

**Government of Sierra Leone – European Union**



**Cooperation between the European Union and the Republic of  
Sierra Leone**

**Joint Annual Report 2004**

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**Acronyms**

ACC	Anti Corruption Commission	EIB	European Investment Bank
ACP	Africa, Caribbean, Pacific	EIDHR	European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights
ADB	African Development Bank	EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
AFRC	Armed Forces Revolutionary Council	ERRC	Economic Rehabilitation & Recovery Credit
APC	All Peoples Congress (SL Political Party)	ERSP	Emergency Recovery Support Programme
AU	African Union	EU	European Union
BADEA	Banque Arabe de Développement Economique Afrique	FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
BWI	Breton Woods Institutions	FMO	Framework of Mutual Obligations
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process	F-PRSP	Full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
CBO	Community Based Organisation	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CET	Common External Tariff	GoSL	Government of Sierra Leone
CCM	Country Coordination Mechanism	HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
CDF	Civil Defence Force	HIV	Human Immune Virus
CFAA	Country Financial & Accountability Assessment	HSSP	Health Sector Support Project
CfP	Call for Proposals	IDB	Islamic Development Bank
CG	Consultative Group	IDPs	Internally Displaced People
CMU	Coordination and Monitoring Unit (for the transport sector)	IFI	International Financial Institution
CMP	Core Mineral Policy	IFES	International Foundation and Electoral System
CRP	Community Reintegration Programme	IMATT	International Military Advisory and Training Team
CP	Chief Prosecutor	IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
CS	Country Strategy	IMF	International Monetary Fund
CSP	Country Strategy Paper	INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
DACO	Development Assistance Coordination Office	I-PRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DAD	Donor Assistance Database	IRC	International Rescue Committee
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration	IRCB	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building
DEPAC	Development Partnership Committee	ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)	LGA	Local Government Act
DRC	District Recovery Committee	LPA	Lomé Peace Accord
EC	European Commission	LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
ECD	EC Delegation	LURD	Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
EC-RRP	European Commission Rehabilitation Resettlement Programme	MLGCD	Ministry of Local Government and Community Development
ECOMOG	ECOWAS Military Observer Group	MoDEP	Ministry of Development & Economic Planning
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	MoE	Ministry of Education
EDF	European Development Fund		
EFA	Education for All		

MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund	PFM	Public Finance Management
MoF	Ministry of Finance	PMU	Project Management Unit
MoHS	Ministry of Health and Sanitation	PIF	Project Implementation Fund
MRU	Mano River Union	PIP	Public Investment Programme
MoTC	Ministry of Transport and Communication	PHU	Public Health Unit
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework	PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
MTR	Medium Term Review	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry	PSMD II	Public Sector Management Support Project – Second Phase
MSFB	Médecine sans frontières Belgium	QIP	Quick Impact Action Programme
MSFF	Médecine sans frontière France	REBEP	Rehabilitation of Basic Education Project
MSFH	Medicine san frontier Holland	REPA	Regional Economic Partnership Agreement
NACs	National Anti Corruption Strategy	RRP	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Programme
NAC	National Aids Committee	RSLAF	Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces
NaCSA	National Commission for Social Action	RUF	Revolutionary United Front
NAO	National Authorising Office	SAPA	Social Action & Poverty Alleviation
NCDDR	National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration	SES	Senior Executive Service
NCP	National Commission for Privatization	SIP	Sectoral Import Programme
NCRRR	National Commission for Reconstruction, Resettlement and Reintegration	SLANGO	Sierra Leone Association of Non-Government Organizations
NEC	National Electoral Council	SLIRP	Sierra Leone Infrastructure Refurbishment Program
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for Africa	SLP	Sierra Leone Police
NIP	National Indicative Programme	SLPP	Sierra Leone People's Party
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation	SLRA	Sierra Leone Roads Authority
NNGO	National Non-Government Organisation	SASP	Structural Adjustment Support Programme
NRA	National Revenue Authority	SLRRP	Sierra Leone Rehabilitation & Resettlement Programme
NRC	National Recovery Committee	SR	Sierra Rutile
NRS	National Recovery Strategy	SRL	Sierra Rutile Limited
NSA	Non State Actors	SRRP	Support to Resettlement & Reintegration Programme
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	TA	Technical Assistance
OAU	Organisation of African Union (succeeded by AU)	TCF	Technical Cooperation Facility
OTI	Office for Transitional Initiatives	TEP	Training & Employment Programme
OPEC Fund	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries	TRC	Truth & Reconciliation Commission
OPIC	Overseas Private Investment Cooperation	TSS	Transitional Support Strategy (World Bank)
PASCO	Poverty Alleviation Strategy Coordinating Office	UEMOA	Union Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
PCBS	Post Conflict Budgetary Support	UK	United Kingdom
PDP	Preventive Development Project	UN	United Nations
		UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission to Sierra Leone

## **1 Executive Summary**

The consolidation of peace after a decade of civil war has been further strengthened during the year 2004. The transitional period is coming to an end with the final draft of the Full PRSP (F-PRSP) agreed. This ambitious document underlines the enormous task ahead and the risks and challenges to be addressed on the way to sustainable growth and stability.

The overall political and security situation has further improved, enhanced by positive developments in neighbouring Liberia. Progress has been made in the consolidation of state authority throughout the country as Police, Army and civil authorities establish their presence at provincial and district level. Progress has however been insufficient to allow the complete withdrawal of UNAMSIL.

Due to the delays in preparing the final F-PRSP rehabilitation and reconstruction activities of government and aid agencies, have continued within the framework of the National/District Recovery Strategy. Since May 2004, there has been a gradual involvement of the new elected district town and city councils. To some extent improved access to, and quality of, social service delivery in the provinces has improved, but Sierra Leone still finds itself at the very bottom of the UN Human Development Index. More importantly, there are increasing expressions of dissatisfaction within urban centres over the poor living standards in most parts of the country.

On the central level, efforts are being made to strengthen government institutions and build their policy making and implementation capacities. The Local Government Act was approved in 2004, and the District Council elections were carried out accordingly in May 2004. Other governance related policies, however are not being pursued with sufficient efforts. Economically, the country has remained broadly on track with IMF and World Bank benchmarks. In the last two years, a drastic depreciation of the Leone has taken place, resulting in substantial price increases and discontent among the population.

Transitional justice institutions continued their efforts in 2004. The TRC concluded its mandate in 2004. The Special Court has indicted 13 suspects for “bearing the greatest responsibilities for the atrocities committee during the civil war”, and the trials against the nine arrested suspects started in mid-2004.

As Sierra Leone moves “from post-conflict to development”, the country continues to benefit from ongoing large scale international support. Within the high level Development Partnership Committee (DEPAC), all relevant issues including benchmarks agreed under the Consultative Group meeting (CG, Paris 2002) are being addressed openly. However, some of these CG objectives have not yet been met.

Cooperation between the EC and GoSL remains largely on good terms, and the Delegation continues to be involved in most of the major processes in governance, infrastructure and social sectors, in advisory and project related functions. With ongoing programs under previous EDFs and planned interventions under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF (CSP signed July 2003), the EC support continues to address a number of critical issues. The Post Conflict Budget Support suspension was overcome during 2004 and the remaining funds (18.18 M€) were released to the counterpart funds in October. Until the end of 2004, primary commitments under 9<sup>th</sup> EDF amounting to 117.5 M€ were approved. The disbursements increased fivefold from 2003 to 2004, and the deconcentration of the Delegation (October 2004) is expected to further accelerate the implementation of projects in 2005. The 9<sup>th</sup> EDF MTR conclusions of May 2004 suggested no shift in the overall support strategy, only a small shift from B to A envelope.

## **2 Update of political, economic and social situation**

### ***2.1 Update of the political situation***

The legacy of the war is less visible in terms of destruction of the physical, socio-political and institutional texture throughout the country, and 2004 saw further steps taken to move Sierra Leone from a post-conflict society to a stable democratic order. This was highlighted by the developments in the areas of security, reconstruction, public services, governance, institutional development and economic recovery, as detailed below. The movement of refugees is limited to returning Liberians. The majority of remaining IDPs are in Freetown or provincial towns choosing not to return. As a result, many of the humanitarian INGOs are leaving or turning to a development role. This change is forcing many agencies that operated outside of Government when providing a relief service, to integrate themselves into the national and district institutions. The adoption of a F-PRSP linked to the budget exercise and an effective monitoring system should facilitate the eventual replacement of external actors providing services normally provided by the Government.

*Security and stability:* With the Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration programme completed, the main actions to improve security and restore stability throughout 2004 have been the restructuring of the RSLAF, the rebuilding of the police force and the reconciliation process through the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the Special Court. The TRC completed its report in October 2004 some 12 months later than originally planned, after having taken 9,000 written statements, 450 testaments from witnesses and 90 hearings across the country. To date, GoSL has yet to present the white paper on the implementation of the recommendations of the TRC report.

While the British led International Military Advisory and Training Team (IMATT) are present for restructuring the Army, threats to security are low. The transformation of the previously unreliable Sierra Leone Army into a well equipped force defending the territorial integrity and the democratic system has borne some tangible fruits but requires more efforts by GoSL and partners alike. The RSLAF remain desperately short of logistics and communications, but a considerable number of vehicles are to be provided shortly by UK, NL and Switzerland. The majority of the forces are posted in districts bordering Liberia and Guinea where problems with smuggling and crossing over of ex-combatants persist. The progressing peace process in Liberia is finally reducing this threat from the East. The ongoing dispute with Guinea over the border village of Yenga is not yet resolved.

The police force stands at 7,800 up from 6,000 at the end of the war. Training was until recently restricted by facilities. However, in 2004 training facilities were completed, and 1,800 staff were trained, so as to increase the police force to 9,500 by the end of 2005. However, both forces face serious difficulties in receiving adequate budgetary resources.

The restructuring of RSLAF and re-establishment of SLP are crucial before the eventual drawdown of UNAMSIL. Progress to date has not been adequate to allow UNAMSIL to implement its first draw down plan which envisaged complete withdrawal by December 2004. The staffing level is now 3,500, and the current mandate has been extended until 30 June 2005. Another revised withdrawal plan resulting in a reduced number and extended beyond that date is under review. While UNAMSIL remains in country, the threat to security is low. While not yet perceived as a major security risk, there is a growing disenchantment with GoSL and popular discontent over the slow improvement of living conditions. The high levels of poverty and unemployment need to be addressed to avoid civil unrest.

*Rebuilding the country:* The official repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees stopped during 2004 leaving some in West African states (Gambia in particular) by choice. The repatriation of the 55,000 Liberian refugees, who fled the fighting in Liberia during the first half of 2003, commenced. The programme to return IDPs was completed but many choose to remain within Freetown and provincial towns rather than return to rural locations. A population census was carried out in December 2004, with the initial figures suggesting a population of 4.96 million.

With all line ministries operating in all the four districts, the decentralisation exercise is underway. Following the 2003 Paramount Chief election and District Town and City Council elections in May 2004 as well as the adoption of the LGA, local councils have been created to manage the decentralisation process. The presence in the regions of a better equipped, more efficient and more disciplined police force has enhanced the process. So does the rehabilitation of courts and prisons but much remains to be done. The establishment of the district councils has necessitated a clarification of their role and that of the chiefs. Empowerment of civil society to inform Sierra Leoneans of their rights vis-à-vis the district councils and the chieftdom system is long overdue. Some traditional practices which impede the full development of the productive potential of the youth need to be addressed.

With the exercise to return refugees and IDPs completed, rehabilitation efforts turn to rebuilding whole communities. Rehabilitation activities are nationwide, and the infrastructure necessary for the delivery of social services in the communities has improved significantly. Further progress in access to and quality of social services now requires more investment in “software”, i.e. qualified and committed staff, availability of drugs, text books, teaching materials, and the overall decentralised management of both the health and education systems.

At a national level, the Investment Code was approved to boost economic recovery, but costs associated with work and resident permits for non-Sierra Leoneans increased considerably. The economic recovery of the districts, where agriculture should be the driving force, requires specific attention. While the distribution of seeds and tools to farmers has resulted in increased food production, the need for emergency food distribution has been reduced. With the exception of alluvial diamond mining and the servitude associated with it, few job opportunities outside agriculture exist for the youth in the provinces. Lack of access to micro-credit is a major impediment for developing the productive capacities of the population.

A huge challenge is the recovery of the social texture of society, given the disastrous effects of the war and displacement on communities and families. The number of street children and other vulnerable groups in the capital has increased substantially. Petty trading is becoming a way of life for many. The HIV infection rates are at the threshold of a pandemic. Legislation against anti-human trafficking has been enacted as incidents of such practices are uncovered.

*Transitional Justice:* Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Special Court The Lomé Peace Agreement required Sierra Leone to establish a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) to allow the nation to go through the atrocities of the civil war. A law was passed by GoSL for this purpose by virtue of the Truth and Reconciliation Act, 2000.

Most truth commissions have operated as an alternative to criminal prosecutions, and so was initially the case in Sierra Leone given the pardon and amnesty provisions of the Lomé Peace Agreement. However, following breaches of the Agreement by elements within RUF, certain amnesty provisions were abandoned, leading to the creation of the Special Court in 2002 - pursuant Security Council Resolution No 1315 (2000) of 14 August 2000 – by the Agreement between the United Nations and GoSL. Its mandate is to try those who bear greatest responsibility for the crimes against humanity committed during the war.

The Truth & Reconciliation Commission report, first expected to be submitted in October 2003, was eventually submitted to GoSL and the UN Security Council in October 2004. However, as of February 2005, this report still hasn't been made public.

The overview of the report indicates that the report looks at the causes and events of the war and provides recommendations e.g. regarding leadership, corruption, human rights, democracy, rule of law and accountability, citizens' participation and service delivery. While some ongoing reforms are tackling some of the above issues, GoSL still has to demonstrate its willingness to implement the report's recommendations. A White Paper is to be submitted to Cabinet and Parliament for this purpose. Donor support will be necessary for the dissemination of the report and the establishment of a follow-up mechanism.

In July 2004, the Parliament passed legislation establishing the National Human Rights Commission. The legislation provides for the establishment of independent and effective national human rights commission in line with the Paris principles. OHCHR is to design a technical cooperation project to support the Commission.

