

National Recovery Strategy

Sierra Leone
2002 - 2003



"Leh we join an fo mek Salone go bifo"

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With Sierra Leone's destructive eleven-year conflict formally declared over in January 2002, the country is at last beginning the task of reconstruction, reconciliation and consolidation of peace. The challenge is enormous, as are the financial and human capacity constraints faced. However, with security and unhindered access to all parts of the country now enjoyed, government has joined with its international and national partners to make a concerted push towards recovery. This National Recovery Strategy, based on needs assessments conducted in every district in the country, provides a framework for these recovery efforts.

While certain vital cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and preventive health, Youth, Gender and the Environment are acknowledged as important, the overall recovery strategy is broken down into four priority areas of intervention:

1. Restoration of State Authority;
2. Rebuilding Communities;
3. Peace Building and Human Rights; &
4. Restoration of the Economy.

In all of the key intervention areas of recovery, progress made to date is highlighted, target benchmarks to be achieved by the end of 2003 are set (unless a different completion date is specified) and general strategies for achieving these benchmarks are articulated. Where possible, geographical priorities are also highlighted, and the indicative financial requirements for achieving benchmarks are calculated.

1. RESTORATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

1. District Administration and Councils

Tangible progress has been made over the past year in the deployment of key district officials; all District Officers are now in post and representatives to the District Councils are scheduled to be elected in 2003. Most representatives of line ministries have also returned to the districts, but all local government officials suffer from inadequate office facilities, logistical and staffing conditions.

Benchmarks for 2003

- Deployment of remaining district officials, including representatives of line ministries to all districts (by March).
- Elections of District Councils completed and elected District Councils established (by June).

2. Sierra Leone Police

The Sierra Leone Police (SLP) have now deployed to all districts in the country, but despite recent rehabilitation of key infrastructure and retraining and re-equipping, their capacity is generally constrained by the destruction of most police stations, police posts and barracks throughout the country. A total of 700 new officers were recruited into the force in 2001-2002 and there are plans to recruit a further 1,000 officers in 2003.

Benchmark for 2003

- Increased SLP strength from the current level of 6,500 to 7,500 (trained, equipped and deployed).

3. Courts

Despite considerable improvements made during this year, the extension of the judiciary throughout the country remains inadequate, held back by lack of court infrastructure, qualified judges, magistrates and court officers.

Benchmarks for 2003

- Justices of the Peace appointed for all districts.
- Magistrates appointed and functioning Magistrate Courts established in all districts.

4. Prisons

Despite some progress being made this year, the majority of prisons in the country had been either destroyed or had sustained major damage during the last ten years, and substantial rehabilitation of facilities is required in all districts across the country.

Benchmarks for 2003

- Priority prisons rehabilitated in Kambia, Makeni, Bo and Koidu (by June).
- Number of prison officers and personnel increased to 1,140, from current level of 790 .

5. Native Administration

Paramount or Regent (caretaker) Chiefs are now in post in every chiefdom in the country. However, despite the rehabilitation of 36 Court Barriers to date,

the extensive destruction of related infrastructure (including Court Barriers and chiefdom lock-ups) continues to hamper the effectiveness of the native administration.

Benchmarks for 2003

- Elections completed to fill 63 vacant Paramount Chiefs positions (by January).
- Training workshops conducted in all chiefdoms for Paramount Chiefs, local court chairmen and chiefdom police (by May).
- Court Barriers and lock-ups rehabilitated in fifty chiefdoms.

2. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

1. Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

The Government Resettlement Programme has now successfully resettled virtually the entire registered IDP caseload (206,000), and over 97,000 returnees. While IDP resettlement is expected to be completed in 2002, support interventions will continue in 2003 to facilitate the resettlement of returning Sierra Leonean refugees.

Benchmarks for 2003

- Repatriation and resettlement of at least 50,000 returnees.
- If not achieved in 2002, completion of the resettlement of the outstanding caseload of 10,000 IDPs.

2. Ex Combatant Reintegration

Of the 72,490 ex-combatants disarmed and demobilized, 56,351 subsequently registered for reintegration opportunities. Of these, 32,472 ex-combatants (58%) have so far been provided with reintegration opportunities. The largest outstanding caseloads yet to be serviced are in Kailahun District, followed by Kono, Bo, Bombali and Pujehun.

Benchmark for 2003

- Programmes identified for the remaining caseload of 23,879 registered ex-combatants.

3. Health

An additional 221 Peripheral Health Units (PHUs) have been made functional this year, bringing the national total of primary healthcare facilities to 631 PHUs, 86% of the pre-war number. District hospitals are functional in all but two districts.

However, the severe shortfall outside of Freetown of technically qualified health staff remains a huge impediment to progress. Average full immunisation coverage of under one-year-olds remains low (34%), and the high maternal mortality rate (1,800/100,000) shows no sign of decreasing. Access to primary health care services (in terms of population per PHU) is worst in Kailahun district, followed by Kono, Bombali, Koinadugu and then Kambia.

Benchmarks for 2003

- All Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Community Health Posts (CHPs) rehabilitated, staffed and equipped appropriately
- All CHC staff quarters rehabilitated and equipped.
- A functional referral hospital in every district.
- Increased number of medical doctors serving outside of the Western Area.
- Increased level of full immunization coverage (target of 60% national average).

4. Water and Sanitation

Sierra Leone suffers from an acute lack of safe drinking water sources and sanitation facilities. Estimates of access to safe drinking water range from 35% to 54% and access to sanitation facilities range from 15% to 63%. District assessments highlight Kailahun, Kono, Bombali and Tonkolili districts as having particularly low levels of access.

Benchmarks for 2003

- Safe drinking water source provided to an additional 846,000 beneficiaries.
- Sanitation facilities provided to an additional 550,000 beneficiaries.

5. Education

The introduction in 2000 of free primary school education up to Class 6 has continued to stimulate enrolment levels, and primary school enrolment increased by 20% in the last year to 660,000 pupils. A substantial gender imbalance remains, however, as shown by the male/female pupil ratio of 156:100, and only 52% of teachers are qualified. In the last three years approximately 472 primary schools and a total of 60 secondary schools have been rehabilitated or reconstructed by government and development partners. However, the demands for destroyed or dilapidated schools to be rebuilt or rehabilitated remains enormous, with priority for rebuilding being

in Kailahun, followed by Koinadugu, Kono, Port Loko and then Kambia districts.

Benchmarks for 2003

- An additional 200 Primary Schools rehabilitated.
- Two secondary schools rehabilitated and at least three functioning per district.
- Technical vocational training opportunities established in each district.
- Monitoring and evaluation capacity of the Inspectorate Division of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. strengthened in each district.

6. Child Protection and Social Services

In Sierra Leone, vulnerability has been exacerbated by the impact of the war. Widespread human rights abuses have left tens of thousands of people profoundly affected, either through amputation and war wounds, sexual violence, loss of parents or general trauma. This in turn has greatly increased the need for social service support through psycho-social care, counselling, foster homes and disability programmes.

Children have been particularly affected by the war, being forcibly recruited into fighting forces as combatants, porters and ‘wives’ (sex slaves). At the end of the conflict, 6,845 children were released by the fighting forces, of whom 5,037 were registered for support with child protection partners. An additional 2,097 children have also been registered as separated. To date a total of 6,869 of these children (92%) have been successfully reunified with their families. The challenges now lie in reintegrating children back into normal life and supporting the restoration of basic state social services.

Benchmarks for 2003

- Functioning tracing/reunification services in each district (by end 2002).
- An operational MSWCGA office established in each district.
- Community based support available to all registered child soldiers and separated children.
- Child protection committees created in all districts and provision of support to 800 street children.
- Reduction in the number of children working in diamond mining by 30%.

- Basic disability programmes established with extension capacity in each region.
- Six drop-in centers set-up and outreach services extended to four urban centers providing referral services and appropriate medical care for survivors of abuse and sexual violence.

7. Shelter

It is estimated that over 340,000 homes have been destroyed during the war, with destruction levels highest in Kono, Kailahun and Pujehun districts. Kenema and Tonkolili districts have also sustained considerable damage and are badly affected.

Benchmark for 2003

- Community based shelter programmes expanded and reconstruction of at least 20,000 houses.

3. PEACE BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Thousands of people died during the conflict as a result of summary executions, mutilation and torture and many suffered from serious human rights abuses such as abductions, sexual abuse, forcible recruitment of children into fighting forces and displacement. For reconciliation, long-term stability, integration of communities and sustainable development to be achieved, peace building and human rights interventions must be supported at both the national and community level. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Special Court will be integral components of this strategy.

Benchmarks for 2003

- Inclusion of civic/human rights in the general curriculum for all schools.
- At least 1,000 police, military and prison staff sensitised in civic/human rights.
- In each district 100 community members trained in conflict resolution and civic/human rights.
- Peace Building Committees to be established in each district.

4. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

1. Agriculture and Food Security

Eradicating hunger in Sierra Leone is the Government's primary objective over the next five years. Revitalising the agricultural sector is an essential component to meeting this challenge and will contribute enormously to the restoration of the country's economy. Over 75% of the country's labour force is employed in agriculture, but the sector has been severely affected by the war. In terms of a district's ability to produce its population's requirement for cereals (rice, maize, millet and sorghum), Kono district is currently the most vulnerable, followed by Bombali, Kailahun and then Kambia.

Benchmarks for 2003

- **Food Crops:** Raised production levels for paddy rice, millet and sweet potato to pre war (1991) levels and increased production (by 50% from 2001 figures) for cassava, maize and groundnut.
- **Lowland Rice Cultivation:** Increased Inland Valley Swamp area used for rice cultivation by 13% to 85,000 hectares, and mangrove, boliland and riverine areas by 15% to 57,500 hectares.
- **Cash Crops:** At least 25% of pre war plantations¹ rehabilitated.
- **Livestock:** Stock levels of cattle, sheep and poultry increased by 10%, stock levels of goats increased by 20% and pig stocks increased by 100% (over 2002 stock estimates).
- **Fisheries:** Achieve 25% increase in fishery production and provide 100 additional artisanal fishing boats with engine and nets.
- **Food Aid:** Through agriculture and food security interventions, reduce requirement for Food Aid in 2004 by at least 50% (to less than 31,000 MT).

¹ Due to the severe slump in coffee prices, it is recommended that a full study of the economic viability of Sierra Leone's coffee plantations be undertaken before extensive resources are committed to their rehabilitation.

2. Mining

Before the war, mining generated about 20% of the GDP; in 2000 this figure had fallen to just 0.1%. Nonetheless, the sector has the potential to employ large numbers of workers, and to be an important source of income at both a local and national level.

Benchmarks for 2003

- Increase diamond exports to 300,000 carats valued at US\$ 40 million in 2003.
- Recommence production of rutile.

3. Infrastructure

Communication (telephone, radio and internet) and dependable energy services need to be made more efficient, more financially competitive, and to be expanded more widely throughout the country. Improving the country's poor transport infrastructure is critically important for the recovery of the economy, and also for the maintenance of security.

Benchmarks for 2003

- 1,840 km of trunk road to be rehabilitated, and 2,140 maintained.
- 1,690 kms of feeder roads to be rehabilitated, and 1,300 km maintained.
- At least 600,000 man/days of labor generated through road works.

4. Micro Finance

The country's large informal economy has the potential to absorb huge numbers of the working population, and micro finance is a key policy tool to stimulate this potential.

Benchmarks for 2003

- 20,000 new clients reached with micro-finance loan.
- Micro-credit and micro-finance established services in all districts.
- 50% of micro finance loan recipients from rural, rather than urban, areas.
- A countrywide system established providing basic training for all Micro Finance Providers.
- Recovery rates of micro finance programmes of over 90%.

SIERRA LEONE INFORMATION SHEET

| | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Location | Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea and Liberia | | |
| Coordinates | 7 10 N, 11 13 W | | |
| Area | Total: 71,740 Km ² | Land: 71,620 Km ² | Water: 120 Km ² |
| Land Boundaries | 958 Km | | |
| Coastline | 402 Km | | |
| Climate | Tropical; hot, humid; summer rainy season (May-October); Winter dry season. Rainfall along the coast can reach 4950 mm per annum. | | |
| Terrain | Coastal belt of mangrove swamps, wooded hill country, upland plateau, mountains in east /north. | | |
| Elevation Extremes | Lowest-Atlantic Ocean – 0 m Highest-Loma Mansa (Bintimani) 1,948 m. | | |
| Natural Resources | Diamonds, titanium ore (Rutile), bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromites, timber and fish | | |
| Land use 1993 Estimate | Arable land | 7% | |
| | Permanent crops | 1% | |
| | Permanent pastures | 31% | |
| | Forests and woodland | 28% | |
| | Other | 33% | |
| Irrigated land 1993 estimate | 290 Km ² | | |
| Environmental issues | Rapid population growth, over harvesting of timber and slash and burn agriculture resulting in deforestation and soil exhaustion, civil war depleting natural resources, over fishing by foreign fleets | | |
| Population | 5.6 million | (CSO projections 2001) | |
| | 0-14 years | 44.7% | ♂ 49.0 % ♀ 51.0 % |
| | 15-64 years | 52.1% | ♂ 47.8 % ♀ 52.2 % |
| | >65 years | 3.2% | ♂ 49.5 % ♀ 50.5 % |
| Population Growth | 2.6 % | | |
| Birth Rate | 45 births / 1,000 population | | |
| Death Rate | 19 deaths / 1,000 population | | |
| Infant Mortality | 170 / 1,000 live births | | |
| Under 5 Mortality | 286 / 1,000 | | |
| Maternal Mortality | 1,800/100,000 | | |
| Life Expectancy | 37 years | | |
| Fertility Rate | 6 children born per woman | | |
| HIV/AIDS Prevalence | 4.9 % | Rural 4.0 % | Freetown 6.1% |
| Ethnic Groups | 20 native African tribes 90 % (Temne 30%, Mende 30%, other 30%), Creole 10% (descendants of freed slaves who were settled in the Freetown area in the late – 18 th century), refugees from Liberia, small numbers of Europeans, Lebanese, Pakistanis and Indians | | |
| Religions | Muslim 60%, Christian 30%, indigenous beliefs 10% | | |
| Literacy | 31.4 % | ♂ 45.4 % | ♀ 18.2 % |
| Languages | English (official, regular use limited), Mende (South), Temne (North), Krio (English based Creole) a lingua franca and first language for 10% but understood by 95%. | | |
| Economic Growth | 5.4 % (2001). | | |
| Private sector investment growth | 2.8% (2001) | | |
| Total external debt | US\$ 1.45 billion (June 2002) | | |
| Inflation | 2.2 % (2001) | | |

MAPS OF SIERRA LEONE



INTRODUCTION

On 18 January 2002, a brutal, decade long conflict came to an end in Sierra Leone, leaving the country with the lowest Human Development Index² in the world. However, the end of the war brought new hopes for peace and reconciliation and raised expectations for the rapid reconstruction of the country.

During 2002, security and unhindered access to all parts of the country have allowed for the progressive extension of humanitarian assistance, the gradual restoration of state authority countrywide and the consolidation of peace. National elections were held successfully and peacefully in May, the vast majority of internally displaced persons have now been resettled and 62% of registered ex-combatants have been provided with reintegration opportunities. But despite this progress, the needs of the country are immense and capacity constraints, both human and financial, are massive. To address these challenges, the government of Sierra Leone, with the help of its national and international partners, has embarked on a programme to provide a quick-start to recovery, with the objective of promoting stability and confidence in the country.

Based on needs assessments conducted at district level in the North and East of the country (the last areas to be freed from rebel occupation), a Recovery Strategy for Newly Accessible Areas was developed in May 2002, focusing on needs of the areas most profoundly affected during the ten years of conflict. Since then, needs assessments have also been conducted in districts in the South and West of the country, which, while having been secure for longer than the North and East, have nonetheless suffered from high levels of destruction and disruption during the course of the war.



Resettlement from Approved School Camp, Freetown, to Kono

With assessments having now been conducted throughout the country, a consolidated National Recovery Strategy (NRS) has been developed to provide a truly national overview of recovery needs in Sierra Leone. While focusing on immediate actions required to address essential needs of the country, it most importantly lays the foundation for consolidating peace and the transition towards sustainable development. It is designed to form a bridge between emergency interventions and longer-term development and aims to engage Sierra Leonean society in the reconciliation and democratisation process. The longer-term development strategy of the country aimed specifically at reaching the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals, will be reflected in the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), to be finalized in the latter part of 2003. The NRS lays the foundations for the PRSP, and constitutes an effort by the Government to restore its leadership role in the recovery process, while capitalizing on the support received from its partners. It is also aimed at promoting a people-centred approach, seeking community empowerment and participation. Indeed, although much infrastructure has to be reconstructed or rehabilitated, the focus and priorities of the strategy are as much about human resources and capacity building as they are about physical infrastructure. Implementation capacity of governmental and state actors remains a critical challenge and capacity building must form an essential basis of both recovery efforts and longer term development strategies.

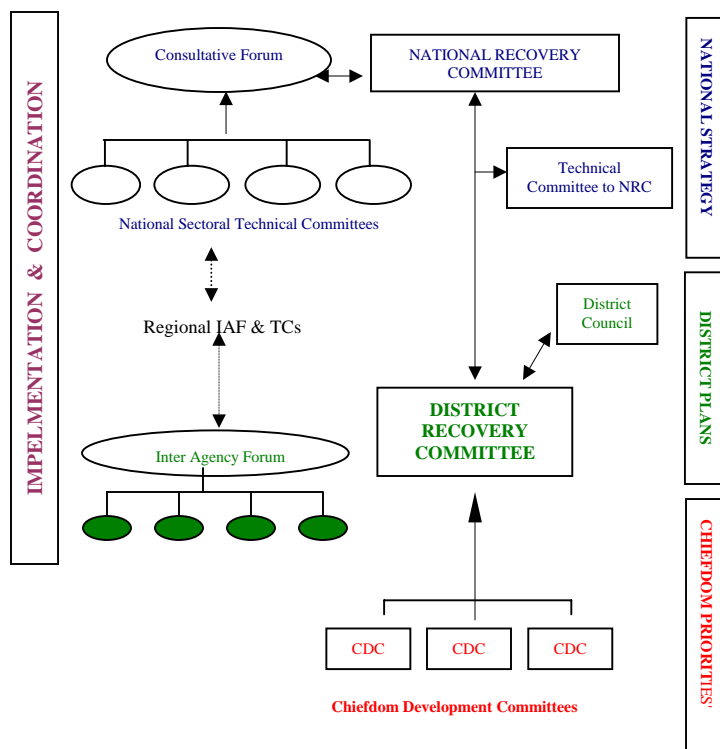
The NRS outlines general policies for moving Sierra Leone forwards on the road of recovery, and defines both sectoral and geographical priorities at both national and district level. Where available, data is presented to support the text, and where possible, cost levels of interventions are indicated. It should be noted that the UN Appeal for 2003 is fully compatible with the NRS, requesting for funds for UN led programmes, which will contribute to the NRS.

² The Human Development Index does not include all countries in the world; particularly several of the poorest (Somalia, Liberia, etc).

The recovery time frame discussed covers the next fifteen month period up until the end of 2003³. However, given that the central role of the NRS is to form the basis for national development, long term perspectives are examined alongside more immediate requirements, allowing appropriate recovery priorities to be set.

Monitoring and Coordination

In support of the recovery process, a National Recovery Committee (NRC), chaired by the Vice-President, was established in 2001 to drive forward the restoration of civil authority and broader recovery throughout the country. A Technical Committee (chaired by the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning (MoDEP) and co-chaired by the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA)) was formed to support the work of the NRC. District Recovery Committees (DRCs) have now been set up and function throughout the country, providing a focus for government efforts to make plans and set priorities at the district level. Based on this planning process, the National Recovery Strategy and District Recovery Plans have been produced. Recovery, however, is not simply a one-off plan, but must be viewed as an on-going process. Hence, the recovery process must be monitored and priorities updated and reset periodically to reflect ongoing progress. It is, therefore, envisaged that the progress of the National Recovery Strategy be measured and District Recovery Plans updated on a six monthly basis, with progress measured against the sectoral benchmarks set in this strategy.



Recovery Coordination Mechanism

While the government’s national and district recovery structures concentrate on planning and monitoring the recovery process, the NaCSA led national Consultative Forum and district Inter Agency Fora (together with their associated sectoral technical committees) coordinate the implementation of the process. These coordination fora provide an opportunity for all implementing partners and development agencies to liaise and coordinate with each other and with relevant government line ministries to ensure that interventions are contributing most effectively to the recovery process. Information, thus gathered by NaCSA and the line ministry chairman of the technical committees informs the National and District Recovery Committees allowing external monitoring of recovery progress and updating of recovery priorities.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| NRC/DRC | Strategy/Policy & Monitoring |
| NaCSA Consultative Forum/Inter-Agency Forum | Implementation & Coordination |

When District Councils are elected in 2003, it is envisaged that the District Recovery Committees will provide guidance and recommendations to the Councils so as to ensure that local government resource allocations match identified recovery priorities. In addition, it should be noted that the establishment and strengthening of Chiefdom Development Committees is an ongoing process, but one that is vital to allow grassroots priority-setting at chiefdom level, that in turn will feed into the district recovery plans.

³ At this point longer term development frameworks including the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper will come into full effect.

I. RECOVERY POLICY



Recovery, in this context, is seen as the process of building capacity, both human and economic, for the Government and Civil Society to be able to take responsibility for all aspects of the future development of the country.

Much in this section may be seen as longer-term interventions, which should not be a part of the timeframe of a (short to medium term) recovery strategy. However, in order to understand the recovery priorities, it is first necessary to outline general longer-term perspectives. Only then can the recovery strategy form an appropriate base for the longer term development interventions needed.

In the short term, addressing the basic needs of the population is the highest priority, through the provision of physical security, access to safe water, food security, shelter, basic health care and primary education. However, this initial "humanitarian" support should progressively shift towards supporting sustainable livelihoods, in order to prevent dependency on relief assistance hampering the growth of local markets. In addition, the focus should shift simultaneously from the individual and family to the community. During this transition, relief items and other supplies should be purchased locally wherever possible to stimulate local markets.

COMPONENTS OF RECOVERY

There are three principal components to the recovery process:

NATIONAL RECOVERY STRATEGY

- Government and its executive functions
- Civil Society
- The Economy and related Infrastructure

The components are interdependent and only through the stimulation and support of all three components can the recovery process move forward. Likewise, all recovery interventions will have an impact upon each of these central components.

1. GOVERNMENT

The restoration and consolidation of government authority at both the national and local level is fundamental in order to maintain security, to establish the rule of law (police, courts, judges and prisons) and to install a structure that can implement and coordinate government policies and programmes (district administration). The elected government must be extended throughout the country in order to effectively exert its authority and improve its provision of services to the people of Sierra Leone.

With support from its partners, the government is developing a programme for Good Governance, comprising the following principle elements:

- Enhancing financial management
- Institutional restructuring (newly established National Revenue Authority, civil service reform and divestiture of state firms)
- Reforming government procurement procedures
- Combating corruption through the recently formed Anti Corruption Commission
- Re-activating local government administration (restoring Paramount Chief authority through supported resettlement of Paramount Chiefs, conducting elections in vacant chiefdoms and the election of District Councils).
- Strengthening the judiciary and legal system to safeguard Human Rights.
- Implementing the national Strategic Planning and Action Process, which has engaged more than 2,000 citizens across the country in a structured dialogue on national vision and development priorities, with the aim of fostering participatory development policy-making.

Good governance is dependent on many pre-requisites, in particular the availability of appropriate human resources, means of service delivery, effective mechanisms for paying salaries, capacity for outreach to district and chiefdom levels and good communication. However, after many years of war, the situation is not favourable and current government capacity is severely constrained. Enhancing human capacity within government, rebuilding government infrastructure and increasing the income base for the government are, consequently, principal priority areas for support.

2. CIVIL SOCIETY

The second component of recovery is the strengthening of Civil Society, giving voice to the people. Even with relevant resources, the government cannot develop the country on its own. Government's essential counterpart must be Civil Society, which has a fundamental participatory role to play in support of reconciliation, security, promoting good governance and policy development. Consequently, building the capacity of community groups and of civil society organizations (CSOs) is of the utmost importance, both for government and for the general good of the country.

In order to mobilise social and community mechanisms, the government is striving to draw resources and support from all social groups and sectors of the society. This will;

- Educate people about public affairs, political issues and their civic rights and duties.
- Help develop a political culture of tolerance, moderation and willingness to compromise.
- Facilitate the recruitment and training of new leaders.

- Counter authoritarianism.
- Put pressure on authorities to serve public interest.
- Reduce frustration by allowing local decision-making, and provide alternatives to violence to resolve disputes

Interventions should strive to;

- Support processes and not individuals or ideologies.
- Encourage organizations and enterprises to be independent of the State.
- Provide technical, financial and organizational assistance to political parties, trade unions, business and professional associations, civic associations, youth⁴ and community service groups, politically independent media, philanthropy
- Promote civic education in schools
- Support peace and reconciliation media projects
- Support prosecution of any deliberate attempts to undermine tolerance such as the attempt to deny access to education, health care, basic public services, irrespective of religious, political, ethnic and socio-economic background

Youth and women in particular need encouragement and support to activate their own groups in order to contribute effectively to the recovery process.

3. ECONOMY & INFRASTRUCTURE

A growing economy will increase revenue to the state, which in turn will increase services to the people providing greater opportunities for more sustainable livelihoods. Better services will result in increased human capacity and further economic growth. In the aftermath of such a long and destructive war, the Government has limited means for recovery interventions and a strong dependency on foreign assistance. It is, therefore, essential for the Government to get the country's economic wheels rotating, the taxation system working and the infrastructure functional. Revising the legal framework and strengthening economic activities should be a priority area for support and assistance.

In Sierra Leone, where an estimated 75% of the population is engaged in agriculture, the revitalization of the agricultural sector should be given priority support. Seeds and tools distribution is a first step, but support through access to markets, transport and infrastructure for storage and processing of products must follow quickly if growth is to progress beyond self-sufficiency.

Markets and infrastructure should be prioritized based on size, level of investment and level of competition. Comparative advantages of individual products should be encouraged in order to compete in international markets. Producers should be innovative moving beyond traditional practices to explore new products and develop a broader market base. Programmes to promote international trade-related business⁵ services need to be accelerated and priority sectors given assistance. There is a need to identify niche products⁶ and markets with export potential to reduce the dependency on the few traditional cash crops. In identified areas, Sierra Leone will need to rationalize production considerably in order to become competitive.



⁴ Youth: defined by the UN to be those aged between 15-24 years. In economic terms, youth aged from 15 upwards are considered as economic agents. However, such young economic agents are often denied access to credit, due to being too young to sign legal contracts (ILO, Convention No.138 Esim et al. 1993).

⁵ There are several possibilities, like the African Trade Insurance Agency and the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), that can support export activities.

⁶ Sierra Leone can attain competitive advantage for pepper and ginger. Cut flowers, fruits, vegetables and mushrooms could also be of interest. The handicraft industry using, for example, bamboo could also be a viable option. Value added processing could complement niche product production.

Foreign investment has the potential to create quick impact and create new job opportunities. However, it is extremely dependent on long term confidence in the peace process, and confidence in the country's Investment Code⁷. The first areas for foreign investment will most likely be related to exploration of natural resources⁸ and the environment.

In general, the recovery process will be best assisted through labor intensive, demand driven and participatory activities within the economic sector.

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

There are a number of cross cutting social issues in Sierra Leone that are of particular importance and must be embedded in all recovery interventions.

1. HIV/AIDS & PREVENTIVE HEALTH

HIV/AIDS is a rapidly emerging threat to Sierra Leone's population and could significantly effect the country's prospects for long-term development. In 1997 UNAIDS estimated the HIV prevalence among adults to be 3.2%. In early 2002, a national prevalence survey estimated the rate to have risen to just under 5%. Based on the experience of other African countries suffering from HIV/AIDS pandemics, the crossing of the 5% threshold is a critical transition. After this point, prevalence rates tend to become exponential, growing at an ever increasing rate.

In response to this grave threat, the Government is developing a Multi-Sector HIV/AIDS Programme, under the leadership of the recently established National HIV/AIDS Council, chaired by the President. The programme will be supported by several donors, including the World Bank and will encompass a full spectrum of HIV/AIDS interventions, education, prevention, care and support, and impact mitigation. The World Bank funded Sierra Leone HIV/AIDS Response Project (SHARP) will be a major component of this programme.

Embedding HIV/AIDS education into all recovery activities from national to the local level will be essential if there is to be any hope of containing this critical threat. However, although HIV/AIDS is the major threat for the future, at present Malaria is causing more death and morbidity than any other disease. Preventive health and local environment clean-up campaigns should, therefore, also be carried out throughout the country.



2. YOUTH

Sierra Leone has a particularly youthful population; over half the population is estimated to be under the age of 15, and average life expectancy is only 37. Disenfranchisement of youth was one of the primary factors that led to the war, creating resentment and a sense of hopelessness in the first place, and ensuring the existence of a willing pool of recruits for the fighting factions. During the war, youth have been exposed to more trauma, responsibility and experience of power than ever before. As a result, they are now more politically aware and carry greater expectations for involvement in decision-making and desire for economic opportunity than ever before. However, in spite of great strides made by youth groups to organize themselves, youth activities are still

⁷ The Investment Code outlines regulations that control foreign investments in the country. When passed into law, it will facilitate and promote foreign investment.

⁸ The time horizon of such resources needs to be given careful consideration. The liberalization of the energy sector is widely recognized as a major threats to the environment.

dominated by an elite class of privileged young people whose opinions tend to drown the voice of many under privileged and marginalized youth living far away from the capital. The latter category includes ex-RUF, ex CDF and ex SLA youth, MOCKY⁹ youth and illiterate san-san boys (diamond diggers), unemployed urban and rural youth, commercial sex workers and youth with disabilities; in short, those who are most likely to submit to violence and upset public order if society continues to ignore their condition. It is crucial that all shades of youth interests are consulted and represented if a coherent and all-inclusive policy is to be formulated.



In response to the particular needs of youth, Government has recently created a new ministry dealing solely with issues of youth; the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS). In late September 2002, MoYS unveiled a National Youth Programme; a comprehensive intervention that is founded on the dual principles of national recovery and the creation of a responsible citizenry. It targets the mainstream as well as the marginal youth, students as well as artisans and hawkers, sex-workers, drug addicts, illicit miners, ex-combatants and youth living rough on the street. It aims at tackling the problem of youth alienation in all its manifestations, promoting a culture of excellence amongst the young so as to empower them to be

productive members of the society. The realization of these goals will be assisted through a combined strategy of tangible Government effort and non-governmental / donor assistance. This will involve:

- the application of an imaginative job creation programme that spans the service, production and agricultural sectors;
- the development of a harmonized practical skills training scheme;
- the creation of an information/sensitization youth access network for health, life skills and value education;
- support to youth in community development;
- the creation of a youth excellence award scheme and a youth consultation / participation programme.

A high level of professionalism will be required for the effective delivery of this programme necessitating the specialized unit within the new Ministry of Youth and Sports for policy formulation, research, project planning, supervision and monitoring.

3. GENDER

It is globally accepted that the increased education and provision of economic opportunities to women has a disproportionately positive impact on a country's economy and development progress. Educated women are far more likely than men to take the time to teach basic literacy and numeracy to their children and to apply better health practices in the household, thereby multiplying the impact of their own education. Likewise, women are more likely to insist on sending their children to school, if they too have been educated. Similarly, money earned by women is more likely to be used for improving the quality of life of the whole family. In Sierra Leone, women form a major component of the rural workforce, planting, weeding and threshing, undertaking backyard vegetable and poultry production to supplement a household's nutritional intake, cooking and collecting water and firewood. However, women face enormous barriers including the



lack of encouragement or opportunity to stay at school due to demands of domestic chores; an increased exposure to medical risk, due to having to endure multiple births with grossly inadequate medical support available; and a lack of opportunity to vote for chieftdom authorities. From both a short term and long-term

⁹ *Movement of Concerned Kono Youths - MOCKY*

recovery perspective, therefore, it is vital that positive steps are taken to ensure the full participation of women in all political, economic and social interventions and processes.

4. ENVIRONMENT

Sierra Leone's economic power base is its natural resources, comprising crop production, timber, fishing and mineral resources. However, over exploitation of these resources and bad management is having an increasingly detrimental effect on the environment, which, if not managed urgently, could have permanent negative consequences for the country. Foreign, industrial, drag net trawlers fish ever closer to land (often to within a few hundred metres), decimating traditional fish breeding stocks, with no thought to the longer term consequences. Rapid population growth has led to the traditional farming practice of slash and burn becoming increasingly inappropriate. Pressure on the land has meant that fallow periods have become shorter and shorter, to the extent that soils are no longer able to recover properly, reducing soil fertility and leading to decreasing crop yields. Increasing population has also led to ever increasing demand for fuel wood (the major source of fuel across most of the country), rapidly accelerating deforestation and soil degradation of productive land, which is further exacerbated by both artisanal and industrial mining practices.

For these trends to be minimized, all recovery interventions must be looked at critically in terms of their impact on the environment and appropriate mechanisms put in place to minimize this negative impact. In addition, Government will explore the potential for introducing legislation (where possible and appropriate) that specifically protects the environment, and hence Sierra Leone's long term growth potential.



II. PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION



In order to conduct in depth analysis and establish practical recommendations and benchmarks for the recovery process, the recovery strategy has been divided into four main areas of intervention. Together, these intervention areas cover the whole spectrum of necessary recovery actions and indicators.

1. Consolidation of State Authority: Extension of government authority to provide security, law and order, policy, coordination and control of economic resources.

2. Rebuilding Communities: Effective repatriation and resettlement of refugees, integration of resettling internally displaced populations and the reintegration of ex-combatants will lay the foundations for rebuilding communities in Sierra Leone and consolidating peace. All integration activities must embrace the whole community and aim to provide basic services, target support to the most vulnerable and harness local capacity to restore normal life for communities across Sierra Leone.

3. Peace Building and Human Rights: This will include training and sensitisation to build capacity for conflict resolution and reconciliation in society. Gender, preventive health, civic education and literacy training are also components that prepare society for development and increase people's potential for economic growth. Increased networking and involvement in community decision making helps democratisation and the popular monitoring of government performance.

4. Restoration of the Economy: A growing economy will increase revenue to the state, which in turn will increase services to communities providing people with greater opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. Better services will result in increased human capacity and further economic growth.

Each of these areas of intervention will now be examined in detail.

1. CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Objective | Extension and consolidation of state authority throughout the country by the end of 2003. | | |
| <i>Financial Requirements¹⁰</i> <i>(US\$)</i> | Total | Commitment¹¹ | Shortfall |
| | 12,262,855 | 3,120,930 | 9,141,925 |

The conflict in Sierra Leone resulted in total disruption and paralysis of civil authority throughout the country, with the North and East being particularly badly affected by the war. Provincial, district, and local officials and traditional leaders were forced to abandon their areas and flee, in most cases, to the capital. In many instances, district administration, security and police forces, the judiciary and local government were systematically targeted and infrastructure damaged or totally destroyed.

As disarmament and the peace process progressed during 2001, the rapid restoration of civil authority became an essential component of national recovery. The immediate aim was firstly to maintain security and re-establish the rule of law, through deployment of police forces throughout the country; and secondly, to establish a core structure that could coordinate government strategies with on-going and planned donor, NGO and other agency activities. Restoration of core government services has been particularly critical to support the resettlement process.

A timeline for the return of key officials, rehabilitation of related infrastructures and capacity building in the newly accessible districts was adopted by the NRC in December 2001. It was envisaged to complete deployment of the Sierra Leone Police throughout the country by the end of January 2002 and the return of district government officials and Paramount and Regent Chiefs by the end of March 2002. These objectives were met, and now there is a need to consolidate these achievements by supporting the return of remaining officials and ensuring that those already in post are able to perform their functions effectively.

The extension of judicial coverage and the reintroduction and strengthening of civilian policing throughout the country need to be given particular priority. In addition, the prison system also needs to be improved as part of the security and justice system in the country, contributing to the promotion of the rule of law and establishing justice throughout the country. Priorities for action in these areas have been set in close consultation between the different departments concerned to ensure optimum impact.

1. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Status

District administration is made up of a senior/district officer and officers representing various line ministries. The administration is responsible for the overall management of the district, including provision of critical social services to the population. Tangible progress has been made over the past year in the deployment of key district officials, in particular through the support of UNAMSIL, UNDP and DFID. All senior/district officers are now in their respective posts. Most representatives of line ministries have also returned to the districts, but all suffer from inadequate office, logistical and staffing conditions. The Ministry of Local Government that coordinates district offices and oversees decentralization of local government reform also lacks basic logistic capabilities, including direct communications with local government offices at the regional, district and chiefdom levels, as well as basic office equipment and transportation facilities. Addressing these constraints, as a matter of priority, is essential to ensure effective coordination and communication with regional, district and

¹⁰ For more detailed information see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

¹¹ GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.

chiefdom administrations and to enhance Government’s capacity for decentralization and reform of local governance.

Objective

Consolidate state authority through deployment of all remaining district officials, and ensure effective functioning of district administrations through out the country. Enhance Government’s capacity for implementation of an effective local governance reform and decentralization policy.

Strategy

- Address the main and immediate constraints impeding the effective deployment and functioning of district administrations.
- Rehabilitation of office and residential accommodation for key districts offices and their officers.
- Provide appropriate logistical support, including transportation, communications and office equipment.
- Organize training programme for district officials in basic management and administrative skills as well as in other areas related to their specific responsibilities.
- Provide logistical support, including communication, transportation and office equipment to the Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government.

Benchmark for 2003

- Deployment of remaining district officials, including representatives of line ministries (health, water and sanitation, education, agriculture, mining, land and housing) in all districts (by March).

| Financial Requirements (US\$)¹² | Total | Commitment¹³ | Shortfall |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 5,535,210 | 761,000 | 4874,210 |

2. DISTRICT / LOCAL COUNCILS

Status

District Councils were suspended in 1972 and then re-established in 2000 with the appointment of Management Committees. As manifestation of the Government’s commitment to decentralization of power, elections of district councils are scheduled to take place in early 2003. In addition elections are envisaged for the municipal, town and rural councils within the same timeframe. Once elected, district councils will constitute representative bodies with delegated powers and funds for local governance. The planned district council’s elections and thereafter their proper functioning require significant resources and support from both the Government as well as the donor community.

Objective

Establish elected, effective and functioning district/ local councils throughout the country.

Strategy

- Provide logistical and technical support for the conduct of planned district council elections.
- Rehabilitate district and local council buildings and provide critically needed logistical support, in particular transportation and communications and office equipment.
- Organize training/workshops for elected councilors as part of capacity building initiatives to enhance district and council staff to perform and fulfill their responsibilities.

Benchmark for 2003

- Elections of District/Local Councils completed and operational District Council established (by June).

¹² For further information see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

¹³ GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.

3. SIERRA LEONE POLICE

Status

The Sierra Leone Police (SLP) has recovered significantly over the past two years: it is now deployed throughout the country, albeit somewhat sparsely in some newly accessible areas; recruitment has resumed, with 700 new officers joining the Force in 2001-2002; external assistance, notably through Commonwealth Police support, has facilitated the equipping of the police force with basic transportation and communication capacity, as well as providing uniforms and other key equipment.



To become an effective and accountable force, the SLP further plans to develop its strength in a sustainable way, through the continued training of officers and continued acquisition of additional equipment and infrastructure. The presence of UNAMSIL troops has provided a much needed breathing space to allow the SLP to strengthen itself and gradually resume the responsibility for the internal security of the country. However, it should be noted that the planned UNAMSIL UNITED NATIONS drawdown will place additional demands on the SLP.

The SLP aims at strengthening its force from its current level of 6,500 to its pre-war level of 9,500 police officers, broadly accepted as the minimum target level to provide a secure internal environment. Assistance will be needed to select, recruit and train the new cadets, but also to secure budgetary allocations to face the recurrent costs of an expanded police force. The Government has planned to absorb the cost of an additional 1,000 recruits next year, but more may need to be done to ensure that the police are adequately remunerated, to enhance morale and discipline within the force, attract quality personnel and ensure that members of the police force uphold the highest professional standards and not tempted to compromise good practice.

Most police stations, posts and barracks are still in bad condition or have been totally destroyed. Support has been received from DFID, UNAMSIL and UNDP to rehabilitate key infrastructure, notably in Kambia, Kabala, Makeni, Lunsar, Koidu and Koindu. The Government has further allocated HIPC resources to rehabilitate additional police infrastructure, but, further assistance will be needed to ensure that police elements can be strategically deployed throughout the country. Mobility and communications are still major constraints in the discharge of the responsibility of the police. Strengthening the relationship between the police, the judiciary and the penal system will be a critical element to ensure both effectiveness and accountability of the SLP.



Rehabilitated Kambia Police Station

Under the Government's supplementary contingent budget funded from HIPC resources, an allocation of US\$ 4.3 million has been made for the Police, the Prisons Department and the National Fire Authority. In addition, to support Government's efforts to strengthen its capacity in the maintenance of security the immediate construction of barracks for the RSLAF, especially in the remotest parts of the country, must be made a priority.

Objective

Enhance the capacity and effectiveness of the SLP to ensure internal security and maintain law and order throughout the country before the withdrawal of UNAMSIL.

Strategy

- Selection and training of new SLP recruits (3,000 over three years).

- Rehabilitation of police stations, posts and barracks throughout the country.
- Strategic deployment, linked to UNAMSIL draw down.
- Supply of equipment and logistics, in particular vehicles and communication equipment across the country.
- Training of serving officers and managers and restructuring of the force to enhance strategic planning capacity and operational efficiency.

Benchmark for 2003

- Strength of the Sierra Leone Police (trained and deployed) increased from the current level of 6,500 to 7,500.

| <i>Financial Requirements (US\$)¹⁴</i> | Total | Commitment¹⁵ | Shortfall |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 1,870,600 | 1,095,000 | 775,600 |

4. COURTS

Status

Extension of the judiciary throughout the country is a priority intervention. The judicial system in the newly accessible districts has been virtually non-existent for the last ten years and in other parts of the country, notably in the South, judicial coverage also remains inadequate. Of the four high courts intended to provide countrywide coverage from Bo, Kenema, Makeni and Kono, only those located in Bo and Kenema are functioning, with only one judge, who has no elected residence in Bo.

Nonetheless, tangible progress has been made during the last year, and Magistrate Courts with assigned resident Magistrates are currently operational in Port Loko, Kenema, Bo, Makeni and in the Western Area. The rest of the country is either covered by rotating Magistrates or cases are referred to nearby Magistrates for adjudication. As part of ongoing support to the restoration of the judicial system, rehabilitation of the High Court and Magistrate facilities in Bo, Kambia, Makeni and Magburaka is funded. Future plans include the establishment of Magistrate Courts in Kabala, Koidu and Kailahun, as well as construction of dual purpose Courts in Makeni and, Kenema, and a High Court in Kono. In the Western Area Urban, Magistrate Courts are currently convened in the High Court building, placing excessive pressure on the facility and placing additional stress on the work of the High Court. To ease this problem, construction of a building that can accommodate two Magistrate Courts in Western area is urgently needed.

The main impediments to the effective extension of the judiciary are lack of office and residential accommodation for Magistrates and other logistical constraints, including limited office and communication equipment and transportation. A lack of trained personnel, including Magistrates also constitutes a major constraint. To address personnel constraints, the Government is currently taking steps to reactivate Justices of the Peace, who will be entrusted to handle specific cases, in the absence of Magistrates. New JPs are currently being sworn in throughout the country.

Objective

To ensure the effective extension of a functioning judiciary throughout the country.

Strategy

Poor infrastructure remains an impediment to effective extension of a functioning judicial system in the country. A lack of qualified judges, magistrates and other court officers, mainly due to poor salaries and

¹⁴ For further information see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

¹⁵ ***GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.***

benefits offered for these positions also constitute a major challenge. The strategy to achieve the stated objective will include:

- Rehabilitation of court infrastructures including residential accommodation for judges and magistrates.
- Provision of logistical support, in particular transportation and communication and office equipment.
- Capacity building/training programmes for magistrates, judges, Justices of the Peace and other court officers.
- Improve living conditions and salaries and benefits for judges, magistrates and other related court officers and employees.

| |
|--|
| <i>Benchmarks for 2003</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Justices of the Peace functioning in all districts (January). ▪ Magistrates appointed and operational Magistrate Courts established in all districts. |

| <i>Financial Requirements¹⁶</i> <i>(US\$)</i> | Total | Commitment¹⁷ | Shortfall |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 761,500 | 50,000 | 711,500 |

5. PRISONS

Status

Prison facilities in the country, and especially in the newly accessible areas, have mostly been destroyed or have sustained major damage during the conflict. The Government has rehabilitated prisons in Bonthe and Pujehun and partly in Kenema and rehabilitation of prisons in Kambia, Bo and Koidu is underway with the support of UNDP and DFID. The Government has also allocated an additional 1.3 billion Leones under the supplementary budget for the 2002 fiscal year for construction of prison facilities, including cell blocks, office accommodation and barracks in various parts of the country. Notwithstanding this, much remains to be done to ensure that prisons across the country are fully operational. Indeed the lack of prison facilities, coupled with the slow pace of the extension of judicial coverage is seen as negatively impacting on the restoration of civil authority and on the maintenance of law and order in particular. In addition, the social rehabilitation of the prison service will require support, with an emphasis on counselling and training of inmates with the aim of rehabilitating them as useful citizens.

Objective

To ensure that prisons and related facilities in the country are operational and providing effective services as part of the law enforcement and security system in the country.

Strategy

- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged and destroyed prisons and related facilities, with particular priority given to Kailahun and Magburaka Central (Mafanta).
- Provision of logistical support, including vehicles, office and communication equipment to prisons services across the country.
- Training of prison officers and related officials, which should include human rights standards and rules relating to treatment of prisoners.
- Provide support, including training materials for inmates to enable them to become productive citizens after completion of their prison terms.

| |
|---|
| <i>Benchmarks for 2003</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority prisons in Kambia, Makeni, Bo and Koidu rehabilitated (by June). |

¹⁶ For further information see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

¹⁷ GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.

- Number of prison officers and personnel to 1,140 increased from its current level of 790.

| <i>Financial Requirements¹⁸</i> <i>(US\$)</i> | Total | Commitment¹⁹ | Shortfall |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 2,193,845 | 752,930 | 1,440,915 |

6. NATIVE ADMINISTRATION

PARAMOUNT CHIEFS & CHIEFDOM FUNCTIONARIES

Status

Paramount Chiefs constitute an important component of governance in Sierra Leone. Paramount Chiefs are elected for life by Chiefdom Councillors, who in turn are elected by the taxpayers of each Chiefdom. In Sierra Leone there are 149 Chiefdoms, each with a Paramount Chief or a Regent Chief, who is appointed upon the death of a Paramount Chief and until a successor is elected. A Paramount/Regent Chief is responsible for general administration, the maintenance of law and order and development in their Chiefdom.

During the conflict, many Paramount Chiefs were forced to flee their chiefdoms, most relocating to the Western Area and other safe areas of the country. Therefore, restoration of these Paramount Chiefs to their respective areas was a major challenge. At present 86 Paramount Chiefs and 63 Regent Chiefs are in post. Elections are scheduled for the 63 vacant Paramount Chief posts currently held by Regent Chiefs.

Chiefdom Administrations need substantial support in order to effectively perform their important functions. The Governance Reform Secretariat, supported by DFID, is currently assisting in the construction of houses for Paramount Chiefs, mainly in the Southern region. The demand in other areas, in particular in the newly accessible areas is even greater, given the level of destruction to infrastructure. At the same time support to enhance the capacity of chiefdom authorities in the collection and management of taxes is crucial to ensure self-sustainability. Due to the lack of banking facilities in most parts of the country, it is necessary to provide Chiefdom Administrations with safes (costing an estimated US\$ 300 per unit.) Chiefdom functionaries could also greatly benefit from administrative training courses in various areas such as management, administration of justice and tax collection. Workshops previously organized for Chiefdom functionaries by the Peace and Development Initiative, with UNDP funding, have proved to be useful.

Objective

To re-establish effective functioning native/traditional administrations in each district.

Strategy

- Provision of logistical support and technical assistance to facilitate elections of Paramount Chiefs for the 63 vacant positions.
- Rehabilitate/construct district administration infrastructure, including houses for Paramount Chiefs.
- Provision of basic training in administration and management for Paramount Chiefs, Chiefdom functionaries, and Ministry staff responsible for the chiefdoms.

Benchmarks for 2003

- Complete elections to fill 63 Paramount Chiefs positions (by January).
- Organise training workshops for Paramount Chiefs and Chiefdom functionaries in all Chiefdoms (by May).

¹⁸ For further information see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

¹⁹ GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds, and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.

COURT BARRIES & CHIEFDOM POLICE

Status

The Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government, in consultation with the respective Paramount Chiefs, have appointed Local Court Chairmen in the 149 Chiefdoms of the country. One of the main problems faced in the functioning of these local courts is that many of the local court buildings (court barriers) and lock-ups have been damaged or destroyed.

Of the 287 court barriers throughout the country, 36 have so far been rehabilitated in Kambia, Kenema, Port Loko, Tonkolili, Kono, Moyamba, Bonthe, Bo and Pujehun. These projects have been funded from the Government's development budget, the World Bank and African Development Bank funded Emergency Recovery Support Fund of NaCSA and the UNDP funded Support to Resettlement and Reintegration Programmes of NaCSA. The estimated cost for rehabilitation of a Court Barrie and a lockup has been calculated at an average US\$ 30, 000.

The Government is providing further support for the regeneration of local communities. A total of one billion Leones have been committed from the development budget complementing a supplementary allocation of 2.3 billion Leones from the HIPC debt relief initiative, of which 457 Million Leones will be used for rehabilitation of court barriers in nine chiefdoms in the Southern and Eastern Provinces. Funds will also be required for rehabilitation of additional court barriers (with a focus on the Northern Province) and for the training of Chiefdom Police, as well as for the provision of logistical support and uniforms.

Objective

To ensure functioning court barriers, lockups and chiefdom police in all priority districts

Strategy

- Rehabilitate court barriers and related lockups in priority districts.
- Organise training programmes and workshops for local court chairmen, court functionaries and chiefdom police.

Benchmarks for 2003

- Court barriers and lockups rehabilitated in fifty chiefdoms (by September).
- Training and workshops organised for local court chairmen and chiefdom police in all chiefdoms (by August).

| <i>Financial Requirements²⁰</i> <i>(US\$)</i> | Total | Commitment²¹ | Shortfall |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 1,801,700 | 462,000 | 1,339,700 |

2. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Objectives</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop community capacity to effectively absorb resettling populations (refugees, internally displaced and ex-combatants). ▪ Progressive economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants in the community. ▪ Establishment of basic services such as primary education, primary health care, access to water and sanitation. | | |
| <i>Financial Requirements</i> | Total | Commitment²³ | Shortfall |

²⁰ For further information see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

²¹ *GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds, and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.*

²² For further information see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| US\$²³ | 59,184,500 | 29,746,500 | 34,874,500 |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

After years of disruption, destruction, displacement, lack of service provision and dependency on aid, communities now face the challenge of once again becoming self sustaining and functional social entities. As a prerequisite, community members must first return home. Returnees will include former IDPs, refugees and ex combatants. However, the impact of these resettling groups is, and will continue to be, a major challenge for many host communities. Ensuring the provision of basic services, access to land, the resolution of local conflicts and the successful integration of all returnees into the community will demand high levels of planning, negotiation, and compromise from community leadership and local authorities alike, and, of course, access to the means to provide such services.

Adopting a community approach to these challenges through the active participation of all stakeholders in all recovery interventions will be essential. Long term integration and stability can only be assured if host communities, returnees and ex combatants have equal access to economic opportunities and essential services. Indeed, social reintegration in post war Sierra Leone is as much about empowering individuals by giving them the opportunity to become involved in community processes, as it is about the provision of materials or services. To this end, all recovery interventions should be designed to maximize their potential for participation. A recent successful programme in this field is the USAID funded Education for Peace. So far, over 55,000 community members in all parts of the country (including over 10,000 ex- combatants) have been provided with training in self-awareness, individual rights and local governance, basic numeracy and literacy and in basic health and agricultural practices, providing a considerable stimulus to community integration. The immediate challenges to most communities receiving returning populations are increased demand on the impoverished social services (specifically health and education) and additional pressure on a fragile water and sanitation infrastructure, lack of access to land, seed and planting materials, property disputes and the protection of the environment. Those communities that suffered greatest destruction and have the highest ratios of returning populations should be prioritised for support (Kailahun, Kono, Bombali and Tonkolili).



The ability of the community to feed itself is a key indicator of successful community integration. Where vulnerable communities are unable to achieve this, Food Aid is given to fill the nutritional gap. To jump start longer term agricultural production, emergency seeds and tools distributions are also conducted. However, because of the direct contribution of food aid and seeds and tools distributions to the resurrection of the agricultural economy, they are dealt with later under the Restoration of the Economy in part four of this section.

²³ * GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds, and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects

1. RESETTLEMENT OF IDPs AND REFUGEES

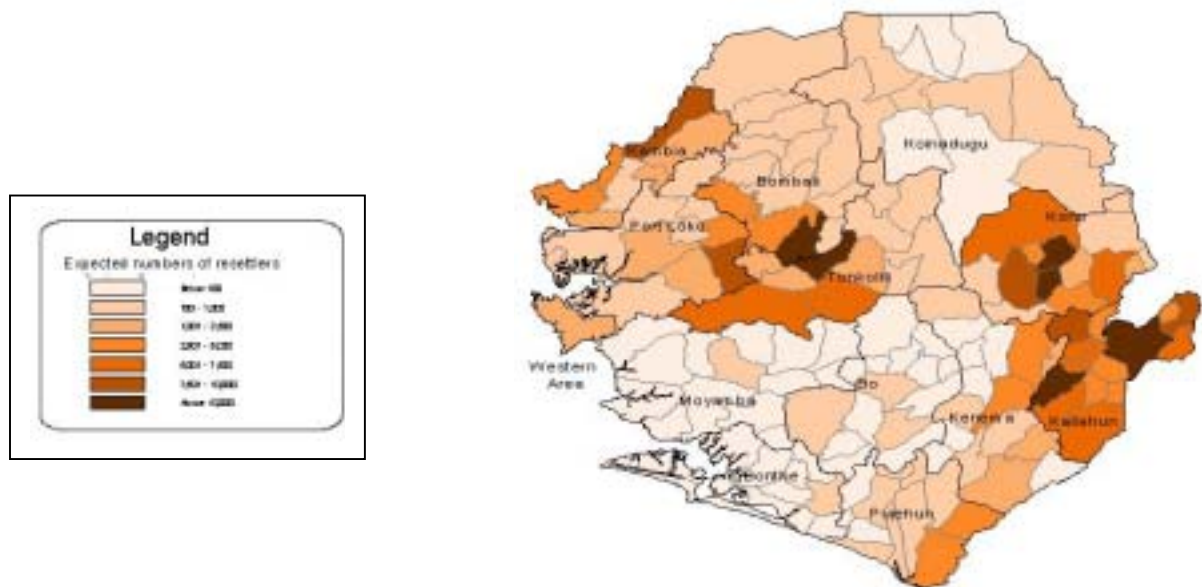
Status

With the successful conclusion of the demobilisation process, the extension of civil authority across the country and the consolidation of peace, conditions have been suitable for the resettlement of displaced populations within Sierra Leone²⁴. Adopting a phased approach, which began in April 2001 in the Western Area, the Southern Province and small pockets of the Eastern and Northern Provinces, and concluded in Bombali, Kono and Tonkolili in October 2002, the Government Resettlement Programme has now successfully resettled over 206,000 IDPs (almost the entire registered IDP caseload) and over 97,000 returnees. Further to this an estimated 78,000 Sierra Leonean refugees have returned spontaneously, mostly into border districts. The remaining caseload of approximately 10,000 IDPs are expected to be resettled in the last quarter of 2002, at which point the IDP resettlement programme will be considered effectively complete.

In addition there currently remains an estimated 137,000 Sierra Leoneans who continue to seek asylum in the sub region. It is anticipated that in the final quarter of 2002 and throughout 2003 an additional 50 - 60,000 refugees will be facilitated to return home. If the situation in Liberia and Guinea becomes increasingly tense, this number is expected to increase.

Not one district has remained untouched from the impact of the war and the effects of displacement. However, areas of the East and the North have been most profoundly affected with 55 % of displaced populations originating from Kono and Kailahun districts, which have sustained 80% damage to infrastructure and basic services.

*Expected return of IDPs, returnees and refugees by chiefdom of origin (December 2001)*²⁵



²⁴ As of September, all but two chiefdoms in Sierra Leone have been declared "safe" for resettlement. Border villages in Kissi Tongi and Malema chiefdoms in Kailahun District, bordering Liberia, continue to experience regular incursions from Liberia, and hence have not yet been declared 'safe'. Recommendations have been made from the Kailahun District Resettlement Assessment Committee to declare Malema as safe for resettlement, however, this is yet to be endorsed at the National level. Nevertheless, most IDPs, returnees and refugees originating from these two chiefdoms have elected to return home, confident that the strong presence of the RSLAF, SLP and UNAMSIL will ensure their security. Such resettlers have received their resettlement assistance in Daru or Kailahun.

²⁵ This data represents 273,389 IDPs, returnees and refugees, which is the total number of anticipated returns based on their expected area of return. Data is taken from 21 IDP camps in Sierra Leone, seven IDP host community areas, four UNHCR temporary settlements, three UNHCR transit centres and two UNHCR supported host community areas for returnees and six UNHCR refugee camps in Liberia and four camps in Liberia. Data does not include unverified IDPs living in camps and host community areas. It does not include 14,848 UNHCR registered refugees living in countries outside of Liberia and Guinea. Data does not include non-registered Sierra Leoneans living in the sub-region. In February 2002 there were an estimated 26,000 non registered Sierra Leoneans living in Liberia and an additional 50,000 living in Guinea. Since December 2001 some 124,000 IDPs and 97,000 returnees have been resettled.

Under the government resettlement programme resettlers have received a resettlement package of two-months food rations for their family, plastic sheeting for temporary shelter, a household utensils package and where required transportation assistance. Thereafter, support should be delivered through community based programmes aimed to provide more enduring assistance to establish permanent shelter, facilitate the resumption of basic services and stimulate economic recovery. However, the needs in most districts are immense, resettling populations are dispersed and current available assistance is insufficient to meet the needs in most areas.

It is imperative that conditions in areas of resettlement are conducive to reintegration. It is, therefore, essential that recovery efforts are strengthened to ensure that the positive advances achieved so far are not undermined. Most critical needs are permanent shelter assistance, access to effective water and sanitation, especially in key areas of return, a systematic and equitable approach to the rehabilitation of education and health facilities supporting the resumption of basic services and programmes to revitalise the micro-economy and regenerate sustainable livelihoods.

Objective

To facilitate the repatriation and resettlement of refugees to their home areas in safety and dignity, through the provision of transportation assistance and resettlement packages.

Strategy

The strategy will continue to revolve around close cooperation between UNHCR and Government. In accordance with its mandate, UNHCR will continue to provide pre-return sensitisation to refugees, and to facilitate their return from countries of asylum to Sierra Leone by road or by boat. Since the declaration of 'safety for resettlement' in all but two chiefdoms in Kailahun District, an increasing number of refugees will now be able to be moved directly from Guinea to eastern Sierra Leone by road through Kailahun District. This will substantially reduce the journey time for these refugees and vastly increase the efficiency of the repatriation process in that area. In Sierra Leone, returnees will continue to pass through Way-Stations, where medical services will be available and where they will be provided with Non Food Item packages before onward transportation to drop-off points close to their areas of origin. Here they will be given a food aid package and a transport allowance to help with their final journey to their individual villages of origin. The food package has previously been a two month ration, but due to concerns over the level of vulnerability of returning families, food pipeline agencies are making provision for 2003 for this package to be increased to a six month ration.

Once in their area of origin, returnees will be eligible to join or benefit from ongoing community support programmes (agricultural, shelter assistance, income generation, etc.).

Benchmarks for 2003

- Repatriation and resettlement of at least 50,000 returnees
- Completed resettlement of the outstanding caseload of 10,000 IDPs, if not achieved in 2002.

2. REINTEGRATION OF EX-COMBATANTS

Status

Following the ECOMOG intervention in 1998, the National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (NCDDR) initiated the design and the implementation of the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme. It was estimated that a target population of 45,000 ex-combatants would take part in the programme. The final phase of the disarmament and demobilisation was completed in January 2002, with a total of 72,490 ex-combatants having been processed, the majority of whom entered the programme during the final phase.

Of the total 72,490 ex-combatants disarmed and demobilised, 69,463²⁶ ex-combatants were discharged and deemed eligible to receive reintegration assistance. The NCDDR committed itself to provide reintegration assistance in form of a single cash payment benefit and one short-term opportunity to ex-combatants who voluntarily register their opportunity preference in their area of return to initiate economic reintegration. In addition, NCDDR committed itself to assist those ex-combatants experiencing difficulties with social acceptance by their family and or communities so as to facilitate the social reintegration process.

Ex Combatants Registered for Reintegration



NCDDR has fulfilled one of its commitments by providing benefits to 100% of discharged and registered ex-combatants. Furthermore, NCDDR estimated that 55,820 (80% of those discharged) ex-combatants would subsequently register for their opportunity in their areas of return. As of early September, actual registration was 56,351 ex-combatants, of which 34,472 (58%) had so far been provided reintegration opportunities and support. These ex-combatants have either completed, or are in ongoing programmes. Approximately 4,000 of the total caseload of registered ex-combatants were planned to be served by, USAID, GTZ, UNDP, DFID funded programmes.

²⁶ The remaining caseload joined the Military Reintegration Programme or self reintegrated

Current status of the NCDDR reintegration activities as of late September 2002.

| District | No. Registered By NCDDR | No. of Ex-combatants Provided with Reintegration Opportunities | | | % Serviced | Remaining Caseload |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| | | Completed | Ongoing | Total | | |
| Bo | 5,238 | 536 | 2,214 | 2,750 | 53 | 2,488 |
| Bombali | 2,930 | 75 | 848 | 923 | 32 | 2,007 |
| Bonthe | 1,054 | 0 | 591 | 591 | 56 | 463 |
| Kailahun | 8,307 | 150 | 150 | 300 | 4 | 8,007 |
| Kambia | 957 | 444 | 42 | 486 | 51 | 471 |
| Kenema | 5,572 | 1,799 | 3,132 | 4,931 | 88 | 641 |
| Koinadugu | 880 | | 212 | 212 | 24 | 668 |
| Kono | 3,627 | 297 | 765 | 1,062 | 29 | 2,565 |
| Moyamba | 3,098 | 314 | 1,268 | 1,582 | 51 | 1,516 |
| Port Loko | 6,468 | 4,131 | 1,323 | 5,454 | 84 | 1,014 |
| Pujehun | 2,316 | 88 | 276 | 364 | 16 | 1,952 |
| Tonkolili | 1,961 | 40 | 1,068 | 1,108 | 57 | 853 |
| Western Area | 13,943 | | 12,709 | 12,709 | 91 | 1,234 |
| Grand Total | 56,351 | 7,874 | 24,598 | 32,472 | 635 | 23,879 |

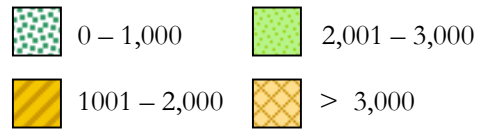


Ex-combatant carpentry training programme in Kenema District

Outstanding caseload of ex combatants yet to be given assistance (Sept 2002)



LEGEND



An additional 1,500 are participating in emergency stop-gap projects funded by UNAMSIL. While these projects interventions do not constitute a full reintegration opportunity they offer valuable alternatives for temporarily engaging ex-combatants in a productive manner.

The outstanding caseload waiting to be serviced amounts to 23,879 ex-combatants, with the highest concentration of ex-combatants in Kailahun District. The Western Area, Kono, Pujehun, Moyamba and Bombali also have substantial caseloads waiting to be serviced. Factors limiting the ability of NCDDR to fund appropriate reintegration activities vary, however key constraints include:

- Limited, in-country implementation capacity and the slow deployment of implementing partners to recently accessible districts.
- Increasing cost of engaging capable agencies in the recently accessible areas.
- Slow expansion of the economy to generate private sector employment.
- A funding shortfall of \$US 11,000,000 is still required to complete reintegration activities.

Objective

To facilitate the economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants by fulfilling NCDDR commitments to place in programmes the outstanding caseload of 23,879 ex-combatants.

Strategy

- Continue to identify and place ex-combatants in programmes.
- Strengthen the capacity of partners to expand their activities and absorb more ex-combatants.
- Increase the social reconciliation activities aimed at building the confidence of ex-combatants anxious about family and community relationships.
- Increase activities in areas of highest concentration of ex-combatants to promote more community-based programmes, in which ex-combatants can participate.
- Enhance the monitoring systems to follow the longer-term impact of reintegration programme. The tracking of particular caseload at individual level could complement this.
- Identify transition issues, which the larger community integration and national recovery efforts would have to consider to consolidate the gains made from the Government’s DDR programme

Benchmark for 2003

- Identified programmes for all remaining caseload of registered ex-combatant.

| Financial Requirements²⁷ (US\$) | Total | Commitment²⁸ | Shortfall |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 11,939,500 | 3,000,000 | 8,939,500 |

²⁷ For additional information please see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

²⁸ GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.

3. HEALTH

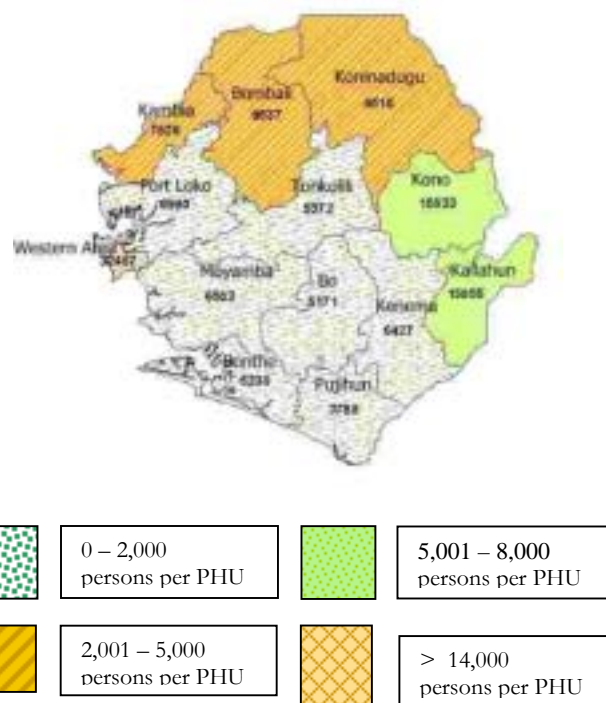
Status

According to the Ministry of Health and Sanitation’s (MoHS) District Medical Officers, 631 primary health care facilities (referred to as Peripheral Health Units - PHUs) are currently functioning, which represents 86% of the pre war situation. However, of these, none are properly staffed, 481 (76%) require either rehabilitation or complete reconstruction and 314 Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Community Health Posts (CHPs) require staff quarters to be rehabilitated or constructed. In addition, regularity of drug supply varies enormously, depending on whether it comes from an international medical NGO, UNICEF/WHO, or from the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS). Currently, 34% of the facilities are managed through the support of NGOs and UN Agencies.

The national average of population per functioning PHU is now 8,961, which indicates considerable progress from the 2001 figure of 12,700. This is due to the opening of an additional 221 PHUs this year, through the efforts of the MoHS and health development partners. However, there are large variations between districts as is evident from the data provided in the table.

Access to Health Services

| | ACCESS | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Population per PHU | Population per Hospital Bed | Population per MoHS Doctor |
| West Area | 32,487 | 1,377 | 9,746 |
| Kailahun | 15,855 | 140,500 | 174,400 |
| Kono | 15,833 | 10,767 | 179,446 |
| Bombali | 9,637 | 12,648 | 303,550 |
| Koinadugu | 8,515 | 2,458 | 238,408 |
| Kambia | 7,828 | 6,067 | 121,338 |
| Port Loko | 6,990 | 3,844 | 115,331 |
| Moyamba | 6,503 | 5,347 | 240,622 |
| Kenema | 6,427 | 1,928 | 68,857 |
| Tonkolili | 5,372 | 3,223 | 161,155 |
| Bonthe | 5,230 | 568 | 65,372 |
| Bo | 5,171 | 850 | 63,775 |
| Pujehun | 3,788 | 2,525 | 151,527 |
| Sierra Leone | 8,961 | 2,303 | 34,476 |



Figures have been taken from the MOHS District Medical Offices, combined with the Central Statistics Office’s 2001 Population Projections 200

The worst ratio of population to functioning primary health care facility is found in the Western Area, followed equally by Kailahun and Kono, and then by Bombali, Koinadugu and Kambia. However, the position of the Western Area is misleading, as it does not take account of the prolific numbers of private and mission clinics which exist in Freetown. In reality, therefore, it would be fair to suggest that the district priorities for primary health care interventions should be seen as Kailahun and Kono, followed by Bombali, Koinadugu and then Kambia. Regarding access to hospital services, neither Kailahun or Kambia have a functioning MoHS hospital. Through MSF/MoHS collaboration, a small emergency hospital facility is currently being provided in Kambia, but in Kailahun there is no hospital service provided at all. However, USAID is planning to fund IMC to rehabilitate and re-equip Kailahun Hospital. Kono and Bombali likewise have a very poor ratio of population per hospital bed.

Malaria alone counts for 36% of the consultations at peripheral level, followed by respiratory infections and diarrhoea, with the three diseases accounting for 65% of all consultations. STDs are increasing, now accounting for 5% of consultations. National prevalence of HIV/AIDS is now 4.9%. The disease pattern illustrates a clear need for increased preventative health education programmes to be undertaken.

Vaccine preventable diseases are also of a major concern, with national full immunization coverage of under one-year-olds standing at just 34%. In addition, there are large geographical variations to this coverage rate, with the West and South achieving 42%, while newly accessible areas to the North and East average around 23%. Kambia (18%) and Koinadugu (10%) have the lowest rates in the country. Maternal mortality shows no sign of decreasing (1,800/100,000 births), due to continued lack of skills in managing obstetric care, harmful traditional practices, delays in referral and high costs (or unavailability) of transportation and hospital care.



Health service provision is severely constrained by the lack of qualified personnel. The problem is further exacerbated by the fact that, due to the war, most qualified staff became concentrated in the West and South, and are now very reluctant to deploy to newly accessible areas. The situation regarding doctors is even more acute. Of the 161 doctors estimated to be working in the country, 130 are thought to be in the Western Area (equating to 81% of the doctors serving approximately 25% of the nation's population).

Health Service Status (Sorted by most vulnerable district first)

| DISTRICT | Primary Healthcare | | | | | | Secondary Healthcare | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Status | | Long Term Objectives | | Recovery Objectives | | | | |
| | No. of PHUs pre-war (1990) | No. of PHUs mid 2002 | No. of PHUs to rehabilitate | No. of PHU staff quarters to rehabilitate | No. of CHC/ CHP to rehabilitate | No. of CHC staff quarter to rehabilitate | # Hospitals | No. of Hospital Beds | # MOHS Doctors |
| Western Area | 62 | 39 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 920 | 130 |
| Kailahun | 58 | 22 | 45 | 40 | 38 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Kono | 65 | 34 | 59 | 41 | 41 | 14 | 1 | 50 | 3 |
| Bombali | 63 | 63 | 49 | 28 | 24 | 19 | 1 | 48 | 2 |
| Koinadugu | 35 | 28 | 30 | 20 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 97 | 1 |
| Kambia | 23 | 31 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 40 | 2 |
| Port Loko | 72 | 66 | 48 | 28 | 20 | 8 | 1 | 120 | 4 |
| Moyamba | 59 | 74 | 62 | 26 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 90 | 2 |
| Kenema | 85 | 75 | 53 | 41 | 30 | 22 | 1 | 250 | 7 |
| Tonkolili | 69 | 60 | 46 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 100 | 2 |
| Bonthe | 32 | 25 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 230 | 2 |
| Bo | 66 | 74 | 22 | 29 | 5 | 21 | 1 | 450 | 6 |
| Pujehun | 41 | 40 | 33 | 21 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 60 | 1 |
| TOAL | 730 | 631 | 481 | 314 | 227 | 139 | 20 | 2455 | 164 |

Objectives

- The rebuilding of all PHUs and staff quarters is a long term objective that will take many years to achieve. In 2003, therefore, the ‘recovery’ objective will be to restore all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Community Health Posts (CHPs) to a functional state (effectively rehabilitated, properly equipped, staffed appropriately and supplied regularly with drugs and medical materials).
- A functional cold room per district must be ensured, to stand at the centre of the district cold chain, to support effective provision of EPI services.
- At least one functioning referral hospital per district must be ensured (effectively rehabilitated, properly equipped, staffed appropriately, and supplied regularly with drugs and medical materials). With support to Kailahun Hospital now coming on line, the priority remains the rehabilitation, re-equipping and staffing of Kambia Hospital.
- Extend and strengthen immunization services to reach a national average of 60%.
- Increase quality of community care and referral for pregnant and lactating women.

