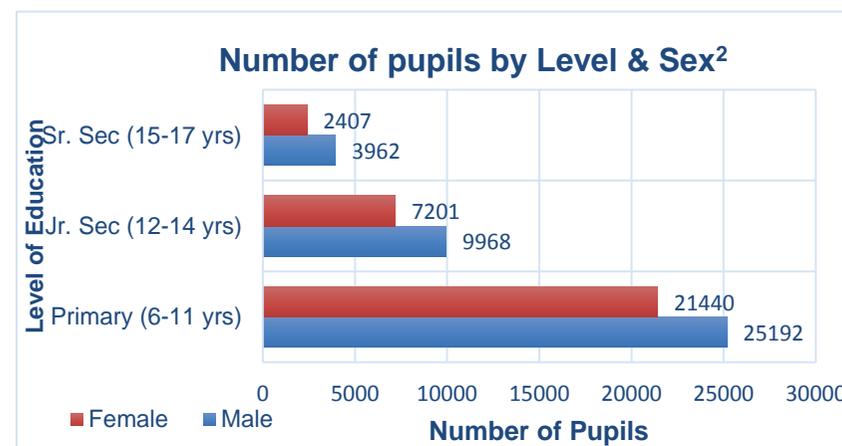
**Population distribution<sup>1</sup>:** The projected population data 2014<sup>1</sup> breakdown by age group indicates that 46% of the district population contributes to the workforce and 49% of the population is below the age of 15 years old. 34% of children between the ages of 5-11 years are engaged in some form of labor/economic activities. Since the end of civil war in 2002, the district experienced large population movements<sup>3</sup> across the border mainly due to the return of previously displaced populations. Some 78%<sup>3</sup> of the district population reside in rural areas.

	Under 5	5 to 14	15-64	65+	Total
<b>Male</b>	32985	52596	69153	6997	<b>161731</b>
<b>Female</b>	32582	49817	88830	8730	<b>179959</b>
<b>Total</b>	65567	102413	157983	15727	<b>341690</b>

**Livelihood and Economy:** The livelihood activities of the district residents are mainly farming (rice and roots crops - cassava and yam), followed by cross-border trade with neighboring Guinea. A revival of the cross-border trade in the traditional markets known as ‘Loumah’ increased, from 5 in the pre-war period to 15 currently, in the towns and villages on both sides of the border. These markets attract thousands of traders and other visitors from far-off areas, including from Freetown and Conakry. People also engage in fishing and very small scale animal rearing<sup>2</sup>. Men engage in fishing activities, while fish trading in the market is carried out by women. Exchange and hiring of labor<sup>7</sup> is a common practice in the district particularly during the planting and harvest seasons. However, in 2014 this activity drastically dropped compared to pre-Ebola in 2013 and had a significant impact on the seasonal household income. The Wealth Index (WI)<sup>3</sup> indicates that 43% of the district households are in the two poorest quintiles.



**Education:** Educational achievement is higher among boys compared to girls. The literacy rates<sup>6</sup> among men and women for the district vary widely and are respectively 43% and 20%. There is a large percentage of people with no education (52% male and 64% female) while 0.9% male and 0.02% female have attained post-secondary education. There are 13<sup>3</sup> secondary schools in the district. The graph shows the number of pupils by age and sex at different educational levels. There are 1471 teachers<sup>1</sup> for over 70,000 students or an average 48 students per teacher. According to the Back to School<sup>8</sup> – Prepared Rapid pro Survey by UNICEF in August, 2015, (prior to the new school year) indicated that there are 424 schools in the district. The survey focused on the availability of Ebola related hygiene materials (i.e. availability of thermometers, soap, water bucket with tap, chlorine, gloves, and brushes).





**Food Security:** Emergency Food Security Assessment 2015<sup>9</sup> findings indicated that the Ebola outbreak has negatively impacted the district population, affecting the vital livelihood activities of crop production (mainly rice). 71 % of the district residents are moderate to severely food insecure. The report anticipated that 2015 rice production will reduce to 85 compared to 129 in 2014. The Coping Strategy Index (CSI)<sup>10</sup> for the district is 7.9% compared to the national average CSI 8.9%, Ebola Virus Disease had impacted the CSI index increasing it from 7% to 12%. Food purchases<sup>7</sup> accounted for the 60% of household expenditure of District residents, which undermines the capacity to allocate other essential expenditure, such as health, education, and family welfare.