After the first year of operations of the Special Court, that led to the indictment of thirteen suspected war criminals (nine of which are standing trial), the new courthouse building opened in March 2004 and the trials started in June 2004. With only one trial chamber operating throughout 2004 progress was slow, and the original time frame with finishing the cases by June 2005 is unlikely to be followed.

Amongst the main developments in 2004 were the establishment of a Defence Office and the appointment of the Principal Defender in March 2004. The creation of a Defence Office is a new innovation in international courts and tribunals intended to ensure the rights of suspects. A major step taken in early 2004 was to combine the trials of the nine indictees under only three joint trials (joining the indicted according to their wartime allegiances). In May 2004, the trial chamber also approved a motion to add the new count of "forced marriage" to indictments against six defenders. This marks the first time that forced marriage will be prosecuted as a crime against humanity under international law.

The second trial chamber having started trials in March 2005 and provides for options with regard to the envisaged trial of the former Liberian President Charles Taylor. In June 2004, the Special Court made a momentous ruling to disallow a Head of State being protected by diplomatic immunity in case of crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law.

Governance Reforms: Four Governance Round Tables held in 2002, further enhanced by the 2002 CG Meeting, initiated a number of activities to improve the efficiency, transparency and accountability of GoSL action. During the PRSP preparation process, good governance emerged as one of the top national priorities. The Promotion of Good Governance, Security and Peace thus constitute the Pillar 1 of the draft F-PRSP.

Decentralisation and Local Governance. Following the enactment of the Local Government Act (LGA) in January 2004, the first Local Government elections since 1972 were held on May 2004 for the election of constituency based representatives to sit in 19 local councils. LGA foresees the transfer of tasks and responsibilities as well as human and financial resources from the central to the district level to enable local decision-making on local public affairs with broad participation by the communities concerned.

Despite the widespread view that the election process had been free and fair, a comparative exercise undertaken by IFES Ltd revealed considerable discrepancies in the turnout data. This demonstrates that there is a need to restructure NEC and strengthen its capacity prior to the next presidential elections in 2007.

Following the May 2004 elections, GoSL and civil society participants have embarked on a process of building capacity for decentralisation and local governance. All major donors, including DfID, World Bank, UNDP and EC have been supporting the process. The devolution of responsibilities from central line ministries to local councils will commence in 2005. The regulations to define the first functions to be devolved to the local councils and the related time table were approved in November 2004. However, a large amount of work remains to be done in order to actually devolve these functions/activities. To date, a bulk of the donor support focussed on creating minimal working conditions for the local councils while carrying out training. The majority of these actions were undertaken with WB funding complemented by UNDP and DFID. EC funding will complement the efforts.

Regarding the role of civil society, the first achievement was the “election” in 2004 of the Ward Development Committees, as foreseen in LGA. Donors, such as DFID and UNDP have strengthened the capacity of civil society groups to interact with local governments. The future EC “Support to Local Accountability” project shall complement these initiatives.

Public Service Reform. Some steps have been taken in reforming the public service. This requires among others a highly motivated and qualified civil service, for which at present the conditions of service do not provide adequate incentives. This situation is compounded by the brain drain that resulting from the 10-year civil conflict.

The GoSL public service reform programme will focus on human resource management and functional reviews of key ministries; a review of central policy making; establishing a new human resources management office and new human resources regulations. Functional reviews are being funded by DFID and recommendations are followed up by the Steering Committee on Good Governance and the Cabinet. In 2004, a second functional review of MLGCD was carried out. GoSL is also considering creating a Senior Executive Service.

Fight against corruption / Anti Corruption Commission (ACC). With the support of DFID, the ACC has carried on in 2004 identifying and focusing on corrupt individuals. According to the ACC annual report for 2003, 115 reports were approved by the Commission for investigations. However, most of the complaints are of a very minor nature. During the second half of 2004, “higher-profile” investigations were launched. Prosecution, however, remains an issue with the ACC not having required independence to carry out its mandate. The Anti-Corruption Act shall be revisited to address this and other issues. ACC submitted in 2004 a five-year strategic plan for 2003-2008 and expanded its activities to all parts of the country. Its staffing situation also improved considerably.

A National Anti Corruption Strategy (NACS) is chaired by the Minister of Finance with DFID and WB support. This strategy should enable the ACC to broaden the scope of its activities and put greater emphasis on corruption prevention. A NACS Steering Committee that was founded has representatives of various donors including the EC Delegation. Civil society consultation exercises have also taken place. Once finalised, NACS should be used by all MDAs to develop their own anti-corruption plans.

Regional cooperation: Sierra Leone is member of the Mano River Union (with Liberia, Guinea), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African

Union (AU). With regard to the AU, Sierra Leone has not yet signed up to the Governance Peer Review within the New Economic Partnership for Africa (NEPAD).

The overall regional security situation has improved with the resignation of Liberia's former president Charles Taylor in August 2003 due to immense military pressure from the two main rebel groups MODEL and LURD, and politico-economic pressure from the international community. The chairman of Liberia's transitional government Gyude Bryant on his first visit to Sierra Leone in October 2003 apologized for Liberia's involvement in the civil war in Sierra Leone. However, the demobilisation and disarmament process in Liberia has a long way to go, and setbacks on its way could have spill-over effects into border areas in neighbouring Sierra Leone. In Guinea, presidential elections in December 2003 were boycotted by the opposition as it became clear that the results in favour of President Conte were pre-determined. Serious concerns are being raised with respect to the succession of Conte who has been severely ill for some time, and the outbreak of violence and civil unrest, possibly spilling over into Sierra Leone, cannot be ruled out.

## 2.2 Update of the economic situation

After adoption of the interim PRSP in 2001, the completion of the full PRSP has encountered problems and, despite substantial funding, has repeatedly been delayed. The delay of the PRSP, availability of data on poverty for further release of HIPC funds, and the lagging implementation of pro-poor policies in general has caused concerns among the country's main development partners.

Progress on the PRSP has regularly been discussed under the DEPAC umbrella and the draft final PRSP was finally made available at the very end of December 2004. The preparations for the PRSP continued in early 2005 and it is intended to be adopted in a CG meeting in June 2005. The budget for 2005 takes account of the PRSP, but also identifies a major funding gap for implementation of the pro-poor policies. Furthermore, in view of low policy and implementation capacity of GoSL, the implementation of the PRSP will be a challenge. The MDG indicators are so far indicating some progress in pro-poor policies. However, the quality and credibility of available data remain questionable.

Table 1: Selected Millennium Development Goal Indicators

Type	Indicator	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Impact	1. Population below €1 per day (%)	n.a.	85	-	70	
	2. Prevalence of underweight children (under – five)	27		27	27	
	3. Under-five mortality rate (per 000)	254	286	316	316	
Outcome	1. Net enrolment rate primary education	50	59			
	2. primary completion rate	n.a.				
	3. ratio of girls to boys in					
	- primary education	78		76	n.a.	
	- secondary education	62		83	n.a.	
	- tertiary education	55,6		40	n.a.	
	4. births attended by skilled health personnel	n.a.	40	42	n.a.	
5. full immunization coverage (1yr old)	n.a.	4,9	37	n.a.		
6. HIV prevalence nationwide (%)			n.a.	n.a.		
7. population with sustainable access to an improved water source	n.a.		54	n.a.		

Macro-economic indicators	1. Real annual growth %	5,4	6,6	6,8	7,2	7,0
	2. inflation rate %	3,8	- 2,5	11,3	12,4	4,7
	3. exchange rate US\$ (average year mid)	1,97	2,15	2,09	2345	n.a.
	4. reserves foreign exchange (US\$m)	4	8	8	60	n.a.
	5. budget deficit (incl. grants) %	48,6	85	82	-3,8	-4,4
	6. total external debt (in US\$m)	- 9,5	- 7,4	-7,3	1,60	n.a.
		1,40	1,40	1,50	0	
		0	0	0		
Spending	(non-salary recur. expend. in % of GDP)					
	1. Health	1,1	2,0	1,8	1,9	n.a
	2. Education (as above)	2,0	2,8	2,4	2,4	n.a

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2004; IMF World Economic Outlook 2004; 2005: projections

EC interventions target a number of these indicators, notably the health related outcome indicators under the 8th EDF Health Sector Support Program. The ongoing EC RRP program aims at making basic social infrastructure available to rural communities. Furthermore, the ongoing Post Conflict Budgetary Support (PCBS) is targeted to health and education expenditure.

*Macro-economic performance:* Economically, the country remained broadly on track with IMF and World Bank benchmarks, though not without slippages and waivers. The IMF 5th review of PRGF was successfully concluded in November. With GDP per capita of US\$ 140, Sierra Leone remains one of the poorest countries in the world, and the last one on the UNDP Human Development Index. This, with a very unequal income distribution, results in an estimated 70% of the population living below the poverty line<sup>1</sup>.

During 2004, the economic activity remained robust at an overall growth rate of 7.4 percent reflecting major growth of mainly diamond exports, recovery of the agricultural sector and a modest increase in services. The generally positive picture was overshadowed by the second half of the year during which inflation rose considerably, due to higher imported fuel and rice prices; this was coupled with an expansionary monetary policy and exchange rate depreciation during the year. The year ended with 14 percent inflation rate against the projected single-digit rate. The higher than expected public borrowing increased interest rates so that the year end Treasury bill rate increased to 28 percent in November 2004 as compared to 20.2 percent in December 2003.

The official Le/US\$ exchange rate depreciated by 6 percent from Le2,670/US\$1 in July 2004 to Le2839/US\$1 in December 2004 due to increasing demand compared with availability. Furthermore, although the target for gross foreign reserves was the equivalent of 2.2 months of imports, only 2.0 months was achieved during this period.

Although actual figures for production of agricultural cash crops have still not been published for 2004, the indications show that this sector is expanding gradually. Diamond production and exports have recorded significant increases during the year. The reliance of the economy on diamond exports is likely to continue at least until the resumption of rutile and bauxite mining in 2006. Although diamonds are increasingly providing revenues to GoSL, the real value of diamonds mined in Sierra Leone is expected to be much higher than recorded, the

<sup>1</sup> Official poverty line in Sierra Leone being Le 2,000 per capita per day, which is only 2/3 of the official UN 1\$ poverty line.

difference being smuggled or under valued. The High Level Diamond Steering Committee, chaired by the Minister for Mineral Resources and consisting of several ministries and donor representatives, attempts to improve the overall governance of the diamond sector.

Despite the increase in diamond exports and in unison with domestic economic trends, the external indicators moved negatively in 2004. Exports, comprising mainly of diamonds, rose to a total figure of US\$131.6 million at the end of the year. Imports amounted to US\$216.3million as at September 2004, compared to US\$246million in 2003. The fuel and rice import prices have remained high at the second half of the year and the result has been widening of the trade balance to US\$108.9 million as at September 2004. The current account deficit was expected to reach 11.5 percent of GDP by year-end. The high trade deficit is unsustainable, and that domestic production needs to be encouraged.

In 2003, the Commonwealth Secretariat started providing TA to MTI. In order to assist GoSL with the preparations for the EPA negotiations, an EC funded TA program was implemented during 2004. Through these activities, MTI intends to improve the overall trade environment. In terms of the Government's fiscal position, the budget deficit on commitment basis, excluding grants, amounted to Le383 billion Leones or 13.4 percent of GDP. This deficit was largely externally financed, facilitated by disbursements of budgetary support from donors. GoSL has attempted to lower the fiscal gap by improved revenue collection and, as a result, domestic revenue rose to Le354.4 billion, or 12.4 percent of GDP. However unbudgeted expenditures and shortfall in projected external aid led to high borrowing for the budget especially from the domestic banking system. The net lending was 25.8 percent of the GDP.

The 2005 budget underpins the pillars of the PRSP and aims at promoting good governance, infrastructural development and human development. Investment is needed on roads and their maintenance, and GoSL is allocating funds to the Bumbuna Hydro-Electric Project, destined to become the country's main provider of electricity once completed. Government also needs to keep expenditure levels up in the social sectors (budgeted Le99.4 billion for the year 2005). The 2005 fiscal programme envisages strengthening tax compliance to increase domestic revenue collection, aligning of the tax and financial years, introducing steps towards introduction of VAT and the adoption of the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET). In an attempt to expand public financial resources available, GoSL is planning to further strengthen the National Revenue Authority (NRA) and is making adjustments to the tax levels. In addition, further public divesture is planned by the National Commission for Privatisation.

The financing gap of Le10.4 billion, identified but regarded to be underestimated in the 2005 budget, emphasises the extent to which the economy and the overall macro-economic stability are dependent on donor support. The medium-term macroeconomic framework projects annual output growth in the range of 6-9 percent relying on continued expansion of agriculture and mining activities, alongside investment in public infrastructure. The projections on inflation falling to single figures may prove to be overoptimistic.

Public Finance Management (PFM): After the approval of the joint EU-GoSL Matrix of Corrective Measures and due to increased donor involvement, PFM related issues have received higher attention during 2004. The main donors to the PFM reform (WB, DfID, ADB and EC) have made moves towards a commonly accepted action plan agreed between GoSL and donors involved. Issues discussed include: indicators covering the overall legal and regulatory framework, oversight and accountability related issues, the institutional architecture, procedures and policies, the budgetary process, issues regarding the payroll, procurement, accounting and financial management, reporting, asset management, revenue collection, independent control and audit mechanisms. While some steps have been taken to

enhance efficiency, transparency and accountability in the use of public funds, there is still a long way to go to achieve acceptable standards.

In order to improve the overall legal and regulatory framework, a new Government Budgeting and Accounting Act has been prepared. A comprehensive procurement reform is under way with the Procurement Law having been passed in December 2004. An assessment of the central accounting system has been carried out, and a computerised Financial Management and Accounting System (IFMIS) will be established with WB funding. In order to enhance domestic revenue collection, NRA is being strengthened. With DfID funding, the weak external audit systems are being strengthened. The EC/GoSL Matrix of Corrective Measures was evaluated/audited during the year with sufficient results, leading to disbursement of PCBS funding.