Strategy

- **Infrastructure:** Effectively coordinate use of available health funds to rehabilitate or reconstruct 227 CHCs and CHPs and 139 staff quarters and Kambia Hospital
- **Staff:** Deploy appropriately qualified Officers in Charge to those functioning health facilities currently lacking such staff. Provide staff quarters for all CHCs, so to encourage deployment and retention of senior level staff in the community. Encourage more doctors to work outside of Freetown
- **Training:** Provide refresher training for all technical staff working in functioning facilities. Commence support to a new Community Health Training School in Bo, formed through the merger between the Paramedical School and School of Hygiene²⁹. Increase technical training to District Management Health Teams.
- **Drugs/Medical Equipment:** Use the 940 million Leones (approximately \$US 470,000) allocated from HIPC funds for the second half of 2002 for drugs/medical materials to enable government to effectively complement the drugs supply coming from INGOs and UNICEF/WHO. Commence renovation of Central Medical Stores.
- **Vaccination and pregnant women:** Strengthen and extend immunization services and refresher training to TBAs / MCH Aides throughout the country.
- **Preventative Health Programmes:** Increase preventative health programmes at community level

Benchmarks for 2003

- All CHCs and CHPs rehabilitated, staffed and equipped appropriately.
- All CHC Staff quarters rehabilitated.
- At least one referral hospital rehabilitated in every district so that it is fully operational.
- Increased number of Doctors serving outside of Western Area.
- Level of full immunization coverage increased to target of 60% national average.

| Financial Requirements³⁰ (US\$) | Total | Commitment³¹ | Shortfall |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 9,550,000 | 14,986,500 | 0 |

4. WATER AND SANITATION

Status

Sierra Leone suffers from an acute lack of safe drinking water sources and sanitation facilities. Long term lack of maintenance and destruction and vandalism during the war has led to a net loss of the gains made during the ‘Water Decade’ of the 1980s. Most rural populations now rely heavily on surface water from rivers, pools,

²⁹ Funded through EC Health Sector Support Programme [HSSP], due to commence in late 2002

³⁰ For additional information see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

³¹ GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.

shallow wells, springs and swamps, all of which are often polluted and serve as a main agent for the transmission of typhoid, cholera, dysentery and parasitic diseases. Excreta disposal is usually conducted in the bush, often close to water sources and living quarters. However, despite this appalling situation, the water and sanitation (watsan) sector has continued over time to suffer from under-funding and a limited capacity on the part of both the Government and its partner agencies.



Obtaining accurate and consistent baseline data on the status of water and sanitation facilities around the country remains exceptionally problematic. The 2000 Baseline Service Delivery Survey reported that only 35% of the population had access to a safe drinking water source and only 15% access to sanitary means of excreta disposal. In the same year, however, the Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey 2000 - MICS 2 (conducted in over 4,000 households in all regions of the country) assessed that 54% had access to safe water and 63% has access to proper sanitation. But even if the absolute percentages are difficult to agree on, the comparative levels of access between rural and urban populations, and between regions, identified by the MICS 2 are indicative. For example, the survey showed access to

safe water as just 46% for rural populations, compared to 75% in urban areas. Likewise, access to proper sanitation was estimated at 53% for rural populations, compared to 88% for urban areas. From a regional perspective, access to safe water was measured at 90% for the Western Area, 62% for the Southern Region, 58% for the East, and only 30% for the North. Similarly, percentage access to proper sanitation read as 95% for the West, 51% for the South, 62% for the East and 53% for the North.

More recent inter-agency district assessments have indicated that access to potable water and adequate sanitation remains most alarmingly low in districts with the highest levels of return (Kailahun, Kono, Bombali and Tonkolili).

In support of the strategy the Water Supply Division (WSD) / Sierra Leone Water Company (SALWACO) is currently rehabilitating water supply schemes in Lungi, Makeni, Bo and Kenema using World Bank funds. It is also starting a programme in Moyamba and Pujehun districts to construct 65 wells and 150 VIP latrines per district using International Development Bank funding. Finally it is proposing to use US \$ 33,000 of HIPC funds available to the sector to construct 30 wells in Kailahun, Kono and Bombali districts and rehabilitate major gravity fed systems both in Kailahun and Kono.

Objective

- Increase access of 850,000 persons to safe drinking water and 550,000 persons to appropriate sanitation facilities³², particularly in main areas of population return (such as Kailahun, Kono, Bombali and Tonkolili).
- Improve the watsan sector's ability to obtain baseline data on water and sanitation infrastructure enhancing the ability to prioritise interventions more effectively.

Strategy

- As a priority, repair wells with hand pumps requiring minimum rehabilitation, protect traditional wells (construction of well head, cover slab and drainage apron) and rehabilitate gravity systems. Where necessary, construct new wells. Geographical priority should be given to areas of high population return.
- Accelerate construction of family and community latrines in areas of high population return

³² Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey 2000 makes following definitions: Safe drinking water sources – piped water, public tap, borehole/tubewell, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Sanitary means of excreta disposal – flush toilets, improved pit latrines and traditional pit latrines

- Train Blue Flag Volunteers and expand hygiene promotion programmes
- Chlorinate water points in main population centres
- Continue the WSD/SALWACO rehabilitation of piped water systems in major population centres.
- Strengthen water and sanitation coordination mechanisms at the district level, to facilitate effective consolidation of information on status of watsan facilities per district and identification of priority requirements.

| Benchmarks for 2003³³ | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| WATER | No. of units | Users per unit | N° beneficiaries | SANITATION | N° of units | Users per unit | N° beneficiaries |
| Hand Dug Wells constructed | 800 | 400 | 320,000 | Improved Pit Latrine drop holes constructed | 5,000 | 50 | 250,000 |
| Hand Dug Wells rehabilitated | 800 | 400 | 320,000 | Traditional Community Pit Latrine drop holes constructed | 5,000 | 50 | 250,000 |
| Bore Holes constructed | 200 | 200 | 40,000 | Traditional Family Pit Latrine drop holes constructed | 5,000 | 10 | 50,000 |
| Traditional Wells protected | 400 | 40 | 16,000 | Latrine Technicians trained and equipped | 5,000 | | |
| Functioning Stand Pipes made functional as outlets from rehabilitated Gravity Fed Systems and other piped systems | 1,000 | 150 | 150,000 | Blue Flag Volunteers trained | 6,000 | | |
| Pump Attendants trained and equipped | 3,000 | | | | | | |
| Total Water | | | 846,000 | Total Sanitation | | | 550,000 |

| Financial Requirements (US\$) | Total | Commitment³⁴ | Shortfall |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 7,900,000 | 2,335,000 | 5,565,000 |

5. EDUCATION

Status

There have been significant developments in primary and secondary education provision in the last year and 40-45% of a total of 2,773 primary schools are now functioning. However, many of them are housed either in

³³ Targets based on reported achievements for 2001 from watsan agencies, major donor programmes, and Government's Water Supply Division/SALWACO, combined with UNICEF's 2003 targets

2001 REPORTED ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 740 Hand Dug Well constructed (includes 180 through rehabilitation donor education and health programmes)
- 280 Hand Dug Well rehabilitated;
- 70 Bore Hole constructed
- 100 Traditional Wells protected
- 420 Stand Points rehabilitated (plus 30 GFS with average of 20SP per GFS)
- 5,600 VIP latrines drop holes constructed (=1,400 latrines at average of four drop holes per VIP latrine);
- 10,500 Pit Latrines drop holes constructed

SELECTION OF UNICEF'S 2003 TARGETS:

- Construct 100 Bore Holes.
- Rehabilitate 500 Hand Dug Wells
- Construct 3,000 Family pit latrines.
- Train 2,000 Blue Flag Volunteers.

³⁴ GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.

temporary structures, under plastic sheeting roofs, in private homes or simply under a tree, and the supply of books and teaching materials ranges from ‘not enough’ to ‘nothing at all’.

Quality issues are also an additional major concern. These include inadequate teacher training opportunities, over-crowding, particularly in classes 1 & 2; an inadequate supply of teaching and learning materials; a demotivated teaching force due to delays in the payment of salaries; and unavailability of teachers especially in the newly accessible districts, where facilities are minimal and teachers are reluctant to return.

With the introduction of free primary school starting in the 1999/2000 academic year with classes 1-3 and then in 2000/2001 with classes 4-6, access to basic primary education has improved and school enrolment rates have increased during the last year³⁵. However, the system lacks the capacity to absorb all the children in each respective age range (pre-war capacity was only 45%). Moreover, as figures from 2000/2001 reveal a significant gender gap still remains. Information from each District Inspectorate (2002) also reveals that the gap is higher in the Northern and Eastern Provinces and generally increases with education level.

School Enrolment³⁶

| Level Of Education | Academic Year 2000/2001 | Academic Year 2001/2002 | % Male Enrolment | % Female Enrolment |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Primary School | 548,059 | 659,503 | 59 | 41 |
| Junior Secondary School | 60,851 | 73,324 | 61 | 39 |
| Senior Secondary School | 22,958 | 21,771 | 56 | 44 |

Ratio of Girls to Boys in February 2002

| Province | Primary, Girl / Boy Ratio | Secondary, Girl / Boy Ratio |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Kambia | 58:100 | 28:100 |
| Kono | 61:100 | 65:100 |
| Koinadugu | 67:100 | 37:100 |
| Bombali | 71:100 | 37:100 |
| Kailahun | 72:100 | 18:100 |
| Pujehun | 77:100 | 45:100 |
| Tonkolili | 79:100 | 48:100 |
| Kenema | 80:100 | 50:100 |
| Moyamba | 82:100 | 34:100 |
| Bo | 83:100 | 52:100 |
| Bonthe | 92:100 | 56:100 |
| Western | 91:100 | 90:100 |
| All Country | 78:100 | 62:100 |

After many years of rehabilitation support primarily to the West and South, rehabilitation of schools is now concentrated in the North and East of the country. Urgent priority needs to continue to be given to the newly accessible areas to ensure that education services in these areas are resumed as quickly as possible.

A study³⁷ conducted by consultants in November to December 2001, which aimed to physically assess all schools in the country identified 3,152 schools³⁸ (comprising 18,926 classrooms housed in a total of 4,854 separate buildings). Of the separate buildings, 1,054 require only minor repair, 1,491 need rehabilitation and 1,684 need reconstruction, leaving only 12.9% of the classrooms usable in their current condition. If all

³⁵ Figures from the district inspectorates in August 2002 indicate even higher enrolment though could not be verified in time for this document.

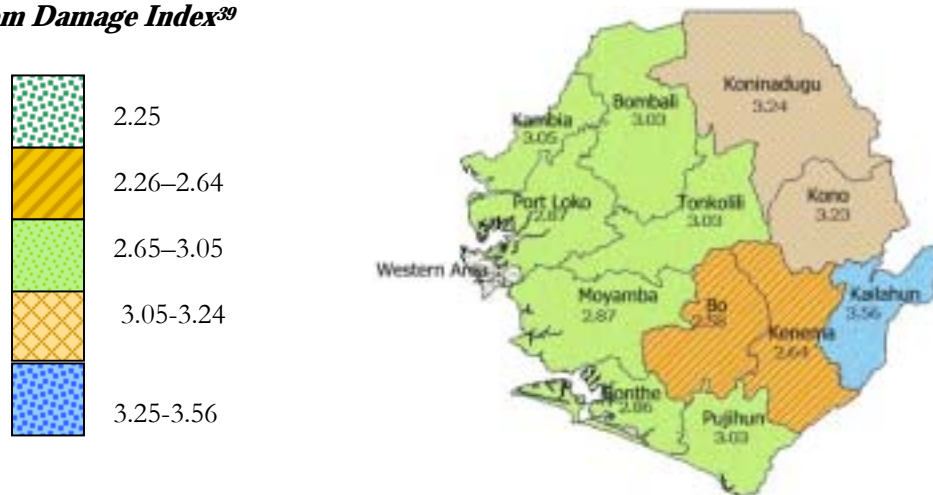
³⁶ Figures obtained from the Minister of Education, Youth and Sports State of the Nation Address “Bringing quality education to the people a dream within reach” 15th April 2002.

³⁷ The study was undertaken by Brahm Fleisch of Paul Musker & Associates for the Research Triangle Institute and the Ministry of Youth, Education and Sports, in preparation for the World Bank Rehabilitation of Basic Education Project (REBEP). However, the study was incomplete and was not able to assess all schools in the newly accessible areas.

³⁸ This number comprises 2,773 primary schools, 234 secondary schools, 115 other basic educational establishments & 30 facilities not classified.

classrooms were repaired or rebuilt, and assuming a ratio of 40 pupils per classroom, the resulting classroom capacity (757,040 pupils) would be enough for the present pupil caseload. However, if all of Sierra Leone's school age children were to attend school it would not be enough, nor indeed would capacity be sufficient if the gender ratio was addressed and the same number of girls were to start attending schools as the number of boys. Regarding school furniture, the study revealed that only one in four teachers have a table or chair, one in ten pupils has a desk, and slightly less than one in ten children have a proper chair or stool.

Classroom Damage Index³⁹



Primary School Pupils per teacher and Shortfalls of qualified teachers (August 2002)

| District | N° of pupils per teacher | Need of teachers |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Kambia | 77 | 478 |
| Port Loko | 47 | 42 |
| Bombali | 47 | 222 |
| Tonkolili | 42 | 93 |
| Koinadugu | 110 | 779 |
| Kono | 93 | 450 |
| Kenema | 58 | 799 |
| Kailahun | | |
| Moyamba | 48 | 297 |
| Bo | 40 | 9 |
| Bonthé | 97 | 809 |
| Pujehun | 54 | 185 |
| Western | 39 | 0 |
| All Country | 78 | 62 |

From information from each District Inspectorate of Schools, current national teacher pupil ratio is 1:53, but only 52% of the teachers are qualified. The trend of only half of the country's teachers being qualified has been consistent throughout the 1990s.

Rehabilitation efforts have been ongoing in the country mainly in the South and Western Area for sometime. Urgent priority now needs to be given to the newly accessible areas to ensure that education services are resumed as quickly as possible. Rehabilitation priorities, based on the districts which have sustained the heaviest damage to educational infrastructure, are Kailahun, followed by Koinadugu, Kono, Port Loko, Kambia and Tonkolili.

³⁹ The Classroom Damage Index has been calculated using findings from a study undertaken by Brahm Fleisch of Paul Musker & Associates for the Research Triangle Institute and the Ministry of Youth, Education and Sports, in preparation for the World Bank Rehabilitation of Basic Education Project (REBEP). The index shows the comparative levels of damage in each district with the highest numbers indicating highest levels of damage.



It is estimated that as many as 500,000 children in the 10-14 year age range have missed some schooling because of the war. The Complementary Rapid Education for Primary Schools (CREPS) programme (a collaborative effort between MEST, UNICEF and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)) has been addressing this challenge since 2000. The programme provides accelerated education to out of school children allowing them to enter or re-enter primary school as quickly as possible. By 2003, 2,965 children will have attended three years of CREPS classes and will sit the National Primary School Examination (NPSE). To be able to respond to the huge needs in the

newly accessible parts of the country, an additional 505 teachers have recently been trained to teach CREPS classes for an additional 20,000 children in seven districts in the East and North of the country. However, a limiting factor in expanding CREPS is the funding of allowances for CREPS teachers.

Non-Formal Education

In each district there are a number of vocational and artisanal training institutions (comprising Community Education Centres and Vocational Training Centres and Institutes). Such establishments offer important practical alternatives to formal education to youths and ex combatants. However, such opportunities are limited and tend only to be available in urban centres. In addition, the popularity of these courses, combined with the large number of informal centres, which have sprung up during the war, has raised the problem of market saturation. Local markets can only absorb a finite number of tailors, carpenters, or gara-tie-dyers, for example. Despite this, courses continue to be provided for the most popular skills areas without sufficient thought being given to whether the trainees will be able to achieve a sustainable livelihood thereafter. Currently, there are 122 recognised institutions in the country (70 in the Western Area, 25 in the South and only 15 and 12 in the East and North respectively). Numerous additional centers exist in the Western Area, in the Southern Province and in Kenema District. Efforts now need to be made to develop greater opportunities in newly accessible areas. In addition, throughout the country, greater efforts need to be made to ensure courses are relevant to the market needs, that practical training is supported by basic business training and that the provision of business start up tool kits are an integral part of training opportunities.



Objective

To improve access to and enhance the quality of education for all school going children (female and male, primary, junior and senior secondary), especially in the priority districts of Kailahun, Koinadugu, Kono, Port Loko, Kambia and Tonkolili.

Strategy

- **Structures:** Coordinate use of government and donor funds to target rehabilitation and reconstruction interventions at priority schools in all districts, with national priority being given to Kono, Kailahun, Koinadugu, Kambia, Bombali, Port Loko and Tonkolili districts⁴⁰.
- **Teachers:** Provide incentive for teachers to deploy and remain in rural areas, through the provision of timely salary payments and, where possible, staff housing. Increase the ratio of trained to untrained teachers through the provision of in service training (including distance learning), and continued training of teachers from the country's six teacher training colleges (1,800 teachers are currently graduating each year)⁴¹.
- **Teaching Materials:** Coordinate available government and donor funds to increase supply of teaching materials to school, particularly in the priority districts of Kono, Kailahun, Koinadugu, Kambia, Bombali, Port Loko and Tonkolili (Note that HIPC funds for 2002 will provide almost US\$500,000 specifically for teaching and learning materials).
- **Emergency Education Programmes:** Provide CREPS education to approximately 20,000 children in seven districts in the east and north.
- **Non-formal Vocational Training:** Provide support to technical vocational establishments and Community Education Centres to provide viable opportunities throughout the country to young people who are not able to return to or have dropped out of formal education. Emphasis should be placed on newly accessible areas, where displacement has been greatest and where there are high numbers of ex-combatants looking for reintegration opportunities.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Strengthen the District Education Office's management capacity with a particular emphasis placed on the inspectorate division to reinforce monitoring and evaluation at each district level.

Benchmarks

- Additional 200 Primary Schools rehabilitated by December 2003
- Two secondary school rehabilitated and three functioning in each district by December 2003
- At least three technical vocational training institutions are operational and supported in each district.
- Strengthened inspectorate service in each district.

| Financial Requirements⁴² (US\$) | Total | Commitment⁴³ | Shortfall |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 15,450,000 | 6,950,000 | 8,500,000 |

⁴⁰ HIPC funds for 2002 provide for renovation of 60 primary and 13 secondary schools. Rehabilitation of Basic Education Project (RBEP), on stream late 2002, will provide for renovation of 205 and 60 Primary and Secondary schools respectively

⁴¹ Rehabilitation of Basic Education Project (RBEP), will provide for in service training of 5,000 teachers

⁴² For further information see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

⁴³ **GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds, and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.**

6. CHILD PROTECTION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Status

The provision of state social services to vulnerable groups, in particular vulnerable children and the handicapped, is an important aspect of rebuilding communities. In Sierra Leone vulnerability has been exacerbated by the impact of the war. Widespread human rights abuses have left tens of thousands of people profoundly affected either through amputation and war wounds, sexual violence, loss of parents and general trauma, greatly increasing the need for social service support through psycho-social care, counselling, foster homes and disability programmes. Indeed, amputated individuals and child soldiers have been one of the most powerful and profoundly disturbing images to have emerged from Sierra Leone's civil war. Now that peace has been achieved, providing support to these victims and all other vulnerable groups is both a moral and social imperative.



Children were direct targets of abuse. At the end of the conflict, 6,845 children were released by the fighting forces, of which 5,037 were registered for support with child protection partners. These combined with the 2,097 children who were already registered as separated. To date, 6,569 children (92%) have been successfully reunified with their families and 3,243

have either registered for skills training or in the Community Education Investment Programme (CEIP). The major challenge now remains to successfully reintegrate these children into society and to build a hopeful future for them.

Of great concern, however, are the estimated 3,000 young girls who had been abducted by fighting forces, taken as 'wives' (often no more than sex slaves), and not officially released when disarmament took place. Given that they have not been registered, it is much more difficult for them to access available services, despite the complex nature of their needs. Many of these girls will have had babies whilst held by the rebels, and the stigma of having produced a 'rebel child' can often make returning to their original families and communities a substantially more difficult challenge.



Sexual violence is one of the most prominent problems faced by young girls. In some areas, the incidence of sexual abuse has decreased, but not in all. Prostitution continues to be a survival tactic for young girls to support themselves and their families. There are a significant number of single child mothers, and the increasing number of street children in urban areas is an emerging problem.

In all conflict situations social services and facilities are among the first government services to be affected, starved both of funds and resources. Similarly in post conflict situations, social services tend to be the last to be re-invested in and restored. However, providing social service support to returning populations and vulnerable host communities is an essential element of supporting community rebuilding. Of particular importance will be extension of services to children in remote

areas through child protection networks and also to women who have been victims of trauma and sexual abuse.

The Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA), working with UNICEF and other NGO partners, has endeavoured to strengthen social service provision in Freetown and the Western Area and re-establish support in the provinces as they have become accessible. Particular efforts have been made in child protection and reuniting unaccompanied children and child ex-combatants with their families. In addition, support is also being extended to women who have been victims of sexual abuse and violence, and basic support provided to amputees and other handicapped victims. However, services are sparse and inadequate, and unable to meet the full spectrum of social needs, particularly in newly accessible areas where there have been no government services for many years.

The challenge now is to support the restoration of state social services in each district through MSWGCA and ensure that social services are appropriately developed alongside other basic services.

Objective

To ensure successful rehabilitation and reintegration of different categories of war-affected children and to establish basic social service provision throughout the country, including support to the disabled and handicapped.

Strategy

- Provide community-based support to all registered ex-combatants and separated children.
- Develop strategies ensuring that the needs of abducted girls are addressed and identify and provide appropriate services to girls that were not registered by NCDDR, UNICEF or conflict prevention agencies.
- Provide specific services for all separated children arriving from Guinea and Liberia and accelerate family tracing and reunification services.
- Facilitate the organization of community child welfare committees in each district.
- Initiate community-based socio-economic projects for youth, child ex-combatants and child mothers.
- Start a programme of activities for children involved in diamond mining.
- Mobilize women's organizations and local groups to address the special needs of street children and child mothers and if possible secure placements in education or training centres for these young people.
- Train social workers, counsellors, community organizers, youth workers, members of the Child Welfare Committee on Child Rights and Protection, providing a particular focus on child exploitation/abuse and monitoring/reporting of violations of child rights.
- The reform and strengthening of the juvenile justice system is a long-term programme, however, it is essential to start the restoration as soon as possible. Detention facilities will be renovated progressively and staff will be trained in the proper care and detention of children. The police and social workers will be trained on proper child protection procedures in the juvenile justice system and systematic monitoring of children in the detention will be introduced. At the same time proper detention systems will be put in place to prevent improper detention and ensure quality of care of child detainees. Law reform will also begin to incorporate all aspects of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Develop programmes for the handicapped in all regions, with extension services to effectively reach rural areas
- Establish a functioning MSWGCA office in each district.

CHILD PROTECTION & SOCIAL SERVICES

- The MSWGCA will work closely with partner agencies to provide basic service provision, especially in the field of child protection, family reunion, trauma counselling, psycho-social care, and support to the handicapped.
- The MSWGCA will also collaborate with schools and primary health care services to provide additional support to vulnerable members of the community with specific needs.
- There is an urgent need to establish services to those women and girls who are survivors of sexual abuse. The services will be provided through drop-in centres in Freetown and Kono and outreach systems that are linked to community based reintegration projects. Social workers and police will be trained to provide the link to support services and the judicial system to provide follow-up support to those affected and in need of assistance.
- A community reporting mechanism will also be developed so that survivors of sexual abuse can report cases of sexual exploitation and abuse and have their cases properly investigated.

Benchmarks for 2003

- Community-based support provided to all registered former child soldiers and separated children (8,942).
- Establish Child Protection Committees in each district.
- Service provision and enable reintegration of 800 street children.
- Family tracing and reunification services are operational in all districts.
- 30% reduction in the number of children working in diamond mining.
- Rehabilitation of two child detention facilities.
- Improved investigation and detention procedures for children will be put in place by mid 2003.
- Effective monitoring mechanism for the care and treatment of children in detention.
- Functioning MSWCGA office in each district.
- Basic disability programmes with extension capacity established in each region.
- Establish six drop-in centres and extend outreach services to four urban centres with referral services for the provision of appropriate medical care for survivors of abuse and sexual violence.

| <i>Financial Requirements⁴⁴</i> <i>(US\$)</i> | Total | Commitment⁴⁵ | Shortfall |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 4,345,000 | 2,475,000 | 1,870,000 |



⁴⁴ For further information see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

⁴⁵ ***GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds, and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.***

7. SHELTER

Status

There has been widespread destruction of and damage to shelter throughout the country. While a countrywide survey has not been undertaken as yet, assessment findings from FAO's Vulnerability Analysis⁴⁶ indicate that the needs across the country are great and it is estimated that more than 340,000 shelters require rebuilding. Findings from key informant discussions carried out by FAO between February and May 2001 show that in five districts of the country (Kono, Kailahun, Kenema, Pujehun and Tonkolili) over 50% of dwellings have been completely destroyed, and many more have sustained considerable damage. The availability of adequate shelter is a critical element of the recovery process as the state of shelter is a major factor affecting the return of government employees, such as health workers and teachers and, therefore, the resumption of basic service provision.

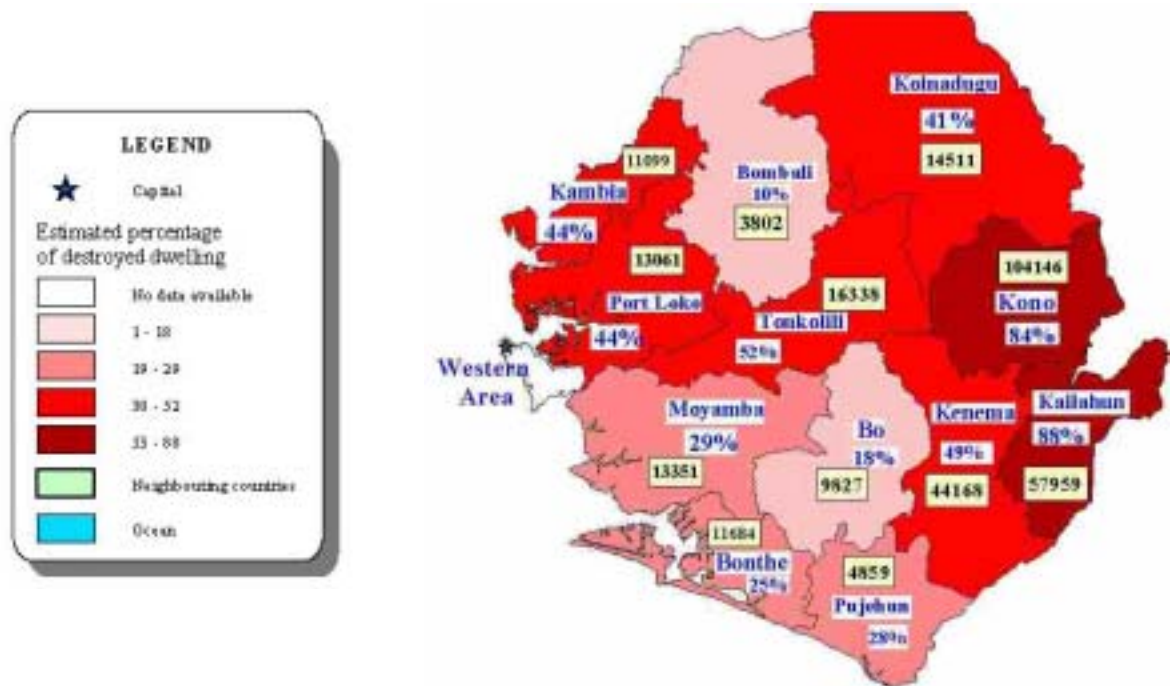
| DISTRICT | CSO projected population 2001 | Estimated N° Dwellings | % Destroyed⁴⁷ | No. of Destroyed Dwellings | No. of dwellings reconstructed under shelter programmes (completed/ongoing) |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Kambia | 242,676 | 34,668 | 44 | 15,254 | 523 |
| Port Loko | 461,324 | 65,903 | 38 | 25,043 | 1,091 |
| Bombali | 607,100 | 86,729 | 10 | 8,673 | 0 |
| Tonkolili | 322,310 | 46,044 | 50 | 23,022 | 3,490 |
| Koinadugu | 238,408 | 34,058 | 44 | 14,986 | 15 |
| Kono | 538,337 | 76,905 | 94 | 72,291 | 618 |
| Kenema | 482,000 | 68,857 | 72 | 49,577 | 320 |
| Kailahun | 348,800 | 49,829 | 80 | 39,863 | 124 |
| Moyamba | 481,244 | 68,749 | 36 | 24,750 | 1,191 |
| Bo | 382,650 | 54,664 | 30 | 16,399 | 80 |
| Bonthe | 130,744 | 18,678 | 25 | 4,669 | 390 |
| Pujehun | 151,527 | 21,647 | 58 | 12,555 | 270 |
| Western | 1,267,000 | 181,000 | 2 | 4,235 | 154 |
| Totals | 5,654,120 | 807,731 | 39 | 311, 318 | 9,732 |

A compounding problem encountered in urban centres, such as Koidu, Makeni and Lunsar, is that people are returning to their properties only to find them occupied, often by ex-combatants. With the return of civil authority and paramount chiefs this issue, for the most part, has been resolved through the establishment of housing committees. However, such community-led activities need to be maintained and strengthened specifically in the major areas of resettlement. Since April 2001, over 206,000 IDPs and 97,000 returnees from Guinea and Liberia have been resettled throughout Sierra Leone over 50% of whom originated from Kono and Kailahun districts alone. These areas are the most profoundly affected by the war and as a result the demand for housing is great. Many resettlers are choosing to stay in the urban centres while rehabilitating farms and rebuilding homes. In these urban centres rising numbers of returning populations will lead to acute pressure on shelter. This will be heightened by illegal occupation of houses. Shelter interventions are in part endeavouring to address this, but not nearly as quickly as is needed and only a small proportion of needs are being met.

⁴⁶ Rogers, K. B. et al (2001) *Sierra Leone Vulnerability Analysis, January 2001 Vol. II. A report prepared for the Government of Sierra Leone, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Marine Resources. Information on damage must be treated with caution, firstly access to verifiable data was limited and the findings of this study are based on key informant interviews, so information is not always accurate. Secondly, definitions of damage vary widely, efforts have been ongoing to standardize damage categories. Thirdly, the post conflict situation is changing rapidly and there are high rates of spontaneous rebuilding and rehabilitation with no formal assistance. Therefore, these numbers will not reflect accurately the current shelter situation in each district.*

⁴⁷ FAO study 2001

Estimated percentage and numbers of dwellings destroyed per district⁴⁸



Assessments have indicated percentages of destruction for each district, CSO projected population figures for 2001 are used and an average of seven people per shelter assumed. In many of the newly accessible areas many households are in the process of rebuilding their homes independent of formal interventions; however, there is a substantial lack of suitable roofing materials.

Under the resettlement programme resettlers are provided with plastic sheeting and non-food items aimed at providing temporary shelter and immediate essential needs. However, while there are a range of shelter programmes ongoing across the country, more permanent shelter support is urgently required at the community level.



Although these interventions mark a positive start to shelter reconstruction, they cover only a small proportion of the shelter needs in the country. The large majority of the chiefdoms with shelter destruction in assessed areas of over 60% have limited shelter interventions which barely begin to address the overall need. While there is a need to ensure that shelter assistance is provided in all districts that have been affected by the war, priority emphasis needs to be placed in the key areas of Kono, Kailahun and Pujehun where damage is extensive. The fear is that otherwise over-crowding could lead to excessive tensions hindering reintegration initiatives.

Objective

To provide adequate shelter assistance for individual households and provide institutional support to ensure that proper housing facilities are available for government employees, in particular for teachers and health workers.

Strategy

⁴⁸ Data source Rogers, K.B. et al (2001) Sierra Leone Vulnerability Analysis January 2001 Vol. II (FAO)

Shelter rehabilitation is a core component for the livelihood security of households and is critical for rebuilding shattered communities. Shelter reconstruction also has a positive effect on security by reducing overcrowding and competition over limited existing shelters. The principle strategy for shelter is aimed at providing basic shelter assistance to vulnerable households in the most severely affected areas. The GoSL together with its implementing partners will adopt a community centred approach, which will depend on community labour and participation. Key aspects of this strategy will include:



Newly constructed building in Kono District

- In the immediate term, temporary shelter assistance will continue to be given through the distribution of tarpaulins, as part of National Resettlement Programme.
- This will be complemented with permanent shelter assistance, which will primarily be focused, as a matter of priority, in key areas of return namely Kono, Kailahun and Pujehun. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups, in particular female-headed households.
- The return of teachers, health workers and other government employees will be supported with the provision of shelter materials to selected communities.
- In the longer term the Ministry of Lands Country Planning, Forestry and the Environment (MLCPFE) in close collaboration with the Ministry of Works and Housing and Technical Maintenance (MWHTM) will initiate town-planning committees in the larger urban areas with a broad base of stakeholder participation. This should be supported by extension work and training to develop regional capacity at the district level.
- MLCPFE and shelter agencies to develop new shelter rehabilitation programmes for the dry season linked where possible with rehabilitation activities with training and income generation opportunities for community members including youths and ex-combatants.
- The use of local materials for shelter reconstruction will be encouraged, in particular the local production of roofing tiles and bricks.

Benchmark for 2003

At least 20,000 homes rehabilitated, with a special emphasis placed on the priority districts.

| <i>Financial Requirements⁴⁹</i> <i>(US\$)</i> | Total | Commitment⁵⁰ | Shortfall |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 10,000,000 | 0 | 10,000,000 |

3. PEACE BUILDING & HUMAN RIGHTS

⁴⁹ For additional information see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

⁵⁰ GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds, and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Objective | Communities and government functionaries sensitised on human rights, civics and mediation. | | |
| Financial Requirements⁵¹ (US\$) | Total | Commitment⁵² | Shortfall |
| | 1,947,000 | 704,000 | 1,243,000 |

During the conflict, thousands of people died as a result of summary executions, mutilation and torture and many suffered from serious human rights abuses such as abductions, sexual abuse, forcible recruitment of children into fighting forces and displacement. The current challenges include addressing violations that took place during the conflict, preventing such abuses from re-occurring and providing special protection for vulnerable groups that were targets of abuse, particularly children and women.

Status

On-going peace building efforts are creating an environment conducive to the protection and promotion of human rights. However, the long institutional lack of respect for human rights, as well as the devastating effects the war produced on the judicial system is a heavy legacy. Support for the rule of law and human rights is thus essential in post-conflict Sierra Leone to provide the foundation upon which lasting peace and development can be built.

No serious human rights violations and grave breaches of international humanitarian law have been reported in 2002. Nonetheless, domestic violence, which continued throughout the armed conflict, still persists, and promoting peaceful means of domestic conflict resolution remains a difficult task. In general, achieving the systematic and impartial administration of justice in the provinces remains a strong challenge, with pre trial detention being a particular issue needing attention. The TRC and the Special Court⁵³ have been set up to deal with the issue of impunity for crimes committed during the war. However, due to their inherent balance between justice and reconciliation, these initiatives may cause tensions in communities and hamper reintegration and reconciliation efforts.



Ex-Combatants playing football with the Police in Magburaka

Public information services constitute a vital tool for educating the public on human rights issues and promoting reconciliation and peace. Whilst television is a powerful media in this respect in some urban areas (mainly Freetown), the majority of the country only has access to radio. Intelligent and imaginative use of radio programming is therefore a vital way of ensuring peace messages reach all areas of the country (and simultaneously overcomes the problem of widespread illiteracy). Both the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service and commercial radio stations are playing a key role in this. In addition, the independent Talking Drum Studios has been particularly influential in producing community orientated radio programmes promoting reconciliation and human rights.

