## SIERRA LEONE - TONKOLILI

### DISTRICT PROFILE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td>434,937&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>210,917&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>224,020&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic diversity</td>
<td>Temne, Limba, Koranko, Loko and Fula&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area extension</td>
<td>7,003.00 sq km.&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English is the official language. In the area other languages include Kuranko, Limba and Fula (Pular).&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District level poverty rate</td>
<td>76.4 %&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gini coefficient district</td>
<td>0.21&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net primary enrollment by district</td>
<td>60.3 (2011)&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility rate</td>
<td>5.2&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early childhood mortality rate</td>
<td>113 deaths under-five mortality deaths per 1,000 live births.&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>47.90%&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage all basic vaccination</td>
<td>57.3%&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of food insecurity</td>
<td>74.01%&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of chronic malnutrition</td>
<td>32.08% (as measured by stunting)&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture as main livelihood</td>
<td>76.4 % (2011)&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>Cattle 1.0%, sheep 3.4% and goats 6.0%&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> Source: OCHA Sierra Leone<br>
<sup>2</sup> Source: UNICEF<br>
<sup>3</sup> Source: OCHA<br>
<sup>4</sup> Source: World Bank<br>
<sup>5</sup> Source: UNICEF<br>
<sup>6</sup> Source: World Bank<br>
<sup>7</sup> Source: World Bank<br>
<sup>8</sup> Source: World Bank<br>
<sup>9</sup> Source: World Bank<br>
<sup>10</sup> Source: World Bank
Context: The district comprises eleven chiefdoms, with Magburaka as the capital, and Mile 91, the commercial center. The population of the district are predominantly Muslim, with a Christian minority. Tonkolili is strategically located in the center of Sierra Leone, and is crossed by many rivers including the Pampana River and Sierra Leone's longest river, the Rokel. The district has both highlands and lowlands. The highlands rise up to 700 feet, and are the highest in Sambaia Bendugu chiefdom. It is from these hills that the major rivers in the district have their sources. The rest of the district is lowland which occupies a greater part of the district and is appropriate for rice production. In the past, the district was covered with thick forests, but due to increased farming activities, and the use of slash and burn methods of cultivation, the forests have gradually given way to grass lands. Tonkolili has two major industries: The Magbass sugar complex, which produces sugar and ethanol, and the Gari factory at Robinke, which processes cassava. There are other small-scale industries such as tailoring, carpentry, weaving, blacksmithing, gara tie-dye and soap making. Roads in this region are particularly poor, as is access to markets.

Education: In Sierra Leone, it is legally required for all children from six years old to attend primary school level, and spend three years in junior secondary school. A shortage of schools and teachers has made implementation impossible, although the number of children in primary education has greatly increased since the end of the civil war in 2002. Currently, Tonkolili has 637 schools (20 pre-primary, 525 primaries, 74 junior secondary schools and 18 senior secondary schools). The outbreak of Ebola led to the closure of schools for a prolonged time period from July 2014 to April 2015. A 2010/11 School Census from the Ministry of Education reported that 55% of the schools in the country were in need of repairs. Twenty-five percent of schools typically collected water from a stream, while 38 percent of schools had non-functional toilets. Sierra Leone has a low level of literacy among adults, with only 42.0% of adults literate in 2010. Tonkolili suffered significant losses during the civil war in terms of educational facilities, with 66% of schools in the district completely destroyed during this period.

Food Security: Poverty and the exposure to international food price volatility are the underlying causes of vulnerability in Sierra Leone. Tonkolili is significantly affected by food insecurity. The total number of people who are food insecure is 291,211 and the percentage of households food insecure (severe and moderate) is 74.1%. Tonkolili has a high prevalence of acute malnutrition in women (4.6%). The EVD outbreak further eroded livelihoods of communities. Farmers in Tonkolili experienced a drop in rice production, due to a reduction in the farming workforce caused by the Ebola containment measures. As a result of unmet food needs, and a high economic vulnerability, the food security situation remains very poor.

Health: All medical care is generally provided by a mixture of government, private and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MOHS) is responsible for health care. After the civil war in 2002, the Ministry moved to a decentralised structure of health provision to increase its coverage. In Tonkolili, the medical facilities are 8 community health centers (CHC), 9 community health posts (CHP), 52 maternal child health posts (MCHP) and 1 government hospital, 2 mission clinics, 1 mission hospital, 1 NGO clinic, and 1 private clinic. Traditional medicine forms part of the primary health care system in Sierra Leone. In Sierra Leone, endemic diseases are Yellow Fever and Malaria.

Ebola Emergency: Tonkolili experienced its last Ebola case on 24 July 2015 and has not reported any human-to-human transmission since. During the Ebola outbreak, transmission in this part of the country was intense. The cumulative number of confirmed cases in Tonkolili is 456.

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Water and Sanitation: Access to safe water and sanitation has not improved significantly since the end of the Sierra Leone Civil War in 2002. The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) and its partners conducted a comprehensive mapping exercise in the first half of 2012. They found 1,742 water points. Of these, 896 were partially damaged or broken down, 155 were under construction and 692 were functional. Population per water point was 237. In percentages, 60% of the water points were not functional.

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7 http://sierraleone.opendataforafrica.org (2013.05.20)
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