

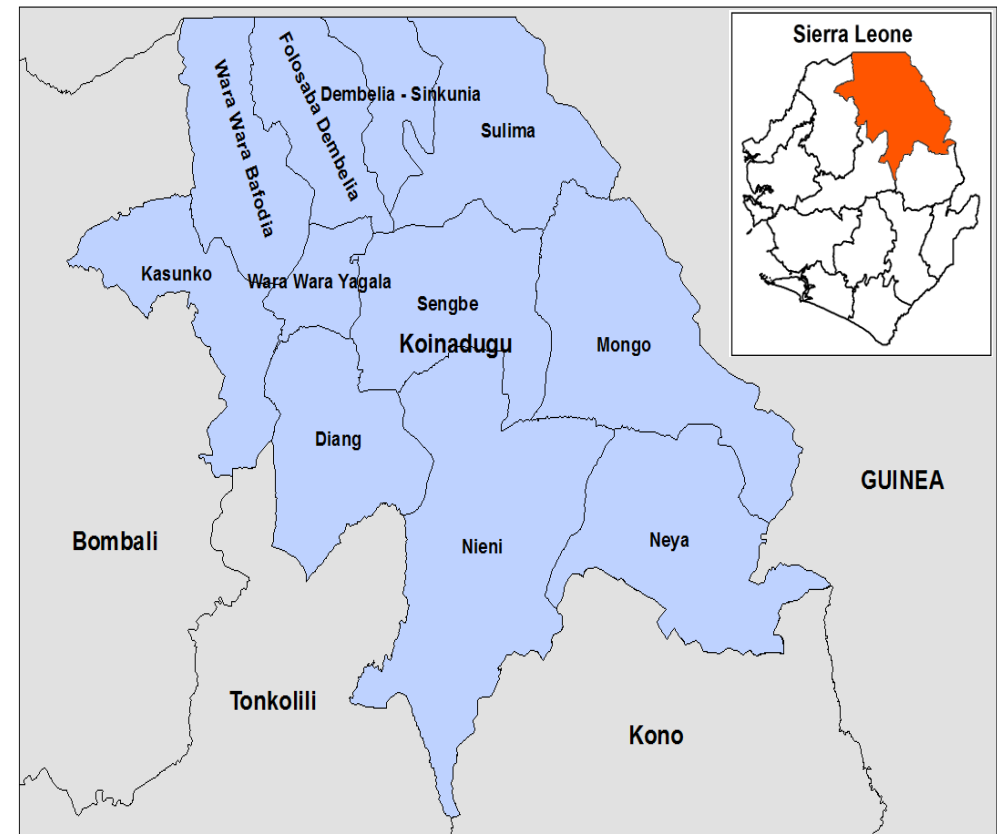
 Population	335,471 ¹
 Male	159,512 ¹
 Female	175,959 ¹
Ethnic diversity	Fula, Kuranko, Mandingo and Limba ³
Geographical area	12, 121 Sq. KM (4,680 Sq. miles) ³
Language	Fula and Krio two main languages ³
District level poverty rate	54% ⁴
Gini coefficient district	0.28% ⁴
Net primary enrolment by district	56% ⁴
Total fertility rate (TFR)	5.5% ⁵
Under 5 mortality rate	83 deaths per 1000 live births ⁶
Life expectancy at birth	49.3 years ⁶
Percentage all basic vaccination	63.6% ⁵
Prevalence of food insecurity	65.7% ⁸
Prevalence of chronic malnutrition	34.4% ⁸
Agriculture as main livelihood	84% ⁴
Livelihoods	Agriculture and gold mining ³



Context: Koinadugu district is in the Northern Province, and borders Bombali district to the west, Tonkolili district to the south-west, Kono district to the south and the Republic of Guinea to the North East. This is the largest district in terms of geographical area, with the least population density in the country. The district capital is Kabala, which is among one of the major cities in Northern Sierra Leone. The other major towns are Sinkunia, Falaba, Fadugu and Kurubonla. The district is divided into eleven chiefdoms, namely Nieni, Neya, Diang, Kasunko, Mongo, Wara Wara Bafodia, Wara Wara Yagala, Sengbe, Sulima, Folosaba Dembelia and Dembelia Sinkunia. The population is ethnically diverse and the major ethnic groups are the Fula (mainly in the district

capital Kabala), Kuranko, Mandingo, Limba and Yalunka. May to October marks the rainy season with an average of 147 rainy days where an average of 208 cm of rainfall is recorded ¹².

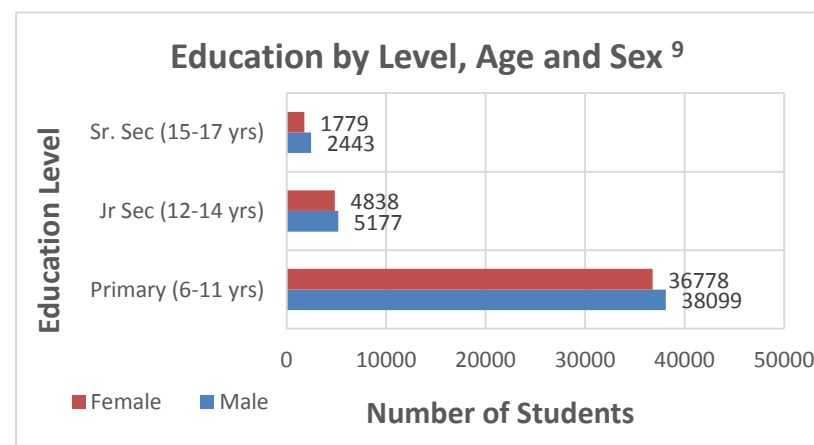
Population distribution: The projected 2014 population¹ for the district indicated that 16% of children are below the age of 5 years old, 30% are between the age of 5-14 years old while 49% of the residents are among the active workforce aged between 15-64 years of age. 91% of the district population reside in rural areas, the second highest percentage followed by Moyamba (92%). The average family size for the district is 6.