Civil Society constitutes an important tool to sustain the peace-process, promote reconciliation and boost development initiatives. However, the obstacles to participation in the democratization process are many: high illiteracy rates, few means for self-education, lack of access to information and gender inequality. Nonetheless, traditional cultural practices (particularly forgiveness and ‘cleansing’ ceremonies) have a strong role to play in this arena. External initiatives may help develop a national environment conducive to reconciliation, but it will be at the community level that true reconciliation will be achieved or will falter. The involvement of, and support to, chiefdom authorities, religious and ‘society’ leaders, and women and youth in local level conflict

⁵¹ For more detailed information, see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

⁵² GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds, and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.

⁵³ TRC will establish a historic and impartial record of the conflict, promote reconciliation and healing and make recommendations to prevent the recurrence of the abuses and seek redress for the victims and the SC will bring to justice a symbolic number of perpetrators; those who actually bear the gravest responsibility for the abuse of human rights and international humanitarian law which occurred during the conflict.

resolution and peace promotion is therefore vital. Promotion of cultural activities at community level is also being stimulated through support for peace days, agricultural fairs and sports and music events.

Objective

Ensure establishment and strengthening of policy and institutional measures promoting human rights, peace and reconciliation for the people of Sierra Leone.

Strategy

- Engage in large-scale public education to educate women, men and youth on issues relating to sexual violence, women’s and children’s rights, HIV/AIDS and the rights and obligations of refugees and IDPs as a way to address tensions and prevent marginalisation.
- Build capacity and raise awareness in civic and human rights (particular women’s rights) of governmental (army, police, prison and ministries) and non-governmental institutions as well as the Judiciary and the Parliament.
- Include civic and human rights education in the school curriculum (both primary and secondary).
- Develop capacity at district, chiefdom and community levels, in methods of conflict resolution/transformation, mediation and human rights and civic education.
- Address the main impediments to an effective extension and functioning of the judiciary, including local courts (see consolidation of civil authority).
- Build capacity of national human rights institutions, including the NCDHR and the Office of the Ombudsman.
- Adopt measures and inter-ministerial mechanisms to adhere to, oversee, compile and submit reports on the implementation of international and regional human rights obligations.
- Initiate or reinforce policies and undertake constitutional review and law reforms necessary to further enforce the rights of women, children, youth and the disabled⁵⁴.

Benchmarks for end 2003

- Civic/human rights education included in the curriculum of all schools.
- 1000 police, military and prisons staff sensitised in civic/human rights.
- 100 community members per district trained on conflict transformation, mediation and civic and human rights.
- Peace and confidence-building committees established in each district.

| | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Financial Requirements (US\$) | Total | Commitment⁵⁵ | Shortfall |
| | 1,947,000 | 704,000 | 1,243,000 |

4. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Objective | Attain food self-sufficiency, generate tradable surpluses, and create employment to raise incomes. | | |
| Financial Requirements⁵⁶ (US\$) | Total | Commitment⁵⁷ | Shortfall |
| | 139,110,500 | 82,300,000 | 56,810,500 |

Following decades of pre war economic mismanagement and a decade of war related economic disruption, an environment conducive to economic recovery is at last emerging, based on a sustained improvement in the security situation and indications of sustained macroeconomic stability. Indeed, since 2000, Government has made considerable progress in stabilizing the economy. The nascent recovery of economic activities

⁵⁴ Those measures will seek among other challenges, to rectify discriminatory practices and tradition related to inheritance, ownership of land, socio-economic and cultural rights, parental responsibilities, recognition of home labor, access to education.

⁵⁵ **GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds, and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.**

⁵⁶ For more detailed information, see Section IV – Financial Requirements

⁵⁷ **GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds, and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.**

experienced in 2000 accelerated in 2001, based on increased resettlement and rehabilitation activities, a donor-financed upsurge in imports, increased agricultural output, reduction in barriers to domestic mobility and trade, and growth of commercial activities. Inflation declined in 2000, and was maintained at 6% in 2001. Government objectives for 2002-2004 are to limit inflation to an annual average of about 5%, to achieve a growth rate in real GDP of about 6.7%, and to raise gross foreign exchange reserves to the equivalent of over two months import cover.

To enhance economic recovery and sustain high growth rates over the long term, the maintenance of sustainable peace, good governance and the resettlement of displaced populations are essential prerequisites. But more specifically, short term economic recovery and growth will depend on meeting the following challenges: consolidating fiscal sustainability (through enhancing the tax system and strengthening expenditure controls); fostering competition and private sector development; resurrecting agriculture; reviving the mining sector; improving access and infrastructure; and developing local access to finance. Whilst fiscal sustainability and private sector development issues will not be examined in this document⁵⁸, the other economic challenges will be addressed in more detail below.

Small scale artisanal enterprises⁵⁹ will also have a strong role to play in economic recovery in terms of providing (mainly self) employment opportunities. Providing training in this area, or indeed supporting previously trained artisans, may be conducted in the informal education, ex combatant reintegration, agriculture, infrastructure or micro enterprise support sectors. However, regardless of which sector they are supported in, certain essential guidelines need to be followed if individuals and communities are to benefit from such interventions: namely; ensuring the local market can absorb and support the proposed additional artisans; providing basic business training to accompany practical skills training and providing a tool kit and/or credit to enable trained artisans to actually use their skills to start a business.

The threat to economic development posed by such issues as HIV/AIDS, high population growth, illiteracy, and gender inequalities all need to be remembered. Where possible, information campaigns and educational activities to combat these threats should be integrated into all economic interventions.

⁵⁸ To address these challenges, Government has established an autonomous National Revenue Authority, and a National Commission for Privatisation

⁵⁹ such as. blacksmithing, tinsmithing, carpentry, masonry, tailoring, shoe making, boat building, net making, gara tie dying etc

1. AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

Status

The war has severely affected the agricultural sector, which traditionally has employed more than 75% of the country's labour force. Displacement of populations and insecurity has led to a 65% decline in rice production over the last five years, a 70% decline in the volume of export crops, and general stagnation in the production of other food crops. Most livestock have been killed, post harvest facilities vandalized, and the destruction of fishing infrastructure has led to fish production being reduced to 50% of pre war levels. In addition, certain non war related trends have had an equally negative impact on the sector. Contrary to popular belief, soil quality in Sierra Leone is inherently poor (Agricultural Sector Master Plan, 1996). Due to increasing population pressure, there has been a shortening of the upland bush fallow period to the point that natural amelioration of soils has led to decreasing yield levels. Coffee and cocoa have traditionally been vital sources of foreign exchange, but the slump in world prices for these commodities over the last five years has raised serious questions over the economic viability of the country's numerous coffee and cocoa plantations. And finally, increasing population pressure has also led to an increased consumption of fuel wood, which in turn is causing widespread environmental damage through the massive depletion of forests around urban centers. The consequences of all of the above have vastly increased dependency on food aid, widespread unemployment, intensified poverty and malnutrition, and expanded foreign indebtedness.



Rice Huller, Moyamba District

From 1997 to 2000, national rice production suffered a year on year decline. However, in 2001, production at last began to increase again (310,000mt, or 57% of pre war levels). While production figures for 2002 are not yet available, overall production is again expected to increase, due to the fact that cultivation is taking place in all parts of the country for the first time in many years. A particularly significant contribution to national rice production is expected from the now accessible Walla Rice Bowl (Kambia and Port Loko), which has traditionally been the leading rice and seed producing area of the country, but largely inoperable for many years. However, approximately 90,000 farm families nationwide, registered as vulnerable in 2002, failed to receive any support this year, so further emergency seed distribution is likely to be necessary in 2003.



Harvested Rice, before and after hulling

Currently, most food aid and agricultural support interventions have ceased in the Southern Region and Western Area, with attention turning instead to the newly accessible areas of the Northern and Eastern Regions. In terms of cereal self reliance (ability to produce a population's rice, maize, millet and sorghum requirements), 2001 production figures showed Kono District to be the most vulnerable, producing just 21% of its population's requirement, followed by Bombali (30%) and Kailahun (34%). These districts also suffered the highest levels of population displacement during the war, the highest levels of destruction, and in 2002 registered the highest number of vulnerable farm families, Greatest levels of self reliance were achieved by Bonthe (90%), Tonkolili (69%), and Koinadugu (67%).

Agricultural Vulnerability, by District⁶⁰

| District | 2001 level of Cereal Self Reliance (%) | 2002 Vulnerable Farm Familiess | 2002 VFF not served |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Kono | 21% | 37,200 | 13,700 |
| Bombali | 30% | 37,600 | 13,400 |
| Kailahun | 34% | 54,000 | 10,100 |
| Kambia | 41% | 23,000 | 15,100 |
| Port Loko | 42% | 5,000 | 0 |
| Moyamba | 45% | 0 | 0 |
| Kenema | 54% | 19,800 | 15,300 |
| Bo | 61% | 0 | 0 |
| Pujehun | 62% | 3,800 | 1,800 |
| Koinadugu | 67% | 13,500 | 9,700 |
| Tonkalili | 69% | 17,800 | 10,900 |
| Bonthe | 90% | 0 | 0 |
| West Area | - | 0 | 0 |
| Totals: | | 211,700 | 90,000 |

Cereal Self Sufficiency, by District



Objective

The primary objective of Government’s current agricultural strategy is to attain food self-sufficiency, generate tradable surpluses, and create employment to raise incomes.

Strategy

In the coming year, emergency seeds and tools provision will continue to be necessary in many of the newly accessible areas of the North and East, and Food for Agriculture and Food For Work will remain an appropriate intervention. In contrast, more developmental interventions are likely to be appropriate in the Southern Region and most of Kenema District, focusing on improving yield and production levels, crop processing and reduction of post harvest losses, and marketing and distribution networks. In general, however, all agricultural interventions should promote:

- Cropping intensification, by shifting away from low-yield upland farming to the development of irrigated double cropping and lowland cultivation (developed swamps, mangroves and boliland)
- Cropping diversification, through the increased cultivation of poor soil-tolerant root and tubers, vegetables and pulses (note potential of women’s backyard vegetable gardening)
- Cash crop rehabilitation and expansion (of economically viable crops only⁶¹)
- Supply of appropriate inputs, such as improved seeds and other planting materials of local origin, fertilizers, agrochemicals and tools
- Reduction of post harvest losses, through rehabilitation of destroyed infrastructure and promotin of practices supporting traditional storage preferences.to store individually rather than communally.
- Livestock and poultry restocking, multiplication and breeding programmes (on a cost recovery basis). Establishment of an effective animal health and extension service, and rehabilitation of local feed processing plants.
- Fisheries development (both coastal and riverine), through providing access to boats, fishing equipment, fish processing (smoking ovens) and cold storage facilities (on a cost recovery basis), and enforced protection of artisanal fishing zones.
- Agro processing, through provision of processing equipment (on a cost recovery basis)
- Strengthening of ministry extension services, through technical refresher training of staff, and rehabilitation and re-equipping of extension posts.
- Rural financing schemes accessible to small farmers
- Feeder road and riverine/maritime jetty rehabilitation to increase access to markets
- Support to agricultural associations, rather than individual farmers, and provision of agricultural training in the communities (for example, through Farmer Field Schools)

⁶⁰ Cereal self reliance figures from ‘Sierra Leone Crop Survey for 2001’ (FAO and MAF&MR). All other figures from FAO.

⁶¹ Although world prices of cocoa have risen 65% in the past 6 months, coffee prices remain severely slumped. It is therefore recommended that a full study of the economic viability of Sierra Leone’s coffee plantations be undertaken before extensive resources are committed to their rehabilitation.

- Conservation of remaining forest reserves and planting of trees and forestry crops
- Capacity building of food security ministries to improve planning, policy analysis, statistics and monitoring and evaluation.

Benchmarks for 2003

- **Food Crops:** Pre war (1991) production levels reached for paddy rice, millet and sweet potato, and production increased by 50% from 2001 figures for cassava, maize and groundnut.
- **Lowland Rice Cultivation:** *Inland Valley Swamp (IVS):* Area used for rice cultivation increased by 13% to 93,500 hectares. *Other lowland ecologies (mangrove, boliland and riverine):* Area used for rice cultivation increased by 15% to 57,500 hectares.
- **Cash Crops:** 25% of pre war plantations rehabilitated (brushing, pruning, shade reduction, replanting). *However, due to the severe slump in coffee prices, it is recommended that a full study of the economic viability of Sierra Leone's coffee plantations be undertaken before extensive resources are committed to their rehabilitation.*
- **Livestock:** Increase of 10% on the 2002 estimates for cattle, sheep and poultry, 20% increase for goats, and 100% increase for pigs. Establishment of basic animal feed production unit per region.
- **Fisheries:** 25% increase in fishery production and 100 additional artisanal fishing boats with engine and nets distributed.

| Food Crops | 1991 Production (MT) | 2001 Production (MT) | 2003 Target Production (MT) |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Paddy Rice | 544,000 | 310,600 | 544,000 (pre war level) |
| Millet | 23,700 | 8,800 | 23,700 (pre war level) |
| Sweet Potato | 38,800 | 21,200 | 38,800 (pre war level) |
| Cassava | 240,900 | 314,400 | 471,600 (50% increase) |
| Maize | 123,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 (50% increase) |
| Groundnut | 30,000 | 49,000 | 73,500 (50% increase) |

| Lowland Rice Cultivation | 2002 estimated area (Ha) | 2003 Target Area (Ha) | Horizon 2007 target |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Inland Valley Swamp | 75,000 | 85,000 | 140,000 |
| Boliland, Mangrove, Riverine | 50,000 | 57,500 | 100,000 |
| Total | 125,000 | 142,500 | 240,000 |

| Cash Crops | 1992 Total Area (Hectares) ⁶² | Hectares to be rehabilitated in 2003 |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Cocoa | 39,000 | 9,750 |
| Oil Palm (Cultivated) | 18,000 | 4,500 |
| Cashew | 2,300 | 575 |
| Coffee (Pure strand single crop) | 32,000 | To be determined |

| Livestock | 1991 estimates | 2002 estimates ⁶³ | 2003 target |
|-----------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Cattle | 340,000 | 51,000 | 55,000 |
| Sheep | 264,000 | 40,000 | 44,000 |
| Goats | 145,000 | 22,000 | 26,000 |
| Pigs | 17,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| Poultry | 3,000,000 | 450,000 | 540,000 |

| Fishing | 2001 Production (MT) | 2002 Projected (MT) | 2003 Target (MT) |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Artisanal Fisheries | 40,000 | 41,000 | 51,000 |
| Industrial Fisheries | 22,500 | 23,000 | 29,000 |
| Total | 62,500 | 64,000 | 80,000 |

| Financial Requirements ⁶⁴ | Total | Commitment ⁶⁵ | Shortfall |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----------|
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----------|

⁶² From Agricultural Sector Review, 1992, FAO

⁶³ Based on 15% of pre war figure (Situation Analysis of the Agriculture Sector in Sierra Leone (Livestock Sub-Sector), March 2002, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Marine Resources).

⁶⁴ For more detailed information, see Section IV 0 Financial Requirements.

⁶⁵ GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds, and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>(US\$)</i> | 30,727,000 | 10,000,000 | 20,727,000 |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

FOOD AID***Status***

With the opening up of all areas of the country and the resettlement of the displaced back to their home communities, farming activities have recommenced throughout the country. However, although agricultural production is increasing, food aid interventions will still be an essential support to the recovery process in Sierra Leone throughout 2002 and 2003. Food aid will be especially significant in areas where there are high concentrations of resettling populations and in areas where new refugee populations are hosted.

Currently the nutritional status in Sierra Leone is stable and the malnutrition rate low. The global acute malnutrition rate is 5%, substantially lower than the continental average. As a result, the admittance rate to therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres is low.

Although resettlers receive a two-month food ration to facilitate return, this does not last long and there is a risk that large influxes of returning populations will place excessive pressures on local resources and the capacity of the local food economy. In light of this concern, provision has been made by the food pipeline agencies for the provision of a six month ration for new returnees in 2003. Vulnerable group feeding will cease as resettlement progresses, but in the immediate term, emergency support to communities of return will continue to be necessary in the form of food for work and food for agriculture.

The deteriorating security situation in Liberia has brought influxes of Liberian refugees into Sierra Leone in the last six months. Over 32,000 Liberian Refugees are now settled in eight refugee camps in the South and Eastern Provinces. Vulnerable group feeding will need to be provided for this group.

Food aid in Sierra Leone is provided via the four main food pipeline agencies, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), CARE, World Vision International (WVI) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). In 2002, 88,000 MT was appealed for, and almost 90 % of these needs have been secured. The current food pipeline is sufficient up until the end of the year. A total of 63,000 MT will be requested in 2003.

Objective

- Provide basic food requirements to vulnerable groups to address immediate household nutritional needs, by promoting agricultural and economic recovery at both household and community level. Overall objective is therefore to promote food security to the level where requirement for food aid distributions is nil.

Strategy

- The provision of up to a six month resettlement food ration to enable resettling populations to focus on agriculture and other means of income generation.
- The provision of food for agriculture to resident and returning farm-families as a form of sustenance and to safeguard seed during the “hungry season”.
- The provision of food for work for the rehabilitation of key roads, bridges, health facilities, schools, water and sanitation systems, cash crop plantations, market facilities and shelter.
- The provision of food for training to assist trainees to attend the full duration of training courses, and hence gain marketable skills that will eventually improve access to income and food.
- The provision of school feeding during the academic year.
- Vulnerable Group Feeding for Liberian refugee populations within Sierra Leone.
- Alleviating malnutrition through supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes in collaboration with nutritional agencies.
-

Benchmarks for 2003

- Through Agriculture and Food Security interventions, reduce requirement for Food Aid for 2004 by at least 50% (i.e. to less than 31,000 MT).

2. MINING

Status

Before the conflict, the mining sector generated about 20% of the GDP, 90% of the registered exports and about 20% of fiscal revenues. Mining and quarrying also provided income for over 270,000 workers. Mining involved principally diamonds, gold, rutile and bauxite. However, in 2000, official mining exports amounted to just US\$ 10 million and tax revenues to only 0.1% of GDP. The stagnation of the sector largely resulted from domestic factors such as political instability, macro-economic policies, governance, low share in fiscal revenues and major illegal trade and exports of diamonds that fuelled the conflict. During the first half of 2002, official mining exports amounted to US\$ 16 million and according to the Ministry of Mineral Resources (MMR), there are over 49,000 workers legally engaged on mining licenses throughout the country, mainly in small-scale and artisanal diamond mining. The potential of the mining sector is significant and its revival is regarded as one of the main sources of economic growth and poverty reduction.

Objective

- To progressively increase production, income, tax revenues and employment opportunities generated by the mining sector (both artisanal and industrial) and reduce illegal mining.

Strategy

The Government's mining strategy focuses on: 1) maintaining civil order in mining areas through the re-establishment and consolidation of its authority and 2) establishing a sound regulatory framework for mining and marketing. The current priorities are to:

- **Ensure reduction in number of illicit miners** (until an operational framework is in place). MMR has initiated re-deployment of its staff, encouraging use of licenses, allowing communities to engage in the licensing process and providing regular supervision and enforcement of current policies. With most of the infrastructure and equipment destroyed during the conflict, the Government will need to rebuild permanent structures in main mining areas, at both district (see District Administration) and sub-office level (Boajibu and Barma), provide mobility, communications and training of staff, including to the mines monitoring unit.
- **Finalize and adopt a revised mining policy**, prepared in close collaboration and with assistance from the World Bank, DFID and USAID. The strategy will include the establishment of an operational framework, which promotes formal artisanal diamond mining activity and creates an enabling environment to attract private investment for medium and large-scale mining.
- **Supporting to immediate reactivation of current mining leases**, including reactivation of rutile and bauxite mines, encourage investors to engage in small-scale artisanal diamond mining projects in partnership with local communities and facilitate investors' operations by simplifying the licensing procedures, sensitization of communities and recommend the waiver of customs duties on the importation of mining equipment.



Alluvial diamond mining in Kono

Benchmarks for 2003

- Increase official diamond exports to at least 300,000 Carats valued at US\$ 40 million.
- Start production of rutile.

| <i>Financial Requirements (US\$)</i> | Total | Commitment⁶⁶ | Shortfall |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 233,500 | 0 | 233,500 |

⁶⁶ GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds, and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE

The sparse coverage, unreliability and extremely high cost of state-owned utilities and the transport network constitute huge barriers to economic recovery and sustainable growth. The road network is insufficient and severely deteriorated, shipping costs are far above international averages, and whilst improvements have been made to Lungi Airport (stimulating the resumption of direct international flights), domestic airports around the country are in various states of disrepair. Outside of Freetown, only Bo and Kenema have access to national power and telecommunications.

In the short term, recovery efforts will focus on rehabilitating rural feeder roads and completing long standing donor-supported projects for rehabilitating trunk roads, jetties, the port and airport, and introducing institutional, policy and pricing reforms. Gradually, the responsibility for operating infrastructure such as energy, the port, the airport and telecommunications will be shifted to the private sector.

1. Communications

At a national level, telecommunications coverage and quality is extremely poor. The state run Sierratel is only properly functional in Freetown. In Bo and Kenema services are limited, and linkage of all three urban centers is sporadic at best. The expansion of the private enterprise Celtel, which now covers and links Freetown, Bo and Kenema, has improved the situation, and its continued expansion into the Northern Region probably represents the best hope for short-term improvement of telecommunication services.

Regarding Internet service, there is currently only one provider in the country (Securicom), which is over-subscribed, over-stretched and over-priced. Lack of a reliable service provider will continue to be a disincentive to business, and needs to be addressed urgently. Opening up the sector to competition will be central to achieving better service provision.

For most international organizations, UN agencies and NGOs, High Frequency (HF) radio continues to provide the main form of in-country communication. Local government functionaries have very limited access even to this form of communication, and this needs to be addressed.

2. Energy

Only 9% of the population have access to electricity from the National Power Authority (NPA), and access outside of Freetown, Bo and Kenema is non-existent. Companies must rely on their own generators to endure prolonged blackouts, greatly increasing their costs. Improvements have been made in the performance of NPA in Freetown since 2001, and its finances have also improved. However, electricity is still estimated to be more expensive per unit in Sierra Leone than in any other country in the world. Government is developing a Private Sector Participation Strategy for the energy sector, and is seeking additional funding to complete the Bumbuna Hydroelectric Dam in Bombali District, which would enable a substantial increase in energy supply and coverage. Whilst not possible to address during this recovery period, in the longer term electrification of rural areas will become increasingly important.

3. Transport Infrastructure



Bridge building in Bonthé

National recovery is inextricably linked to access. Access is critical for the maintenance of security, and equally for the recovery of the economy. The opening up of road networks will allow farmers to reach markets, traders to transport goods around the country at affordable costs, and could provide much needed employment opportunities through labour intensive works. Likewise, without a functioning road network, the restoration of civil authority, health and education services, and water and sanitation infrastructure, will be severely hampered. Though there are several communities in Sierra Leone that cannot be reached by land that use waterways. The construction of jetties for easy access is as well important.

Status

Sierra Leone’s public road network has suffered severely from many years of inadequate maintenance. Of the 8,000 km of functionally classified roads (Main Roads and Feeder Roads), it is currently estimated that 44% are in a poor condition, 31% in a fair condition, and only 25% in a good condition. For feeder roads only, over 50% are classified as in a poor condition.⁶⁷

In specific districts, the appalling state of the road infrastructure is severely hampering the recovery process. In Kono, the eastern chiefdoms are largely inaccessible by road, and in Koindagu, the south east of the district is largely inaccessible from the district capital, Kabala. In Kailahun, vehicle movement is mainly restricted to major roads, and in the north of Bo, several chiefdoms become virtually inaccessible to road transport during the rainy season. Indeed, in all parts of the country, previously asphalted roads are generally in a state of dilapidation with numerous potholes, and other roads have deteriorated severely through lack of drainage, collapse of culverts, and general erosion. Feeder roads are often impassable, even to four wheel drive vehicles, and the situation becomes even more severe during the rains. Overall, the current sparse coverage and poor state of the road network constitutes a huge barrier to economic recovery and sustainable growth.

Efforts to address these problems are ongoing, coordinated by the Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA), and largely funded by international donors. In addition, UNAMSIL engineering battalions have made a strong contribution in some districts, and NGO led community feeder road rehabilitation, although limited in scope, have also contributed to the situation. Currently, a total of approximately 1,300 km of main and feeder roads are being rehabilitated and improved, in all regions of the country⁶⁸. A few bridges are being repaired, and limited work is being conducted to improve urban roads and streets in Freetown, Bo and Kenema. In support of boat transportation, a small number of riverine jetties have been rebuilt, and a few donor projects have funded labour intensive waterway clearance activities, and the local building of canoes and small transport boats.



Jetty under construction: Rosinor, Kambia District

To help improve coordination and planning in this sector, SLRA has developed a five year National Transport Strategy and Investment Plan, 2003-2007, and will shortly be taking ownership of a computerized management information system (funded by the World Bank). The Strategy and Investment Plan allows for the phased rehabilitation and routine maintenance over a five year period of all trunk roads in the country, of 70% of the rural feeder road network, and of 320 key bridges and 15 ferries.

Objective

- Increase physical access to basic social services and markets, through an improved and sustainably maintained road network.

Strategy

- Remove key bottlenecks in the road network in support of economic recovery programmes (focusing on the rehabilitation of rural feeder roads and bridges). Prioritise in particular areas experiencing greatest population return or overall worst levels of accessibility, such as Kailahun, Kono, Koinadugu and Bombali.
- Complete long standing donor-supported projects for rehabilitating primary and secondary road networks
- Encourage appropriate labour intensive technologies and local resource use in order to generate jobs
- Increase the role of the private sector in road development and maintenance

⁶⁷ Sierra Leone Roads Authority, *National Transport Strategy and Investment Plan 2003-2007*

⁶⁸ SLRA *Quarterly Report, April-June 2002*

- Establish a framework for building the capacity of local authorities and communities to be able to manage the local network (i.e. self sustainable feeder road maintenance).
- Encourage the improvement of the riverine and coastal transport network through rehabilitation of key jetties and labour intensive waterway-clearing projects.

| Benchmarks for 2003 | |
|--|---------|
| Kms Trunk Roads under Rehabilitation | 1,840 |
| Kms Trunk Roads under Routine Maintenance | 2,140 |
| Kms Feeder Roads under Rehabilitation | 1,690 |
| Kms feeder roads under maintenance | 1,300 |
| Number of man days of employment created through road works projects | 600,000 |

| Funding requirements⁶⁹ (US\$) | Total | Commitment⁷⁰ | Shortfall |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 107,000,000 | 72,300,000 | 34,700,000 |

⁶⁹ For more detailed information, see Section IV – Financial Requirements.

⁷⁰ GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds, and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.

4. Micro Finance

Status

In the area of economic recovery, the country's large informal economy has the potential to absorb huge numbers of the working population. A key policy tool to stimulate this informal economy is the sector of micro finance.

The largest micro finance programme currently in operation is the Government Micro Credit scheme, implemented in 114 chiefdoms nationwide through Chiefdom Micro Credit Committees. Through this scheme, approximately 30,000 beneficiaries have benefited from an average loan of Le100,000, which should then be paid back over a 9 month period. Women are given priority over men, and the priority age bracket is 18-35. Recovery rates have averaged at 74%, which although not highly satisfactory, are nonetheless still considered acceptable. Indeed, the recovery rate has been sufficient to extend the number of beneficiaries from the initially targeted 15,600 to the current total of 30,000. The programme is being monitored by the Social Action and Poverty Alleviation (SAPA) programme of NaCSA.

The second largest, and perhaps more successful, micro credit scheme has been an ADB funded programme, executed by SAPA. This programme is implemented through local partners (NGOs and CBOs), and over 3,500 individuals have so far been reached, of whom over 90% are women. Recovery rates have been excellent, averaging at 92%, and repayments are made over a 3-6 month period. So far, however, the scheme has only operated on a large scale in the Western Area, Southern Region and Kenema District.

Other smaller schemes are being operated through development banks (National Cooperative Development Bank and National Development Bank) and NGOs (including, among others, Association for Rural Development, American Refugee Committee, GTZ and Christian Children's Fund).

Currently there is not a policy framework to guide micro finance activities in Sierra Leone, and the coordination between those institutions providing such services is weak.

Objective

- Extend coordinated micro finance access to women, youths and farming groups, particularly in areas of the country with high levels of population return or ex combatant concentration.



Micro Finance loans are often used to kick-start petty trading activities

Strategy

- Government, in collaboration with donors and micro finance institutions, to develop a clear Micro Finance Policy Framework to guide all micro finance programmes in Sierra Leone, and increase donor confidence to contribute to this sector.

- Micro credit opportunities to be extended and consolidated in newly accessible areas, targeting women and youth in particular.
- Individuals to be reached by providing support to groups, as experience has shown that peer pressure is the best tool for ensuring successful loan recovery rates.
- Target agricultural groups, in addition to petty traders, to provide much needed access to credit to rural farmers.
- Provision of technical assistance and funding to competent micro finance service providers.
- Greater coordination between Micro Finance Programmes and other community recovery programmes to ensure the sector makes a meaningful contribution to multi sectoral efforts to address recovery and poverty alleviation needs in specific vulnerable communities (such as those with high levels of returning population or ex combatant concentrations).

Benchmarks for end 2003

- At least 20,000 new clients reached with micro-finance loan .
- All districts reached with micro-credit and micro-finance services.
- Percentage of rural versus urban recipients of micro finance loan (>50% to rural).
- System established for ensuring training of all Micro Finance Providers.
- Average recovery rates of micro finance programmes over 90%.

| <i>Financial Requirements⁷¹</i> <i>(US\$)</i> | Total | Commitment⁷² | Shortfall |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | 1,150,000 | 0 | 1,150,000 |

III. DISTRICT INFORMATION

⁷¹ For further information see Section IV Financial Requirements.

⁷² GoSL 2003 budget funds, HIPC funds and donor funds firmly committed to specific projects.



Sierra Leone is composed of three Provinces (East, South and North) and the Western Area.

EASTERN PROVINCE

- KAILAHUN
- KENEMA
- KONO

NORTHERN PROVINCE

- BOMBALI
- KAMBIA
- KOINADUDGU
- PORT LOKO
- TONKOLILI

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

- BO
- BONTHE
- MOYAMBA
- PUJEHUN

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|------------|---|-------|---|------------|---|-------|----|-------------|---|---------------|----|---------|---|--------|----|-----------|---|-----|----|-------------|---|
| <p>Kailahun</p> | | <p>Chiefdoms</p> | | | <p>Geo-codes & Chiefdom Names</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Njaluhun</td> <td>8</td><td>Kissi Teng</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Jawie</td> <td>9</td><td>Kissi Kama</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Mandu</td> <td>10</td><td>Kissi Tongi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>Upper Bambara</td> <td>11</td><td>Pengula</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>Malema</td> <td>12</td><td>Peje West</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td><td>Dia</td> <td>13</td><td>Peje Bongre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td><td>Lugawa</td> <td>14</td><td>Yawei</td> </tr> </table> | 1 | | Njaluhun | 8 | Kissi Teng | 2 | Jawie | 9 | Kissi Kama | 3 | Mandu | 10 | Kissi Tongi | 4 | Upper Bambara | 11 | Pengula | 5 | Malema | 12 | Peje West | 6 | Dia | 13 | Peje Bongre | 7 |
| 1 | Njaluhun | 8 | Kissi Teng | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Jawie | 9 | Kissi Kama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Mandu | 10 | Kissi Tongi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Upper Bambara | 11 | Pengula | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Malema | 12 | Peje West | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Dia | 13 | Peje Bongre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Lugawa | 14 | Yawei | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| DISTRICT INFORMATION | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No. of chiefdoms | 14 | Estimated population per PHU | 15,855 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 3,946 | Primary school pupil/teacher ratio | - |
| Population Census 1985 | 233,809 | % of unqualified teachers | 62% |
| Projected Population CSO 2001 | 348,800 | Primary school male/female ratio | 100:72 |
| Estimated displaced population | 87,057 | Secondary school male/female ratio | 100:18 |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 8,307 | % cereal self reliance | 34 % |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 22 | % dwellings destroyed | 80 % |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

Kailahun lies in the east of Sierra Leone. It borders Liberia to the east, Kenema to the west and Kono to the north. It occupies a total space of 3,859 Km² and comprises of fourteen chiefdoms. The district headquarters is Kailahun town. The main ethnic groups are Kissi and Mende. Main economic activities include small scale mining, production of coffee, cacao and rice. The district is predominantly Muslim.

Support Agencies

| Health & Nutrition | Watsan | Education | Shelter/ NFI |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ICRC, ACF, Africare, CCF, IFRC, IMC, UNICEF | ICRC, ACF, GTZ, IFRC, OXFAM, Tearfund, UNICEF | GTZ, IRC, NRC, UNICEF | ICRC, IOM |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| CARE, ACF, CRS, WFP | ICRC, Africare, CRS, GTZ, LWF | ARC, GTZ, WVI | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlement | Reintegratic | Human Right Child Protection | Restoration Civil Authority |
| GTZ, NRC, WVI, NaCSA, OCHA | NCDDR and partners, GTZ | GTZ, SCF (UK), UNICEF | UNAMSIL |

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

District Administration

Key district officials, including the district officer, inspector of schools, district medical officer, district director of agriculture are in post. The Sierra Leone Police has been deployed in the district since January 2002, while the Paramount Chiefs returned to their chiefdoms in May, and all the fourteen chiefdoms except two were declared safe for facilitated resettlement in July 2002.

Almost all Government infrastructures, including district offices were severely damaged or destroyed in Kailahun, which made the return of civil authority to the district all the more challenging. With funds provided by UNDP, a temporary office and residence for the district officer is near completion, while work on rehabilitation of a permanent structure is also underway with UNDP funding. Construction of residential quarters for the district officer is also planned with HIPC funds. In addition to rehabilitation of infrastructure, support in other areas, in particular in provision of logistics such as transportation, office and communications equipments, is vital for the consolidation and effective functioning of civil authority in the district.

3. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

Kailahun presents some of the greatest challenges in the country in terms of resettlement and reintegration. Of all districts in Sierra Leone, Kailahun sustained by far the highest levels of displacement, with over 25% of its population (just over 87,000) displaced, either within or outside of Sierra Leone. As a former rebel stronghold, under rebel control throughout the civil war, Kailahun was the last district to be disarmed. Two chiefdoms, Kissi Tongi and Malema, are yet to be declared safe for facilitated resettlement due to the precarious situation in Liberia. However, assisted resettlement to Kailahun district began in April 2002, and to date almost all 38,000 IDPs and approximately 20,000 returnees have been resettled to the district.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

Outside of the Western Area, Kailahun District contains the largest number of registered ex

combatants in the country (8,307). However, of this number only 4% have been provided with reintegration opportunities. This leaves 8,007 yet to be serviced, making Kailahun the least serviced district in the country in terms of provision of reintegration opportunities. Lack of appropriate implementing partners in the district has greatly confounded this problem. The situation needs to be addressed with urgency, in particular because of the proximity of the war in neighbouring Liberia. Kailahun was the main base for the RUF during the war, and if not offered meaningful reintegration opportunities, there may be a temptation for some of these former fighters to cross the border to participate in the Liberian war on a mercenary basis.

Health

In terms of population per functioning primary health care facility, Kailahun District has one of the worst levels of service provision in the country, with a ratio of approximately 15,900 persons per PHU (compared to the national district average of approximately 8,000). Upper Bambara then Mandu then Kissi Tongo then Peje West chiefdoms have the worst ratios of population/PHU. 22 PHUs are now functioning in the district, compared to a pre war figure of 58. However, 45 PHUs require rehabilitation, and 40 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters. Regarding the 2003 recovery objective, 38 CHCs/CHPs and 9 staff quarters require rehabilitation/construction by the end of 2003. From a staffing perspective, there is an acute shortfall of qualified health staff in all technical categories.

Regarding secondary health care, Kailahun is a national priority for intervention, as all three of the pre war hospitals located in the district are destroyed. No secondary health care service is therefore currently available for the district, although two MoHS doctors are at least present. However, it should be noted that USAID is about to fund IMC to support the Kailahun District Hospital.

Water and Sanitation

There is an acute problem in the district of lack of access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities. Most gravity systems are no longer functioning, most hand pumps have been broken, and open wells have been abandoned due to fears of bodies having been dumped in them by rebel forces. It is assessed that only 10% of pit latrines are still intact. Watsan interventions are now underway by ICRC, Oxfam, ACF and Tear Fund. Priority

interventions for 2003 include cleaning, dewatering and chlorination of existing wells, rehabilitation of the gravity schemes at Mobai, Jojoima, Gbalahuna and Ngiehun, and rehabilitation or construction of spring boxes in Kambama, Ghalahun, and Buedu. Other priorities will be the protection of traditional wells and repair of well handpumps, repair of other uncompleted or non functional gravity systems, construction of new wells and family and community latrines, and training of well caretakers, latrine technicians and blue flag volunteers.