*Private sector development and Mining:* Growing confidence in sustainable peace and stability in the country and the continuously high flow of external funds resulted in an increase in private sector activities across the board, notably in (subsistence) agriculture, mining, and construction, while the picture for the manufacturing sector remains mixed. Opportunities exist in a number of areas, e.g. fisheries, mining, industrial agriculture, and tourism. Furthermore, the MTI has stepped up its efforts in private sector development and is increasingly attracting donor support for this area. During 2004, WB and DfID have conducted studies, which may lead to support programmes.

Main factors limiting a substantial expansion of the private sector have traditionally been linked to the lack of an environment conducive to investment with regard to the overall regulatory framework, heavy and corruption bound administrative procedures, the tax regime, unclear property rights, outdated legislation for private sector activities etc. The Investment Promotion Act passed in 2004 addresses a number of the identified difficulties. However, matters such as lack of confidence in the juridical system, high interest rates, unavailability of long term finance, low purchasing power of the impoverished population and unreliability of necessary infrastructure remain outside the scope of the Act.

Mineral exports remain Sierra Leone's principal foreign exchange earner. Alluvial diamond mining is among the most important private sector activities in the country, and played an instrumental role in the civil war. Annual gem quality diamond production estimates range between \$250-300 million. However, only a portion of that passes through formal export channels (1999: \$1.2 million; 2000: \$7 million; 2001: \$26 million; 2002: \$42 million; 2003: \$76 million; 2004: \$127 million). As the increasing trend of legal exports indicates, GoSL has taken considerable steps to improve the management of the trade, supported by the UN approved export certification system, initiated in 2001 and put in place in 2003 (Kimberley Process). The EU allows import of diamonds from Sierra Leone only through the Certificate of Origin scheme, in an attempt to ban all conflict diamonds from entering the EU.

GoSL adopted in 2003 the Core Mineral Policy (CMP) to modernise the mining sector. In addition to assisting the mining industry in attracting foreign and local private funds, CMP emphasises environmental protection and the distribution of benefits of the mining industry to the local communities. In 2001, GoSL also created a mining community development fund which returns a portion of the 3% diamond export tax to diamond mining communities. Donors, particularly UNAMSIL, DfID, USAID and WB have been involved in the process. Attempts are being made to enhance the transparency of the sector, in order to increase GoSL revenue and to reduce exploitation of children and youth working in the mining pits. In addition to decreasing illegal mining (UN survey in 2003 indicated that 50% of mines were illegal), the future challenges of GoSL include review of the existing mining laws and

regulations, strengthening of the monitoring system and increased control of the socio-economic and environmental effects of the mining industry.

The progress of the mining sector can be characterised as sufficient. With the 25 M€ rutile mine project funded from the 9th EDF (9 ACP SL 6) and the related TA to the Ministry of Mineral Resources (9 ACP SL 15), the EC is becoming a considerable donor in the sector and will continue active participation in the donor coordination activities.

*Transport infrastructure and Electricity:* The state of basic infrastructure remains a major bottleneck for the development of the country. During the war, negligence and deliberate destruction was widespread. Until 2002, investments in the sector were mostly concentrated in and around Freetown due to the volatile security situation. Currently, road rehabilitation is undertaken with donor support in all parts of the country, and the dependency on donors is likely to continue for years to come. The EC is the main donor in the road sector with WB, Kuwait Fund, OPEC Fund, BADEA, DfID and UNAMSIL involved in a smaller scale. The German Government within its “Economic recovery and Empowerment creation” project has also foreseen activities in the sector (feeder roads and town streets). SLRA ensure coordination and complementarity of the donor inputs.

The road sector suffers from problems such as insufficient funding and limited capacity and resources of SLRA. The sector study finalised by WB in 2004 suggested transforming SLRA into a road network management and planning entity. After the reform, SLRA will focus on its core functions, such as development of national policies, strategies, regulatory frameworks, programmes and projects, maintaining and developing national roads, and research and training activities. Works on national roads will be carried out by contractors recruited by SLRA, and the current SLRA implementing units will be fully commercialised. Regarding feeder and rural roads, the ongoing decentralisation process and SLRA reform entail the transfer of the maintenance responsibility from SLRA to the local government level. Before the transfer, SLRA will provide extensive capacity building to the local governments to ensure uninterrupted maintenance of roads. The process is likely to take several years, bearing in mind also the related staffing needs in the local government level.

The Road Fund, whose purpose is to gather fuel levies and other user fees to cover road maintenance costs, is currently managed by SLRA. As recommended by WB, the Fund will eventually be separated from SLRA to act as an independent entity. The Road Fund will also continue to cover most maintenance costs of the local roads after the decentralisation. As per WB’s recommendations, the Road Fund is supposed to be covering all core network maintenance by increased fuel levies, license fees for heavy vehicles and cross border charges by 2012, even though this plan seems very unrealistic. In 2003, GoSL raised the fuel levy<sup>2</sup>, whereas in 2004, the fuel prices were increased due to other taxes. The Road Fund currently covers only some 16% of the core network maintenance costs.

GoSL regards tarmac overlaying of the main roads as the only suitable long-term solution, as the rainy season tends to return rehabilitated roads without tarmac to their earlier condition. Water transport, including rehabilitation of the jetties to improve connections between the road network and inland waterways, is another focus. Involvement of local communities and job creation continue to be emphasised in the public works sector. The progress of GoSL’s road sector policy commitments can be characterised as sufficient, even though the recent fuel price increases have not contributed towards a higher fuel levy. Increasing the fuel levy in

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<sup>2</sup> The fuel levy was raised from Le450 to Le750 per gallon, Le 1,500 per gallon being the eventual target set by WB.

2003 was a necessary but not sufficient step to secure funding of road maintenance. However, taking into account the current socio-economic situation in the country and the imbalance between average incomes and commodity prices, it may be unrealistic to expect further radical increases in the fuel levy for the time being.

*Power supply* is still basically restricted to the major towns, and even there it is irregular. Less than 10% of Sierra Leone's population has access to electricity, and lack of supply and extremely high electricity prices hamper private investments. The exceptionally high electricity prices are due to inefficient and costly energy production with generators.

Short-term improvements to the of power supply rest on the completion of the Bumbuna Hydro Power Plant that was abandoned during the war. The Italian Government, ADB and WB have agreed to fund the completion of the plant, and it should be operational in 2006. Bumbuna, when planned, was to provide for the energy needs of the whole country but, with the increased energy consumption, it will only cover a fraction of the needs.

In addition to Bumbuna, there is need to develop the energy sector as a whole. The WB funded energy sector review of 2004 made recommendations to improve the sector performance, including investments in modern energy production, petroleum exploration, rural electrification, supply of well priced petroleum products and increased energy efficiency. However, the implementation of the programme will require substantial donor contributions. WB and South Africa have recently committed almost 40 M\$ to the sector, but no rural electrification activities have been included. Energy sector not being a focus under the 9th EDF, no immediate inputs are foreseen from the EC. However, taking into account the EC's past involvement in the sector, the sector could be considered under the 10th EDF.

*Agriculture and Food Security:* At present agriculture accounts for around 60-70% of total employment and generates about 50% to the GDP. Some improvements in crop production have occurred since the devastating reductions during the war. The recovery in food production is partly due to the fact that returnees have resumed farming activities in their resettled communities. Crops such as cassava, sweet potato and groundnuts are also recovering after the massive decreases in production during the civil conflict. Despite this, the most important food crop, rice, was below the pre-war level in 2002/3. Although agriculture is the largest employer in the country, survey results and sector reviews show that farmers, especially subsistence food crop farmers, are among the poorest in the country. This is largely due to: low capital investment, non-existent agricultural support services, weak credit and micro finance markets to support input purchase and output marketing, poor network of roads, transportation and communication facilities, product transportation and marketing.

Sierra Leone is a net food importing country and, although less so, still a food aid recipient, with production unable to keep pace with the rapidly expanding food needs. Although food security has improved progressively since 2001, the government intervention concentrates on a few policy instruments such as free distribution of seedlings and other inputs. Given the weak institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, the role of national and international NGOs in the agriculture and food security sector remains important. National organisations such as the National Farmers Association have the potential to play an increasing role in the process of agricultural recovery. Donor funded initiatives are under way focusing on food security in rural areas within their respective transition programs (e.g. EC LRRD; EC Food security Budget Line; EC STABEX, USAID).

The President's commitment on his re-election was to secure the delivery of basic food for the entire population by 2007. One essential objective is to create a facilitating environment for agricultural transformation through private sector investment. The cash crop sector, in

particular coffee and cocoa, played an important role in pre-war Sierra Leone and recovery efforts have resulted in increased production and export. However, potential investors have to face unpredictable international prices, extremely poor roads in the distant and the high cost of rehabilitating plantations.

EPA negotiations: One of the main objectives of ECOWAS is establishment of a common market among member countries to promote free movement of people and goods, is advancing slowly. GoSL is gradually adjusting its external tariffs towards the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) which is expected to be fully adopted by 2007. The first alignment to the CET tariff levels have been reflected in the budget for 2005.

The progress in the ECOWAS common market is crucially important for the EPA negotiations, which are conducted between the Regional Organisations and the EU. The ECOWAS region approved the roadmap setting out the framework for negotiations between the ECOWAS and the EU only in August 2004. With the assistance of the EC funded TA, GoSL has set up a national sub-committee for ECOWAS and EPA negotiations, established a team of chief negotiators, established a cabinet sub-committee for the EPA negotiations, prepared a position paper on the ECOWAS Regional Roadmap and prepared (not implemented yet) a national impact assessment study on the EPA negotiations.

The idea of establishing the West African Monetary Zone was launched in the Bamako summit 2000, but the time-limits set for the process have been continuously extended. The statutes for both the West African Central Bank and the West African Monetary Zone have been ratified by the Sierra Leonean Parliament. However, in light of the huge challenges linked to the introduction of a single currency in Ghana, Gambia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia, including the achievement of certain convergence criteria, the respect of the current deadline of July 2005 for the establishment of the Second West African Monetary Zone WAMZ does not seem likely.

## **2.3 Update of the social situation**

### *2.3.1 Health*

Ranking last in the UNDP Human Development Index, Sierra Leone has amongst the worst social indicators in the world. Life expectancy at birth is 34.2 years (projection 2000-2005), lower than it was in the first half of the 70's. Under-five mortality rate stands at 284 per 1000 live births and maternal mortality rate at 1,800 per 100,000 live births, while fertility rate remains high, estimated at 6.5 for women for 2000-2005, and the contraceptive prevalence rate at 5.6<sup>3</sup>.

The provision of basic health care is considered a major priority for poverty reduction in Sierra Leone and was ranked among the top three priorities in the nationwide assessment for the preparation of F-PRSP. However, it is difficult to identify priority areas as four priorities were identified in the draft F-PRSP: 1) Preventive care and treatment of communicable diseases; 2) Improving the nutritional status of infants and young children, pregnant and lactating women; 3) Strengthening primary and secondary level care in accordance with the decentralisation policy; 4) Strengthen priority areas of tertiary care.

Although considerable progress has been achieved in physical rehabilitation of health infrastructure, the delivery of primary and secondary health care services remains plagued by inadequate health personnel, training, drug, medical supply, and inadequate supervision capacity in the district level. Thus, the utilisation rate of health facilities in SL is estimated at

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<sup>3</sup> Sierra Leone Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (SLIHLCS) – 2004

0.5 contacts per capita per annum. In addition to the poor quality and non-transparent fees of delivered services, access to health services remains poor due to bad road conditions.

There is a lack of consistency between the National Health Policy, the action plan and the technical policies on one side, and the National Health Budget and the human resources on the other side. The capacity of MoHS to implement the National Health Policy and to efficiently manage and disburse the health budget remains extremely weak. The decentralisation of primary and secondary levels of health services is the next challenge for MoHS. A precise MoHS devolution plan remains to be defined and inconsistencies between the Hospital Board Act and the LGA to be addressed.

The major donors involved in the health sector recovery are the EC (8<sup>th</sup> EDF and 9<sup>th</sup> EDF B envelope), WB, ADB/WHO, IDB, UNICEF, UNFPA. They operate on the basis of individual projects covering distinct geographical zones. The move towards a sector-wide approach after completion of the ongoing initiatives should be considered.

International NGOs continue to play a significant role in the health sector. Following the phase out of ECHO in July 2004, a transitional support project to the health sector (Health LRRD) was approved under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF B envelope in December 2004 to consolidate these activities.

HIV/AIDS. The most recent figures (March 2004) show an HIV prevalence of 3.4%. There is a need for a national antenatal sentinel surveillance system and for a sentinel surveillance system to monitor prevalence data among high-risk groups.

The National Aids Committee (NAC) under the President oversees the development and monitoring of national HIV/AIDS policy, strategy and impact, and ensures an effective resource allocation. The National Aids Secretariat under NAC coordinates and manages the multisectoral WB funded project.

GoSL eventually managed to secure funding from the Global Fund in 2004, but as of February 2005, the grant agreement is still not signed. The CCM remains weak and the EC funded TA to MoHS (8 ACP SL 15) currently provides TA in drafting ToRs for the CCM and its secretariat. Potential conflict of interest issues should be dealt with as a matter of urgency.

Other poverty-related diseases: Malaria and Tuberculosis. Malaria remains the main morbidity and mortality pattern throughout the country. The objective of MoHS is to reduce the malaria morbidity and mortality of the under five children by 25%, and amongst pregnant women by 35% by the end of 2008. Despite the fact that ITNs<sup>4</sup> are now available in most districts and PHUs, they are not in high demand due to the cost (average sale price US\$2) and failure of health promotion activities to stimulate demand. German funding of € 4.0m is provided for the HIV/AIDS campaign.

In the light of the last drug resistance survey conducted by the MoHS and WHO, decision has been taken to switch from chloroquine to ACT<sup>5</sup> as the first line of treatment for uncomplicated malaria falciparum. This strategic decision should be effective by the end of first semester of 2005. A grant from the Global Fund is currently awaited.

GoSL received a €5m grant from the Global Fund for the fight against Tuberculosis and implementation started in January 2004 by the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society.