**Health:** The main hospital is in the district capital of Kambia town; each of the 7 chiefdoms has a Health Center or Health Post. In Kambia district, the inability<sup>4</sup> to pay for treatment, distance to health facilities and unwillingness to visit health facilities alone are three major barriers for women aged 15-49 years old seeking health services when they are sick. 52% of children<sup>4</sup> aged between 12-23 months have completed a full course of vaccinations against the most common diseases, while 7% of children of the same age group have not received any vaccination. Acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever and diarrhea are the most common diseases among children under 5 in the district. Since the outbreak of Ebola in mid-2014, the entire health system and services provision has primarily focusing on Ebola, specifically surveillance, control, and treating the infected. New health facilities were established within hospitals and health centers (Ebola Treatment Centers) to provide treatment of Ebola patients.

**Impact of the Ebola Emergency:** The district had a high number of Ebola cases, and now has a large number of survivors. Agriculture is the most affected sector by the crisis, thus, negatively impacting the livelihoods of the predominantly farmer communities in the district. Restriction on movement, confinement in their villages/communities, fear of contracting the disease, isolation of household and quarantine, all negatively affected farming, labor exchange, external labor hiring, and trading.



**Water and Sanitation: (WASH):** The Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey<sup>4</sup> 2013 indicated that the majority (70%<sup>3</sup>) of households did not have any hand washing (water, soap or cleansing agents) facilities at the household level, while only 12% had all the necessary hand-washing facilities. During the Ebola outbreak, a nationwide campaign for hand washing (with soap, chlorinated water, hand sanitizer or a combination) was launched, which was strictly followed in public and private places. A JICA funded (USD 9.2m)<sup>4</sup> Kambia Water Supply Project has been operational since 2012, serving the peri-urban and rural populations around Kambia town. To improve access to water and sanitation, UNICEF and WASH partner organizations delivered potable water, installing storage tanks and constructing household latrines.

## Operational Organization at the District level:

Sector	Organizations
WASH	UNICEF, ACF, CAWeC, CADA, DSDM, SILPA, Health Education Department, ISLAG/CHRISTAG/MoHS/SMAC, IOM
Food Security	WFP, FAO
Health	WHO, IMC, MSF, UNFPA
Cash Grant	WFP
Child Protection	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFORD), UNICEF
Cross-Border	IOM

(Operational organizations table needs frequent update)

## District Contacts List:

N/NGO	Advocacy Movement Network	AMNet	Arun S. Turay	Northern Region Coordinator	076 81 65 92	amnetkambia2011@gmail.com
I/NGO	Care International	Care	Edward T Sophie	Coordinates Emergency Ebola response activities	076 86 37 56	Edward.Sophie@co.care.org
N/NGO	Community Action for the Welfare of Children	CAWeC	Abdul B. Sankoh	Director	076 47 29 99	cawec172007@yahoo.com
Government	District Emergency Response Center (DERC)	DERC	Alfred Kamara	District Coordinator	030 12 34 34	alfredmkamara@gmail.com
UN	UNICEF	UNICEF	Augustine Brima	National Ebola consultant	078 32 43 24	augustinebrima@ymail.com
UN	UNDP	UNDP	Isaiah Akum	Field Crisis Manager	078 412 115	Isaiah.akum@undp.org
UN	WHO	WHO	Sebora Kamara	Field Coordination	076 956 060	kamaras@who.int

**REFERENCES:**

---

<sup>1</sup> Projected population figures for 2014 from the Republic of Sierra Leone Population and Housing Census 2004, Statistics Sierra Leone, Published in November 2006.

<sup>2</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kambia\\_District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kambia_District)

<sup>3</sup> A poverty profile for Sierra Leone, study by the World Bank and Statistics Sierra Leone, June 2013 (Calculations based on SL Integrated Household Survey 2011).

<sup>4</sup> Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Survey (SLDHS) 2013, published in July 2014. The survey was carried out by Statistics Sierra Leone and the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and supported by WHO, UNDP, WFP, UNFPA, FAO, UNICEF, UK Aid, ICF International, KfW Development Bank and the World Bank

<sup>5</sup> Open Data for Sierra Leone (<http://sierraleone.opendataforafrica.org>)

<sup>6</sup> Sierra Leone Map Code 02 16 Nov 2006

<sup>7</sup> Emergency Food Security Assessment Sierra Leone 2015, Data collected in March April and report published in June 2015. The assessment was a joint effort by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security and WFP, FAO, ACF, World Vision, ACDI/VOCA, Save the Children and CARE.

<sup>8</sup> Back to School – Prepared Rapid pro Survey by UNICEF in August, 2015

<sup>9</sup> Emergency Food Security Assessment Sierra Leone 2015, Data collected in March April and report published in June 2015. The assessment was a joint effort by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security and WFP, FAO, ACF, World Vision, ACDI/VOCA, Save the Children and CARE.

<sup>10</sup> The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is a WFP indicator that measures the frequency and severity of the coping strategies households employ when faced with food shortages.