Education

There are currently only seven functioning primary schools and no operational secondary school in Kailahun District. From assessment findings it is estimated 199 of the 206 primary schools and all 22 MEST supported secondary schools require rehabilitation. To date only five primary schools have been rehabilitated and a further 46 will be rehabilitated in the next year. At present there are no commitments for rehabilitation of secondary schools in the District. With such large numbers of displaced returning to Kailahun support for rehabilitation will be an essential element of the recovery in the district. Mechanisms need to be put in place to encourage the return of teachers to the district and to address their training needs. Presently only 60% of the returned teachers have recognised qualifications. Support in terms of teaching and learning materials will be essential.

Child Protection and Social Services

252 demobilized children have been reunified with their families in the district, mainly in Jawei and Luawa chiefdoms. Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWGCA and other child protection partners such as SCF monitor these children in their home communities in the district, ensuring that they are safe and participating in appropriate activities.

Shelter

| Dwellings | No. Destroyed | Damage |
|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 49,829 | 39,863 | 80% |

According to the FAO Vulnerability Analysis (Rogers et al 2001) it is estimated that damage levels to private dwellings in Kailahun are as high as 80%. Clearly, the needs in this district are great and a high level of shelter assistance is needed. With a potential of over 87,000 displaced returning to the district, one of the primary needs will be adequate shelter. Although there is evidence of high levels of

spontaneous rehabilitation of dwellings, many of those that have resettled recently are opting to remain in urban centres around Segbwema, Daru and Kailahun until they are able to properly rebuild their homes in the more rural areas of the district. Currently, there are four shelter programmes operating or planned in Kailahun covering eight of the 14 chiefdoms of the district. Collectively, Kailahun has the second highest level of shelter intervention in the country. While this is a sound start, these programmes so far only cover 2,564 houses meeting just 4% of the need identified by the FAO study. Kailahun is a priority for formal shelter support.

4. PEACE-BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Kailahun was the scene of massive human rights abuses and killings during the war, and several mass graves have been discovered. Reconciliation and confidence building measures will be of particular importance in Kailahun during the coming year. (see ex-combatants reintegration).

5. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

Based on 2001 crop production figures, Kailahun is estimated to be agriculturally one of the most vulnerable districts in the country, producing just 34% of its population's overall cereal requirements. On top of this, it had the highest number of vulnerable farm families registered for support in 2002 in any district. Main food crops are traditionally rice, vegetables and cassava. Prior to the war, Kailahun was the leading district in terms of production of cash crops, with cocoa, coffee and oil palm being the most important. However, the continuous insecurity in the district over the last 10 years has led to the vast majority of plantations being abandoned, and to very little external agricultural support having been provided.

With accessibility to the district being only recently gained (up until August 2002, eight of the 14 chiefdoms were still declared Unsafe for Resettlement due to border insecurity), few support agencies have deployed into the district, and ministry extension workers are virtually non-existent. Agricultural support has, therefore, been largely limited so far to emergency seeds and tools distributions and food aid.

While 54,000 vulnerable farm families were supplied with seeds this planting season, at least 10,000 were not serviced, and displaced populations are

continuing to return. For 2003, therefore, interventions are likely to remain at a basic level, centring around emergency seeds and tools distributions, food aid, and labour intensive cash crop rehabilitation projects⁷³. The deployment and capacity building of ministry staff must also be supported to help drive forward and coordinate the resumption of agricultural activities.

Mining

In Kailahun district, mining activities provided direct support to the rebels' war effort. Indeed, throughout the war, Kailahun provided the main exit route for the smuggling of diamonds out of the country and into Liberia for sale or trade with weapons and supplies. The setting up of an office in Kailahun to ensure effective monitoring of mining activities in the area is currently one of the main priorities for the Ministry of Mineral Resources.

Transport Infrastructure

Kailahun is a priority district for road repair, to provide access for much needed recovery interventions, for increased security, and for the creation of employment opportunities to the extremely high number of ex-combatants in the district. General road conditions are very bad, especially away from the main trunk roads. However, efforts are underway to improve access within the district, with UNAMSIL engineers undertaking work on the main Segbwema-Kailahun and Pendembu-Kailahun roads, and NaCSA, World Vision and GTZ combining to brush and repair bridges on the Manowa-Segbwema-Bunumbu-Malewa axis. Basic brushing has also been completed on the Daru to Neama and Mobai roads. Government has committed HIPC funds to the rehabilitation this year of an additional 35km of feeder roads in the district, but continued interventions will be required for some time to link the agriculturally productive areas to the main markets, and improve general access to health and education facilities.

⁷³ However, scarce resources should not be committed to rehabilitating the district's extensive coffee plantations until a detailed appraisal of the economic viability of this crop is undertaken.



| DISTRICT INFORMATION | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No. of chiefdoms | 16 | Estimated population per PHU | 6,427 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 6,098 | Primary school pupil/teacher ratio | 58:1 |
| Population Census 1985 | 337,055 | % of unqualified teachers | 32% |
| Projected Population CSO 2001 | 482,000 | Primary school male/female ratio | 100:80 |
| Estimated displaced population | 16,449 | Secondary school male/female ratio | 100:50 |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 5,572 | % cereal self reliance | 54 % |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 75 | % dwellings destroyed | 72% |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

Kenema lies in the east of Sierra Leone. It borders Tonkolili and Kono to the north, Kailahun to the east, Pujehun to the southwest, Bo to the west and Liberia to the south. It occupies a total area of 6,053 Km² and comprises of sixteen chiefdoms. The district headquarter is Kenema town, and the main ethnic groups are Mende and Temne. Main economic activities include gold and diamond mining, production of coffee, cacao and rice. The district enjoys religious plurality – Muslims and Christians.

Support Agencies

| Health & Nutrition | Watsan | Education | Shelter/NFI |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Action Aid, ACF, CRS, GOAL, GTZ, IRC, IFRC, UNICEF | ACF, CAUSE Canada, GOAL, GTZ, IDA, IFRC, UNICEF | CAUSE Canada, CCF, EFA, GTZ, IDA, IRC, LWF, UNICEF | CAUSE Canada, NRC, IFRC, UNDP |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| CRS, EFA, WFP | CCF, CRS, EFA, GTZ, IDA, LWF, WVI, IFRC | Action Aid, ARC, GTZ, WVI | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlement | Reintegration | Human Rights Child Protection | Restoration of Civil Authority |
| CARE, Handicap Int., NRC, IFRC, UNDP | NCDDR and partners, GTZ | CCF, IRC, UNICEF | UNAMSIL Civil Affairs |

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

District Administration

Provincial and district officials representing the various line ministries are present and functioning in Kenema. In addition to the district headquarters, Kenema hosts the provincial administration. The government has allocated HIPC funds for rehabilitation of residential quarters for the Resident Minister and the Provincial Secretary, and rest house for the Provincial Secretary. Moreover, reconstruction of court barriers in three chiefdoms in Kenema is planned with HIPC funds. Although the offices of most line ministries are in a relatively functioning condition, resources and support for rehabilitation of government infrastructures, as well as for provision of critically needed logistics, is required, in particular in the areas of transportation, communications and office equipments.

3. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

Almost the entire 16,000 displaced from Kenema have been resettled within the District and the IDP camps in Kenema have now been formally closed. Kenema, however, remains a host area for Liberian refugees and as a main urban centre it is anticipated that Kenema will continue to attract large numbers of resettlers until better service provision can be assured in the more rural areas of the district.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

88% of the 5,572 ex combatants registered for reintegration in Kenema District have been provided with reintegration opportunities. This leaves just 641 yet to be serviced.

Health

In terms of population per functioning primary health care facility, Kenema district has an average level of service provision compared to the rest of the country, with a ratio of approximately 6,400 persons per PHU (compared to the national district average of approximately 8,000). Within the district, Simbaru, Nongowa then Malegohun Chiefdoms have the worst population/PHU ratio, although Nongowa does contain the Kenema Government Hospital. 75 PHUs are now functioning in the district, compared to a pre war figure of 85. However, 53 PHUs require rehabilitation, and 41 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters. Regarding 2003's recovery objectives, 30 CHCs/CHPs and 22 staff quarters require rehabilitation /construction. Regarding staffing, there is an acute shortfall of qualified health staff in all technical categories.

Regarding secondary health care, Kenema district has the fourth best ratio in the country in terms of population per hospital bed (1,900) and population per doctor (69,000). Kenema Hospital currently has 250 hospital beds, with seven MoHS doctors.

Water and Sanitation

Before the war, Kenema District benefited from numerous small gravity schemes, and most settlements had pit latrines. Currently, less than a third of the gravity schemes are intact, and only approximately 10% of the pit latrines are functional. The gravity fed pipe borne water system which supplies Kenema township is functional, but problematic and inadequate, and is currently being repaired by WSD/SALWACO. Other interventions are being conducted by UNICEF, LWF, GOAL and ICRC. Priority interventions for 2003 include cleaning, dewatering and chlorination of existing wells, and rehabilitating the gravity schemes at Joru, Tungi, Sendumei, Gegbema, Gorahun and Belebu. Other interventions required include the protection of traditional wells and repair of well handpumps, protection of spring sources, construction of new wells and family and community latrines, and training of well caretakers, latrine technicians and blue flag volunteers.

Education

There are 237 MEST supported primary schools and 27 secondary schools in Kenema district. The district updates indicates that 80% of primary schools have sustained significant damage or been destroyed. To date 37 of the primary schools have either been rehabilitated or are in the process of being rebuilt. With over 100,000 primary school aged pupils in the district, school rehabilitation in Kenema is a top priority. In total nearly 50% of the secondary schools in the district have been rehabilitated which in comparison to other districts is good. The pupil/teacher ratio in the primary sector of 58:1 is high and indicates a need for an additional 800 teachers.

Child Protection and Social Services

As many as 487 demobilized children were reunified with their families in Kenema, mainly in the Nongowa chiefdom, but also in Nongowa, Lower Bambara and Gorama Mende chiefdom. Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWAGA and Caritas monitor these children in their home communities in the district, ensuring that they are safe and participating in appropriate activities.

Shelter

| Dwellings | No. Destroyed | Damage |
|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 68,857 | 49,577 | 72 % |

Reported levels of damage and destruction in Kenema district are high with over 72% of houses either damaged or destroyed. While there is evidence throughout the district of spontaneous rebuilding, only 320 houses in six of the 16 chiefdoms have been formally rehabilitated through SRRP and World Vision interventions. The needs in the district remain high.

4. PEACE-BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

There is a need to address the tensions between host communities and refugees/internally displaced population. Reconciliation and confidence building measures will be of particular importance in Kenema during the coming year.

5. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

Although Kenema District had the highest level of rice production in the country in 2001, it nonetheless could only provide 54% of its population's overall cereal requirements. Main food crops are rice, cassava, groundnuts, sweet potato, and vegetables, and relatively large areas of coffee and cocoa plantations have also traditionally been cultivated.

From 1999 to 2001, agricultural support was relatively widespread in secure chiefdoms, with emergency seeds and tools distributions conducted and food aid provided, and support given to vegetable cultivation, plantation rehabilitation, and animal restocking. However, in those chiefdoms either bordering RUF held areas or under RUF control, agricultural interventions were at best sporadic. In 2002, 19,800 farm families were registered as vulnerable, but over 15,300 of these failed to receive any seed support.

In 2003, agricultural support interventions should focus on increasing yields and production levels of major food crops (through concentration on intensified lowland production, improved practices, and training), adding value to crops through introduction of crop processing machinery, restocking of animal and poultry stock (with emphasis on improving animal husbandry practices and service provision capacity of the Livestock and Veterinary Services Division), rehabilitating economically viable cash crop plantations (including establishment of tree crop

nurseries), and improving marketing and distribution networks. In chiefdoms only recently considered accessible, interventions may be at a more basic level, with emergency seeds and tools distributions and food aid being appropriate.

Mining

According to the Ministry of Mineral Resources, 12,000 workers are legally engaged in mining activities in the district (diamonds). Tongo Fields, in the north of the district, is one of the country's main diamond mining areas. Due to the numerous mining areas in the district, one of the Ministry's main priorities is to rebuild or rehabilitate permanent mining offices in Boajibo (currently operating from a rented house) and Barma, to complement the work of the main Kenema office, and to strengthen their capacity in order to enhance the mining monitoring and police guidance in the area.

Transportation Infrastructure

UNAMSIL and SLRA have cooperated on improving the Mano Junction-Tongo and Mano Junction-Daru roads, and through their efforts have kept them open throughout the rainy season. Additional major work is being conducted on the main Kenema-Zimmi trunk road, and on selected streets in Kenema township. Community level feeder road rehabilitation will continue to be a priority in the coming year, and in support of this, Government has committed HIPC funds for the rehabilitation of 53km of feeder roads.



| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No. of chiefdoms | 14 | Estimated population per PHU | 15,833 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 5,156 | Primary school pupil/teacher ratio | 93:1 |
| Population Census 1985 | 389,653 | % of unqualified teachers | 71% |
| Projected Population CSO 2001 | 538,337 | Primary school male/female ratio | 100:61 |
| Estimated displaced population 2001 | 54,587 | Secondary school male/female ratio | 100:65 |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 3,627 | % dwellings destroyed | 94 % |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 34 | % cereal self reliance | 21 % |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

Kono lies in the east of Sierra Leone. It borders Guinea in the east and Koinadugu district to the north, Tonkolili to the west and Kenema to the southwest. It occupies a total space of 5,641 Km² and comprises of fourteen chiefdoms. The district headquarter is Koidu town. The main ethnic groups are Kono, Mende, Kissi and Temne. Main economic activities include diamond and gold mining, rice growing, coffee and cacao plantations. The district is predominantly Muslim.

Support Agencies

| Health & Nutrition | Watsan | Education | Shelter/NF |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ICRC, Action Aid, IFRC, IRC, WVI, UNICEF | ICRC, GTZ, IOM, PWJ, UNICEF | EFA, GTZ, IAS, IRC, NRC, UNICEF | ICRC, CARE, P.U., UNDP |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| EFA, WVI | ICRC, EFA, IOM, WVI | GTZ, UNDP | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlement | Reintegration | Human Rights Child Protection | Restoration of Civil Authority |
| Action Aid, CARE, GTZ, NRC, WVI, UNDP | NCDDR and partners | COOPI, GTZ, IRC, WVI, UNICEF | UNAMSIL UNDP |

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

District Administration

Most senior district officials are back in post, most of them working from rented premises. Almost all Civil Authority structures in Kono were either severely damaged or completely destroyed during the conflict. An office for the SDO has been constructed with the support of UNDP and handed over to the district administration. The Government will use HIPC funds to reconstruct residential quarters for the SDO.

Rehabilitation of some district offices is ongoing, but more needs to be done to address office space and residential accommodation constraints, and to support transportation, and office and communications equipment needs.

3. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

Kono district has suffered the second highest level of displacement during the war of any district in the country. Over 54,500 people were formally recognised as being displaced during the war (over 15% of the population). Since Kono has been declared safe for resettlement in January 2002 almost all the 24,500 IDPs have been resettled to the district, returnee resettlement has been completed and refugee resettlement is ongoing. In urban areas almost all the buildings have been damaged and service provision throughout the district is minimal. Currently most resettlers congregate around Koidu, Sewafe and Jagbwema, the main urban centres, until homes have been rebuilt and better services are assured in the more rural areas of the district.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

Only 29% of the 3,627 ex combatants registered for reintegration in Kono District have been provided with reintegration opportunities. This leaves 2,565 yet to be serviced – the third highest caseload in the country. Lack of enough appropriate implementing partners in the district has confounded the problem. Although there are no official statistics available, it is likely that a large proportion of these former fighters are involved in diamond mining

Health

In terms of population per functioning primary health care facility, Kono District has one of the worst levels of service provision compared to other districts in the country, with a ratio of approximately 15,800 persons per PHU (compared to national district average of approximately 8,000). Within the district, Faiama then Nimiyama then Nimikoro Chiefdoms have the worst ratios of population/PHU. 34 PHU are now functioning in the district, compared to a pre war figure of 65. However, 59 PHUs require rehabilitation, and 41 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters to reach pre war levels. Regarding the 2003 recovery objective, 41 CHCs/CHPs and 14 staff quarters require rehabilitation/construction. From a staffing perspective, there is an acute shortfall of qualified health staff in all technical categories.

Regarding secondary health care, Kono District has one of the worst levels in the country in terms of population per hospital bed (10,800) and population per doctor (179,000). The Koidu Government Hospital currently has a 50 bed capacity, although mattresses on the floor constitute some of this capacity. WHO is in the process of equipping the hospital's operating theatre, and USAID is about to fund the rehabilitation of the hospital structure. The district is serviced by three MoHS doctors.

The World Bank funded Health Sector Reconstruction and Development Project (HSRDP) will commence in the first half of 2003. Through it, it is proposed that US\$1m be committed for rehabilitating and equipping Kono's district hospital, and that approximately 12 CHPs and four CHCs with staff quarters be rehabilitated. The project will also support staff training; drug provision and preventative health programmes, and will last for five years.

Water and Sanitation

Levels of access to safe water supply and proper sanitation facilities are alarmingly low throughout the district. The main Koidu town water supply system was dysfunctional even before the war due to lack of maintenance, and since the war, watsan facilities throughout the district have either been vandalized or fallen into disrepair. ICRC, World Vision, Peace Winds and a few other agencies have now commenced watsan programmes in the district. Priority interventions include rehabilitation of gravity schemes at Kayima, Jaiama and Njaiama Sewafe, and cleaning, dewatering and chlorination of existing wells, and construction of new wells, in major population centers. Other priorities for 2003 include the protection of traditional wells and repair of well handpumps, protection of spring sources,

construction of new wells and family and community latrines, and training of well caretakers, latrine technicians and blue flag volunteers.

Education

According to MEST records there are 148 primary schools, 95 of which have been completely destroyed and 17 secondary schools all of which require rehabilitating or rebuilding. Under current support programmes 26 primary schools are being rehabilitated and a further 23 identified for support addressing 31% of primary school rehabilitation needs. There are currently no clearly identified commitments to support secondary school rehabilitation in Kono. As with elsewhere, there is a paucity of trained teachers in the district and only 50% of these teachers are qualified. The primary school pupil / teacher ratio is 93:1. The gender balance is also heavily biased towards boys, so strategies to redress this need to be developed.

Child Protection and Social Services

There was a high incidence of children abducted within the district and subsequently there are high numbers of children in need of special support measures. Child focused activities, education and training opportunities and community peace building initiatives to encourage reintegration must be advanced.

Shelter

| Dwellings | No. Destroyed | Damage |
|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 76,905 | 72,291 | 94 % |

Levels of devastation and damage in Kono District are the highest in the country. The FAO study estimates that up to 94 % of pre-war dwellings were either damaged or destroyed. This was corroborated by the findings of the inter-agency assessment undertaken in September 2001, which found that the average level of damage and destruction was above 60% in all settlements assessed. The bigger towns, Koidu, Yengema, Sewafe and Jagbwema were worst hit, where damage rates were above 80%. Despite the high levels of damage, to date there are only two shelter programmes (Premier Urgence and World Vision) covering just five of the 14 chiefdoms meeting less than 1% of the estimated needs in the district. As a centre of economic activity and with recent resettlement to the area there is extensive evidence of spontaneous rehabilitation, however, there is a severe shortage of roofing materials and local efforts require more formal support. Kono is a priority for greater shelter interventions.

4. Peace-Building and Human Rights

Due to the major presence of diamonds in the district, Kono has been fiercely fought over throughout the war. Access to, and control of, diamond areas will continue to be a potential source of conflict and friction. Reconciliation and confidence building measures will therefore be of particular importance in Kono during the coming year.

5. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

From 2001 crop production figures, Kono District ranks as the most vulnerable district in the country, producing a mere 21% of its population's cereal requirements. In addition, in 2002 it had the third highest number of vulnerable farm families registered (37,000), of which approximately 13,800 failed to receive any seed support.

Despite the wealth of mineral resources in the district and importance of the mining industry, over 70% of the pre war population was traditionally engaged in some form of agricultural production. Main food crops were rice, cassava, groundnuts, maize and vegetables, and substantial coffee, cocoa, banana and oil palm plantations were cultivated. Due to the continued insecurity in the district over the last 11 years, farms and plantations have been largely abandoned, and only very recently have support interventions commenced. So far these have centred around emergency seeds and tools distributions, with some vegetable packages also being distributed.

For 2003, therefore, interventions are likely to remain at a basic level, centering around emergency seeds and tools distributions, food aid, and labour intensive cash crop rehabilitation projects. The deployment and capacity building of ministry staff must also be supported to help drive forward and coordinate the resumption of agricultural activities. In 2002/2003,

IFAD's North Central Agricultural Project (implemented through the Ministry of Agriculture) will channel approximately US\$750,000 into agricultural activities in Sandor, Gorama Kono and Gbande Kandor chiefdoms.

Mining

The main mining areas in Kono district include the chiefdoms of Nimi Yama (gold and diamonds), and Tankoro, Bense, Nimikoro (diamonds). According to the Ministry of Mineral Resources, 20,000 workers are legally engaged in mining activities in the district. To combat on-going illegal mining, there are plans to resuscitate the "entry permits" policy. It is also one of the Ministry's priorities to reconstruct permanent structures of the district mining office and strengthen its capacity to enhance the monitoring in this diamond wealthy area.

Transport Infrastructure

Kono is one of the priority districts for access improvement, to support vital recovery interventions throughout the district, and in particular to link the several chiefdoms (mainly in the east of the district) largely cut off from vehicle access. Road conditions in the district remain generally appalling, with hilly narrow roads suffering particularly from erosion and rocky obstacles. Emergency efforts to improve access to Koindu from the west (Matotoka), and from the south (Kenema) have been ongoing by UNAMSIL engineers, and DFID have committed to fund SLRA to consolidate work on these roads in the coming dry season. DFID have also committed funds for the rehabilitation of the Sefadu-Kamiandor and Sefadu-Bunumbu roads. However, such interventions need to be complemented by large scale feeder road initiatives, especially in the isolated eastern chiefdoms, and food for work or labour intensive cash for work approaches will be appropriate.



| DISTRICT INFORMATION | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No. of chiefdoms | 13 | Estimated population per PHU | 9,637 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 7,748 | Primary school pupil/teacher ratio | 47:1 |
| Population Census 1985 | 317,729 | % of unqualified teachers | 46% |
| Projected Population CSO 2001 | 607,100 | Primary school male/female ratio | 100:71 |
| Estimated displaced population | 29,620 | Secondary school male/female ratio | 100:37 |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 2,930 | % cereal self reliance | 30 % |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 63 | % dwellings destroyed | 10 % |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

Bombali lies in the north and central part of Sierra Leone. It borders Guinea in the north, Kambia district to the northeast, Port Loko to the southeast, Tonkolili to the south and Koinadugu to the east. It occupies a total space of 7,985 Km² and comprises of thirteen chiefdoms. The district headquarter is Makeni town. The main ethnic groups are Temne and Limba. Main economic activities include small scale mining, production of agricultural food crops and small ruminants. The district is predominantly Muslim.

Support Agencies

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Health & Nutrition | Watsan | Education | Shelter /NFI |
| Action Aid, ACF, AFRICARE, CAUSE Canada, MSF-H, UNICEF | ACF, UNICEF | CARITAS, CCF, WHI, UNICEF | CARE |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| CRS, WFP | Africare, CRS | | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlement | Reintegration | Human Rights Child Protection | Restoration of Civil Authority |
| CCF, NRC | NCDDR and partners, DFID CRP | CARITAS | UNAMSIL |

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

District Administration

The senior district officer, who is also acting provincial secretary for the Northern province, is in post. In addition, other key district officials, such as medical, agriculture, social welfare officers, the chief of police and the inspector of schools are in post. A magistrate has been recently appointed and is expected to resume his functions in September 2002. Priority intervention areas include rehabilitation of district offices, provision of communications equipments, transportation/vehicles, generators and office equipments.

3. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

Bombali, a principal former rebel stronghold, experienced considerable displacement and destruction in the war. The impact of the conflict, however, was concentrated and most pronounced in the three south-western chiefdoms of Bombali Shebora, Makari Gbanti and Leibesaygahun bordering Port Loko and Tonkolili districts. Displacement and destruction levels were highest in Bombali Shebora where over 19,000 were displaced. For the most part virtually all of those displaced have now been resettled back to Makeni and its environs. The challenge now is to ensure effective reintegration of resettling communities.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

32% of the 2,930 ex combatants registered for reintegration in Bombali District have been provided with reintegration opportunities. This leaves 2,007 yet to be serviced.

Health

In terms of population per functioning primary health care facility, Bombali District has one of the worst levels of service provision compared to other districts in the country, with a ratio of approximately 9,600 persons per PHU (compared to national district average of approximately 8,000). Within the district, Sella Limba then Tambarka then Magbaiamba Ngowahua Chiefdoms have the worst ratios of population/PHU. All 63 PHUs which existed pre war are now again functioning. However, 49 PHUs require rehabilitation, and 28 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters. Regarding 2003's recovery objective, 24 CHCs/CHPs and 19 staff quarters require rehabilitation/construction. From a staffing perspective, there is an acute shortfall of qualified health staff in all technical categories.

Regarding secondary health care, Bombali District has the worst levels in the country in terms of population per hospital bed (12,600) and population per doctor (303,600). The Makeni Government Hospital currently has 48 hospital beds and is serviced by one MoHS doctor. Neither the WCSL Hospital in Kamakwe or the Leprosy/TB and AMA Hospitals in Makeni are currently functioning.

The World Bank funded Health Sector Reconstruction and Development Project (HSRDP) will commence in the first half of 2003. Through it, it is proposed that US\$1m be committed for rehabilitating and equipping Bombali's district hospital, and that approximately 12 CHPs and four CHCs with staff quarters be rehabilitated. The project will also support staff training, drug provision and preventative health programmes, and will last for five years.

Water and Sanitation

Levels of access to safe water and sanitation facilities remain very low. Some interventions have been ongoing in the last year, in particular in Biriwa, Safroko Limba and Makari Banti chiefdoms. The Water Supply

Division commenced dewatering and chlorination activities in June 2002, and SALWACO are currently utilizing World Bank funds to repair the gravity system and 35 miles of water pipes supplying Makeni, Masiaka, Magboraka and Matotoka. Nonetheless, significant commitment is still required throughout the district to bring access to safe water and sanitation facilities to acceptable levels. Chlorination of wells, protection of traditional wells, repair of well handpumps and gravity systems, protection of spring sources, construction of new wells and family and community latrines, and training of well caretakers, latrine technicians and blue flag volunteers will all therefore continue to be required in 2003.

Education

Of the 256 MEST supported primary schools and 20 secondary schools in the District, almost 78% of primary and 50% of secondary schools require major rehabilitation or rebuilding. There are minimal educational support programmes in the district and teaching and learning materials are in limited supply, however, in comparison to other districts schools attendance and teacher pupil ratios are relatively good.

Child Protection and Social Services

A high number (872) of demobilized children have been reunified with their families in the district, mainly in the Bombali Shebora chiefdom (710). Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWGCA and Caritas monitor these children in their home communities in the district, ensuring that they are safe and participating in appropriate activities.

Shelter

| Dwellings | No. Destroyed | Damage |
|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 86,729 | 8,673 | 10 % |

According to assessment and research studies, damage to dwellings in Bombali have been comparatively low with little more than 10% damage throughout the district. However, with considerable levels of displacement – many dwellings have fallen into disrepair and require rehabilitation. There are currently no shelter assistance programmes ongoing within Bombali district. Resettling populations simply have their plastic sheeting to assist then in restoring their homes.

4. PEACE-BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Makeni was for long a major stronghold of the RUF and the scene of grave human rights violations, especially of a sexual nature. Reconciliation and confidence building measures will be of particular importance in Bombali during the coming year

5. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

Bombali is currently assessed to be one of the most agriculturally vulnerable districts in the country, but with one of the biggest potentials for large scale production. Before the war, large areas of boli-land and inland valley swamps complemented the upland farming activities, and substantial oil palm, citrus and cashew plantations were cultivated as cash crops. However, Bombali's 2001 cereal production figures showed the district to be the second least self sufficient in the country, producing only 30% of its population's needs. In addition, in 2002 Bombali had the second highest number of vulnerable farm families registered (37,600), but of this number, approximately 13,400 failed to gain any support from agricultural agencies. This, combined with the fact that displaced populations are continuing to return to the district, will dictate that further emergency seeds and tools interventions are likely to be required again in 2003.

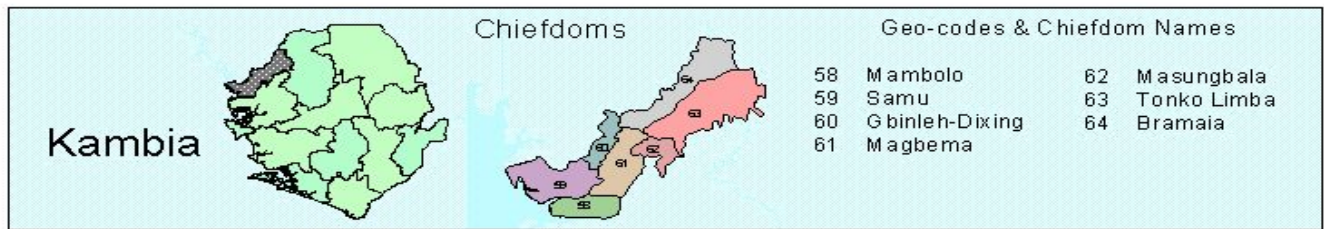
Besides continued emergency seeds and tools distribution, interventions for 2003 should focus on increasing yields and production levels of all food crops (through concentration on intensified lowland production, improved practices, and training), restocking of animal and poultry stock (with emphasis on improving animal husbandry practices and service provision capacity of the Livestock and Veterinary Services Division), supporting agricultural associations, and improving marketing and distribution networks. The redeployment of ministry extension workers will also be important, and in view of the low level of recovery to date within the district, food for work and food for agriculture will continue to be appropriate.

Mining

The main mining areas in Bombali district include the chiefdoms of Sella Limba, Sanda Loko and Gbanti Kamaranka (diamonds and gold). According to the Ministry of Mineral Resources, there are 5,000 workers legally engaged in mining activities in the district. One of the Ministry's main priorities is to build an office in Makeni to strengthen its capacity to effectively monitor mining in the district.

Transportation Infrastructure

Prolonged lack of access has led to the deterioration of much of the district's road network, and the high rates of population return now make the district one of the national priorities for road improvement. Currently work is ongoing on the Binkolo-Bumbuna road, and the Lunsar-Rogberi road, with basic brushing being undertaken on the Makeni-Magburaka road. Spot improvements are now in progress on the important Makeni-Kamakwei (linking Bombali with Guinea) road, and also on the Makeni-Lunsar road. The Bombali District assessment from early 2002 also identified three bridges considered impassable, seven requiring serious repair, and a further 21 requiring repair. Three ferries also require repairing, at Banthoro, Yibeli, and Kaba. Rehabilitation of these roads and bridges, plus main feeder roads, will be vital not just for improving access, but also for providing employment opportunities to the large concentration of ex combatants and recent returnees in the district. Providing food for work will also be appropriate to support road rehabilitation.



| DISTRICT INFORMATION | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No of chiefdoms | 7 | Estimated population per PHU | 7,828 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 3,013 | Primary school pupil/teacher ratio | 77:1 |
| Population Census 1985 | 185,231 | % of unqualified teachers | 72% |
| Project ed Population CSO 2001 | 242,676 | Primary school male/female ratio | 100:58 |
| Estimated displaced population | 25,686 | Secondary school male/female ratio | 100:28 |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 957 | % cereal self reliance | 41 % |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 31 | % dwellings destroyed | 44 % |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

Kambia district lies in the northwest of Sierra Leone. It borders Guinea to the north, Port Loko district to the south and Bombali district to the east. It occupies a total of 3,108 Km² and comprises of seven chiefdoms. The main ethnic groups are Susu, Limba and Temne. The district headquarter is Kambia town. Main economic activities include small-scale mining, livestock (small ruminants) and food crops (cashew nuts). The district is predominantly Muslim.

Gbinleh Dixon, Magbema and Samu Chiefdoms were most badly affected. Basic infrastructure here was largely destroyed, whole settlements were deserted and most economic activity ceased and is only now slowly being re-vitalized. Bramaia and Mambolo have sustained lesser levels of disruption, whilst Tonko Limba has remained basically intact. The greatest damage to buildings was sustained in the northern parts of Gbinleh Dixon, close to the border with Guinea, and in Kambia Town and Rosino, both former strongholds of the RUF. Agricultural activities were most severely disrupted along the Greater Scarcies River in Samu and Mambolo chiefdoms. Generally, there are very few government services in the district and there is little access to healthcare or educational facilities.

Supporting Agencies

| Health & Nutrition | Watsan | Education | Shelter/NFI |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| Action Aid, CCF, IMC, MSF-H, IFRC, UNICEF | Action Aid, CARITAS, GTZ, IFRC, UNICEF | Action Aid, CARITAS, CAUSE Canada, EFA, GTZ, IAS, IOGT, IRC, NRC, WHI, WR, UNICEF | Action Aid, CARITAS, UNDP |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| EFA, WFP | CARE, CARITAS, GTZ, IFRC | ARC, GTZ | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlement | Reintegration | Human Rights Child Protection | Restoration of Civil Authority |
| CARE, GTZ, HAP, NRC, WVI | NCDDR and partners. DFID CRP | CARITAS, SCF (UK), UNDP | UNAMSIL Civil Affairs |

As a result of the RUF occupation and the engagement of the Guinean military, much of Kambia district suffered considerable displacement, degeneration and destruction. Examining the overall destruction to housing, agriculture, schools and health clinics and coupling this with levels of displacement,

Many government buildings are in a state of dilapidation or have been partly or completely destroyed. Many staff quarters are in similar condition. Basic furnishings and equipment are absent. Some government ministries appear to lack the logistical and financial resources to re-deploy their staff, the majority of whom fled the district.

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

District Administration

The District Officer and other senior representatives/ heads of line ministries, including education, agriculture, health, as well as a Resident Magistrate, and the police chief are in post. Communications equipments, transportation (vehicles), and generators for various district

offices, including the district officer, are immediately needed.

3. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

Kambia suffered significant displacement during rebel occupancy of the district. Most people fled across the border into Guinea, however, statistics fail to properly reflect the high levels of displacement, which were caused in early 2001 following intensive shelling of the district from Guinean troops. Heavy Guinean bombardments pushed tens of thousands of people southwards temporarily seeking refuge in Kafu Bullom and Loko Masama districts. Many of those displaced returned spontaneously as soon as demobilisation was complete in June 2001. Others waited for facilitated assistance, resettling in late 2001 and early 2002. Resettlement to Kambia has now been completed.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

Kambia District has the second smallest number of ex combatants registered in the country (957). Of this number, 486 have so far been provided with reintegration opportunities (51%), leaving a residual caseload of just 471.

Health

In terms of population per functioning primary health care facility, Kambia District an average level of service provision, with a ratio of approximately 7,800 persons per PHU (compared to national district average of approximately 8,000). Within the district, Masungbala then Mambolo then Magbema have the worst ratios of population to PHU. 31 PHUs are now functioning in the district, compared to a pre war figure of 23. However, 17 PHUs require rehabilitation, and 8 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters. Regarding the 2003 recovery objective, seven CHCs/CHPs and 11 staff quarters require rehabilitation or construction. There is currently no functioning cold room in the district. Regarding staffing, there is an acute shortfall of qualified health staff in all technical categories.

Kambia District has one of the worst levels of secondary healthcare service provision in terms of persons per hospital bed (6,000), and an average ratio of persons per doctor (121,000). Kambia Hospital was totally destroyed during the war, and secondary health care is currently

provided from a rented property through a collaborative effort between MSF Holland and MoHS. Currently 40 beds are provided through this temporary arrangement, and two MoHS doctors are present. Rebuilding, equipping and staffing Kambia Hospital is one of the national health priorities for 2003.