	Under 5	5 to 14	15-64	65+	Total
Male	26716	50328	76099	6369	159,512
Female	27752	51809	89911	6487	175,959
Total	54468	102137	166010	12856	335,471

Livelihood and Economy: Agriculture is the main livelihood⁵ of more than 84% of the district population. A high proportion⁷ of households in the district are involved in cash crop production such as coco and coffee. Growing rice and vegetables are among the agricultural activities⁸, while a handful of families are engaged in cattle rearing. During the 2014 harvest season, hiring and exchange of labour, an important source of household income was reduced by 28% compared to 2013 season⁸. The Wealth Index (WI)⁸ indicates that 49% of the population falls in the poorest (25%) and medium poor (24%) categories. According to the Poverty Profile of Sierra Leone⁵, the World Bank study findings, the district has a medium level of income inequality (0.28 Gini coefficient).



Education: The school census conducted by the Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MEST)⁹ during 2012-13 school year shows that the district has 440 schools which includes 20 pre-Primary, 372 primary, 40 junior secondary and 8 senior secondary schools. The district does not have any vocational or home economics institute. The same survey also recorded an increase of 28 schools in 2012-13 compared to 2011-12 session. Among 440 schools, the Government own only 82 (19%) schools while the remaining 358 schools (81%) are owned by mission, community and private owners. The district has the second lowest 55% net primary enrolment⁴ (52% is the lowest in Kambia). Across the country, there is a drastic declining trend of the number of students attending the higher level of education (from primary to junior and junior to senior secondary), the same trend is observed (next graph) in this district. The highest number of schools (194)⁹, mainly primary ones are under the school feeding programme offered by the NGOs.





Food Security: The Emergency Food Security Assessment⁸ 2015, reported some 48% of the district residents are moderate (38%) to severely (10%) food insecure. The farmers experienced lower rice production in 2014 compared to previous years due to a reduction in the farm workforce caused by the Ebola outbreak. Irrespective of the means of livelihood, food purchases accounted for the 69% of household expenditure⁸ of district residents, which is among the highest in the country. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children 6-59 months is 34.4 (Stunting)⁷ for the same age group the rate is 11.7% measured by being underweight⁷.



Health: According to the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS), the 71 health facilities¹² in the district include one government hospital, 11 Community Health Centres (CHC), 19 Community Health Posts (CHP), 37 Maternal and Child Health Post (MCHP) and 3 clinics. The data indicate that on an average one health facility for 4,606 people and one bed per 2,181 persons. 63.6% of children aged between 12-23 months have completed a full course of vaccinations against the most common diseases (BCG, DPT, Polio and Measles), while 3.9% of children of the same age group did not have any vaccinations. The overall HIV prevalence rate⁵ is 1% while the rate is 1.2% and 0.7% among women and men respectively.



Water and Sanitation: (WASH): There are 1,163 functional water points¹³ as the sources of drinking water for the district residents. The Majority (87%) of these water sources are hand dug wells with pumps and protected wells. During a mapping exercise the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) reported 28% of the water points were damaged and required repair. The MEST data shows that only 29 schools (7%) has pipe-borne or boreholes in the school as the sources of safe drinking water while 411 schools rely on wells, streams and other sources of water. 59% of the schools have toilet facilities⁹ within the compound.

Ebola Emergency: On 17 April 2015, the district recoded the last EVD case at Wara Wara Yagala Chiefdom and at the time of the nationwide end of EVD transmission declaration on 7 November 2015, Koinadugu has reached 143 days with no EVD case.

Operational Organization at the District level:

Sector	Organizations
Cash Grant	WFP ACDI/VOCA-SNAP, OXFAM GB
Education	CRS, Caritas, Education For All, FTC, IBIS, MEST, Street Child, UNICEF
Food Security	ACDI/VOCA-SNAP, CRS SL, WFP, FAO, GIZ/EPP, OXFAM GB
Health	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, MoHS
WASH	OXFAM, Health Education Department, ISLAG/CHRISTAG/MoHS/SMAC

REFERENCES:

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

² SLIS Map Code 02 16 Nov 2006.

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_Loko_District,

⁴ A poverty profile for Sierra Leone, the World Bank and Statistics Sierra Leone, June 2013 (Calculations based on Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey 2011).

⁵ 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

⁶ <http://sierraleone.opendataforafrica.org>

⁷ The state of Food Security and Nutrition in Sierra Leone 2011. The study was undertaken by the WFP in partnership with relevant ministries of the GoSL.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MEST) conducted school census for the year 2012-2013

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Survey of availability of modern contraceptives and essential life-saving maternal and reproductive health medicines in service delivery points in Sierra Leone, Volume -2, February 2011

¹² The Annual Statistical Digest 2007-2013 Edition, 2014, Statistics Sierra Leone (<http://www.statistics.sl>)

¹³ The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) conducted comprehensive mapping exercise of water points report 2012

¹⁴ National Ebola Response Centre (NERC) <http://nerc.sl>

** *Definition: The Gini coefficient is often used to measure income inequality, a value of 0 expressing total equality and a value of 1 maximal inequality.*