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<sup>4</sup> ITNs: Insecticide Treated Nets

<sup>5</sup> ACT: Artesunate Combination Therapy

### 2.3.2 Education

The situation in the field of education remains critical with adult literacy rate at only 36%. Although primary and secondary enrolment rates have increased since the end of the civil war, and progress has been achieved as regards girls' enrolment rates, gender enrolment disparities are still wide and the quality of education remains hampered by the lack of adequate qualified teachers and school materials, particularly in the provinces.

The Education For All (EFA) National Action Plan 2003-2015 proposes ten programmes for primary and junior secondary schools in order to attain basic education for all. Several key policy decisions were taken in order to achieve this goal: abolition of primary school tuition fees; waiving of all fees for national examinations; a major school reconstruction and rehabilitation programme; supply of free text books to primary schools; the expansion of non-formal primary education; and incentives for girls to attend secondary schools.

The main donors in the sector have been the WB and ADB. The EC funded RRP has earmarked 10 M€ in 2004 for the rehabilitation of health and education infrastructures and has been coordinating closely with activities of other donors in this area. Particular attention will be paid to the rehabilitation of teachers' quarters and water/sanitation facilities in remote areas. The implementation of compulsory primary education is planned for 2005.

### 2.3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Gender. While a number of women occupy high offices in the country (Ministers, MPs), and despite their critical role in society, women are largely marginalized and lack adequate access to productive assets. With limited access to formal sector employment, they resort mainly to food production and petty trading. The illiteracy rate amongst women is higher than that for men. Their poor health status is reflected in high maternal mortality rates. Fertility rate is high and access to essential micronutrients is poor. The situation of women is worsened by customary and religious practices. These limit their reproductive rights and participation in national affairs. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is widespread in the country.

Education and skills training in refugee camps have, however, resulted in a change in attitude with regards to equitable treatment and inclusive decision-making. This is reflected in women being increasingly articulate in public meetings at community level, certain progressive chiefs recognising this development opportunity and encouraging women's participation and women participating in domains where they were previously excluded. Provisions meant to ensure gender equity have been included in the Local Government Act.

At national level, the Ministry for Gender and Children's affairs created in 1997 has tackled the legal side of social and economic advancement of women. Legislation has been drafted with UNAMSIL assistance to ensure Sierra Leone's compliance with the Convention of Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. For operationalising this policy, a comprehensive action plan should be defined.

FGM is not being addressed or even discussed publicly either by GoSL or civil society. No official figures exist about the extension of FGM. In general, FGM is supported and in most cases carried out by women secret societies, whose social role is very powerful particularly in the provinces.

Environment. The forests and wetlands of Sierra Leone harbour biologically and economically important natural resources. The mineral resources in the country are numerous. Exploitation of both has to be carefully managed but concerns over land degradation, deforestation, over-fishing, and pollution of fresh water resources due to mining and municipal waste exist. These concerns result from poor natural resource management,

inappropriate legal frameworks, weak land use policies, ill adapted agriculture practices, uncontrolled logging, poaching etc.

Within urban centres, much of the infrastructural development is unplanned. Insufficient efforts are being made to implement the Environment Protection Act, the National Environmental Plan and the Biodiversity Action Plan. Community management of forest/wetland resources and their sustainable use is rare. While general awareness has increased among a number of environmental NGOs, there is still need to support advocacy, policy development, community empowerment and greater involvement in natural reserves management and development action. Future actions should promote capacity building and information sharing and encourage accountability and better governance.

*The plight of the Youth.* The plight of the youth has figured prominently in discussions on F-PRSP led by the Ministry for Youth and Sports. Lack of perspectives for the youth, both socially and economically, and neglect or refusal to acknowledge the aspirations of both the urban and rural youth, are considered as reasons why many young people so readily got involved in destructive activities during the war. The Ministry for Education is building upon the capacity building activities, mainly vocational training, offered to ex-combatants under the DDR programme. A number of NGOs are assisting the drive to food self sufficiency. However, the diamond mining areas continue to attract many young men, where they often work under deplorable conditions. While some youth with good education find job opportunities among the many NGOs in the country, those without education experience huge problems in obtaining even the minimal income for survival.

*Migration Profile.* The legacy of Sierra Leone's civil war has made it difficult to obtain accurate data and statistics of the migratory dynamics of the population. Most of the national institutions are recovering only slowly from the period of armed conflict and disruption of public administration. This explains much of the considerable information gap in the migration profile. According to available information, however, UK is likely to host the highest number of Sierra Leonean nationals in Europe, due to its colonial history in the country. At the end of 2002, there were an estimated 100,000 Sierra Leone nationals living in the UK, as both illegal migrants and middle class professionals.

A Population and Housing Census was carried out in December 2004. The Preliminary figures estimate the population to be 4,963,298 with 95 men for every 100 women. The population of Freetown was a surprising 800,000 compared to 1.2 to 1.5 million have been quoted in the recent past.

### **3 Development Agenda of the Partner Country**

GoSL's policy agenda continues to be based upon the National Recovery Strategy (NRS) launched in 2001 and the Interim PRSP dated July 2001. The policy agenda focuses on security, recovery, governance, and restoring the economy including food security. It is summarised into 27 benchmarks prepared at the November 2002 CG meeting. With the completion of the Full PRSP in early 2005 and a further CG meeting by mid-2005 the policy agenda will be revised to cover the three pillars of the F-PRSP which are good governance, peace and security, pro-poor sustainable growth, and human development.

The pace and quality of the implementation of this policy agenda, and the necessary reforms vary from sector to another. Progress is discussed between GoSL and its partners under the umbrella of bi-monthly meetings of the high level DEPAAC chaired by the Vice President. After each such meeting, the achievement of the CG benchmarks is published. To date, 18 of the 27 have been successfully completed but few within the timeframe indicated at the 2002 CG meeting. Adequate information sharing and consultation between the partners is ensured through the Development Assistance Coordination Office (DACO), also in the office of the

Vice President. It is envisaged that the Monitoring Unit for the F-PRSP will also be placed within the Vice President's office.

With regard to first of the NRS policies security, the main challenge is to rebuild the people's confidence in Sierra Leone Police (SLP) and Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF), by enhancing their capacity and their deploy throughout the country. Draw-down by UNAMSIL has continued throughout the year with current staffing levels at 3,500. The transformation of a previously unreliable, badly trained and ill-equipped army into a force equipped and capable to protect the territorial integrity of the country with no other loyalty than the constitutional order of the country is continuing, but remains a huge task. Under a 10-year commitment, the UK remains heavily involved in the restructuring of the RSLAF providing military infrastructure, equipment and training. The recruitment exercise to bring the police force back to its pre-war strength of men is ongoing. Both forces are nationwide with the majority of RSLAF in barracks in districts bordering Liberia and Guinea.

As regards recovery, 2004 has been a year in limbo as the preparation of a F-PRSP, which was initially planned to take over from NRS at the end of 2003, was delayed. Recovery programmes continue to be largely built around the NRS objectives of consolidating State Authority throughout the country, rebuilding communities, building peace, fostering human rights, and restoring the shattered economy. The NRS had a national committee chaired by the Vice President that involved the donors and implementing partners and, in the provinces, District Recovery Committees (DRC). The role of the DRCs has now been taken over by the District Councils elected in 2004.

Efforts to restore the economy have not yet fulfilled the high expectations of the government or the population. The national economy continues to be extremely dependent on donor support. In spite of the creation of a comprehensive investment code, Sierra Leone remains a difficult and expensive country for investors. Consequently, private investment essential to create the additional jobs for the ex-combatants and other youth to escape the poverty trap, is highly insufficient. It is estimated that seventy percent of Sierra Leoneans live under the local poverty line, less than 0.67 US\$ a day. Macro-economic targets were partially fulfilled and Sierra Leone continues to be more or less "on track" with the IFIs. The sharp depreciation of the national currency started in the second half of 2003 continued. Fuelled by increases in world prices for petroleum products in 2004, inflation increased throughout the year to an official figure of 18%. This sparked discontent in the streets.

The most important pending structural reform is the strengthening of the justice system. Progress has been made on decentralisation and the implementation of the Local Government Act (LGA), procurement reform, the Investment Code and the approval of a National Human Rights Commission. However, progress is slow although considerable efforts are being made by DfID, EC and other donors supporting key institutions and mechanisms providing accountability, such as the Auditor General, the Anti Corruption Commission and the judiciary.

#### **4 Overview of past and ongoing cooperation**

In July 2003, the Country Strategy Paper (CS)P for the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF was signed. The allocation for Sierra Leone under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF was € 144m in the programmable A envelope and € 76m in the non-programmable B envelope. While the uncommitted balances resulting from de-commitments from 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> EDF have been transferred to the A envelope thus increasing it by € 10,7m to € 154,7m, 1,5 % of the total allocation (€ 3,3m) have been deducted from the B envelope as contribution to the African Peace Facility, thus leaving €72,7m. Focal Sectors under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF are the rehabilitation of priority infrastructure and

good governance/institutional strengthening, both of which are a logical continuation of areas of intervention of previous National Indicative Programmes (NIP).

A Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the CSP and NIP for Sierra Leone was carried out during 2004 in accordance with Article 5(6-7) of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement. Following the completion of the MTR, in the light of an assessment of the country's current needs and performance, the Commission is in the process of revising the resource allocation for Sierra Leone as follows: The A envelope is increased by €10.0m to €164.7m (also including transfers from the previous EDFs). Respectively, B envelope (including SYSMIN and transitional support to health sector, but excluding peace facility) is reduced to €62.7m. An addendum to the CSP and the NIP is to be jointly signed by GoSL and EC in February 2005.

The new breakdown of the indicative allocations intended to cover long-term development activities (Envelope A and B) is presented below:

Envelope A	Initial indicative allocation		Indicative allocation after the MTR	
	Rehabilitation of Priority Infrastructure	70.0M €	48.6 % of total	81.7
Governance & Institutional Support	19	13.2 %	28.0	17.0 %
Macroeconomic support	50	34.7 %	50	30.3 %
Non focal sectors	5	3.5 %	5	3.0 %
	144.0	100%	164.7	100%
Envelope B	72.7 M€	100%	62.7	100%

During 2004, global commitments from 9<sup>th</sup> and previous EDFs amounted to € 15.28m, individual commitments to € 59.65m and disbursements to € 41.12m.

#### New Decisions, Commitments and Disbursements in 2004 (in million €)

EDF	Allocation	Decisions	Contracts	Disbursements
6	-0.79	0.00	0	0.04
7	0.00	0.00	7.22	11.15
8	0.00	0.28	26.93	21.51
9 (A)	10.79	8.00	6.57	2.34
9 (B)	-10.00	7.00	18.93	6.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15.28</b>	<b>59.65</b>	<b>41.12</b>

#### NIP Decisions, Commitments and Disbursements, cumulative end 2004 (in million €)

NIP/EDF	Allocation	Decisions	% Allocat.	Contracts	% Allocat.	Disbursements	% Allocat.
6	62.86	62.86	100	62.85	100	62.80	100
7	77.14	77.14	100	73.15	95	59.13	77
8	77.55	77.55	100	52.50	68	37.51	48
9 (A)	165.50	60.50	37	6.64	4	2.34	1
9 (B)	62.70	57.00	91	18.93	30	6.09	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>445.75</b>	<b>335.05</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>214.07</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>167.87</b>	<b>38%</b>

**Other EDF resources (outside NIP): Decisions Commitments and Disbursements, cumulative as of end 2004 (in million €)**

Other EDF resources	Allocation	Decisions	% Allocat.	Contracts	% Allocat.	Disbursements	% Allocat.
6	9.59	9.59	100	9.59	100	9.59	100
7	42.91	42.91	100	42.91	100	42.91	100
8	35.51	35.51	100	35.50	100	32.52	92
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88.01</b>	<b>88.01</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>88.00</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>85.02</b>	<b>97%</b>

**Major interventions in 2004 under previous EDFs**

The 8<sup>th</sup> EDF infrastructure activities focused on road rehabilitation, while funds from the 7<sup>th</sup> EDF supported roads and power infrastructure. The 9<sup>th</sup> EDF inputs (Focal Sector 1) complement the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> EDF undertakings.

*SLRA Support Programme (7 ACP SL 44).* The 20.5M€ project whose implementation was interrupted by the war for several years, has again been ongoing for a few years. The monitoring mission evaluating the project in 2004 considered it relevant and well managed. The program focuses on rehabilitation of prioritised main roads and institutional strengthening of SLRA through TA and rehabilitation of SLRA regional offices. Under the programme, several major road rehabilitation works progressed in 2004. The works of the Panlap-Kamakwie and Masiaka-Lunsar-Makeni roads progressed, and several SLRA regional offices were refurbished. The contracts for the rehabilitation of the Pendembu-Kailahun-Koindu, Kurubola-Koidu and Regent-Grafton roads were awarded. The Masiaka-Lunsar-Makeni road rehabilitation faced delays due to problems with both the contractor and supervisor, and an extension to the works is envisaged. Furthermore, there were delays in the preparation and approval of the Work Programme 5A for the rehabilitation of three roads, but the contracts were eventually awarded in the end of the year.

*Freetown-Conakry Highway (8 ACP SL 18, 7 ACP GUI 124, 6 ACP RPR 594).* The 17.8M€ project aims at rehabilitating Freetown-Conakry Road which forms part of the Trans West African Highway. The works contract was awarded in April 2004 but there were delays in the works due to an unexpected rider to the contract and consequent late advance payment. However, accelerated implementation with a 24-hour shift is expected to correct the situation in 2005. The project is to be followed by an asphalt overlaying project under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF for which the Feasibility Study and Financing Proposal will be prepared in 2005.

*Emergency Rehabilitation of Transmission and Distribution System (7 ACP SL 99).* The 1.99M€ project provided emergency support to the National Power Authority in rehabilitation of the electricity distribution in Freetown and its surroundings. Additional supplies had to be ordered in 2004 and, both the supervision and works contracts were extended. These adjustments ensured achievement of the results by the end of the project in the end of 2004. There are currently no plans to complement the project with 9<sup>th</sup> EDF funds.