Water and Sanitation

Levels of access to safe water and sanitation facilities remain extremely low. When access to the district was gained in mid 2001, it was assessed that only 35% of watsan needs were being met. Since then, UN, NGO, other donor programmes and SALWACO have built over 50 lined wells, cleaned and chlorinated a further 760, and constructed a large number of latrines to ease the situation. However, due to the scale of the original problem, and due to the massive resettlement that has taken place in the district, many more watsan interventions are urgently required. Of note, the priority area of Samu chiefdom, where cholera outbreaks have regularly occurred in the past, is yet to be targeted with any significant intervention. Chlorination of wells, protection of traditional wells and repair of well handpumps, protection of spring sources, construction of new wells and family and community latrines, and training of well caretakers, latrine technicians and blue flag volunteers will all therefore continue to be required in 2003.

Education

In Kambia there are 160 primary schools and 10 secondary schools, and of these 71 primary schools and four of the secondary schools are not operational and require extensive rehabilitation and repair. To date 31 primary schools and two of the secondary schools in the district have or are receiving rehabilitative support. Analysis of enrolment data reveals that the gender balance of pupils is very biased towards boys, and the pupil/teacher ratio is one of the highest in the country (72:1). In addition to this, 77% of teachers are unqualified. Increasing female enrolment and provision of training to teachers are a priority in Kambia.

Child Protection and Social Services

In Kambia district, 151 demobilized children have been reunified with their families, mainly in the Tonko Limba chiefdom. Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWGCA and Caritas monitor these children in their home communities in the district, ensuring that they are

safe and participating in appropriate activities. In addition, separated children, street children, sexually abused girls and child mothers have been identified in a number of chiefdoms. Child focused interventions, education and skills development and promotion of child rights need to be pushed forward in the Kambia district.

Shelter

| Dwellings | No. Destroyed | Damage |
|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 34,668 | 15,254 | 44% |

Findings from the FAO study indicate that destruction and damage of household dwellings in Kambia are around 44%. Analysis from the Inter-agency assessment undertaken in June 2001 reveal that in the communities assessed 28% of houses were totally destroyed with the highest levels of destruction experienced in Magbema and Samu chiefdoms (42% and 39% respectively) and an estimated 78% destruction in Kambia town. Mambolo and Tonko Limba chiefdoms have sustained the lowest levels of damage. As the first newly accessible area to be resettled, there is evidence of considerable spontaneous rebuilding and rehabilitation throughout the district. These efforts have been supported by four shelter support programmes which have rehabilitated 533 homes in the three most severely affected chiefdoms in the district (Magbema, Samu and Gbinleh-Dixon). Continued interventions are required.

4. PEACE-BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Reconciliation and confidence-building measures will be of importance in Kambia during the next year.

5. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

Access to Kambia District came too late for substantial seed distributions in 2001. As a result, 2001 production levels show Kambia having the lowest rice production levels in the country, and being only able to produce 41% of its population's overall cereal needs (4th lowest in the country). Despite having the fifth highest number of vulnerable farm families registered in 2002 in the country

(23,000), two thirds of them (15,000) failed to receive any seed support.

In 2003, it is likely that basic seeds and tools and food aid support will continue to be necessary. However, given the traditionally enormous rice producing potential of the district (Kambia and Port Loko are seen as the rice bowls of Sierra Leone), interventions should focus on increasing yields and production levels (through concentration on intensified lowland production, improved practices, and training). The introduction of rice mills and appropriate stores and drying floors should also be considered. This should be complemented by rehabilitation of oil palm, cashew, mango citrus and guava production, restocking of livestock (with emphasis on improving animal husbandry practices and service provision capacity of the Livestock and Veterinary Services Division), and support to the artisanal fishing industry. Continued deployment of ministry extension workers should be supported, and the viability of resurrecting the rice research station at Rokupr examined.

Mining

Kambia District is the latest district to have discovered diamonds, and thousands of youths are currently engaged in artisanal mining there. Due to the recent status of the discovery, no ministry structures yet exist to monitor the mining. Mines Monitoring Officers have however been posted to the area to end illicit mining and issue licences to cover these operations.

Transportation Infrastructure

A number of interventions have so far been embarked on in the district, including spot improvements to the main north/south route from Pamelap to Mange Bridge, the Kambia-Madina road, and the Rogberi-Mapotolon road. In addition, brushing and bridge repair is ongoing or completed on the Kambia to Kassiri and Kychom roads, and the Mange-Mambolo road. The Government has also committed HIPC funds to rehabilitate this year a further 40km of feeder road in the district. Regarding riverine transportation, the jetty at Rosino has been reconstructed, and the number of private transportation boats linking the district to Freetown and Guinea has gradually increased.

NORTHERN PROVINCE - KOINADUGU



| DISTRICT INFORMATION | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No of chiefdoms | 11 | Estimated population per PHU | 8,515 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 11,509 | Primary school pupil/teacher ratio | 110:1 |
| Population Census 1985 | 183,286 | % of unqualified teachers | 68% |
| Project ed Population CSO 2001 | 238,408 | Primary school male/female ratio | 100:67 |
| Estimated displaced population | 1,166 | Secondary school male/female ratio | 100:37 |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 880 | % cereal self reliance | 67 % |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 28 | % dwellings destroyed | 44 % |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

Koinadugu lies in the northeast of Sierra Leone. It borders Guinea in the north, Kambia district to the northeast, Tonkolili to the south and Koinadugu to the east. It occupies a total area of 12,121 Km² and comprises eleven chiefdoms. The district headquarter is Kabala town. The main ethnic groups are Limba, Kuranko and Yalunka. Main economic activities include mining of gold and diamonds, cattle rearing and palm oil production. The district is predominantly Muslim.

Support Agencies

| Health & Nutrition | Watsan | Education | Shelter/NFI |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CARE, CARITAS, CES, MSF-B UNICEF | CES | CARITAS, CES, WHI, UNICEF | CES, NRC |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| CRS | CES, CRS | | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlement | Reintegration | Human Rights Child Protection | Restoration of Civil Authority |
| CCF, CES, NRC, WVI | NCDDR and partners. DFID CRP | CARITAS, UNICEF | UNAMSIL, SLRA |

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

District Administration

The District Officer, the senior inspector of schools, district medical officer, director of agriculture, chief of police and OIC of social welfare division are all in post. Residential quarters for the district officer will be built with HIPC

funds. However, his office and offices for various line ministries also require rehabilitation. In addition, the district administration, comprising various line ministries is in need of logistics support, such as communications and office equipments and transportation, in order to effectively function and deliver services in the areas of their respective responsibilities.

3. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

Comparatively, Koinadugu suffered little from displacement or extensive damage as a result of the war. Nevertheless significant numbers of people from the district fled southwards or across the border into Guinea, but were never formally registered. With the completion of the demobilisation process and the extension of civil authority most of those informally displaced have returned spontaneously with no assistance. Formal resettlement to Koinadugu was completed in April 2002.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

Koinadugu District has the lowest number of registered ex combatants in the country, totaling just 880. Of this number, only 24% have been provided with reintegration opportunities, leaving 668 yet to be serviced.

Health

In terms of population per functioning primary health care facility, Koinadugu District has the fifth worst level of service provision in the country, with a ratio of approximately 8,500 persons per PHU (compared to national district

average of approximately 8,000). Within the district, Neini then Mongo then Dembelia Sunkunia Chiefdoms have the worst population/PHU ratios. 28 PHU are now functioning in the district, compared to a pre war figure of 35. However, 30 PHUs require rehabilitation, and 20 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters. Regarding the 2003 recovery objective, 16 CHCs/CHPs and 9 staff quarters require rehabilitation/construction. Regarding staffing, there is an acute shortfall of qualified health staff in all technical categories.

Regarding secondary health care, Koinadugu District has an average level of service provision compared to the rest of the country in terms of persons per hospital bed (2,500), but one of the worst ratios of persons per doctor (238,000). Kabala Hospital currently has 97 hospital beds, with one MoHS doctor.

Water and Sanitation

There continues to be an acute problem of access to safe water and sanitation facilities in the district. Most of the numerous gravity fed water systems have fallen into disrepair during the war, and support to the sector has been negligible. Christian Extension Services has repaired a number of gravity systems in the last year, and MSF B have repaired wells in Kabala, but a greatly increased level of intervention is required throughout the district in order to bring access to safe water and sanitation to an acceptable level. Chlorination of wells, protection of traditional wells, repair of well handpumps and gravity systems, protection of spring sources, construction of new wells and family and community latrines, and training of well caretakers, latrine technicians and blue flag volunteers will all therefore continue to be required in 2003.

Education

From assessment and study data Koinadugu appears to be a neglected district. Of the 123 MEST supported primary schools virtually 100% have become dilapidated or damaged and require serious rehabilitation, and according to updated information from the district, only one of the five secondary schools is operational. Koinadugu also has the worst primary school gender ratio (67girls per 100 boys) and teacher/pupil ratio (110:1) in the country. In addition to this, only 32% of the teachers in the district have recognised qualifications. Koinadugu needs to be given government and agency priority to ensure that

these imbalances are addressed and to ensure that education services are developed equitably with the rest of the country.

Child Protection and Social Services

416 demobilized children have been reunified with their families in the Koinadugu, mainly in the Wara Wara Yagala chiefdom. Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWGCA and Caritas monitor these children in their home communities in the district, ensuring that they are safe and participating in appropriate activities.

Shelter

| Dwellings | No. Destroyed | Damage |
|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 34,058 | 14,986 | 44 % |

Findings from the FAO study estimate damage and destruction rates to be as high as 44% in Koinadugu District. Analysis from the inter-agency assessment undertaken in November 2002, however, puts the figure higher finding that 60% of houses in the communities assessed were completely destroyed. Given this considerable need the lack of shelter interventions (other than one project supported by NRC rehabilitating only 23 dwellings) is a real concern. Fortunately, rates of spontaneous rebuilding are high, but nevertheless, shelter interventions in Koinadugu should be given priority support.

4. PEACE-BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The plight of children was deplorable during the war. They were exposed to all forms of abuse including recruitment/abduction into combatants groups and sexual abuse. This is also reflected in the high number (824) of demobilized children that have been reunified with their families in the district, including in the Bureh Kasseh Makonteh, Kaffu Bullum, Koya, Lokomasama, Maforki, Marampa and Masimera chiefdoms. Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWGCA and Caritas monitor these children in their home communities in the district, ensuring that they are safe and participating in appropriate activities.

5. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

Koinadugu District has good soil fertility and climatic conditions for agricultural activities, and used to be the leading vegetable and livestock

producer in the country. Oxen were widely used for plowing and transportation of produce. However, insecurity caused by the war led to massive loss of livestock, although some farmers did manage to migrate to neighboring Guinea with their animals. Destruction of agricultural infrastructure was also widespread, with the important Musaia Livestock Station in Follasaba Dembelia Chiefdom and the Giberia Timbako Mechanical Cultivation Station in Sulima Chiefdom being destroyed.

In 2001, Koinadugu's cereal crop production figures made it the third most self sufficient district in the country, producing 67% of its population's requirement. However, in 2002, of the district's 13,500 registered vulnerable farm families, 9,700 were not supported, making it likely that seeds and tool distributions will again be necessary in 2003. Other priority interventions for 2003 will be support to the livestock sector (with emphasis on improving animal husbandry practices and service provision capacity of the Livestock and Veterinary Services Division), and support to the vegetable production sector. Rehabilitation of feeder roads to link these

productive sectors to markets will be of particular importance in Koinadugu, and food for work and food for agriculture will continue to be appropriate interventions.

Transportation Infrastructure

Road travel in the district is particularly problematic, and is considered one of the national priorities for road interventions. The south east of the district is largely inaccessible from the capital, Kabala, and many other areas can only be accessed by motorbike. The district assessment at the start of 2002 identified 16 key bridges which require immediate major repair or strengthening to allow improved access to support health interventions and recovery assistance, and a further 17 of secondary importance. Key roads requiring culvert repair were also identified. Whilst modest road rehabilitation (Kabala-Yogamaya) and construction of one bridge have so far taken place, the vast majority of interventions are still urgently required. Developing feeder road networks is also a major priority in order to support the extensive agricultural potential of the district.

NORTHERN PROVINCE - PORT LOKO



DISTRICT INFORMATION

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No. of chiefdoms | 11 | Estimated population per PHU | 6,990 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 5,883 | Primary school pupil/teacher ratio | 47:1 |
| Population Census 1985 | 392,574 | % of unqualified teachers | 55% |
| Projected Population CSO 2001 | 461,324 | Primary school male/female ratio | 100:76 |
| Estimated displaced population | 17,665 | Secondary school male/female ratio | 100:47 |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 6,468 | % cereal self reliance | 42 % |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 66 | % dwellings destroyed | 38 % |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

Port Loko lies in the north west of Sierra Leone. It borders Kambia district to the north, Bombali district to the northeast, Tonkolili to the south and the Western Area and the ocean to the west and southwest. It occupies a total space of 5,719 Km² and comprises of ten chiefdoms. The district headquarter is Port Loko town. The main ethnic groups are Temne and Susu. Main economic activities include small scale mining and the production of food crops (rice, cassava and sweet potato in particular). The district is predominantly Muslim.

Support Agencies

| Health & Nutrition | Watson | Education | Shelter /NFI |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| ADRA, ARC, CAD CAUSE Canada, CCF, IMC, MSF-H, MS-NS, TERRA-TECH, IFRC, UNICEF | CCF, LWF, MS-NS, IFRC, UNICEF | CAUSE Canada, CCF, EFA, NRC, TEARFUND, WR, UNICEF | ADRA, CRS, MS-NS, NRC, IFRC |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| MSF-H, WFP | ADRA, CAD, CCF, CRS, EFA, GTZ, MS-NS, SSLDF, WR, IFRC | ARC, CAUSE Canada, CCF | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlement | Reintegration | Human Rights Child Protection | Restoration of Civil Authority |
| ADRA, CAUSE Canada, HAP, NRC, WR, WVI, IFRC, UNDP | NCDDR and partners. DFID CRP | CARITAS CCF, SCU, War Child, UNICEF | UNAMSIL |

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

District Administration

The senior district officer, as well as heads and representatives of line ministries and government agencies, including health, education, agriculture, social welfare, energy and power, customs, police and Magistrate Court are in post. The district officer's office and living quarters will be reconstructed with HIPC funds. Rehabilitation of district offices and residential accommodations for officials, as well as provision of communications and equipments are required to ensure effective functioning of the district administration.

3. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

Port Loko district suffered high levels of displacement and damage, concentrated in four key chiefdoms of Maforki, Marampa, Masimera and Buya Romende. Some displaced fled northwards into Guinea whilst the majority sought refuge in Freetown during the height of the problems in the District. Port Loko District was resettled in three phases. The first phase in April 2001 saw over 3,000 people resettled to Koya and the lower part of Maforki chiefdom. Resettlement was then completed in December 2001 and February 2002 when the remaining displaced were resettled to the rest of the district. The IDP camp in Port Loko was formally closed as a camp in March 2002.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

Outside of the Western Area, Port Loko has the second highest number of registered ex combatants (6,468) in the country. 84% have so far been provided with reintegration opportunities, leaving 1,014 yet to be serviced.

Health

In terms of population per functioning primary health care facility, Port Loko District has an average level of service provision, with a ratio of approximately 7,000 persons per PHU (compared to national district average of approximately 8,000). Within the district, Masimera, then Marampa then Sanda Magblonthor Chiefdoms have the worst population/PHU ratio. 66 PHUs are now functioning in the district, compared to a pre war figure of 72. However, 48 PHUs require rehabilitation, and 28 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters. Regarding the 2003 recovery objectives, 20 CHCs/CHPs and 8 staff quarters require rehabilitation/construction. Regarding staffing, there is an acute shortfall of qualified health staff in all technical categories.

Regarding secondary health care, Port Loko District has an average level of service provision compared to the rest of the country, with a ratio of 3,800 persons per hospital bed and 115,000 persons per doctor. Port Loko Hospital currently has 120 hospital beds, with four MoHS doctors.

Water and Sanitation

Oxfam, ICRC, LWF, UNICEF and DFID CRP have been the primary contributors to the watsan sector in the last few years, and considerable progress has been made (over 130 new wells and over 1,500 new drop holes). Nonetheless, significant commitment is still required throughout the district to bring access to safe water and sanitation facilities to acceptable levels, in particular in those chiefdoms which only became accessible fully accessible in 2001. Chlorination of wells, protection of traditional wells and repair of well handpumps, protection of spring sources, construction of new wells and family and community latrines, and training of well caretakers, latrine technicians and blue flag volunteers will all therefore continue to be required in 2003.

Education

Port Loko has 286 MEST supported primary schools and 15 secondary schools. According to district information (only received from Port Loko I that is supposed to be in better condition than Port Loko II), 26 out of 46 of the primary schools

have been destroyed indicating a destruction rate of 55-60% in the district. The same data shows that the pupil/teacher ratio is relatively low (47:1) and that 63% of the teachers are qualified. There is a high gender imbalance and greater efforts need to be concentrated on encouraging female enrolment rates and getting girls into school.

Child Protection and Social Services

The plight of children was deplorable during the war. They were exposed to all forms of abuse including recruitment/abduction into combatants groups and sexual abuse. This is also reflected in the high number (824) of demobilized children that have been reunified with their families in the district, including in the Bureh Kasseh Makonteh, Kaffu Bullum, Koya, Lokomasama, Maforki, Marampa and Masimera chiefdoms. Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWGCA and Caritas monitor these children in their home communities in the district, ensuring that they are safe and participating in appropriate activities.

Shelter

| Dwellings | No. Destroyed | Damage |
|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 65,903 | 25,043 | 38 % |

According to findings from the FAO study, 38% of houses in the district have been badly damaged and destroyed. This was corroborated by analysis of the data generated from the 2001 interagency assessment which found that an average of 41% of houses had been destroyed in assessed communities. Damage has been particularly concentrated in the chiefdoms of Masimera, Buya Romende, TMS and Marampa. Most shelter support to date has been focused on Koya chiefdom (711houses), and an additional 96 houses are being rehabilitated in Buya Romende and a further 6 in Kafu Bullum. As with elsewhere in the country this is a start, but there are still many families living in temporary shelter until they have the means to rehabilitate their damaged and destroyed homes. Ongoing shelter support is needed and greater emphasis placed on those chiefdoms which have sustained the highest levels of destruction.

4. PEACE BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The reintegration of internally displaced populations and the administration of justice constitute some of the key challenges in the Port Loko district. Reconciliation and confidence building measures will therefore be of particular importance in Port Loko during the coming year

5. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

Port Loko is currently assessed as having average agricultural vulnerability in comparison to the rest of the country. In 2001 it had the fifth highest rice production level in the country, but the fifth lowest level of cereal self sufficiency, producing only 41% of its population's cereal requirements. Only 5,000 farm families were registered as vulnerable for the 2002 planting season, the lowest number of any district in the Northern and Eastern Regions, and all were supported with planting seeds. Increased food production levels are therefore expected for this year. During 2001, long awaited access to the entire district allowed the provision of vastly increased levels of agricultural support, following many years of insecurity and sporadic assistance levels. In particular, Lokomasama, Koya and Maforki chiefdoms benefited from substantial agricultural interventions by the DFID Community Reintegration Programme (260 acres of inland valley swamp were developed and brought into production, for example). Port Loko and Kambia are traditionally considered to constitute the rice bowl of Sierra Leone. In 2003, therefore, agricultural support interventions should focus on increasing yields and production levels of rice (through concentration on intensified lowland production, improved practices, and training), and the introduction of rice mills and appropriate stores and drying floors should also be considered. Restocking of animal and poultry stock (with emphasis on improving animal husbandry practices and service provision capacity of the Livestock and

Veterinary Services Division), and improving marketing and distribution networks will also be priorities.

Transportation Infrastructure

The major trunk road from Masiaka to Port Loko, and northwards on to Mabang Bridge, has received ongoing spot improvements during the last dry season, providing improved access and employment opportunities. Various feeder road interventions were undertaken through the DFID CRP, and work is currently ongoing on the Rogberi-Lunsar road. However, most roads remain in a dilapidated state, due to lack of drainage, overgrown bush and general erosion. The district assessment at the start of 2002 identified 14 bridges requiring major repair or strengthening, and a further 17 requiring repair. In addition, two key ferries were identified for repair; the Mabanta ferry over the Mabile River, which provides sole access between Sanda Magbolonthor chiefdom and the rest of the district; and the ferry between Masimera and Marampa Chiefdoms over the Rokel River. The continued development of feeder roads is also required



| DISTRICT INFORMATION | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No of chiefdoms | 11 | Estimated population per PHU | 5,372 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 6,395 | Primary school /teacher ratio | 42:1 |
| Population Census 1985 | 243,051 | % of unqualified teachers | 67% |
| Project ed Population CSO 2001 | 322,310 | Primary school male/female ratio | 100:79 |
| Estimated displaced population | 30,924 | Secondary school male/female ratio | 100:48 |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 1,961 | % cereal self reliance | 69 % |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 60 | % dwellings destroyed | 50 % |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

Tonkolili lies in the central part of Sierra Leone. It borders Bombali to the northwest, Koinadugu to the north and northeast, Kono to the east, Moyamba to the southwest, Bo en Kenema to the southeast. It occupies a total space of 7,003 Km² and comprises of eleven chiefdoms. The district headquarter is Magburaka town. The main ethnic groups are Temne and Limba. Main economic activities include gold mining and agriculture. The district is predominantly Muslim.

Support Agencies

| Health & Nutrition | Watsan | Education | Shelter/ NFI |
|--|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ACF, AFRICARE, CARE, CCF, MSF-H, IFRC | ACF, CES, CONCERN, GTZ, IFRC, UNICEF | CARITAS, CCF, CONCERN, GTZ, UNICEF | CARE, IFRC |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| CARE, CONCERN, MSF-H, WVI, WFP | ADRA, CARITAS, AFRICARE, CCF, GTZ, WVI, IFRC | CAUSE Canada, CCF, GTZ | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlement | Reintegration | Human Rights, Child Protection | Restorati of Civil Authority |
| CAUSE Canada, NRC, CCF, CES, HAP, UNDP | NCDDR and partners. DFD CRP | CARITAS, UNICEF | UNAMSIL |

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

District Administration

The district officer, medical officer, senior inspector of schools, director of agriculture, the officer-in-charge for social welfare and the chief superintendent

of police are all in post. However, due to lack of office and residential accommodations some key district officials have not returned permanently to the district headquarters, and are still operating from Mile-91. Priority support needs to focus, therefore, on rehabilitation of offices and residences, as well as provision of communications and office equipments, transportation and energy supply (generators).

3. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

The impact of the conflict was clearly most significant in the eastern and southern chiefdoms of the district – with indicators showing Kholifa Rowalla to be the most profoundly affected with both the highest levels of displacement (13,442) and the highest levels of damage. Damage and displacement however were also pronounced in the southern chiefdoms of Yoni and Gbonkolenken located along the direct access routes into Freetown. Tonkolili was one of the last districts to be demobilised and as a result resettlement to Tonkolili only began in April 2002 and was the last district to complete the internal resettlement process.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

A total of 57% of the 1,961 ex combatants registered for reintegration in Tonkolili District have been provided with reintegration opportunities. This leaves 853 yet to be serviced.

Health

In terms of population per functioning primary health care facility, Tonkolili District has one of the better levels of service provision in the country, with a ratio of approximately 5,400 persons per PHU (compared

to national district average of approximately 8,000). Within the district, Konika Barina then Tane then Kafe Simira Chiefdoms have the worst levels of population/PHU ratio. 60 PHUs are now functioning in the district, compared to a pre war figure of 69. However, 46 PHUs require rehabilitation, and 9 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters. Regarding the 2003 recovery objective, 7 CHCs/CHPs and 6 staff quarters require rehabilitation/construction. Regarding staffing, there is an acute shortfall of qualified health staff in all technical categories.

Regarding secondary health care, Tonkolili District has an average level of service provision compared to the rest of the country in terms of persons per hospital bed (3,200), and persons per doctor (161,000). Magboraka Hospital currently has 100 hospital beds, with two MoHS doctors.

The World Bank funded Health Sector Reconstruction and Development Project (HSRDP) will commence in the first half of 2003. Through it, it is proposed that US\$1m be committed for rehabilitating and equipping Tonkolili's district hospital, and that approximately 12 CHPs and four CHCs with staff quarters be rehabilitated. The project will also support staff training, drug provision and preventative health programmes, and will last for five years.

Water and Sanitation

Levels of access to safe water and sanitation facilities remain very low. In 1998 CARE conducted watsan interventions in Kafe, Simira and Kalansogia chiefdoms, and in 2002 they recommenced large scale activities in the district. ACF have also made a significant contribution to the watsan challenge in the last year, constructing over 35 boreholes and 100 latrines, mainly in Gbonkolenken and Tane chiefdoms. The Water Supply Division commenced dewatering and chlorination activities in June 2002. In addition, SALWACO are currently utilizing World Bank funds to repair the gravity system and 35 miles of water pipes supplying Makeni, Masiaka, Magboraka and Matotoka. Nonetheless, significant commitment is still required in the sector in order to bring access to safe water and sanitation facilities to acceptable levels. Chlorination of wells, protection of traditional wells, repair of well handpumps and gravity systems, protection of spring sources, construction of new wells and family and community latrines, and training of well caretakers, latrine technicians and blue flag volunteers will all therefore continue to be required in 2003.

Education

According to data received from the field over one third of the 321 primary schools have been completely destroyed and a further third require basic rehabilitation and repair. To date only 14 have been rehabilitated. In contrast the status of secondary schools is much better; only one of the 17 secondary schools has been destroyed, two have been rehabilitated and the remainder only require minor repairs. As in other districts there is a serious gender imbalance between male and female pupils and only 33% of primary school teachers are qualified.

Child Protection and Social Services

In Tonkolili, 426 demobilized children have been reunified with their families, mainly in the Kholifa Rowalla chiefdom. Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWGCA and child protection partners such as Caritas monitor these children in their home communities in the district, ensuring that they are safe and participating in appropriate activities.

Shelter

| Dwelling | No. Destroyed | Damage |
|----------|---------------|--------|
| 46,044 | 23,022 | 50% |

Resettlement to Tonkolili has just been completed, but shelter programmes were initiated in advance of resettlement. As a result over 1,000 houses have already been rehabilitated in Yoni and plans are in place for a further 2,500 to be rehabilitated throughout the district. According to the FAO study half of the 35,376 dwellings in the district sustained heavy damage or were destroyed. Positive progress has, therefore, already been made meeting almost 20% of needs in the district. This compares very favourably with other districts, however 80% of the needs remain unmet.

4. PEACE-BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Reconciliation and confidence building measures will be of particular importance in Tonkolili District during the coming year

5. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

Despite the high levels of destruction and displacement in Tonkolili District during the war, the district appears to be making at least some progress towards agricultural recovery. Crop production levels in 2001 indicated that the district had been able to

produce 69% of its population's cereal requirement, the second highest level of any district in the country. In addition, from a purely quantitative perspective, it produced the third largest quantity of rice in the country. In 2002, 17,800 farm families were registered as vulnerable, but 10,900 of these failed to receive any seed support. As a result, 2003 interventions will likely need to include further emergency seeds and tools distributions. But due to the significant agricultural progress made in some parts of the district, interventions will also need to focus on increasing yields and production levels of all major food crops (through concentration on intensified lowland production, improved practices, and training), adding value to crops through introduction of crop processing machinery, restocking of animal and poultry stock (with emphasis on improving animal husbandry practices and service provision capacity of the Livestock and Veterinary Services Division), and improving marketing and distribution networks. Ministry extension workers need to be further deployed, and agricultural associations supported and trained to further stimulate community level farming.

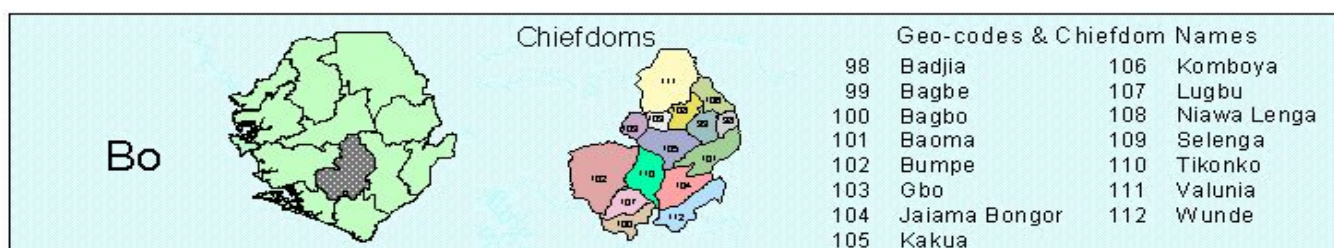
In 2002/2003, IFAD's North Central Agricultural Project (implemented through the Ministry) will channel approximately US\$750,000 into agricultural activities in Gbonkolenken, Tane and Konike Barina chiefdoms.

Mining

Main minerals in the district of Tonkolili include gold and diamonds, with the main gold mining areas being in the hills of central Tonkolili. According to the Ministry of Mineral Resources, 3,000 workers are legally engaged in mining activities in the district, and due to new mining opportunities, there is a need to guide their activities. Rehabilitating the permanent structures of the district office in Magburaka and strengthening its capacity to effectively monitor the sector in the district is one of the ministry's current priorities.

Transportation Infrastructure

Widespread displacement and long term insecurity in the district has led to the severe deterioration of feeder roads and many main roads. Rehabilitation work has so far been targeted on the main Freetown-Bo Highway running through the district, and through UNAMSIL engineers, emergency work has been conducted on the Masingbe-Sefadu highway, and Mile 91-Robel Junction road. Additional spot improvements to consolidate these emergency interventions are planned for these road through DFID funds. However, substantial additional work is required throughout the district, both to improve access, and to provide much needed employment opportunities for ex combatants, returnees and host communities alike.



| DISTRICT INFORMATION | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No of chiefdoms | 15 | Estimated population per PHU | 5,171 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 5,165 | Primary school pupil/teacher ratio | 40:1 |
| Population Census 1985 | 268,666 | % of unqualified teachers | 37% |
| Project ed Population CSO 2001 | 382,650 | Primary male/female ratio | 100:83 |
| Estimated displaced population | 384 | Secondary male/female ratio | 100:52 |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 5,238 | % cereal self reliance | 61 % |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 74 | % dwellings destroyed | 30 % |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

Bo lies in the south of Sierra Leone. It borders Kenema to the east, Tonkolili to the north, Moyamba to the west, Bonthe to the southwest and Pujehun to the south. It occupies a total area of 7,003 Km² and comprises of fifteen chiefdoms. The district headquarter is Bo town. The main ethnic groups are Mende and Temne. With Bo town being the second largest town in Sierra Leone, trading is a major economic activity for the district, with gold and diamond mining, rice growing, and coffee, cacao and oil palm production other major economic activities. The district enjoys religious plurality – Muslims and Christians.

Bo District suffered badly at the hands of rebel forces during 1994/95, and many major towns were almost entirely destroyed (Tikonko and Bumpe, for example). However, since the ousting of the Junta in early 1998, Bo district has remained secure, due mainly to the strong presence of the Civil Defence Forces. As such, rather than suffering from displacement, Bo district has been the recipient of displaced persons from less secure parts of the country. Likewise, aid agencies have had uninterrupted access to the district for five years, and as such recovery efforts have moved ahead relatively far compared to most of the country.

Supporting Agencies

| Health & Nutrition | Watsan | Education | Shelter/ NFI |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| ACF, Action Aid, CAUSE Canada, HI, MSF-B, IFRC, UNICEF | ACF, CAUSE Canada, PWJ, IFRC, UNICEF | CAUSE Canada, CRS, EFA, IRC, NRC, UNICEF | CAUSE Canada, NRC, PWJ |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| EFA, WFP | ACF, EFA, WVI | Action Aid, ARC, HI, WVI | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlemen | Reintegration | Human Rights Child Protection | Restoration of Civil Authority |
| HI, IRC, NRC, PWJ, IFRC, UNDP | NCDDR and partners | HI, IRC, SCUUK, WVI, UNICEF | UNAMSIL, IFRC |

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

District Administration

Provincial and district officials are functioning. The status of infrastructure is in relatively good condition, and some rehabilitation activities, in particular with respect to the judiciary infrastructures, have been undertaken with the support of DFID. Moreover, telephone, electricity and banking facilities are available in the district. However, immediate support will be required in the rehabilitation of the District Council, as well as offices of the district agriculture and district engineer. In addition, logistics support, namely, office and communications equipments and transportation, will be needed to ensure effective functioning of civil administration in the district.

3. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

While Bo hosted large numbers of displaced populations in four IDP camps and in host communities, it suffered little internal displacements compared to other districts in the country. However, a number of formerly displaced have opted to remain in Bo and a high number of former ex-combatants originate from the district. Reintegration opportunities should therefore be a priority.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

53% of the 5,238 ex combatants registered for reintegration in Bo District have been provided with reintegration opportunities. This leaves 2,488 yet to be serviced. However, it is known that of the former RUF who were originally from Bo District, few have returned due to fear of retribution. Reconciliation and confidence building initiatives will therefore continue to be of particular importance in Bo District.

Health

In terms of population per functioning primary health care facility, Bo district has the second best level of service provision in the country, with a ratio of approximately 5,200 persons per PHU (compared to national district average of approximately 8,000). Within the district, Kakua, Bumpe and Tikonko Chiefdoms have the worst population/PHU ratio, although the presence of Bo Hospital in Kakua Chiefdom reduces the impact of this in Kakua. 74 PHUs are now functioning in the district, compared to a pre war figure of 66. However, 22 PHUs require rehabilitation, and 29 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters. Regarding 2003's recovery objective, 5 CHCs/CHPs and 21 staff quarters require rehabilitation/construction. Regarding staffing, there is a shortfall of qualified health staff in all technical categories.

Regarding secondary health care, Bo district has the second best ratio in the country in terms of population per hospital bed (850) and second best ratio in terms of population per doctor (64,000). Bo Hospital currently has 450 hospital beds, with six MoHS doctors.

Water and Sanitation

Prior to the war, Bo, Sumbuya, Jimmi Bagbo and Serabu towns all had pipe borne water supplies, but now only Bo town's supply is working, and even that has major deficiencies (repair work by SALWACO is nonetheless ongoing). In the rural

areas, the Bo/Pujehun Rural Development Project constructed a vast number of water wells and latrines during the 1980s, but many of these are now suffering from damaged pumps and general deterioration. In the last four years, due to the relative security enjoyed, a number of interventions have been conducted in the district by UNICEF, NGOs and donor programmes such as EC/SLRRP and NCRRR. Nonetheless, additional support is still required in many communities.

Education

In comparison to other districts the status of education services is good. While 83 of the 250 MEST supported primary schools have sustained extensive damage, 126 of them are fully intact. Similarly 14 of the 23 secondary schools are intact and fully operational. Pupil to teacher ratios both for primary and secondary are low and over 80% of teachers are qualified. The provision of school materials in primary schools however, is limited and a constraint to developing more effective education services in the district

Child Protection and Social Services

In Bo, as many as 787 demobilized children have been reunified with their families, mainly in Kakua chiefdom, but also in Valunia, Baoma, Bagbo and Bumpeh chiefdoms. Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWGCA and other child protection partners such as Christian Brothers monitor these children in their home communities in the district, ensuring that they are safe and participating in appropriate activities.

Shelter

| Dwellings | No. Deroyed | Damage |
|-----------|-------------|--------|
| 54,664 | 16,399 | 30 % |

According to the findings of the FAO study (2001) 30 % of houses suffered serious damage within Bo District. However, as Bo experienced a degree of stability in comparison to other districts there have been high levels of spontaneous rebuilding. Two housing programmes are operating in the district, rehabilitating a total of 80 houses.

4. PEACE BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Reconciliation and confidence building measures will be of particular importance in Bo during the coming year (see ex-combatants reintegration).

5. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

In 2001 Bo produced the second highest volume of rice in the country, but nonetheless only produced 61% of its population's total cereal requirements. Main crops are rice, cassava, then groundnut. Substantial cash crop plantations exist, with oil palm, coffee, followed by citrus being the most important.

From 1999 to 2001, support to the agriculture sector from NGOs and donor programmes was extensive. Widespread emergency seeds and tools distributions were conducted and food aid provided, and support was given to vegetable cultivation, plantation rehabilitation, and animal restocking. However, most agricultural NGOs and food assistance agencies have now left the district in order to focus on the newly accessible areas in the North and East of the country, and no significant seeds distribution took place in 2002.

In 2003, agricultural support interventions should focus on increasing yields and production levels of major food crops (through concentration on intensified lowland production, improved practices, and training), adding value to crops through introduction of crop processing machinery, restocking of animal and poultry stock (with emphasis on improving animal husbandry practices and service provision capacity of the Livestock and Veterinary Services Division), rehabilitating economically viable cash crop plantations (including

establishment of tree crop nurseries), and improving marketing and distribution networks.

Mining

Diamond mining is widespread along the major river basins, with gold mining conducted in the north of the district. According to the Ministry of Mineral Resources, 9,000 workers are currently legally engaged in mining activities in the district. The Ministry is particularly encouraging a concession company to continue working in the Valunia chiefdom (gold mining).

Transportation Infrastructure

In the last few years, some rehabilitation of key roads has been taking place, and the majority of roads are therefore accessible. However, in the hilly north of the district in particular, all year traffic access to some chiefdoms is difficult, and spot improvements are required to link productive areas of remote chiefdoms with main markets. Likewise, the poor state of the vital Bo-Yele road has been particularly problematic in the rainy season, as it provides the main trade link for much of the Southern Region to the Northern Region. This is now being addressed. A number of road rehabilitation interventions are currently ongoing; in the north, Bo - Yele, Ngalu - Ngelehun Barjia, and Giema - Mondema - Falla; and in the south, Jimmi Bagbo - Hogai, Koribundo - Blama, Bo - Sembehun - Mano, and Sembehun - Sumbuya - Mattru. Rehabilitation has also recently taken place on the main Bo - Taiama road.



| DISTRICT INFORMATION | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No of chiefdoms | 11 | Estimated population per PHU | 5,230 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 3,516 | Primary school pupil/teacher ratio | 97:1 |
| Population Census 1985 | 97,975 | % of unqualified teachers | 55% |
| Project ed Population CSO 2001 | 130,744 | Primary school male/female ratio | 100:92 |
| Estimated displaced population | 49 | Secondary school male/female ratio | 100:56 |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 1,054 | % cereal self reliance | 90 % |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 25 | % dwellings destroyed | 25 % |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

Bonthé lies in the south of Sierra Leone. It borders the Atlantic Ocean in the west, Moyamba to the northwest, Bo to the southeast and Pujehun to the south. It occupies a total space of 3,468 Km² and comprises of eleven chiefdoms. The main ethnic groups are Mende, Sherbro, Temne and Lokko. The main economic activities include fishing , rice growing and oil palm plantations. The district is predominantly Muslim.

Support Agencies

| Health & Nutrition | Watsan | Education | Shelter /NFI |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| MSF-B, WVI, IFRC, UNICEF | IFRC, UNICEF, WVI | UNICEF, WVI | |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| WVI | WVI | WVI | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlement | Reintegration | Human Rights, Child Protection | Restoration of Civil Authority |
| UNDP | NCDDR and partners | WVI, UNICEF | UNAMSIL |

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

District Administration

The district officer is in post. However, due to the location of the district, and other constraints, such as logistics and infrastructures, much remains to be done to ensure adequate presence of key line ministries and services in the district. Greater attention needs to be given to rehabilitation of government infrastructures,

improving the transportation system and provision of logistics support to district offices.

3. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

Bonthé was the district least affected by the physical impact of the war, numbers resettling to Bonthé are very small and levels of damage are relatively low. Nevertheless, Bonthé has traditionally been a district that has been underdeveloped and years of neglect throughout the ten year civil war mean that rehabilitation of basic services (primarily education and health) and revitalisation of the rural economy are essential.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

56% of the 1,054 ex combatants registered for reintegration in Bonthé District have been provided with reintegration opportunities. This leaves 463 yet to be serviced. Ex combatants registered in Bonthé District are almost exclusively former CDF members. Indeed, throughout the Junta period, the south of Bonthé provided the main base for the CDF for large scale recruitment and training. However, in the mid nineties there was much forced recruitment into the RUF of youth from Bonthé district, in particular from Matru and from the Rutile and Sieromko mining areas. To date, few of them have returned home due to fear of reprisals. Reconciliation and confidence building initiatives will therefore be of particular importance in Bonthé District in the coming year.

Health

In terms of population per functioning primary health care facility, Bonthé District has one of the best levels

of service provision in the country, with a ratio of approximately 5,200 persons per PHU (compared to national district average of approximately 8,000). Within the district, Sittia and Nongoba Bullom Chiefdoms have significantly worse population/PHU ratios than all other chiefdoms. 25 PHU are now functioning in the district, compared to a pre war figure of 32. However, six PHUs require rehabilitation, and 14 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters. Regarding the 2002 recovery objective, one CHCs /CHPs and nine staff quarters require rehabilitation / construction. From a staffing perspective, there is an acute shortfall of qualified health staff in all technical categories.

Regarding secondary health care, Bonthe District has the best ratio in the country in terms of population per hospital bed (570) and third best ratio in terms of population per doctor (65,000). Bonthe Government Hospital currently has 80 hospital beds, while the UBC Hospital at Matru has 150, and the district is served by two MoHS doctors.

Water and Sanitation

Prior to the war, Bonthe and Matru towns had pipe borne water supplies, but neither of these are currently functioning. In recent years, World Vision has made a concerted effort to contribute to the watsan situation in the district, but overall, there is an ongoing need for additional safe water and sanitation interventions, particularly in the more remote riverine chiefdoms.

Education

Of the 90 MEST supported primary schools and the six secondary schools in the district, none have sustained extensive damage and only basic repairs are needed to improve the quality of school buildings. While secondary schools appear to be relatively well served in terms of numbers of qualified staff, there are insufficient primary school teachers in the district. According to district updates, pupil\ teacher ratios are the second highest in the country (97:1) and nearly 55% of those teachers currently in the district are unqualified.

Child Protection and Social Services

In Bonthe, 353 demobilized children have been reunified with their families, mainly in Jong, but also in Imperi, Bendu-Cha chiefdoms. Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWGCA and other child protection partners such as WVI monitor these children in their home communities in the district, ensuring that they are safe and participating in appropriate activities.

Shelter

| Dwellings | No. Destroyed | Damage |
|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 18,678 | 4,669 | 25 % |

Bonthe was one of the least affected districts in terms of long term rebel activities. Nevertheless, the FAO study estimates that nearly 25% of houses have been damaged or destroyed. As with other districts which have experienced comparative stability, many households have rebuilt their homes with no formal assistance. One shelter programme has provided support for 300 houses in Impere and Nogoba Bullom chiefdoms.

4. PEACE-BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Reconciliation and confidence building measures will be of particular importance in Bonthe during the coming year (see ex-combatants reintegration).

5. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

In 2001, Bonthe had the highest level of cereal self sufficiency in the country, producing 90% of its population’s requirements. In many parts of the district cassava is more widely grown than rice, being used for domestic consumption and for conversion into gari and foo foo. Mechanical boliland rice cultivation was particularly extensive in Bum Chiefdom before the war, and a rice milling factory was located there with a direct riverine and coastal link to Freetown. Oil Palm plantations are extensive in the district, with the main one (government owned) located close to Matru in Jong Chiefdom). Banana/plaintain and citrus plantations are the next most important cash crops. From 1999 to 2001, support to the agriculture sector from NGOs and donor programmes was extensive. However, most agricultural NGOs and food assistance agencies have now left the district in order to focus on the newly accessible areas in the North and East of the country, and no significant seeds distribution took place in 2002.

In 2003, agricultural support interventions should focus on increasing yields and production levels of major food crops (through concentration on intensified lowland production, improved practices, and training), adding value to crops through introduction of crop processing machinery, improving marketing and distribution networks, rehabilitation of the oil palm plantations (including establishment of tree crop nurseries), restocking of animal and poultry stock (with emphasis on improving animal husbandry

practices and service provision capacity of the Livestock and Veterinary Services Division), increasing salt production, and revival of the artisanal fishing industry.

Mining

Bauxite and rutile mines in the north west of the district provided large scale employment, and were an important source of government revenue, until the mid nineties when they were overrun and vandalized by rebel forces. Whereas the mining of bauxite is not likely to commence again for economic reasons, rutile mining is planned to start soon. In addition, offshore oil exploration may begin shortly, following (as yet unproven)

indications that oil reserves may exist off the coast.

Transportation Infrastructure

In the last few years, some rehabilitation of key roads has been taking place, and the majority of roads are therefore accessible. Recent or current rehabilitation has targeted the following axes; Mattru-Bo, Mattru-Bamba Junction (east of Gbangbatok), Bendu Cha – Mokassi, Gbap-Mobefa, Talia-Gbamani and Luawa-Taninahun. However, ongoing work to improve feeder roads will continue to be required. Rehabilitation of Bonthe Township's main jetty is due to commence shortly. Due to the districts coastal and riverine nature, boats are the primary mode of transport for many of the chiefdoms.



| DISTRICT INFORMATION | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No of chiefdoms | 14 | Estimated population per PHU | 6,503 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 6,815 | Primary school pupil/teacher ratio | 48:1 |
| Population Census 1985 | 249,514 | % of unqualified teachers | 71% |
| Projected Population CSO 2001 | 481,244 | Primary school male/female ratio | 100:82 |
| Estimated displaced population | 474 | Secondary school male/female ratio | 100:34 |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 3,098 | % cereal self reliance | 45 % |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 74 | % dwellings destroyed | 36 % |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

Moyamba lies in the south of Sierra Leone. It borders the Atlantic Ocean in the west, Port Loko and Tonkolili to the north, Bo to the east and Bonthe to the south. It is the largest district in the Southern Region, occupying a total area of 6,902 Km² and comprises of fourteen chiefdoms. The main ethnic groups are Mende, Sherbro, Temne and Lokko. The main economic activities include mining (rutile and bauxite), fishing, rice growing and oil palm plantations. In the coastal chiefdoms, salt production has also traditionally been an important economic activity. The port of Nitti in Banta chiefdom provides the only deep water port in the south suitable for direct mechanical loading and off-loading. The district's major weekly trade fair takes place near Gbangbatok in Banta chiefdom, and goods are traded directly here with suppliers coming by boat from Freetown and Guinea. While sea fishing is conducted along the coast, the main center is in Shenge in Kagboro Chiefdom. This was traditionally also one of the main boat building locations in the country. The district is predominantly Muslim.

Supporting Agencies

| Health & Nutrition | Watsan | Education | Shelter/ NFI |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CARE, CAUSE Canada, IFRC, TERRA TECH | CARE, GTZ, IFRC, CONCERN | CARE, GTZ, UNICEF | CARE, NRC, CONCERN |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| CARE, WFP | CARE | GTZ | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlement | Reintegration | Human Rights Child Protection | Restoration of Civil Authority |
| GTZ, NRC, IFRC, UNDP | NCDDR and partners | CARE, GTZ, UNICEF | UNAMSIL Civil Affairs |

2. RESTORATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

District Administration

The District Officer and most representatives of line ministries are in post. Local government infrastructure is in relatively good condition, while support in the areas of communications, office equipments, transportation and energy is much needed.

3. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

As with other districts of the South, Moyamba suffered from low levels of long-term displacement during the long periods of civil unrest. The little displacement experienced was concentrated in the chiefdoms of Fankuya, Banta and Bumpeh. The whole of the Southern Province was declared "safe" for resettlement in January 2001 and resettlement to the area was completed in April 2001. Moyamba, however, has hosted IDPs in host communities for extended periods of time. These IDPs were some of the last to be resettled in the fifth and final phase of resettlement in October 2002.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

51% of the 3,098 ex combatants registered for reintegration in Moyamba District have been provided with reintegration opportunities. This leaves 1,582 yet to be serviced.

Health

In terms of population per functioning primary health care facility, Moyamba District has an average level of service provision, with a ratio of approximately 6,500 persons per PHU (compared to national district average of approximately 8,000).

Within the district, Banta Gbangbatok, then Banta Mokele then Kori Chiefdoms have the worst population/PHU ratios. 74 PHUs are now functioning in the district, compared to a pre war figure of 59. However, 62 PHUs require rehabilitation, and 26 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters. Regarding the 2003 recovery objective, 26 CHCs/CHPs and 3 staff quarters require rehabilitation/construction. Regarding staffing, there is an acute shortfall of qualified health staff in all technical categories.

Regarding secondary health care, Moyamba District has a poor level of service provision compared to the rest of the country, with a ratio of 6,500 persons per hospital bed, and 240,000 persons per doctor. Moyamba Hospital currently has 90 hospital beds, with one MoHS doctor.

The World Bank funded Health Sector Reconstruction and Development Project (HSRDP) will commence in the first half of 2003. Through it, it is proposed that US\$1m be committed for rehabilitating and equipping Bombali's district hospital, and that approximately 12 CHPs and four CHCs with staff quarters be rehabilitated. The project will also support staff training, drug provision and preventative health programmes, and will last for five years.

Water and Sanitation

Prior to the war, Moyamba, Njala, Taiama and Mano towns all had pipe borne water supplies, but none of these are currently functioning. CARE ran an extensive watsan programme in the district in the 80s and early 90s, making a significant contribution to the situation in the district. Unfortunately, much of what was achieved was undone by the war, but since peace returned to the district in the last few years they have restarted their support to the sector. In addition, a major watsan programme is about to start in the district, through the Islamic Development Bank funded Integrated Rural Development Programme (managed by NaCSA).

Education

According to district data over 50% of the 212 primary schools and eight of the ten secondary schools have been severely damaged or destroyed. Much rehabilitation and support to schools has been conducted by government and NGOs, with Plan International being the most active. While the teacher / pupil ratio is not too bad only 37 % of current primary school teachers are qualified.

Child Protection and Social Services

In Moyamba, 205 demobilized children have been reunified with their families, mainly in the Kaiyamba

chiefdom. Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWGCA and other child protection partners such as Christian Brothers monitor these children in their home communities in the district, ensuring that they are safe and participating in appropriate activities.

Shelter

| Dwellings | No. Destroyed | Damage |
|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 68,749 | 24,750 | 36 % |

During the mid nineties, RUF forces had a number of main bush camps in the north of the district, and destruction levels in those areas were appalling. Numerous villages were completely destroyed, and even major trading towns (such as Rotifunk in Bumpe Chiefdom) were raised to the ground.

Based on the findings of the FAO study (2001) an estimated 38% of houses in Moyamba district sustained damage during the war. As the district has been relatively stable there is extensive evidence of spontaneous community rebuilding. Supporting such community initiatives, CARE's shelter programme focuses on Ribbi, Bumpeh and Kongbora chiefdoms.

4. PEACE-BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Reconciliation and confidence building measures will be of particular importance in Bo during the coming year.

5. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

Although the district has been accessible for some years now, in 2001 Moyamba only produced 45% of its population's cereal requirement – the sixth worst level in the country. Nonetheless, no vulnerable farm families were registered in the district in 2002, and no seed rice distribution of any significance was conducted there this year. Whilst rice production represents the mainstay of the district's economy, cassava is also grown for domestic consumption and for conversion into gari and foo foo. Groundnuts form the third most important crop, but Moyamba district is also well known for its ginger production. Main cash crops are oil palm, coffee and citrus, but plantations are not extensive. Fishing is also an important agricultural activity. The main agricultural support to the district has traditionally been CARE, and they continue to operate there. However, with the Northern and Eastern Regions now fully accessible, many agricultural agencies have left the district to concentrate on the newly accessible areas.

In 2003, agricultural support interventions should focus on increasing yields and production levels of major food crops (through concentration on intensified lowland production, improved practices, and training), adding value to crops through introduction of crop processing machinery, improving marketing and distribution networks, restocking of animal and poultry stock (with emphasis on improving animal husbandry practices and service provision capacity of the Livestock and Veterinary Services Division), rehabilitating economically viable cash crop plantations (including establishment of tree crop nurseries), increasing salt production, and revival of the artisanal fishing industry. Exploitation of niche products, such as ginger, could also be explored.

Mining

The reactivation of the rutile mining in the district is the single most important project in the mining sector in the country. The Ministry attaches the highest priority to this sector as it would significantly and positively affect the economy and revenue of the country.

Transportation Infrastructure

Rehabilitation of key roads in the district has been taking place during the last few years, in particular, the essential Moyamba Junction-Moyamba-Rotifunk-Songo road, and Mile 91-Moyamba Junction-Taiama road. Current rehabilitation is being undertaken on the Taiama-Mano-Sembehun axis, the Bamba Junction (east of Gbangbatok)-Matru road, and the Njama-Mafongbo road. Nonetheless, other key feeder roads linking vital production centres and markets require ongoing attention. To this end, Government has committed HIPC funds to rehabilitate 45 km of feeder road this year. Finally, the Moyamba-Shenge road also stands out as requiring particular attention, in order to provide better access for coastal communities to the main inland markets (for fish and salt trade). Regarding riverine transportation, a labour intensive project recently cleared the waterway linking the important market town of Rotifunk to the ocean, providing a direct boat link between the area and the markets of Freetown .

SOUTHERN PROVINCE - PUJEHUN



| DISTRICT INFORMATION | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No of chiefdoms | 12 | Estimated population per PHU | 3,788 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 4,089 | Primary school pupil/teacher ratio | 54:1 |
| Population Census 1985 | 117,185 | % of unqualified teachers | 72% |
| Project ed Population CSO 2001 | 151,527 | Primary school male/female ratio | 100:77 |
| Estimated displaced population | 4,303 | Secondary school male/female ratio | 100:45 |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 2,316 | % cereal self reliance | 62 % |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 40 | % dwellings destroyed | 58 % |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

Pujehun lies in the south of Sierra Leone. It borders the Atlantic Ocean in the southwest, Liberia to the southeast, Kenema district to the northeast, Bo to the north and Bonthe to the west. It occupies a total space of 4,105 Km² and comprises of twelve chiefdoms. The main ethnic groups are Mende, Vai, Temne and Sherbro. Main economic activities include diamond mining, fishing, coffee and cacao plantations. The district is predominantly Muslim.

Support Agencies

| Health & Nutrition | Watsan | Education | Shelter/ NFI |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| AFRICARE, ARC, CRS, GTZ, MSF-B, UNICEF | GTZ, PWJ, IFRC UNICEF | ARC, EFA, GTZ, IRC, UNICEF | PWJ, IFRC, UNDP |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| ARC, EFA, WVI, WFP | EFA, GTZ, LWF WVI, IFRC | ARC, GTZ | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlement | Reintegration | Human Rights Child Protection | Restoration o Civil Authority |
| PWJ, UNDP | NCDDR and partners | IRC, SCU, WVI, UNICEF | UNAMSIL |

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STATE AUTHORITY

District Administration

The District Officer and representatives and staff of other key line ministries and government agencies, including the medical officer, inspector of schools, chief of police, elections officer, district supervisor, social development worker, and others are all in post.

In addition to rehabilitation of infrastructures, support in the areas of transport, office and communication equipment will be required to ensure effective functioning of civil authority in the district.

3. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

In comparison to the rest of the South, Pujehun experienced the highest levels of destruction and displacement. In the southern most chiefdom of Sierra Leone, Soro Gbema, over 4,200 people fled across the border into Liberia. Many of these have now spontaneously returned while others have been formally assisted by UNHCR. Pujehun has also played host to temporary returnee settlements and now to refugees. Most of the returnees have now been resettled. However, refugees continue to reside in the area exerting pressure on the fragile resources and infrastructure. It is important that Pujehun is appropriately supported so that the refugees can be assisted in a way that does not impinge on local communities struggling to rebuild their lives.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

16% of the 2,316 ex combatants registered for reintegration in Pujehun District have been provided with reintegration opportunities. This leaves 1,952 yet to be serviced. In addition, it should be noted that in the early days of the war, much recruitment into the RUF was conducted in the district. However, to date, most of these former RUF fighters are yet to return due to fear of reprisals, particularly from the former CDF, who made the district one of their strongholds from the mid nineties onwards. Most former RUF

combatants from Pujehun district therefore still remain in the northern region. Reconciliation and confidence building initiatives will therefore be of particular importance in Pujehun District in the coming year.

Health

Pujehun is the best serviced district in the country in terms of population per functioning primary health care facility, with a ratio of approximately 3,800 persons per PHU (compared to national district average of approximately 8,000). Within the district, Sowa chiefdom is by far the worst serviced chiefdom, followed by Malen then Kpanga Kabondeh. 40 PHUs are now functioning in the district, compared to a pre war figure of 41. However, 33 PHUs require rehabilitation, and 21 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters. Regarding 2003's recovery objective, 3 CHCs/CHPs and 8 staff quarters require rehabilitation/construction. There is a functioning cold room at the district hospital, and 26 Peripheral Health Units (PHUs) are providing regular EPI services. Regarding staffing of primary healthcare facilities, there is a shortfall of 3 Community Health Officers, and an acute shortfall of qualified health staff in all other technical categories.

Regarding secondary health care, Pujehun has average population per hospital bed (2,500) and average population per doctor (151,500). Pujehun Hospital currently has 60 hospital beds, with one MoHS doctor.

Water and Sanitation

Prior to the war, Pujehun and Potaru towns had pipe borne water supplies, but neither of these are currently functioning. In the rural areas, the Bo/Pujehun Rural Development Project constructed a vast number of water wells and latrines during the 1980s, but many of these are now suffering from damaged pumps and general deterioration. In the last four years, due to the relative security enjoyed, a number of interventions have been conducted in the district by UNICEF, NGOs and donor programmes such as EC/SLRRP and NCRRR. In addition, a major watsan programme is currently ongoing in the district, through the Islamic Development Bank funded Integrated Rural Development Programme (managed by NaCSA), with 85 lined wells and 180 VIP latrines being constructed in seven chiefdoms.

Education

Levels of damage to school buildings in Pujehun are relatively low in comparison with the rest of the country and all three of the MEST supported secondary schools and over 70 % of the primary

schools are fully operational. A total of 38 primary schools have been rehabilitated to date. While pupil / teacher ratios are not too high only 30% of both primary and secondary school teachers in the district are formally qualified.

Child Protection and Social Services

In Pujehun, 276 demobilized children have been reunified with their families, mainly in Makpele chiefdom. Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWGCA and other child protection partners such as IRC monitor these children in their home communities in the district, ensuring that they are safe and participating in appropriate activities.

Shelter

| Dwellings | No.Destroyed | Damage |
|-----------|--------------|--------|
| 21,647 | 12,555 | 58 % |

Pujehun was one of the first districts to bear the brunt of the RUF advance during the early days of the war, and destruction levels are high. Indeed, in the south east chiefdoms (Sorogbema and Makpele in particular) destruction levels are as high as anywhere in the country. For the district as a whole, an estimated 58% of dwellings were destroyed (FAO Study 2001). While resettlement to this areas was completed in 2001 Pujehun has hosted displaced returnees in temporary settlements and now refugees in camps exerting additional pressure on community resources and facilities. There has been spontaneous rebuilding and a small amount of shelter assistance in Sorogbema, Makpele and Panga Kabonde. Further shelter assistance is needed in these chiefdoms.

4. PEACE-BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Reconciliation and confidence building measures will be of particular importance in Pujehun during the coming year (see ex-combatants reintegration).

5. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

In 2001, Pujehun district produced 62% of its population's cereal requirements (fourth highest level in the country). Traditionally, rice, cassava and groundnut are the main crops grown in the district. Cash crop plantations are common, with coffee, then oil palm, then cocoa being the most important. With its significant coastline and extensive river network, fishing is also a major agricultural activity. From 1999 to 2001, support to the agriculture sector from NGOs and donor programmes was extensive. However, most

agricultural NGOs and food assistance agencies have now left the district in order to focus on the newly accessible areas in the North and East of the country. Of the 3,800 vulnerable farm families registered in the district in 2002, 1,800 failed to receive seed support.

In 2003, agricultural support interventions should focus on increasing yields and production levels of major food crops (through concentration on intensified lowland production, improved practices, and training), adding value to crops through introduction of crop processing machinery, improving marketing and distribution networks, selective rehabilitation of economically viable cash crop plantations (including establishment of tree crop nurseries), restocking of animal and poultry stock (with emphasis on improving animal husbandry practices and service provision capacity of the Livestock and Veterinary Services Division), increasing salt production, and revival of the artisanal fishing industry.

Mining

The main mining areas in Pujehun district include Zimmi (gold and diamonds) in Makpele Chiefdom, but diamond mining also takes place all along the Sewa and Moa river basins.

Transportation Infrastructure

In the last few years, some rehabilitation of key roads has been taking place (Zimmi-Kenema, Bandajuma-Potaru, Pujehun-Bo, Potaru-Blama) and the majority of roads are therefore accessible. However, key roads linking vital population centers and markets require continued spot improvements; in particular, Bandajuma-Pujehun; Bandajuma-Potaru-Zimmi, Zimmi-Fairo-Bo Jela; Potaru-Pujehun; Pujehun-Gbundapei; Banga Junction-Gendema Njila. The Bandajuma Ferry provides an essential link across the Moa River for vehicles, without which the chiefdoms to the east of the river are effectively cut off from the rest of the district (unless a tortuous route via Kenema is taken). Maintenance of this ferry is ongoing, and ensuring its continued functioning must be a priority.



| DISTRICT INFORMATION | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--------|
| No of chiefdoms | 1 | Estimated population per PHU | 32,487 |
| Total Land Area (Sq Km) | 2,009 | Primary school pupil/teacher ratio | 39:1 |
| Population Census 1985 | 554,243 | % unqualified teachers | 33% |
| Projected Population CSO 2001 | 1,267,000 | Primary school male/female ratio | 91 % |
| Estimated displaced population 2001 | 478 | Secondary school male/female ratio | 90 % |
| No. of registered ex-combatants | 13,943 | % cereal self reliance | - |
| No. of functioning PHUs | 39 | % dwellings destroyed | 2 % |

1. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

The Western Area of Sierra Leone, which hosts the capital city Freetown, is divided into Western Rural and Western Urban. The Western Rural is divided into four districts namely; Koya, Mountain and Peninsular, Waterloo and York. The Western Urban is generally referred to as the Freetown municipality, categorized into Eastern, Central and Western sections. All ethnic groups in Sierra Leone are found in the Western Area, but the Creole ethnic group makes up the highest proportion.

The Inter-Agency Base line Assessment, which took place in the Western Area in July 2002, revealed a deluge of negative effects of the war on much of the Western Area. During the withdrawal of Junta forces in early 1998, and again during the rebel invasion of the city in January 1999, rebels unleashed massive destruction on public buildings (hospitals, schools, banks etc.), residential houses, markets, churches, mosques and other important infrastructures. Police stations and posts were also destroyed. Loss of human lives was also another havoc wrecked on civilians in the Western Area.

Supporting Agencies

| Health & Nutrition | Watsan | Education | Shelter/NFI |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| ACF, Action Aid, ADRA, CCF, GOAL, HI, IMC, MSF-B, MSF-H, WHI, IFRC | ACF, IIRO, IFRC, CAUSE Canada, CONCERN, UNICEF | Action Aid, ADRA, CCF, CONCERN, CRS, EFA, IIRO, MS-NS, WHI, UNICEF | Action Aid, IAS, NRC |
| Food Security | Agriculture | Micro Finance | Roads |
| WR, WFP | CCF, EFA, WVI, IFRC | Action Aid, ARC, CES, CAUSE Canada, CCF, WHI | UNAMSIL, SLRA |
| Resettlement | Reintegration | Human Rights, Child Protection | Restoration of Civil Authority |
| ADRA, CARE, CES, CAUSE Canada, HI, IAS, LWF, WR, IFRC | NCDDR and partners | CAUSE Canada, COOPI, GOAL, HI, HRW, MS-NS, SCUK, War Child, UNICEF | UNAMSIL |

2. CONSOLIDATION OF CIVIL AUTHORITY

In the Western Rural all the structures and equipment of the Rural District Council (RDC) were damaged. The City Hall, which used to host the City Council of Freetown, was totally burnt down. Economic activity was also highly disrupted as most financial institutions and commercial businesses were looted and destroyed. A District Recovery Committee is yet to be established in the Western Area. Freetown City Council management personnel and Area Development Association (ADA) and infrastructure in which council personnel can carry out their functions need to be rehabilitated and equipped.

2. REBUILDING COMMUNITIES

Resettlement of IDPs and Refugees

The Western Area has been profoundly affected by the impact of war in Sierra Leone suffering both from displacement and also playing to host to over 37,000 formally registered IDPs and returnees in addition to many other non-registered displaced who have sought refuge in Freetown over the past ten years. Resettlement in Freetown and the Western Area was formally undertaken in April and June 2001 when around 17,500 received resettlement assistance. However, large numbers have remained in the camps and many people originating from outside of Freetown have opted to remain in the Western Area, where social services and economic opportunities are that much greater. With the completion of the internal resettlement process the challenge in the final quarter of 2002 and beyond will be to close the urban camps and begin to address the socio-urban problems of homelessness and an overcrowded, overburdened city.

Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

13,943 ex combatants registered for reintegration opportunities in the Western Area – a far greater number than any other district in the country. Of this number, 91% have so far been serviced, leaving a residual caseload of 1,234.

The large number of ex combatants registered in Freetown is likely to reflect a number of trends. Firstly, for many ex combatants who have committed atrocities in their areas of origin, Freetown offers an anonymity that is not possible to enjoy in the provinces. But secondly, after years of not having to be engaged in agricultural labour, and having been exposed to the attractions of urban living, many ex combatants simply do not want to return to a rural lifestyle. This trend of urbanization is of course not just particular to ex combatants, but reflects a wider social trend in Sierra Leone, and indeed much of the world. Unfortunately, the lack of economic opportunity, access to land, affordable shelter or sanitary conditions means that for the majority it is likely to be a far harder challenge to survive and support families in Freetown than it would be in rural areas.

Health

In terms of population per functioning MoHS primary health care facility, the Western Area has the worst level of service provision compared to other districts in the country, with a ratio of

approximately 32,500 persons per PHU (compared to national average of approximately 9,000). However, from the perspective of access to general health services this is misleading, as it does not take account of the prolific numbers of private and mission clinics which exist in Freetown. Regarding MoHS structures, 33 PHU are now functioning, compared to a pre war figure of 62. However, 11 of these functioning PHUs require rehabilitation, and 9 CHCs and CHPs require staff quarters. Regarding the 2003 recovery objective, 9 CHCs/CHPs require rehabilitation/construction, but all CHCs already have staff quarters. All Peripheral Health Units (PHUs) are providing regular EPI services. From a staffing perspective, most PHUs are well staffed with qualified health technicians.

Regarding secondary health care, the Western Area has one of the best levels in the country in terms of population per hospital bed (1,500) and population per doctor (9,800). Over 80% of Sierra Leone's doctors are thought to be practicing in Freetown (over 130), and the nine functioning hospitals have over 830 beds between them. Through the African Development Fund's Health services Rehabilitation Project, three referral hospitals in the Western Area are due to be upgraded (Connaught, PCMH and Children's Hospital), and five health centers constructed/rehabilitated.

Water and Sanitation

Assessments have shown the Western Area to generally have the highest levels of access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. However, during the war there has been a huge influx of displaced into Freetown, putting severe strain on existing facilities. Most recent interventions by watsan agencies have therefore been in support of IDP camps. With the resettlement of most of these displaced having now taken place, pressure is beginning to ease.

Education

Comparatively, the Western Area has the lowest percentage levels of destruction in the country only 24 of the 303 primary schools and two of the 56 secondary schools have sustained extensive damage. Teacher pupil ratios are generally good and over 50% of teachers have recognised qualifications.

Child Protection and Social Services

In the Western Area, 1694 demobilized children have been reunified with their families, mainly in Kissy Mess Mess, Kissy and Eastern Police (610), in Eastend Police station to Lumley (412) and Allen, Cabala Town and Wellington (293). Through the Child Protection Network, UNICEF, MSWGCA and other child protection partners monitor these children in their home areas, ensuring that they are safe and participating in appropriate activities.

Shelter

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------|
| Dwellings | No. Destroyed | Damage |
| 181,000 | 3,600 | 2 % |

A case study of Greater Freetown shows that the housing stock was made up of around 59,000 housing units in 1991⁷⁴. The survey reveals that 30% of these were constructed from corrugated iron, wood and mud and not permanent structures. Up until the rebel invasions of Freetown and the Western Area, the city has been able to avoid the direct ravages of civil unrest and conflict, however influxes of displaced led to serious overcrowding. Following the rebel invasion of the city, however, in 1999, significant damage was sustained in the east end and, according to a Government survey undertaken in 1999, a total of 1,382 houses were completely destroyed displacing over 22,000 (2% of Freetown’s estimated 3,600 families). Many of these are living with relatives or have taken advantage of the IDP camps within Freetown. A principal problem now faced in Freetown and the Western Area is urban homelessness and there is an urgent need for low cost housing schemes to begin to address this problem. There have been some initiatives implemented by CARE and CRS in Grafton and Wellington providing over 200 units. However, once the Freetown camps have been closed the need to develop further low cost housing opportunities in the city will be imperative to ensure that squatter settlements do not develop.

4. PEACE-BUILDING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Reconciliation and confidence building measures will be of particular importance in the Western Area during the coming year. Of national significance, the Special Court and

Truth and Reconciliation Commission will be housed in Freetown.

4. RESTORATION OF THE ECONOMY

Agriculture

The Western Area is not a major food crop production area. Agricultural activities concentrate more on fishing, commercial livestock breeding (in particular poultry and pig rearing) and commercial vegetable production. Many of the fishing boats were stolen or destroyed during the 1997 Junta year, or during the flight by Junta/RUF forces in early 1998 when ECOMOG retook Freetown. Animal stocks were likewise destroyed during this time, plus during the January 1999 invasion. Interventions in 2003 should therefore concentrate on supporting these key commercial agricultural activities. In addition, in recognition of the commercial nature of these activities, it will be appropriate for support to include basic business training and access to micro credit.

Mining

In the Western Area, the development of the dimension stone industry is being pursued to ensure that value is added to the primary product. Platinum deposits are being explored to assess the economic viability of the deposits.

Transportation Infrastructure

Many roads in the western Area were previously asphalted, but years of neglect have led to their deterioration, with broken surfaces and potholes making going particularly difficult. The hilly nature of the Freetown Peninsular, combined with the low road maintenance levels, has also led to difficult access to many rural areas. Ongoing maintenance to the Hill Station-Regent-Grafton (Mountain Cut) road has kept this route open throughout the rains, and work to improve the much deteriorated peninsular road is also ongoing. Key priorities identified in the recent Western Area assessment include drainage improvement of the roads leading to Old Wharf and Tombo Wharf, spot improvements on the Loko Town road (linking Regent-Grafton road with Bai Bureh road), rehabilitation of all bridges and culverts, rehabilitation of the jetty at Rogbamba (near Hastings), and continuation of the work on the peninsular road and drainage improvement on the Kissy road. Government has committed HIPC funds for the rehabilitation of 9km of feeder roads in the Western Area.