*The Rehabilitation and Reintegration Program (7 ACP SL 87, 8 ACP SL 7).* RRP is financed with 30M€, of which 10M€ falls under 7th and 20M€ under 8th EDF, respectively. The combined FA was signed in December 2000 and implementation is expected to be completed by the end of June 2005. An extension without financial implications until December 2006

was requested. 10M€ were used from the 8 ACP SL 7 to fund the DDR program, and later were replenished through the 10M€ program (9 ACP SL 7) approved in 2003. The 9th EDF input will focus on health and education infrastructure. During 2004, 96 projects were completed under programme estimate No. 2, under 8 ACP SL 7 with a total budget of 4.2M€. Out of 20M€ under this project, 19.8M€ has been committed so far, while the balances will be used during 2005. Out of the 10M€ under 7 ACP SL 87 program, € 9.9m has been committed. So far, the RRP has among other rehabilitated 50 schools with 219 classrooms and the supporting structures such as staff housing, the Kambia hospital, 15 PHUs and 150 wells through out the country.

*Health Sector Support Project HSSP (8 ACP SL 12).* HSSP with a budget of 28M€ and a lifespan of 5 years was agreed in 2001. The overall objective of the project is to improve the health status of the population of rural districts of Sierra Leone. Three selected districts (complementing WB and ADB interventions) will benefit from improved accessibility, affordability and quality of primary health care services and development a functioning referral system to secondary level. In addition, the capacity of the MoHS (and subsequently of the decentralised structures) to manage financial and human resources will be strengthened, along with the capacity to train community health workers and procure and distribute drugs in a cost-effective way.

The PMU started its work in late 2002 and the first programme estimate was approved in January 2004. Although the commitment and disbursement rates remain, at the end of 2004, very low as compared to plans, the project eventually kicked off in August 2004 with support to the delivery of primary health care services at district level. Other significant achievements were made under the Pharmaceutical component, as GoSL/MoHS eventually supported the establishment of an autonomous Central Medical Store.

Major issues affecting the performance of the PMU were addressed in the course of 2004 and 3 long-term consultants out of 7 were replaced by the contractor, including the team leader. The arrival of a new team leader in November 2004 has already shown positive results and the second work programme will be approved in early 2005. A rider to the Financing Agreement will be submitted mid-2005 in order to realign the budget with current needs.

*Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (8 ACP SL 15).* The contract of the TA to MoHS was extended by 8 months and will finish in June 2005. His role was essential in the preparation of the Financing Agreement for the Health LRRD (9 ACP SL 13) and he is currently involved in the review of the proposals submitted by the implementing partners. In addition, he participated in the revitalisation of regular Donor Coordination Meetings for the health sector and is attending various MoHS task forces to foster consistencies of EC inputs (EDF and budget lines health projects) and ensure up to date knowledge of other stakeholders' activities. This role will be taken over by the TA financed under the Health LRRD for whom the tendering process is on-going (see section 4.5.5).

*Population and Housing Census (7 ACP SL 100).* The organisation of the Census proved to be a challenging exercise. Despite delays in recruiting the PMU, a lack of knowledge of EC rules and procedures by the recruited PMU, and an understatement in the Financing Agreement of the management capacity and personnel that required for such an exercise, the Census enumeration phase took place at the agreed dates between 4<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> December 2004. Although various problems were encountered with the procurement of Census materials and logistics, the Census enumeration was completed on time and the performance of the enumerators were praised by the donor community. Provisional results were released in February 2005, the final results expected towards mid-year. The project focus will now gear towards longer term institutional reinforcement, notably by supporting the Statistics Sierra Leone.

Ministry of Finance Support Program (8 ACP SL 6). The amended Financing Agreement (4,5M€) was signed in mid-2003. A contract was signed with KPMG Sierra Leone for providing expatriate TA. The consultancy team started their advisory and capacity-building work in the Ministry of Finance in July 2004. The Start-Up Programme Estimate for supporting measures was prepared in late 2004 for January 2005.

Post-Conflict Budget Support (8 ACP SL 8-9-10-11). Considerable progress has been made during 2004 with regard to the 34.75M€ PCBS signed in 1999. The programme was put on hold in 2001 after a critical audit report, but an agreement on reimbursement and a Matrix of Corrective Measures to improve public finance management (PFM) was signed in early 2003. Following repayment and efforts to implement the agreed PFM measures, an evaluation of the Matrix of Corrective Measures and the disbursement of the 1<sup>st</sup> tranche were carried out during 2004. Following acceptable results, the decision was made in September 2004 to transfer the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> tranches in the amount of 18.18M€ to the counterpart funds account in Bank of Sierra Leone. The Memorandum of Understanding on the final conditions of release of the funds to the GoSL was signed in December, and 10M€ were transferred to the GoSL Consolidated Fund. The release of the remaining 8.18M€ from the Counterpart Funds Account is awaiting further PFM measures to be accomplished.

#### **4.1 Focal sectors (and macroeconomic support)**

##### *4.1.1 Focal Sector 1 - Rehabilitation of Priority Infrastructure*

According to the CSP and NIP for 2003-2007, the overall objective of Focal Sector 1 – Rehabilitation of Priority Infrastructure is to improve access to markets and social services.

The road infrastructure inputs support the National Transport Strategy and Investment Plan 2003-2007. 9<sup>th</sup> EDF funds will be utilised for rehabilitation of both main and rural roads as well as for the overlaying of the Freetown-Conakry road as a part of the Trans West African Highway contributing to regional integration. 9<sup>th</sup> EDF resources complement the ongoing 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> EDF road programs. Support to social sector infrastructure aims at complementing the ongoing rehabilitation programs of priority social infrastructures (RRP) as well as the Health Sector Support Programme, where relevant, that includes a rehabilitation component.

As agreed in the MTR conclusions in 2004, the envelope for Focal Sector 1 was increased from 70 to 86 M€. By the end of 2004, 52 M€ of the 86 M€ had been committed, €42M for roads and €10M for social infrastructure. 9.5 M€ were in the pipeline (rural roads programme), and the FP for a road project of approximately 22 M€ (Freetown-Conakry Highway Overlay) was being prepared.

##### *a) Results*

The results of the 9th EDF programme cannot yet be analysed against identified targets as the implementation is still in the nascent state. The road conditions are unlikely to be known with any accuracy until regular, systematic road condition surveys have been developed and embedded in SLRA management systems. However, the current road condition statistics indicate that the proportion of trunk roads in good or fair condition increased with 10% between 2002 and 2003. With the ongoing and starting EDF inputs on main and rural roads, a considerable improvement is expected in the road condition.

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Programme (9 ACP SL 9), foresees the reconstruction of one hospital, 20 health centres and a 150 water wells. However, the programme cannot at this stage count results as implementation of the Programme Estimate No. 1 has just started.

##### *b) Progress in activities*

Road Infrastructure Programme (9 ACP SL 5). The project faced problems due to delays in the preparation of the 9th EDF tender documents and changes in design of the main road works to be funded under the programme. The tender documents prepared earlier had already been outdated by the signature of the FA and had to be re-done. The supervision tender for the Masiaka-Taiama-Bo road was launched in late 2004, and the works tender is to be launched within the first weeks of 2005. The tendering for the Songo-Moyamba Junction road and the TA to SLRA will be carried out and contracts awarded in 2005. The Programme Estimate for the road rehabilitation and maintenance component will also be finalised early 2005. Thus, all the components of the programme are accelerating in early 2005. The Masiaka-Taiama-Bo road being one of the political priorities of the Government due to its socio-economic importance, the starting of its rehabilitation will considerably contribute towards the overall development of the country.

Rehabilitation of 650 km of Rural Roads (9 ACP SL 16). Based on the Feasibility Study carried out in 2003-04, the Financing Proposal for this 9.5M€ project was prepared by the Delegation in 2004 and submitted to Brussels.

RRP III (9 ACP SL 7). Under RRP III, all the projects have started, contracts have been awarded for projects implemented under the imprest account and tendering for the balance funds through specific commitment is currently ongoing. An extension by 12 months of operational implementation phase on the Financing Agreement has been requested to ensure the completion of the project objectives and provide sufficient time for the finalisation of project activities.

*c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes*

Given the nature of the road and social sector infrastructure interventions, there is potential for integration of cross-cutting themes at a number of different levels, either within existing projects or in synergies that can be achieved with other programs. Environmental and social assessments are systematically conducted for any programme with a potential impact on the environment, social structures or gender. Environmental requirements, such as the obligation to rehabilitate the borrow pits in road construction projects, are also included in works and supervision contracts. However, there is space for including accompanying measures e.g. for environmental protection and HIV/AIDS prevention in the future infrastructure programmes. In water and sanitation contribution of the RRP, attention is paid to avoiding erosion and protection of waterways

*4.1.2. Focal Sector 2 - Good Governance and Institutional Support*

Following the 2003 MTR, the A envelope for the Focal Sector 2 was increased from € 19m to € 28m (17% of the revised A envelope), with a view to strengthen the EC support to the fight against corruption. The latter should however been carried out through two projects already in preparation / in the pipeline, i.e. Support to Decentralisation and Support to Local Accountability, by increasing the amounts initially foreseen for these two projects.

*a) Results and b) Progress in activities*

Assistance for Local Government Elections (9 ACP SL 12). Despite the constant position of the EC Delegation not to provide funding unless the necessary conditions for credible local elections were established, it was eventually decided, a few weeks before the local election date, to provide funding up to 2M€ to GoSL in order to finance some of the local election materials through a grant to IFES, an international organisation which had been supporting NEC for the preparation and carrying out of these elections.

This decision led to a chaotic situation, as to date, the grant beneficiary (IFES) has still not invoiced the EC as it cannot demonstrate it has complied with EDF procedures (as all the

procurement had been undertaken prior to the EC's decision being taken). There were therefore no disbursements under this project, and a potential annulment of the grant contract and de-commitment if foreseen. The situation has led to a loss of credibility of the EC as a donor as funds were eventually pledged although required reforms had not been fully undertaken. The conclusions of an audit report on the local election process seriously challenge the fairness of the results and pushes for reforms to be undertaken without delays prior to the 2007 presidential elections. It remains to be assessed with relevant Commission's departments how the existing project funds could then be redirected for this purpose.

Financing Proposal for "Support to Decentralisation". On the basis of the Feasibility Study carried out in 2003, a PIF and draft Financing Proposal were submitted to Brussels in April 2004. The PIF was however rejected by DG DEV in June 2004, notably due to "inadequate implementation mechanisms". The Delegation has revised the implementation mechanisms for this project that should be almost entirely implemented by WB through a trust fund. However, due to significant developments in the field of decentralisation since the submission of the first FIP, some of the activities needed to be revised in order to take into account the planned actions of other donors (DFID, UNDP) and first lessons learnt from the existing WB project. In particular, it appears that WB funds will need to be complemented to a larger extent than what was initially planned. The WB/IRCBP mission to take place in February 2005 will allow agreeing on final funding gap figures. A revised PIF and corresponding Financing Proposal will be subsequently submitted for approval.

Financing Proposal for "Support Local Accountability". A mapping study of accountability mechanisms in Sierra Leone (pre-feasibility study) was carried out in May 2004. However, comments from NAO/GoSL on this study were only received in October 2004. A second study will be carried out with TCF funds to draft a Financing Proposal taking into account existing initiatives undertaken by other donors.

This project shall complement the "Support to Decentralisation" project and foster a "demand" for accountability by strengthening the capacity of civil society and enhancing its role within the decentralisation process. Evaluations of projects supporting decentralisation processes have shown that capacity building activities should target both the local governments and their constituents in order to have a positive impact on good governance. While the "Support to Decentralisation" project will primarily address the needs of the local councils, the "Support to Local Accountability" project will focus on their constituents. It will include e.g. civic education and capacity building of local organisations/groups to engage in meaningful dialogue with the local governments as well as to monitor the delivery of services devolved to local councils.

Technical Cooperation Facility (9 ACP SL 14). This project was approved in May 2004. The TCF budget will allow covering in 2005 a Feasibility Study for the overlaying of Freetown-Conakry Highway, the finalisation of the Financing Proposal for the Support to Local Accountability and a preparation study for the Budgetary Support Project. However, the use of the TSPP and CS budget remains an issue as modalities for implementation were only clarified by the EC headquarters in November 2004 and are not adapted to the situation of a country such as Sierra Leone.

Support to the National Authorising Office (9 ACP SL 11). The project was finally approved in December 2004 and will cover a three-year period with a budget of 3.1M€. A suspensive clause obtained in July 2004 allowed launching the tendering process for the recruitment of the TA team (PMU). The shortlist is currently being established and it is expected that the PMU will be operational by July/August 2005. The team will be composed of three expatriate consultants specialised in the following fields: Programming / monitoring / evaluation, Management and monitoring of infrastructure projects, and Contractual and financial

management. A budget for the refurbishment and equipment of the NAO office is included in the project, as well as logistics and financial support for the supervision/monitoring activities.

*c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes*

Particular attention will be paid to the integration of gender issues into the drafting of the “Support to Decentralisation” and “Support to Local Accountability” projects as those should contribute to enhancing the role of women in the management of public affairs and advocacy activities. More specifically, equal participation criteria will apply to those civil society groups and Ward Development Committees that will benefit from the “Support to Local Accountability” project activities. Considering that Decentralisation aims at improving quality and accountability in the delivery of services such as health and education, synergies will be developed between existing health related projects and project activities that will develop civil society capacity to monitor and influence the delivery of these services.

*4.1.3 Macro-economic support*

The NIP foresees a € 50m allocation as budget support from the A envelope. Within the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), these grants have been budgeted by the Ministry of Finance for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007. Preconditions for the disbursement of the funds are macro-economic stability, substantial improvements in public finance management, the adoption of a PRSP and its reflection in the national budget, and progress in achieving certain targets related to poverty reduction and the selected focal sectors, i.e. infrastructure and good governance/institutional support.

Further efforts need to be made on each of these four pillars, although some progress has been made during the year 2004. The macro-economic stability as assessed by IMF remains broadly on track as confirmed by the 5<sup>th</sup> review of the PRGF in November 2004. Delays are being incurred in the implementation of structural reforms and progress in public finance management needs to be exhilarated. However, the necessary PFM reform has been further strengthened by the incoming EC MoF Support Programme, the establishment of a WB funded PFM secretariat in MoF, and the procurement of adequate hard and software for an integrated financial management and information system (IFMIS) for the Accountant General’s Department.

The completion of the draft PRSP in December 2004, with the adoption taking place in mid 2005, allows moving forward with the programming. The disbursement of the outstanding Post Conflict Budget Support instalments (€ 18,18m) was also identified as a trigger for programming and, as this condition has been fulfilled, the programming exercise will begin in the final MTR review discussion on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2005.

*4.1.4 Budget support*

**Post-Conflict Budget Support (8 ACP SL 8-9-10-11)**

Considerable progress has been made during 2004 with regard to the 34.75M€ PCBS signed in 1999. The programme was put on hold in 2001 after a critical audit report, but an agreement on reimbursement and a Matrix of Corrective Measures and an audit to improve public finance management (PFM) was signed in early 2003. Following repayment and efforts to implement the agreed PFM measures, an evaluation of the Matrix of Corrective Measures the disbursement of the 1<sup>st</sup> tranche were carried out during 2004. Following acceptable results, the decision was made in September 2004 to transfer the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> tranches in the amount of 18.18M€ to the counterpart funds account in Bank of Sierra Leone. The Memorandum of Understanding on the final conditions of release of the funds to the GoSL was signed in December, and 10M€ were transferred to the GoSL Consolidated Fund.

The release of the remaining 8.18M€ from the Counterpart Funds Account is awaiting further PFM measures to be accomplished.

## **4.2 Projects and programmes outside focal sectors**

5 M€ of Sierra Leone's A Envelope have been allocated to non-focal sectors, out of which 1 M€ have so far been committed. The CSP recommends to use these funds for the strengthening of civil society, the negotiation process for the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) and other measures aiming at regional integration, regional peace-keeping and conflict prevention, promotion of human rights, and to finance studies, audits etc. of general interest for EC-GoSL cooperation. The 9<sup>th</sup> EDF Mid-Term Review lists e.g. fisheries and trade as possible targets of non-focal sector interventions.

### *4.2.1 Mining*

As stipulated in the Financing Agreement of the Re-opening of Sierra Rutile Mine, long-term Technical Assistance, funded from the 9th EDF, will be made available to support the re-opening of the mine. In addition to monitoring the rutile project, the TA will support the GoSL in the implementation of its Core Mineral Policy (CMP).

The Financing Agreement for the TA to the Ministry of Mineral Resources was prepared by the Delegation and approved in 2004 (9 ACP SL 15). The tender documents were also prepared, and the tender is being launched in early 2005 for the TA to start in mid-2005.

### *4.2.2 Fisheries and trade*

In agreement with the Government, additional resources of 2-3 M€ are foreseen to be provided to the fisheries sector for a survey on the fisheries resources, which is considered a prerequisite from the Sierra Leone side for establishing a fishery agreement with the EC. Furthermore, 1-2 M€ have initially been allocated for the trade sector in order to promote the EPA agenda.

## **4.3 Utilisation of resources for Non-State Actors**

Under previous NIPs, NSAs were supported primarily through ECHO funding and Budget Lines. In addition, NSAs implemented projects under the EDF funded RRP. Based on the Cotonou Agreement, additional and more targeted funds were made available for NSAs under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF, mainly under the LRRD project. Activities, encompassing among others elements the support to capacity building of civil society at district level, were carried out in actions aiming to support the decentralisation process in Sierra Leone. In the course of 2004, a call for proposals under the EIDHR budget line (European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights) was launched. This was the first opportunity for local CSOs to apply for direct grants. Food security line projects, managed after deconcentration by the Delegation will also provide possibilities of co-operation with NSAs. NSAs are also eligible, and submitted proposals, under the 9th EDF Water Facility launched in 2004.

## **4.4 Utilisation of B envelope**

The original allocation of the B envelope was 76 M€, 57 M€ of which have been committed so far. 25 M€ have been reserved for each of the Re-opening of Sierra Rutile Mine and LRRD, respectively, and 7 M€ for the "Health LRRD". In addition, the Mid-Term Review of the 9th EDF transferred 10 M€ from the B to A envelope, and a commitment of 3.3 M€ for the African Peace Initiative. Thus, the remaining balance of the B envelope is 5.7 M€.

### *Mining*

A SYSMIN balance of 25M€ was committed for the Re-opening of Sierra Rutile Mine (9 ACP SL 6) in 2003. The project will provide a grant to GoSL for on-lending to Sierra Rutile to re-start rutile (TiO<sub>2</sub>) mining in the Southern part of Sierra Leone. Before the war-induced end of operations in 1994, the mine was the largest private employer in the country and provided half of the foreign exchange and a significant amount for the national budget. The EDF funds will be supplemented by an Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) loan. The potential social and environmental impact of the programme will be mitigated through activities to be implemented by Sierra Rutile Ltd and monitored by the TA to the Ministry of Mineral Resources (non-focal sectors, 9 ACP SL 15), and by channelling parts of the interests generated through the loan into relevant activities in the affected areas.

The Loan Agreement between GoSL and Sierra Rutile Ltd (SRL) was prepared by a consultant and signed in August 2004, with HoD's endorsement for EDF funding. Payments could not be effected by the end of 2004 due to a delay in the signature of the SRL loan agreement with OPIC, which was a pre-condition for any EDF fund releases. The conditions for the first payment of 18 M€ were, however, mostly filled by the end of 2004, and the funds are expected to be released in the beginning of 2005.

### LRRD

There are two LRRD (Linking Relief to Rehabilitation and Development) projects under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF B envelope. The 25M€ Financing Agreement for "Transitional Support to Former IDPs, Returnees, Refugees and Hosting Communities in Sierra Leone" (9 ACP SL 4) was signed in 2003. Designed to consolidate peace and stability and support economic and social development whilst ensuring a link between relief, rehabilitation and development, implementing partners have been selected and 12 contracts have been signed. Focusing on key districts on the borders with Guinea and Liberia, the main areas of intervention are to promote food/livelihood security and water and sanitation. In returnee areas and refugee camps and their host communities, the focus activities had been complemented by measures to enhance the protection of vulnerable populations. Mechanisms are in place to ensure that cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment and HIV/AIDS are taken into account.

The other project, "Transitional Support to the Health Sector" (Health LRRD, 9 ACP SL 13) was designed to ensure a smooth transition after the withdrawal of ECHO and complement some activities already undertaken under the HHSP, in those areas where MoHS capacity to remain the weakest. The approval of this project took longer than expected. However, the tendering process for the recruitment of the TA was launched with a suspensive clause and should allow a smooth transition between the departure of the current TA (8 ACP SL 015) and the arrival of the new one. The new TA will focus on the monitoring of the implementing partners and the reinforcement of the NGO-donor liaison unit of the MoHS. The first grant under this project is about to be signed and discussions are ongoing with all other partners as regards their proposals.

## **4.5 Other instruments**

### *4.5.1 STABEX*

Although the Stabex instrument has been abolished under the Cotonou Agreement, there are residual funds still in the pipeline for Sierra Leone, from Stabex 1996/99 (€ 3.3m) and from previous resources deemed improperly spent, reimbursed by GoSL and now made available again (€1,2m). A Framework of Mutual Obligations prepared by GoSL during 2003 could not be dealt with by the competent services in Brussels due to the overall Stabex audit exercise which required all available human resources. A new FMO in place since December 2004 was prepared and submitted to Brussels for approval. The funds will be used in 2005-2008 for the rehabilitation of coffee and cocoa sectors in areas devastated by the war. Additional

studies will assist to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture in sector strategy formulation, data collection, information management and extension services.

#### 4.5.2 Regional Cooperation

Sierra Leone is part of the Regional Program for West Africa agreed between the EU and ECOWAS/UEMOA, with a total allocation of 235M€ under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF and some unspent balances from previous EDFs. The programme targets mostly measures to enhance economic and trade integration in the region, and improvement of regional transport infrastructure (Focal Sectors 1, 2), and conflict prevention, regional health issues and other areas under the non-focal sector.

During 2004, Sierra Leone benefited from regional cooperation funds under the 8<sup>th</sup> EDF for the completion of the Freetown-Conakry-Highway (Regional Programme for West Africa) and from the EU/ACP EPA Negotiations Support in a form of a TA to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The EC financed Trade Expert has worked towards increasing the capacity of the Ministry of Trade and Industry to formulate and implement the country's trade negotiation strategy for the EPA, WTO and related regional trade negotiations based on an assessment of Sierra Leone's national interest.

#### 4.5.3 Community Budget Lines

##### a) Food Security

Food security budget line projects in Sierra Leone:

Partner	Amount	Objectives/Comments
CARE	€ 3,1m	increase food security of 10,200 farmers in 3 districts (3 yrs)
ACF	€ 2,3m	food security surveillance; agricultural relief; agricultural post-emergency activities (2 yrs + no cost extension 6 months)

##### b) EIDHR

Activities under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR):

- Call for proposals: Two additional partners received grants in 2003, Care Netherlands and IEP Bordeaux, for support for democratization, good governance and the rule of law. The two projects are implemented in close partnership with local organizations and aim at promoting awareness of human rights. As a result of a CfP for similar activities launched early 2004, nine preliminary proposals were received by the Delegation for evaluation in January 2005. These are expected to result in additional projects
- Local CfP micro projects: The 2003 micro-project facility was not used in 2004 due to the delays in the devolution of the Delegation. However another micro project facility was granted for 2004 and shall lead to the launching of a local CfP in 2005.
- Targeted projects: The project supporting the functioning of the Special Court was extended until June 2005, and further funding is expected. As regards the TRC, a request for funding could be submitted under this budget line in order to endure the diffusion of the TRC report and support follow-up mechanisms.

Partner	Amount in € (EC contribution)	Objectives/Comments
Search for common Grounds / Talking Drum Studio	€ 0.7m	Using media to promote human rights within the Sierra Leone peace process. Ensure that UN human rights declaration and Sierra Leonean human rights declarations and laws are accessible to all Sierra Leoneans.
Special Court	€ 0.8m	Support to the Special Court: outreach activities, protection of / psychological support to witnesses, support to information department, internship program

AFMAL	€ 0.6m	Reintegration of war-affected children and Youth ex-combatants – completed in October 2004
Amnesty International UK	€ 1.6m	Preventing the practice of torture through education (Regional project)
COOPI	€1.0m	Females victims of inhuman and degrading treatment support programme in Sierra Leone. Facilitate a process of reintegration of women, strengthen communities and institutions dealing with victims; facilitating the process of reconciliation and rule of law in Sierra
Care Netherlands	€ 1.4m	“Le Wi Lan”: Let us learn to respect human rights. Strengthen the capacity of civil society organisations, human rights training for public officials and enhance legal protection of human rights
CEAN -Institut d’Etudes Politiques de Bordeaux	€ 0.3m	Capacity building for human rights civil society organizations in Sierra Leone. To strengthen the capacity of civil society organisations in the field of human rights with special focus on the most vulnerable groups

### c) NGO Co-financing

Partner	Amount in € (EC contribution)	Objectives/Comments
Plan International UK	0.7	Education Renewal Bombali District. Ensure that children have access to good quality formal primary education, improve health status and facilitate the process of reintegration and psychological healing in Bombali District.
GOAL	0.7	Integrated Health, Nutrition, water and sanitation Programme in Sierra Leone. Kenema District – started in March 2004

### d) Reproductive and Sexual Health

Partner	Amount in € (EC contribution)	Objectives/Comments
Health Unlimited	1.2	Improved access to care and quality of interventions at the moment of delivery in three remote chiefdoms of Bombali District, Sierra Leone – signed on 31/12/2004
IRC - UK	-	EMOC activities in Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Pakistan for a total budget of €1.9m. Followed up by HQ.

#### 4.5.4 European Investment Bank (EIB)

The Investment Facility (IF) managed by the EIB is the instrument of the Cotonou Agreement for long-term finance. It is structured as a revolving fund aiming at long-term financial sustainability and disposing of an array of instruments, such as loans, equity or quasi-equity participation, and the provision of guarantees. The IF targets borrowers in the private sector or the commercially run public sector and foresees only a couple of well-defined cases where a subsidy element might be granted. The Bank’s approach in supporting long-term investment continues to be demand-driven and therefore commitment of long-term resources largely depends on the establishment of a positive investment climate in the country.

Based on an agreement between the EC and GoSL signed in 2002 under the overall umbrella of HIPC debt relief, the EIB started proceeding on the clearance of arrears of up to € 21,45m (of which € 8,58m during the HIPC interim period), incurred by GoSL.

GoSL submitted to the EIB for a loan to complete the construction of the Bumbuna Hydro Electric Plant. A review was conducted but it did not lead to EIB financing. No loan requests have been submitted to the EIB during 2004 by private investors. So far, the general

investment climate does not attract sufficient foreign investment. During an EIB mission to Sierra Leone in October 2004 no immediate financing perspectives were identified, but preliminary discussions were held on opportunities in the energy sector.

#### 4.5.5 ECHO

The European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) closed down its Freetown office on 31.12.2004. As a result, activities during the year have been the supervision and closure of 18 projects (16 under Global Plan 2003 and 2 under Global Plan 2004). The projects were in the following sectors: water/sanitation, health, protection and repatriation process. The main actors supported were: Tear Fund, ACF, Goal, IRC, MSFH, MSFB, MSFF, COOPI, Merlin and UNHCR. In parallel, ECHO collaborated with the Delegation to start two LRRD projects financed from B envelope in the food security, water/sanitation and health sectors. Three projects still remain open and are now supervised from Monrovia, but closure is imminent. Sierra Leone is thus not included in the Global Plan for West Africa 2005.

### 5. Programming Perspectives for the Following Years

As revised by the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF MTR, the A and B Envelope amount to 169 M€ and 66 M€ respectively. Out of this total of 235 M€, 117.5 M€ were committed by the end of 2004. The commitments covered 37% of the A envelope (not yet including the 9.5 M€ for Rural Roads in circulation) and 91% of the B envelope.