⁷⁴ Alexander Gibb & Partners et al. (1997) “Freetown Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project: and Investment Programme for Greater Freetown”

GLOSSARY

| | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------|---|
| ACF | Action Contre la Faim | MSF F | Medecins Sans Frontieres - France |
| ADB | African Development Bank | MSF H | Medecins Sans Frontieres – Holland |
| CAP | Consolidated Appeal Process UN | NaCSA | National Commission for Social Action |
| CCF | Christian Children’s Fund | NCDDR | National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration. |
| CDF | Civil Defence Force | NEC | National Electoral Commission |
| CEIP | Community Education Investment Programme | NFI | Non-Food Item |
| CHC | Community Health Centre | NGO | Non Governmental Organisation |
| CHO | Community Health Officer | NPSE | National Primary School Examination |
| CHP | Community Health Post | NRC | National Recovery Committee |
| CID | Central Investigations Division | NRC | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| CREP | Complementary Response Education Programme | NRS | National Recovery Strategy |
| CRP | Community Reintegration Programme | NRC | National Recovery Committee |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Service | OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs UN |
| DIFD | Department for International Development | PHU | Peripheral Health Unit |
| DRC | District Recovery Committee | PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| DO | District Office | RBEP | Rehabilitation of Basic Education Project |
| ECHO | European Commission Humanitarian Office | RSLAF | Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces |
| EPI | Expanded Programme of Immunisation | RUF | Revolutionary United Front |
| ERSF | Emergency Recovery Support Fund | RREP | Rapid Response Education Programme |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Programme UN | SALWACO | Sierra Leone Water Company |
| FFW | Food For Work | SDO | Senior District Officer / Office |
| GTZ | German Technical Cooperation Multilateral Programme | SIDA | Swedish International Development Agency |
| HIPC | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Programme | SLA | Sierra Leone Army |
| IAF | Inter Agency Forum | SLIS | Sierra Leone Information System |
| IAS | Initiative Pour Une Afrique Solidaire | SLP | Sierra Leone Police |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross | SLRA | Sierra Leone Roads Authority |
| IDA | International Development Association | SLRCS | Sierra Leone Red Cross Society |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person | SLRRP | Sierra Leone Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programme, EU |
| IYL | International Islamic Youth League | SPO | Senior Police Officer |
| IMC | International Medical Corps | SRRP | Support to Resettlement and Reintegration Programme. UNDP. |
| INGO | International Non-Governmental Organization. | STD | Sexually Transmitted Disease |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration | TBD | To Be Determined |
| IPRSP | Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper | TFC | Therapeutic Feeding Center |
| IRC | International Rescue Committee | UNAMSIL | United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone |
| IVS | Inland Valley Swamp | UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| JP | Justice of Peace | UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| JPO | Junior Police Officer | UNICEF | United Nations Children’s Fund |
| LDP | Law Development Project | WFP | World Food Programme UN |
| LUWDRA | Lumah Women’s Development, Rehabilitation & Relief Agency | WSD | Water Supply Division, MEP |
| LWF | Lutheran World Federation | | |
| MCHP | Maternal and Child Health Post | | |
| MICS | Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey | | |
| MILOBS | Military Observers, UNAMSIL | | |
| MAFS | Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security | | |
| MoDEP | Ministry of Development & Economic Planning | | |
| MEP | Ministry of Energy & Power | | |
| MEST | Ministry of Education, Science & Technology | | |
| MoJ | Ministry of Justice | | |
| MLHCPFE | Ministry of Lands, Country Planning, Forestry & Environment. | | |
| MMR | Ministry of Mineral Resources | | |
| MoHS | Ministry of Health & Sanitation | | |
| MRDLG | Ministry of Rural Development & Local Government. | | |
| MoYS | Ministry of Youth & Sports | | |
| MSWGCA | Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender & Children’s Affairs | | |
| MWHTM | Ministry of Works, Housing & Technical Maintenance | | |
| MSF B | Medecins Sans Frontieres - Belgium | | |

IV. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

SUMMARY OF RECOVERY REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

| Consolidation of State Authority | <i>Total</i> | <i>Commitment</i> | <i>Shortfall</i> | Rebuilding Communities | <i>Total</i> | <i>Commitment</i> | <i>Shortfall</i> |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| District Administration | 5,635,210 | 761,000 | 4,874,210 | Ex Combatant Reintegration | 11,939,500 | 3,000,000 | 8,939,500 |
| Police | 1,870,600 | 1,095,000 | 775,600 | Health | 9,550,000 | 14,986,500 | 0 |
| Magistrates Courts | 761,500 | 50,000 | 711,500 | Water and Sanitation | 7,900,000 | 2,335,000 | 5,565,000 |
| Prisons | 2,193,845 | 752,930 | 1,440,915 | Education | 15,450,000 | 6,950,000 | 8,500,000 |
| Native Administration | 1,801,700 | 462,000 | 1,339,700 | Child Protection/Social Services | 4,345,000 | 2,475,000 | 1,870,000 |
| | | | | Shelter | 10,000,000 | 0 | 10,000,000 |
| Total | 12,262,855 | 3,120,930 | 9,141,925 | Total | 59,184,500 | 29,746,500 | 34,874,500 |

| Peace-Building & Human Rights | <i>Total</i> | <i>Commitment</i> | <i>Shortfall</i> | Restoration of the Economy | <i>Total</i> | <i>Commitment</i> | <i>Shortfall</i> |
|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Peace-Building and Human Rights | 1,947,000 | 704,000 | 1,243,000 | Agriculture** | 30,727,000 | 10,000,000 | 20,727,000 |
| | | | | Mining | 233,500 | 0 | 233,500 |
| | | | | Transport Infrastructure | 107,000,000 | 72,300,000 | 34,700,000 |
| | | | | Micro Finance | 1,150,000 | 0 | 1,150,000 |
| Total | 1,947,000 | 704,000 | 1,243,000 | Total | 139,110,500 | 82,300,000 | 56,810,500 |

** in addition to financial requirements indicated, 63,000 MT of food aid is also being requested (valued at 36,540,000 US\$ including freight and distribution)

TOTAL COST ALL INTERVENTIONS US\$ **212,504,855**

TOTAL CURRENT COMMITMENTS US\$ **115,871,430**

TOTAL CURRENT SHORTFALL US\$ **102,069,925**

NOTE: Above figures in no way represent comprehensive ministry budgets. Rather, they provide an indication of cost of achieving recovery benchmarks in each sector, and an indication of some of the major financial commitments that have already been made by GoSL and donors. It is recognised that other commitments will also have been made which are not represented here.

District Administration

Estimated cost of rehabilitation of infrastructure and logistic support* (US\$)

| | Senior District Officer | District Medical Officer | Inspector of Schools | District Mining Officer | District Council | District Agriculture Officer | District Engineer | Social Development Officer | Totals (US\$) |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Kambia | 33,210 | 33,500 | 48,000 | | 43,500 | 31,000 | 3,000 | 58,500 | 250,710 |
| Port Loko | 60,000 | 30,500 | 65,500 | | 83,500 | 76,000 | 58,500 | 73,500 | 447,500 |
| Bombali | 63,000 | 48,500 | 48,000 | 93,500 | 43,000 | 8,500 | 63,500 | 73,500 | 441,500 |
| Tonkolili | 78,000 | 25,500 | 75,500 | 68,500 | 43,500 | 23,500 | 38,500 | 78,500 | 431,500 |
| Koinadugu | 68,000 | 41,000 | 53,000 | 0 | 83,500 | 28,500 | 63,500 | 53,500 | 391,000 |
| Kono | 85,000 | 43,500 | 50,500 | 66,500 | 84,500 | 53,500 | 78,500 | 63,500 | 525,500 |
| Kenema | 75,500 | 23,500 | 17,500 | 81,000 | 83,500 | 32,000 | 36,000 | 58,000 | 407,000 |
| Kailahun | 81,000 | 45,000 | 78,000 | 93,500 | 83,000 | 58,500 | 56,000 | 73,500 | 568,500 |
| Moyamba | 58,000 | 31,000 | 5,000 | | 43,500 | 43,500 | | 43,000 | 224,000 |
| Bo | | | 27,500 | | 83,000 | 37,500 | 36,000 | 48,000 | 232,000 |
| Bonthe | 88,000 | 66,000 | 68,000 | | 83,000 | 83,000 | 63,500 | 63,500 | 515,000 |
| Pujehun | 88,000 | 30,500 | 33,000 | 68,500 | 87,000 | 88,000 | 18,500 | 78,500 | 492,000 |
| Western | | 50,000 | 70,000 | | 271,500 | | 50,000 | 35,000 | 476,500 |
| Totals | 777,710 | 468,500 | 639,500 | 471,500 | 1,116,000 | 563,500 | 565,500 | 800,500 | 5,402,710 |

* Logistics support includes costs for office supplies and communication equipment, transportation and generator for each office.

Capacity-building for District Administration

| | |
|--|---------|
| Five provincial and district representations for the Ministry of Youth & Sports (focus on districts with illicit mining activities). | 100,000 |
| 3-day Leadership and Management Skills Training for 144 key Government Officials in all 12 districts. | 60,000 |
| Two vehicles to be used for coordination, monitoring and supervision of regional district and chiefdom administrations. | 50,000 |
| Five computers and communications sets for Local Government, Freetown Head Office. | 22,500 |

Total estimated financial requirements **5,635,210**

Current commitments:

| | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| HIPC/GOSL | 516,000 | 516,000 |
| GOSL/MAFS | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| UNHCR/NRS | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| DFID | | - |
| UNDP | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| UNICEF | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| UNAMSIL | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Others | 25,000 | 25,000 |

Total Commitments 761,000

Current Shortfall **4,874,210**

Police Infrastructure

Priority needs

| District | Police Structure | Proposed Deployment | Identified / Potential Funding | Estimated Cost (US\$) |
|-----------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bo | Old Bo P/B | 170 | <i>No</i> | 102,000 |
| Bombali | Kamakwei P/S | 20 | <i>DFID-CRP</i> | 12,000 |
| Bombali | Rogbaneh P/S | 25 | <i>DFID-CRP</i> | 15,000 |
| Bonthe | Bonthe P/B | 40 | GoSL | 29000 |
| Kailahun | Kailahun P/S & P/B | 200 | <i>DFID-SLIRP</i> | 120,000 |
| Kailahun | Pendembu P/S | 30 | <i>No</i> | 18,000 |
| Kailahun | Daru P/S & P/B | 30 | <i>DFID-SLIRP</i> | 18,000 |
| Kailahun | Segbwema P/S & P/B | 30 | <i>DFID-SLIRP</i> | 18,000 |
| Kambia | Kassirie P/S | 30 | <i>DFID-CRP</i> | 18,000 |
| Kambia | Mambola P/S | 10 | <i>No</i> | 6,000 |
| Kambia | Rokupr P/S | 30 | GoSL | 86000 |
| Kenema | Tongo Fields P/S & P/B | 150 | GoSL | 161,000 |
| Kenema | Manu Junction P/S | 18 | <i>No</i> | 10,800 |
| Kenema | Kenema P/S & P/B | 194 | GoSL | 191000 |
| Koinadugu | Gbentu P/P | 20 | <i>No</i> | 12,000 |
| Koinadugu | Fadugu P/S | 20 | <i>No</i> | 12,000 |
| Kono | Yormadu P/S | 35 | <i>No</i> | 21,000 |
| Kono | Yengema P/S & B/S | 400 | <i>No</i> | 240,000 |
| Kono | Sewafe P/S | 35 | UNDP/DFID UNAMSIL | 21,000 |
| Kono | Mambunu P/S | 35 | <i>No</i> | 21,000 |
| Kono | Ngandorhun P/S | 20 | <i>No</i> | 12,000 |
| Moyamba | Moyamba Junction P/P | 20 | <i>No</i> | 12,000 |
| Moyamba | Moyamba P/B. | 96 | <i>No</i> | 57,600 |

Priority needs

| District | Police Structure | Proposed Deployment | Identified / Potential Funding | Estimated Cost (US\$) |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Port Loko | Rogberi P/S | 20 | <i>DFID-CRP</i> | 12,000 |
| Port Loko | Lunsar P/B | 80 | <i>DFID-CRP</i> | 48,000 |
| Port Loko | Petifu P/S | 25 | <i>DFID-CRP</i> | 15,000 |
| Port Loko | Barbara P/S | 20 | <i>DFID-CRP</i> | 12,000 |
| Port Loko | Pepel P/S | 25 | <i>DFID-CRP</i> | 15,000 |
| Port Loko | Mange-bureh P/S | 25 | <i>DFID-CRP</i> | 15,000 |
| Pujehun | Bandajuma Sowa P/S | 20 | <i>No</i> | 12,000 |
| Pujehun | Pujehun P/B | 36 | <i>No</i> | 21,600 |
| Pujehun | Potoru P/S | 25 | <i>No</i> | 15,000 |
| Pujehun | Zimmi P/S | 80 | GoSL | 48,000 |
| Tonkolili | Magburaka P/B | 20 | <i>DFID-CRP</i> | 30,000 |
| Tonkolili | Bumbuna P/S | 40 | UNDP/DFID UNAMSIL | 24,000 |
| Tonkolili | Yele P/S | 25 | <i>DFID-CRP</i> | 15,000 |
| Western Ru | York P/P | 20 | <i>No</i> | 12,000 |
| Western Ru | Tokeh P/P | 20 | <i>No</i> | 12,000 |
| Western Ur | Goderich P/P | 40 | <i>No</i> | 24,000 |
| Western Ur | New England | 36 | <i>No</i> | 21,600 |
| Western Ur | Black-hall Roaf P/P | 20 | <i>No</i> | 12,000 |
| Western Ur | Kent P/P | 20 | <i>No</i> | 12,000 |
| Western Ur | Kissy Dock Yard P/S | 15 | <i>No</i> | 9,000 |
| Western Ur | Kissy P/B | n.a. | GoSL | 86,000 |
| Western Ur | Police Training School | - | GoSL | 86,000 |
| - | Other Training Facilities | - | <i>No</i> | 100,000 |

Total estimated financial requirements (US\$)

1,870,600

Current commitments (US\$):

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| <i>GoSL</i> | 687,000 | 687,000 |
| HIPC | | - |
| <i>DFID-CRP</i> | 207,000 | 207,000 |
| <i>DFID-SLIRP</i> | 156,000 | 156,000 |
| <i>UNDP/DFID UNAMSIL</i> | 45,000 | 45,000 |

Total Commitments (US\$)

1,095,000

Current Shortfall (US\$)

775,600

Magistrate Courts

Estimated cost of rehabilitation of infrastructure and logistic support* (US\$)

| | Office | Lodging | Computer | Typewriter | Motorbike | Cars | Communi-cations | Energy | Total |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Kambia | | 0 | 2,500 | 500 | 10,000 | 0 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 18,500 |
| Portloko | 15,000 | 20,000 | 2,500 | 500 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 78,500 |
| Bombali | | 20,000 | 2,500 | 500 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 63,500 |
| Tonkolili | | 0 | 2,500 | 500 | 10,000 | 0 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 18,500 |
| Koinadugu | 20,000 | 0 | 2,500 | 500 | 10,000 | 0 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 38,500 |
| Kono | 30,000 | 20,000 | 2,500 | 500 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 93,500 |
| Kenema | 0 | 0 | 2,500 | 500 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,000 |
| Kailahun | 30,000 | 20,000 | 2,500 | 500 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 93,500 |
| Moyamba | 0 | 20,000 | 2,500 | 500 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 63,500 |
| Bo | 0 | 0 | 2,500 | 500 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,000 |
| Bonthe | 25,000 | 0 | 2,500 | 500 | 10,000 | 0 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 43,500 |
| Pujehun | 0 | 0 | 2,500 | 500 | 10,000 | 0 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 18,500 |
| Western | 30,000 | | 10,000 | | 30,000 | 50,000 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 125,500 |
| Total | 150,000 | 100,000 | 40,000 | 6,000 | 150,000 | 175,000 | 33,000 | 27,500 | 681,500 |

* Logistics support includes costs for office supplies and communication equipment, transportation and generator for each office.

A one week training workshop for 200 Justices of the Peace 60,000

A three days training programme for 50 magistrate and court officers 20,000

Total estimated financial requirements 761,500

Current commitments:

GaSL 0

HIPC 0

DFID 0

UNAMSIL 50,000 50,000

UNDP 0

Total Commitments 50,000

Current Shortfall 711,500

Prisons

| District | Prison | Capacity | Current Caseload | Comments | Donors identified | Prison house US\$ | Prison fence US\$ | Prison office US\$ | Staff Barracks US\$ |
|---|---|----------|------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Kambia | 50 | 0 | New + fencing | UNDP | 28,264 | 25,943 | 27,059 | 15,000 |
| 2 | Bombali | 100 | 0 | New + fencing | | 40,000 | 25,000 | 17,500 | 22,500 |
| 3 | Kono | 200 | 0 | New + fencing | UNDP | 52,460 | 27,619 | 17,500 | 22,500 |
| 4 | Kailahun | 150 | - | New + fencing | | 30,000 | 25,000 | 12,000 | 19,000 |
| | Old prison | 50 | 0 | Fix house + fencing | UNAMSIL? | 8,000 | 25,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 |
| 5 | Tonkolili | 400 | 0 | New + fencing | | 150,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| | Magburaka Local | 50 | 0 | New + fencing | | 25,000 | 25,000 | 14,000 | 15,000 |
| 6 | Kenema | 150 | 110 | New part + fencing, rehab of quarters | | 50,000 | 25,000 | 17,500 | 11,000 |
| 7 | Koinadugu | 50 | 0 | New + fencing | | 25,000 | 25,000 | 14,000 | 15,000 |
| 8 | Port Loko | 150 | 71 | New part + fencing | | 40,000 | 25,000 | 17,500 | 22,500 |
| 9 | Moyamba | 100 | | New + fencing | | 40,000 | 25,000 | 14,000 | 15,000 |
| | Massanki | 400 | | New + fencing | | 40,000 | 25,000 | 14,000 | 15,000 |
| 10 | Bo | 150 | | New + fencing, rehab of quarters | | 40,000 | 25,000 | 17,500 | 22,500 |
| 11 | Bonthe | 50 | | New + fencing, rehab office and quarters | | 15,000 | 25,000 | 9,000 | 5,000 |
| 12 | Pujehun | 50 | | New + fencing, rehab of office and quarters | | 15,000 | 25,000 | 9,000 | 5,000 |
| 13 | Western Area | | | Prisons HQ | | 38,000 | | | |
| | | | | Prison training school | | 98,000 | | | |
| | | | | New England | | 267,000 | | | |
| | | 324 | | Central Prison | | 215,000 | | | |
| Subtotals | | | | | | 1,216,724 | 378,562 | 233,559 | 265,000 |
| Office equipment (computers) | | | | | | | | | 25,000 |
| Generators (10) | | | | | | | | | 25,000 |
| Training materials for inmates | | | | | | | | | 50,000 |
| Total estimated financial requirements | | | | | | | | | 2,193,845 |
| Current commitments: | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>GoSL/HIPC</i> | Prison HQ | | | | | | | | 19,620 |
| | Central Prison Padema road | | | | | | | | 19,620 |
| | all barracks | | | | | | | | 409,128 |
| | 3 cellblocks, office and accomodation in each of Northern, Southern and Eastern Provinces | | | | | | | | 117,717 |
| <i>UNAMSIL</i> | Kailahun minor rehab old prison | | | | | | | | 8,000 |
| <i>UNDP</i> | Kambia and Kono | | | | | | | | 178,845 |
| <i>Total Commitments</i> | | | | | | | | | <i>752,930</i> |
| Current Shortfall (US\$) | | | | | | | | | 1,440,915 |

Native Administration**Financial Requirements for Court Barriers and Lockups**

| | # of courts | # Court Rehabilitated | # of courts to be rehabilitated | Estimated rehabilitation | Funding |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Kambia | 18 | 2 | 2 | 60,000 | |
| Port Loko | 30 | 1 | 7 | 210,000 | |
| Bombali | 31 | | 8 | 245,000 | (2)GoSL |
| Tonkolili | 16 | 2 | 2 | 60,000 | |
| Koinadugu | 28 | 2 | 6 | 180,000 | (1) UNDP |
| Kono | 29 | 1 | 7 | 210,000 | (1) GoSL |
| Kenema | 25 | 3 | 3 | 80,000 | (3)HIPIC |
| Kailahun | 20 | | 5 | 125,000 | (3)HIPIC |
| Moyamba | 29 | 7 | 3 | 97,000 | (1)HIPIC |
| Bo | 27 | 13 | 3 | 100,000 | (1) GoSL |
| Bonthe | 16 | 2 | 2 | 65,000 | (1)HIPIC |
| Pujehun | 18 | 3 | 2 | 65,000 | (1)HIPIC |
| Totals | 287 | 36 | 50 | 1,497,000 | |

Capacity building for Native Administration

A three day training workshop for Paramount Chiefs

and Chiefdom functionaries in 149 Chiefdoms

65,000

Uniform for 1300 Chiefdom Police Personnel

(unit cost at US\$ 150)

195,000

Safe box for 149 Chiefdoms

(unit cost US\$ 300)

44,700

304,700**Total estimated financial requirements****1,801,700****Contributions**

GoSL/HIPC

427,000

427,000

UNDP

35,000

35,000

*Total Commitments**462,000***Current Shortfall****1,766,700**

Ex-Combatant Reintegration

| District | # Registered | # Reintegration Opportunities | | Total | % Serviced | Remaining Caseload | Cost (US\$) <i>Note 1</i> |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Complete | Ongoing | | | | |
| Kailahun | 8,307 | 150 | 150 | 300 | 4 | 8,007 | 4,003,500 |
| Western Area | 13,943 | 0 | 12,709 | 12,709 | 91 | 1,234 | 617,000 |
| Kono | 3,627 | 297 | 765 | 1,062 | 29 | 2,565 | 1,282,500 |
| Pujehun | 2,316 | 88 | 276 | 364 | 16 | 1,952 | 976,000 |
| Moyamba | 3,098 | 314 | 1,268 | 1,582 | 51 | 1,516 | 758,000 |
| Bombali | 2,930 | 75 | 848 | 923 | 32 | 2,007 | 1,003,500 |
| Tonkalili | 1,961 | 40 | 1,068 | 1,108 | 57 | 853 | 426,500 |
| Koinadugu | 880 | 0 | 212 | 212 | 24 | 668 | 334,000 |
| Bo | 5,238 | 536 | 2,214 | 2,750 | 53 | 2,488 | 1,244,000 |
| Bonthe | 1,054 | 0 | 591 | 591 | 56 | 463 | 231,500 |
| Kenema | 5,572 | 1,799 | 3,132 | 4,931 | 88 | 641 | 320,500 |
| Kambia | 957 | 444 | 42 | 486 | 51 | 471 | 235,500 |
| Port Loko | 6,468 | 4,131 | 1,323 | 5,454 | 84 | 1,014 | 507,000 |
| TOTALS: | 56,351 | 7,874 | 24,598 | 32,472 | 58 | 23,879 | 11,939,500 |

Note 1: Budgeted at US\$500 per ex combatant opportunity

Total estimated financial requirements **11,939,500**

Current commitments:

UNDP / Human Security Fund 3,000,000

DFID

Total Commitments 3,000,000

Current Shortfall **8,939,500**

Note that many of the reintegration projects will also result in rehabilitated or reconstructed infrastructure - as a direct result of on-the-job training projects.

Health

| Primary Health Care | Cost (US\$) |
|--|--------------------|
| Cost of rehabilitating priority PHUs (227 PHUs at average of US\$20,000) | 4,540,000 |
| Cost of rehabilitating CHC Staff Quarters (139 Staff Quarters at average of US\$5,000) | 695,000 |
| Cost of drug supply/renewables for 631 functioning PHUs per year (average US\$3,000 per PHU) | 1,893,000 |
| Total Primary Health Care | 7,128,000 |
| Hospitals | |
| Cost of drug supply / renewables for 12 District Hospitals per year (average US\$24,000 per hospital) | 312,000 |
| Cost of drug supply / renewables for 9 Tertiary Hospitals per year (average US\$50,000 per hospital) | 450,000 |
| Cost of first phase of rehabilitating Kambia Hospital (Note 1) | 800,000 |
| Total Priority Hospital Costs | 1,562,000 |
| Staff Refresher Training | |
| Short term refresher training of key technical staff (Note 2) | 860,000 |
| Total estimated financial requirements | 9,550,000 |
| Current commitments: | |
| HIPC budget line 18.2: Construction/Rehabilitation of PHUs (Le6,173m) | 3,086,500 |
| GoSL Annual Budget | |
| District Hospitals | 850,000 |
| Tertiary Healthcare | 2,250,000 |
| Drugs/Medical Supplies | 1,200,000 |
| EC SLRRP one year budget allocation for PHU construction/rehabilitation | 1,000,000 |
| IDA Health Sector Reconstruction and Development Project (HSRDP) one year projected PHU Construction/Rehabilitation budget | 2,600,000 |
| EC Health Sector Support Budget | 4,000,000 |
| NaCSA | tbc |
| DFID CRP | tbc |
| Total Commitments | 14,986,500 |
| Current Shortfall | - |

Note also that the Sierra Leone HIV/AIDS Response Project (SHARP) will commence in 2003, with an annual budget of approximately US\$4m.

Note 1: First phase of rehabilitation of Kambia Hospital to include OPD, male/female wards (total 60 bed), operating theatre, cold room, store and generator, limited staff housing, furniture, and one year's medical equipment and drugs and staff support costs.

Note 2: 606 Professional Nurses & Midwives, 3155 other Nursing personnel, 204 Environmental Health Officers, 284 Community Health Officers, and 40 Lab Technicians. Average US\$200 per head. (Source, MoH&S Information Sheet 1 July 2002)

Water and Sanitation

| WATER | No. units | Cost/Unit (US\$) | Total (US\$) |
|---|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| Hand Dug Wells constructed | 800 | 3,500 | 2,800,000 |
| Hand Dug Wells rehabilitated | 800 | 250 | 200,000 |
| Bore Holes constructed | 200 | 6,500 | 1,300,000 |
| Traditional Wells protected | 400 | 200 | 80,000 |
| Stand Pipes made functional as outlets from rehabilitated Gravity Fed Systems and other piped systems | 1,000 | 500 | 500,000 |
| Pump Attendants trained and equipped | 3,000 | 50 | 150,000 |
| Total Water | | | 5,030,000 |
| SANITATION | | | |
| Improved Pit Latrine drop holes constructed | 5,000 | 330 | 1,650,000 |
| Traditional Community Pit Latrine drop holes constructed | 5,000 | 100 | 500,000 |
| Traditional Family Pit Latrine drop holes constructed | 5,000 | 100 | 500,000 |
| Latrine Technicians trained and equipped | 5,000 | 20 | 100,000 |
| Blue Flag Volunteers trained | 6,000 | 20 | 120,000 |
| Total Sanitation | | | 2,870,000 |
| Total estimated financial requirements | | | 7,900,000 |
| Current commitments: | | | |
| GoSL Recurrent Budget (Le2.8bn) | | | 1,400,000 |
| HIPC (Le670m) | | | 335,000 |
| EC RRP | | | 600,000 |
| DFID CRP | | tbc | |
| NaCSA | | tbc | |
| Total Commitments | | | 2,335,000 |
| Current Shortfall | | | 5,565,000 |

Education

| | Number Units | Cost/Unit(US\$) | Total Cost (US\$) |
|--|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Infrastructure | | | |
| Primary Schools to be Rehabilitated / Constructed , note 1 | 200 | 30,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Secondary Schools to be Rehabilitated / Constructed , note 1 | 25 | 75,000 | 1,875,000 |
| Vocational training centers | 25 | 75,000 | 1,875,000 |
| Furniture and equipment, note 2 | 200 | 6,000 | 1,200,000 |
| | Sub total | | 10,950,000 |
| Training | | | |
| Training of un-qualified teachers - Primary, note 3 | 7,500 | 400 | 3,000,000 |
| Training of un-qualified teachers - Secondary, note 3 | 1,000 | 400 | 400,000 |
| Refreshment training of qualified teachers - Primary, note 4 | 7,000 | 100 | 700,000 |
| Refreshment training of qualified teachers - Secondary, note 4 | 4,000 | 100 | 400,000 |
| | Sub total | | 4,500,000 |
| Total estimated financial requirements | | | 15,450,000 |
| Current commitments: | | | |
| HIPC: 60 primary, 13 Secondary (Le6,7billion) | | | 3,350,000 |
| EC/RRP | | | 1,000,000 |
| World Bank REBEP (\$10.5m / 4 years) | | | 2,600,000 |
| NaCSA | | | |
| DFID CRP | | | |
| Total Commitments | | | 6,950,000 |
| Current Shortfall | | | 8,500,000 |

Note 1: 200 primary schools and 25 secondary schools are considered a realistic target, based on country's proven implementation capacity

Note 2: preferably produced by local micro enterprises.

Note 3: Training of un-qualified teachers 4 months a 100 US\$ a month, present number of not qualified teachers

Note 4: Refreshment training for teachers 1 month a 100 US\$ a month, present number of qualified teachers

Note 5: Purchase of Books is left to regular government budgets

Child Protection

| | Cost (US\$) |
|---|--------------------|
| Community-based reintegration services | 800,000 |
| Family tracing and reunification services | 100,000 |
| Community Education investment programme (CEIP) | 600,000 |
| Income-related skills training | 135,000 |
| Services to and reintegration of street children in 4 urban areas | 300,000 |
| Screening and identification of separated children at point of entry | 30,000 |
| Child protection services and psychosocial activities in the refugee camps | 150,000 |
| Alternative care in the refugee camps | 75,000 |
| Operational costs of two interim care centres. | 155,000 |
| Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Street Children and War-affected children | 2,000,000 |
| Total estimated financial requirements | 4,345,000 |
| Contributions | |
| Government | <i>75,000</i> |
| GOSL/HIPC | <i>2,000,000</i> |
| UNICEF (EU, German and Canada) | <i>400,000</i> |
| Total Commitments | 2,475,000 |
| Current Shortfall | 1,870,000 |

Shelter

| | Units | Price (US\$) | Total (US\$) |
|--|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Household package = roofing CI sheets, roofing nails, timber (for doors and windows) and cement. Labour is taken to be household contribution. | 20,000 | 500 | 10,000,000 |

Note : 2002, one Household package had the cost of 475 US\$, 25US\$ for purchase, transport and distribution.

| | | | |
|---|--|--|-------------------|
| Total estimated financial requirements | | | 10,000,000 |
| Current commitments: | | | |
| No commitments | | | - |
| | | | - |
| | | | - |
| | | | - |
| <i>Total Commitments</i> | | | - |
| Current Shortfall | | | 10,000,000 |

| | US\$ |
|---|------------------|
| Select representatives of local authorities, religious and tribal chiefs to constitute peace and confidence-building committees, to be trained in conflict transformation, mediation and human rights and civil education. (14 districts/areas x 8,000US\$) | 112,000 |
| Train selected members at the chiefdom level on conflict transformation, mediation and human rights and civic education and the role of peace and confidence-building committees. (150 chiefdoms x 1,500US\$) | 225,000 |
| Develop in each district alternative means of expression to prevent a return of violence in communities, including organization of traditional cultural projects, sports activities, community meetings, community services and other related activities for promotion of peace and building confidence.(14 districts x 10,000 US\$) | 140,000 |
| Train community members, particularly youth and women, on community mobilization, conflict resolution, land/property dispute resolution, trauma healing and overall community reconciliation through sensitisation campaigns and educational modules to be used by trained youth and mobile sensitisation units. (14 districts/areas x 30,000). | 420,000 |
| Support women and youth organizations to create income-generating activities: access to micro projects and credits, training in civic education, literacy and business management. | 200,000 |
| Support the institutional basis for human rights, including the NCDHR and the Ombudsman through capacity-building | 200,000 |
| Large-scale public education on issues relating to sexual violence, women's and children's rights, HIV/AIDS and the rights and obligations of refugees and IDPs as a way to address tensions and prevent marginalisation. | 100,000 |
| Printing of human rights material for schools. | 150,000 |
| Capacity-building of professionals in the army, police, prison, ministries, Judiciary and Parliament on civic and human rights, particular women's rights. | 100,000 |
| Train Human Rights NGOs in organizational challenges related to internal democracy, transparency, accountability and institution building. | 150,000 |
| Perform research on the peacebuilding process, linked to peace building activities, University courses, information and sensitisation material and revision of curriculum's. | 150,000 |
| Total estimated financial requirements | 1,947,000 |
| Current commitments: | |
| <i>Covered by UNDP/UNAMSIL:</i> | <i>704,000</i> |
| Total Commitments | 704,000 |
| Current Shortfall | 1,243,000 |

| Agriculture | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Hectares | Unit Cost | Costs (US\$) | Totals (US\$) |
| Food Crops | Total Food Crops | | | 5,000,000 |
| Vulnerable farm families for 2003 (To be confirmed), note 1 | 100,000 | 50 | 5,000,000 | |
| Lowland Rice Cultivation | Total cost Lowland Rice Cultivation | | | 16,500,000 |
| Additional Hectares of IVS & development cost | 10,000 | 1,500 | 15,000,000 | |
| Additional hectares of other lowland ecologies (boliland, mangrove, riverine) | 7,500 | 200 | 1,500,000 | |
| Cash Crop Plantations | Total Cash Crop Plantations | | | 5,765,000 |
| No hectares Cocoa plantation to be rehabilitated, note 2 | 9750 | 200 | 1,950,000 | |
| No hectares Cashew plantation to be rehabilitated, note 2 | 575 | 200 | 115,000 | |
| No hectares Oil Palm plantation to be rehabilitated, note 2 | 1000 | 200 | 200,000 | |
| Cost of replacing Oil Palm plantations note 3, note 3 | 3500 | 1000 | 3,500,000 | |
| Livestock | Total Livestock | | | 2,362,000 |
| 2,200 additional Sheep breeding stock (incl. drugs) (Note 4) | 2,200 | 100 | 220,000 | |
| 2500 additional Goat breeding stock (incl. drugs) (Note 5) | 2,500 | 100 | 250,000 | |
| 400 additional pig breeding stock (Note 6) | 400 | 100 | 40,000 | |
| Pig feed and drugs per head | 6,160 | 200 | 1,232,000 | |
| Strengthening of Livestock Division & Veterinary Services | 1 | 150,000 | 150,000 | |
| Feed Production facility per region | 4 | 50,000 | 200,000 | |
| 90,000 additional poultry | 3 | 90,000 | 270,000 | |
| Fisheries | Total cost fisheries | | | 1,100,000 |
| No. additional artisanal fishing boats with engine and nets | 100 | 11,000 | 1,100,000 | |
| Total estimated financial requirements | | | | 30,727,000 |
| Current commitments: | | | | |
| GoSL Recurrent Budget related to above benchmarks (Le2bn) & HIPC funds (Le 3.066 billion) | | | | 2,500,000 |
| EC RRP | | | | 1,000,000 |
| IFAD, North Central Agricultural Project (Kono and Tonkolili Districts) | | | | 1,500,000 |
| ADF Artisanal Fishery development Project | | | | 5,000,000 |
| Total Commitments | | | | 10,000,000 |
| Current Shortfall | | | | 20,727,000 |
| Additional financing requirements | | | | |
| Food Aid | | | | |
| 63,000 MT required for 2003 (cost per MT includes freight and distribution) | 63,000 | 580 | | 36,540,000 |
| Total cost food aid | | | | 36,540,000 |

Mining**Infrastructure and Logistics Support** (US\$)**

| | Office | Lodging | Computers | Typewriter | Cars | Motorbikes | Bikes | Communi- cations | Energy |
|--|---------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Bojjibu | 25,000 | 25,000 | 2,500 | 500 | 25,000 | 10,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| Barma | 25,000 | 25,000 | 2,500 | 500 | 25,000 | 10,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| FT | | | 7,500 | | | | | 3,000 | |
| Sub totals | 50,000 | 50,000 | 12,500 | 1,000 | 50,000 | 20,000 | 6,000 | 9,000 | 5,000 |
| | | | | | | | | | 203,500 |
| Capacity-building: | | | | | | | | | 30,000 |
| ** In addition to costs for reestablishing ministry presence in District HQs (US\$471,500), budgeted under District Administration section | | | | | | | | | |
| Total estimated financial requirements | | | | | | | | | 233,500 |
| Current commitments: | | | | | | | | | |
| No current commitments | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Commitments | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Current Shortfall | | | | | | | | | 233,500 |

Transport Infrastructure

| | 2003 budget (US\$) |
|---|---------------------------|
| SLRA Five Year Road Transport Investment Plan (2003-2007): | |
| Primary Network rehabilitation/maintenance | 76,600,000 |
| Secondary Network rehabilitation/maintenance | 5,900,000 |
| Feeder Road Network rehabilitation/maintenance | 13,800,000 |
| Bridges rehabilitation/maintenance | 5,500,000 |
| Other urban/local roads | 2,200,000 |
| Training, TA, Equipment, other | 3,000,000 |
| Rehabilitation of rural jetties** | |
| Total estimated financial requirements (US\$) | 107,000,000 |
| Current commitments (US\$): | |
| SLRA forecast Revenue - Fuel Levy and Vehicle Registration and Licence Fees (<i>Note 1</i>) | 11,000,000 |
| Kuwait Fund (Goderich-Waterloo coastal road) | 20,000,000 |
| EU (Freetown-Conakry Highway) | 20,000,000 |
| EU (SLRA Support Programme) | 14,000,000 |
| GOSL - Rehab of Feeder Roads/rehab Goderich/Waterloo road, land acquisition, rehab government buildings | 3,800,000 |
| HIPC road rehabilitation/maintenance | 1,500,000 |
| IDA Infrastructure Development Project | 2,000,000 |
| <i>Total Commitments</i> | 72,300,000 |
| Current Shortfall (US\$) | 34,700,000 |

Potential Sources

World Bank Infrastructure Development Project (due to start 2003)

Public Works window of NaCSA's Social Fund, due to receive additional World Bank/ADB funding in 2003

EC/SLRRP Labour Intensive Works projects

DFID Sierra Leone Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SLIRP)

***The GoSL/HIPC budget has 115,000 US\$ for rehab of jetties.*

Micro Finance

| | US\$ |
|--|------------------|
| 20,000 beneficiaries given a Leone100,000 loan (approx US\$50) | 1,000,000 |
| 15 % management cost | 150,000 |
| Total estimated financial requirements | 1,150,000 |
| Current commitments: | |
| Total Commitments | - |
| Current Shortfall | 1,150,000 |