The major commitments under the A envelope so far are the Road Infrastructure Programme (42 M€), RRP (10 M€), TCF (1.87 M€), Assistance to Local Elections (1.99 M€), Support to NAO (3.13 M€), and TA to the Ministry of Mineral Resources (1 M€). Furthermore, the 9.5 M€ Rehabilitation of Rural Roads (9 ACP SL 16) is in circulation since October 2004, but no funds have yet been committed. Under the B envelope, 25 M€ have been committed for each of the Re-opening of Sierra Rutile Mine and the Transitional Support to Former IDPs, Returnees, Refugees and Hosting Communities in Sierra Leone ("LRRD"), whereas 7 M€ has been reserved for the Transition support in the Health Sector ("Health LRRD"). As per the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF MTR, an initial allocation of 3.3 M€ has also been made for the African Peace Initiative under the B envelope.

Regarding individual commitments, delays were faced in 2004 due to the lack of English language 9<sup>th</sup> EDF tender and programme estimate models, and the backlog in the delegation due to the deconcentration not matched with the required staff resources. However, with the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF model documents available and the staffing situation of the delegation hopefully improving in 2005, a radical increase in individual commitments and payments is expected. However, it is already evident that time extension Riders to FPs will not be avoided in the coming years.

The global commitments foreseen are described below.

#### A envelope, FS 1 Infrastructure

The Financing Proposal for the 9.5 M€ Rehabilitation of Rural Roads (9 ACP SL 16) was prepared and sent to Brussels for circulation in October 2004. The FP is expected to pass the EDF Committee by mid-2005. With the other FP under preparation, the Freetown-Conakry Highway Overlay with a budget of approximately 22 M€ ± 2 M€, the 86 M€ allocation for FS 1 will be mostly utilised. The Feasibility Study for the Freetown-Conakry Overlay will be finalised by mid-2005, and the FP will be submitted to Brussels within 2005. If the budget estimate for the Freetown-Conakry Overlay is lower than expected, the left-over funds under FS 1 could be allocated to top up former road sector commitments. Contrary to the MTR recommendations, commitment of funds for the urban labour intensive sanitation project is

not recommended as this would further increase the number of sectors covered by the EDF, and because additional funds may be needed in the road sector programmes.

### **A envelope, FS 2 Good Governance/Institutional Support**

As indicated under section 4.2.2., two financial proposals will be submitted to Headquarters for approval in 2005. The first proposal regards the “Support to Decentralisation” and will be re-submitted in April 2005 after the FIP previously submitted was rejected. The second proposal aims at providing “Support to Local Accountability” and will complement the Support to Decentralisation project. A pre-feasibility study undertaken in 2004 shall be complemented in 2005 by a second study to finalise the Financing Proposal. The latter should encompass activities that will strengthen the fight against corruption at local level, making use of the additional funds allocated to FS 2 for this purpose as a result of the MTR.

### **A envelope, Macroeconomic Support**

The 9<sup>th</sup> EDF NIP earmarks € 50m for Macroeconomic Support. Disbursement is planned in three tranches from late 2005 onwards, provided that the programming can be completed during 2005 and general criteria for budgetary support, i.e. macro-economic stability, implementation of high public finance management standard, adoption of a PRSP and its reflection in the national budget, and progress on selected poverty-related indicators, are fulfilled.

### **A envelope, Non-focal sectors**

So far, 1 M€ of the total of 5 M€ have been committed for the TA to the Ministry of Mineral Resources. Plans for the other possible activities, that is, 2-3 M€ for fisheries and 1-2 M€ for the trade sector, have not yet been finalised.

In view of the huge marine potential of the country and the lack of access to the European markets, the lack of a Fisheries Agreement is being considered as a major impediment for the development of the sector. As a basis for the Agreement, a fisheries stock assessment survey is envisaged to be undertaken in 2005. This activity will complement the Ministry of Marine resources under the 8<sup>th</sup> EDF Intra-ACP funds on strengthening fish sanitary control under which the first TA is scheduled to arrive in February 2005. The input will also complement the regional Monitoring Control and Surveillance project currently under preparation.

With regard to the trade sector, a new commitment is planned for supporting the Sierra Leonean preparation for and participation in EPA negotiations.

### **B envelope**

The two LRRD projects and the TA to Ministry of Mineral Resources already committed, 91% of the B envelope has been reserved and there is, consequently, not much space for additional activities. An initial allocation of 3.3 M€ has also been made for the African Peace Initiative under the B envelope, as per the MTR conclusions.

As the above description indicates, neither shifts or changes in the focal sectors, nor new sectors are envisaged. On the contrary, the variety of possible sectors identified in the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF MTR for consideration is suggested to be narrowed down to avoid dispersion of activities. This policy is in line with the 2000 joint Communication of the Commission and Council (COM(2000) 212) and allows for effective concentration in the fields where the EC has particular added value and earlier experience in Sierra Leone.

The two Focal Sectors that is, Priority Infrastructure and Good Governance and Institutional Support, complemented by the Macroeconomic Support are considered to be continuously relevant. With the interventions identified for a bulk of the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF funds, there is some flexibility only under the non-focal sectors and B envelope.

Regarding Focal Sector 1, activities are suggested to be concentrated in the road sector and RRP instead of extending the activities into urban sanitation despite the suggestion of the MTR. Along the same lines, the non-focal sector allocations are recommended to be focused on mining, fisheries and trade instead of the large number of potential sectors initially identified in the MTR.

## **6. Dialogue in country with the NAO and NSAs, and Donor co-ordination**

### **6.1 Dialogue in country with the NAO and NSAs**

Collective political dialogue between the European Union Member States (EU MS) and the GoSL do not exist. The EU MS Head of Missions (HOMs) has met regularly. Much of the political dialogue led by the Delegation is on a bilateral basis with the NAO and other Ministries and concerns mainly projects financed by the EC directly. To this extent, co-operation between the EC and the GoSL remains largely on good terms and the Delegation continues to be involved in most of the major processes in governance, infrastructure and social sectors, in advisory and project related functions.

The NSA community is very diverse in Sierra Leone, between the International NGO's many of which have left as the humanitarian phase moved into a development phase and the LNGOs. Social Services, Government and Institutional Strengthening and Rural Development sections co-finance activities with NGOs through budget lines and EDF programmes, which entails co-ordination and contacts with NSAs. NSA and parliament were invited and did take part in all stages of the Mid Term Review during 2004. The establishment this year of the Ward Committee (representing NSAs) is expected to boost contacts with NSAs in 2005.

As the interest of the Delegation expands beyond the limited focal sectors of the 9<sup>th</sup> Indicative programme, a broader dialogue will be necessary and hopefully involving the EU MS and/or the donor community. Particular interests which warrant attention in 2005 are security, as the UNAMSIL drawdown comes to an end, the restructuring and future functioning of the National Election Commission and the wider role of Civil Society in the accountability of GoSL to govern the nation. The Delegation intends to foster and encourage NSAs under the Local Accountability Mechanism project in preparation.

### **6.2 Donor coordination**

The International Community is small in Freetown. There are only 3 EU MS represented and only one with full representative status UK. France and Germany are represented at Charge d'Affaire level and both have aid programmes, as has the recently arrived Development Cooperation Ireland. Other EU MS have contributed in the past to the DDR trust fund, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and the on-going activities of the Special Court.

In addition to the EU MS the major additional donors are World Bank, AfDB and the UN family. Others include USAID, BADEA, Kuwait Fund, OPEC, and the Islamic Development Bank. There is now a donors co-ordination mechanism (DEPAC) of monthly meetings under a rotating chairman drawn from the major donors and a permanent secretariat within the UNDP. There is more collective political debate between this donor coordination mechanism and GoSL than between EU MS and GoSL. The donor coordination mechanism has resulted in issues being raised separately at the level of the Vice President at which DfID, World Bank, UN, EC and USAID are usually present.

Since late 2004 there has been an attempt to find agreement between interested donors (WB AfDB, DfID and the EC) on a Multi Donor Framework for Budgetary Support. If achieved in time for the next CG it will hopefully appeal to many new donors to pledge macro economic support to Sierra Leone.

## 7. Conclusions

The consolidation of peace after a decade of civil war has been further strengthened during the year 2004. The overall political and security situation has improved, enhanced by positive developments in neighbouring Liberia. Progress has been made in the consolidation of state authority throughout the country as Police, Army and civil authorities establish their presence at provincial and district level. Progress has however been insufficient to allow the complete withdrawal of UNAMSIL.

GoSL's **policy agenda** continues to be based upon the National Recovery Strategy (NRS) launched in 2001 and the Interim PRSP dated July 2001. The policy agenda focuses on security, recovery, governance, and restoring the economy including food security. It is summarised into 27 benchmarks prepared at the November 2002 CG meeting. With the completion of the Full PRSP in early 2005 and a further CG meeting by mid-2005 the policy agenda will be revised to cover the three pillars of the F-PRSP which are good governance, peace and security, pro-poor sustainable growth, and human development.

Progress in the policy agenda is discussed between GoSL and its partners under the umbrella of bi-monthly meetings of the high level DEPAC chaired by the Vice President. After each such meeting, the achievement of the CG benchmarks is published. To date, 18 of the 27 have been successfully completed but few within the timeframe indicated at the 2002 CG meeting. Adequate information sharing, consultation between the partners and political dialogue with EU Member States is ensured through the Development Assistance Coordination Office (DACO) and direct contacts with the office of the Vice President. It is envisaged that the Monitoring Unit for the F-PRSP will also be placed within the Vice President's office.

Due to the delays in preparing the final F-PRSP rehabilitation and reconstruction activities of government and aid agencies, have continued within the framework of the National/District Recovery Strategy. Since May 2004, there has been a gradual involvement of the new elected district town and city councils. To some extent improved access to, and quality of, social service delivery in the provinces has improved, but Sierra Leone still finds itself at the very bottom of the UN Human Development Index. More importantly, there are increasing expressions of dissatisfaction within urban centres over the poor living standards in most parts of the country.

On the central level, efforts are being made to strengthen policy dialogue between the GoSL and the EC and initiatives are undertaken to support government institutions and build their policy making and implementation capacities, fight corruption and promote good governance. The Local Government Act was approved in 2004, and the District Council elections were carried out accordingly in May 2004. Other governance related policies, however are not being pursued with sufficient efforts. The most important pending structural reform is the strengthening of the justice system. Progress has been made on decentralisation and the implementation of the Local Government Act (LGA), procurement reform, the Investment Code and the approval of a National Human Rights Commission. However, progress is slow although considerable efforts are being made by DfiD, EC and other donors supporting good governance practices key institutions and mechanisms providing accountability, such as the Auditor General, the Anti Corruption Commission and the judiciary. This should be followed by policy dialogue and regular monitoring involving donors and government.

Efforts to restore the economy have not yet fulfilled the high expectations of the government or the population. The national economy continues to be extremely dependent on donor support. In spite of the creation of a comprehensive investment code, Sierra Leone remains a difficult and expensive country for investors. Consequently, private investment essential to

create the additional jobs for the ex-combatants and other youth to escape the poverty trap, is highly insufficient. It is estimated that seventy percent of Sierra Leone people live under the local poverty line, less than 0.67 US\$ a day.

The legacy of the war is less visible in terms of destruction of the physical, socio-political and institutional texture throughout the country, and 2004 saw further steps taken to move Sierra Leone from a post-conflict society to a stable democratic order. With the Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration programme completed, the main actions to improve **security** and restore stability throughout 2004 have been the restructuring of the RSLAF, the rebuilding of the police force and the reconciliation process through the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the Special Court.

The TRC completed its report in October 2004 some 12 months later than originally planned, after having taken 9,000 written statements, 450 testaments from witnesses and 90 hearings across the country. To date, GoSL has yet to present the white paper on the implementation of the recommendations of the TRC report.

While the British led International Military Advisory and Training Team (IMATT) are present for restructuring the Army, threats to security are low. The main challenge is to rebuild the people's confidence in Sierra Leone Police (SLP) and Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF), by enhancing their capacity and their deploy throughout the country. Draw-down by UNAMSIL has continued throughout the year with current staffing levels at 3,500. The transformation of a previously unreliable, badly trained and ill-equipped army into a force equipped and capable to protect the territorial integrity of the country with no other loyalty than the constitutional order of the country is continuing, but remains a huge task. Under a 10-year commitment, the UK remains heavily involved in the restructuring of the RSLAF providing military infrastructure, equipment and training. The recruitment exercise to bring the police force back to its pre-war strength of men is ongoing. Both forces are nationwide with the majority of RSLAF in barracks in districts bordering Liberia and Guinea.

While not yet perceived as a major security risk, there is a growing disenchantment with GoSL and popular discontent over the slow improvement of living conditions. The high levels of poverty and unemployment need to be addressed to avoid civil unrest.

Progress on the activities of the **Special Court** in 2004 was slow. After the first year of operations that led to the indictment of thirteen suspected war criminals (nine of which are standing trial). With only one trial chamber operating throughout 2004 progress was slow, and the original time frame with finishing the cases by June 2005 is unlikely to be followed.

A major step taken in early 2004 was to combine the trials of the nine indictees under only three joint trials (joining the indicted according to their wartime allegiances). In May 2004, the trial chamber also approved a motion to add the new count of "forced marriage" to indictments against six defenders. This marks the first time that forced marriage will be prosecuted as a crime against humanity under international law.

The second trial chamber having started trials in March 2005 and provides for options with regard to the envisaged trial of the former Liberian President Charles Taylor. In June 2004, the Special Court made a momentous ruling to disallow a Head of State being protected by diplomatic immunity in case of crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law.

**Decentralisation and Local Governance.** Following the enactment of the Local Government Act (LGA) in January 2004, the first Local Government elections since 1972 were held on May 2004 for the election of constituency based representatives to sit in 19 local councils. LGA foresees the transfer of tasks and responsibilities as well as human and financial resources from the central to the district level to enable local decision-making on local public

affairs with broad participation by the communities concerned. The continuation and speed up of appraisal and formulation of good governance projects will assist the decentralisation support and the development of local accountability mechanisms.

Despite the widespread view that the election process had been free and fair, a comparative exercise undertaken by IFES Ltd revealed considerable discrepancies in the turnout data. This demonstrates that there is a need to restructure NEC (National Electoral Council) and strengthen its capacity prior to the next presidential elections in 2007. The 2007 Presidential and Parliamentary elections and the necessary preparatory actions will benefit of EC support for the restructuring of the NEC into an independent and credible institution. The continuation of the on-going dialogue amongst donors willing to support the next elections is encouraged.

With the support of DFID, the **Anti Corruption Commission** (ACC) has carried on in 2004 identifying and focusing on corrupt individuals. According to the ACC annual report for 2003, 115 reports were approved by the Commission for investigations. However, most of the complaints are of a very minor nature. During the second half of 2004, “higher-profile” investigations were launched. Prosecution, however, remains an issue with the ACC not having required independence to carry out its mandate. The Anti-Corruption Act shall be revisited to address this and other issues.

As Sierra Leone moves “from post-conflict to development”, the country continues to benefit from ongoing large scale international support. During 2004, the **economic activity** remained robust at an overall growth rate of 7.4 percent reflecting major growth of mainly diamond exports, recovery of the agricultural sector and a modest increase in services. The generally positive picture was overshadowed by the second half of the year during which inflation rose considerably, due to higher imported fuel and rice prices; this was coupled with an expansionary monetary policy and exchange rate depreciation during the year. The year ended with 14 percent inflation rate against the projected single-digit rate. The higher than expected public borrowing increased interest rates so that the year end Treasury bill rate increased to 28 percent in November 2004 as compared to 20.2 percent in December 2003.

Despite the increase in diamond exports and in unison with domestic economic trends, the external indicators moved negatively in 2004. Exports, comprising mainly of diamonds, rose to a total figure of US\$131.6 million at the end of the year. Imports amounted to US\$216.3million as at September 2004, compared to US\$246million in 2003. The fuel and rice import prices have remained high at the second half of the year and the result has been widening of the trade balance to US\$108.9 million as at September 2004. The current account deficit was expected to reach 11.5 percent of GDP by year-end.

In terms of the Government’s **fiscal position**, the budget deficit on commitment basis, excluding grants, amounted to Le383 billion Leone or 13.4 percent of GDP. This deficit was largely externally financed, facilitated by disbursements of budgetary support from donors. GoSL has attempted to lower the fiscal gap by improved revenue collection and, as a result, domestic revenue rose to Le354.4 billion, or 12.4 percent of GDP. However unbudgeted expenditures and shortfall in projected external aid led to high borrowing for the budget especially from the domestic banking system. The net lending was 25.8 percent of the GDP.

After the approval of the joint EU-GoSL Matrix of Corrective Measures and due to increased donor involvement, **Public Finance Management** (PFM) related issues have received higher attention during 2004. The main donors to the PFM reform (WB, DfID, ADB and EC) have made moves towards a commonly accepted action plan agreed between GoSL and donors involved. In order to improve the overall legal and regulatory framework, a new Government Budgeting and Accounting Act has been prepared. A comprehensive procurement reform is

under way with the Procurement Law having been passed in December 2004. An assessment of the central accounting system has been carried out, and a computerised Financial Management and Accounting System (IFMIS) will be established with WB funding. In order to enhance domestic revenue collection, NRA is being strengthened. With DfID funding, the weak external audit systems are being strengthened. The EC/GoSL Matrix of Corrective Measures was evaluated/audited during the year with sufficient results, leading to disbursement of PCBS funding.

The Delegation's efforts to continue leading the preparation process of a Multi Donor Framework for Budgetary Support meet the Commission's support. In this context it will be crucial to complete the formulation of the new EC 9<sup>th</sup> EDF budget support (done in close coordination with the EU Member States) to ensure its rapid approval in 2005 and to wind up the previous 8<sup>th</sup> EDF budget support programme.

On the positive development, Sierra Leone in the short period after the civil conflict sought to revive gradually key sectors of the economy. Growing confidence in sustainable peace and stability in the country and the continuously high flow of external funds resulted in an increase in private sector activities across the board, notably in (subsistence) agriculture, mining, and construction, while the picture for the manufacturing sector remains mixed.

Main factors limiting a substantial expansion of the **private sector** have traditionally been linked to the lack of an environment conducive to investment with regard to the overall regulatory framework, heavy and corruption bound administrative procedures, the tax regime, unclear property rights, outdated legislation for private sector activities etc. Mineral exports remain Sierra Leone's principal foreign exchange earner. Alluvial diamond mining is among the most important private sector activities in the country, and played an instrumental role in the civil war. Annual gem quality diamond production estimates range between \$250-300 million. However, only a portion of that passes through formal export channels (1999: \$1.2 million; 2000: \$7 million; 2001: \$26 million; 2002: \$42 million; 2003: \$76 million; 2004: \$127 million). As the increasing trend of legal exports indicates, GoSL has taken considerable steps to improve the management of the trade, supported by the UN approved export certification system, initiated in 2001 and put in place in 2003 (Kimberley Process).

At present **agriculture** accounts for around 60-70% of total employment and generates about 50% to the GDP. Some improvements in crop production have occurred since the devastating reductions during the war. The recovery in food production is partly due to the fact that returnees have resumed farming activities in their resettled communities. Despite this, the most important food crop, rice, was below the pre-war level in 2002/3 and survey results show that farmers, especially subsistence food crop farmers, are among the poorest in the country. This is largely due to: low capital investment, non-existent agricultural support services, weak credit and micro finance markets to support input purchase and output marketing, poor network of roads, product transportation and marketing.

The **fisheries** of Sierra Leone can provide substantial benefits to the nation in terms of food, employment, foreign exchange, government revenue and a range of other economic and social benefits. EC and GoSL interventions target a) Sanitary certification (on-going Intra-ACP programme), b) Fishery resources assessment survey (9<sup>th</sup>EDF non focal sector), and c) Monitoring Control and Surveillance of fishing activities (regional intervention). Other donor activities focus on the development of artisanal fisheries.

Considerable progress has been achieved in physical rehabilitation of **health** infrastructure, but the delivery of primary and secondary health care services still remains plagued by inadequate health personnel, training, drug and medical supply, and inadequate supervision capacity in the district level. Ranking last in the UNDP Human Development Index, Sierra

Leone has amongst the worst social indicators in the world. Life expectancy at birth is 34.2 years (projection 2000-2005), lower than it was in the first half of the 70's. Under-five mortality rate stands at 284 per 1000 live births and maternal mortality rate at 1,800 per 100,000 live births, while fertility rate remains high, estimated at 6.5 for women for 2000-2005, and the contraceptive prevalence rate at 5.6. The decentralisation of primary and secondary levels of health services is the next challenge for MoHS.

EC **programme implementation** and financial performance have been marked by considerable delays and low historic performance, mostly due to a slow-down of activities during the civil war and scarce human resources in the delegation. However, since the signature of the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF CSP in July 2003, the performance indicators have significantly improved. The primary commitments in 2003 reached a level of 112 M€, and consequently 2004 marked a turning point with respect to the pace of disbursements, with a record level of 45M€ compared with 12,5 M€ on average for the previous 5 years. The forecast for 2005 confirms the positive development of the overall performance.

Concerning the **programming** and more specifically the MTR, the signature of the addendum to the NIP has already taken place. The MTR conclusions proposed that the country strategy be maintained and an amount of 10 M€ be transferred from B-envelope to the A-envelope thus increasing allocation to focal sectors of transport and governance, institutional development capacity building. Consequently, the envelope A amounts to 164,7 M€, out of which 103,9 M€ are still to be committed (63% of the envelope).

The main **challenge** for the delegation in 2005 will be the preparation of the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF budget support (€50 million) based on the finalised PRSP paper and a dialogue on PFM reform, in a framework of multi-donor approach. Discussions with main donors, IMF review mission and the government clearly indicate that first disbursements under this programme already in 2005 (15M) are necessary to assure the **macroeconomic stability** of the country and the financial coverage needed for the first year of Poverty Reduction Strategy. Taking into consideration the stakes involved, the provision of HQs' advisory support will be important for a smooth and rapid formulation and approval of the financing proposal.

Preconditions for the disbursement of the funds are macro-economic stability, substantial improvements in public finance management, the adoption of a PRSP and its reflection in the national budget, and progress in achieving certain targets related to poverty reduction and the selected focal sectors, i.e. infrastructure and good governance/institutional support.

Strengthening the NAO's office with human resources will encourage its greater involvement into regular policy debate launched by Government and increase its ability to contribute to policy dialogues and needs to be addressed as matter of priority by providing technical assistance and financial resources. Previous recommendations concerning the importance of reinforcing crucial sections of the Delegation (i.e. contracts and finance) are also important.

Dialogue with **Non State Actors** (NSAs) continued to take place on various levels, partly through NGOs as implementing partners of humanitarian and rehabilitation projects. In addition, a more informal dialogue is being held with NSAs, which shall be further enhanced particularly in monitoring of the good governance, human rights and civic education projects. According to the provisions of the Cotonou Agreement, NSAs have been consulted on the Joint Annual Report.

In the course of 2004, a call for proposals under the EIDHR budget line (European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights) was launched. This was the first opportunity for local CSOs to apply for direct grants. Additional and more targeted funds were made available for NSAs under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF, mainly under the LRRD project. Food security line projects, managed after deconcentration by the Delegation will also provide possibilities of co-operation with NSAs.

Activities, encompassing among others elements the support to capacity building of civil society at district level, were carried out and will continue to be supported from the relevant budget lines in actions aiming the decentralisation process in Sierra Leone, health and human rights sectors.

As a summary, all EDF activities are coordinated with the Government and the relevant donors on a regular basis, and the current plan of action has been geared towards activities where the EC has a comparative advantage.

Confirming the assumptions made during the preparation of the CSP in 2001, the JAR 2004 suggests that Sierra Leone has moved from post-conflict into a more stable long-term development, which reaffirms the selection of the two Focal Sectors under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF support. Infrastructure needs and governance related issues continue to be in the focus of development cooperation. The current policy mix has thus proven efficient, and no changes to the policy are suggested.

As the overall focus of the EC-GoSL cooperation will remain unchanged, no substantial investment in terms of funding will be made in the selected sectors other than those already agreed. Furthermore, it is suggested that in addition inputs in the fisheries, trade and environment sectors will be provided.

## 8. Annexes

Nr.	Item	Comments
1	Updated Intervention framework	Agreed between ECD and GoSL during final Annual Report 2002 meeting in October 2003 and

1bis	State of Indicators	subsequently updated in December 2004
2	Chronogram of activities	Updated March 2004
3	Indicative timetable of SL commitments/disbursements	The timetables enclosed are the forecasts of the Accra meeting with DG DEV/AIDCO Feb 2005 for Sierra Leone and Regional projects
3bis	Indicative timetable of Regional commitments & disbursements	
4	Donor activities (matrix)	DACO (Development Assistance Cooperation Office) Report, December 2004
5	Financial Situation 6 <sup>th</sup> EDF	As of 31/12/2004
6	Financial Situation 7 <sup>th</sup> EDF	As of 31/12/2004
7	Financial Situation 8 <sup>th</sup> EDF	As of 31/12/2004
8	Financial Situation 9 <sup>th</sup> EDF	As of 31/12/2004
9	Project sheets	As of 31/12/2004
10	Migration profile	As of 31/12/2004

**Annex 1: Intervention Framework, policy measures and indicators**

**Focal Sector 1 - Rehabilitation of Priority Infrastructure**

	<b>Intervention Logic</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Overall Objective</b>	Re-launch of the Sierra Leone's economy and re-establishment of social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic growth rate</li> <li>• Employment rate</li> <li>• Increased percentage of population with access to basic social services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent surveys</li> <li>• GoSL statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace and stability remain</li> </ul>
<b>Programme Purpose</b>	Improved access to markets and social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All districts have weather reliable access by 2007</li> <li>• Minimum access service levels on the life-line network by 2007</li> <li>• Percentage of road network in acceptable order (good or fair)</li> <li>• Social infrastructure operational and functioning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GoSL statistics</li> <li>• SLRA Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No external economic shocks</li> <li>• Other national policies supporting economic growth sustained development and equitable distribution of the benefits of growth.</li> <li>• Other social sector programs implemented as scheduled</li> </ul>
<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selected road network rehabilitated and maintained nationally.</li> <li>• Access to rural areas and markets improved</li> <li>• Rural health and education infrastructure rehabilitated in selected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Km of roads rehabilitated.</li> <li>• Unit transport costs</li> <li>• Transport sector consumer price index</li> <li>• Traffic data for vehicles</li> <li>• Percentage of maintenance works carried out by private contractors</li> <li>• Number and capacity of operational social infrastructures rehabilitated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervision reports</li> <li>• Progress completion reports.</li> <li>• GoSL statistics</li> <li>• Traffic Counts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate Road Fund financing ensured</li> <li>• Continuous GoSL commitment to sector policy</li> <li>• Continuous support from major donors</li> </ul>

Remark: No new developments on roads/transport policy, aim is to implement the National Transport Strategy and Investment Plan 2003-2007. Initial work on measurable indicators has been embarked upon but needs further refinement.

## Focal Sector 2 – Good Governance & Institutional Support

	<b>Intervention Logic</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Overall Objective</b>	Creation of an institutional framework enabling sustainable economic and social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Growth Rate</li> <li>• Human Development Index</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoF reports</li> <li>• UNDP report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace and stability remains</li> </ul>
<b>Programme Purpose</b>	Consolidation of democracy and establishment of a participatory, transparent and accountable system of governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democratic and legitimate local institution established and functioning in an accountable and transparent manner</li> <li>• Social services efficiently delivered</li> <li>• Increased awareness by Civil Society of their rights and responsibilities, in a decentralised context</li> <li>• Functioning watchdog institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports from MLGCD / DecSec</li> <li>• Reports of institutions mandated with governance-related issues (ACC, Auditor General, Ombudsman, Governance Reform Secretariat; relevant non-state actors like CGG, NAG)</li> <li>• Assessment / progress / evaluation reports by EU, WB, DFID</li> <li>• Public Expenditure Tracking Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GoSL remains committed to principles of good governance.</li> <li>• GoSL remains committed to decentralisation</li> <li>• GoSL promotes public and non-public watch-dog institutions</li> </ul>
<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The legal framework for Decentralisation is agreed upon and free and fair local elections held within the agreed timeframe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LGA enacted</li> <li>• Elections held within agreed timeframe</li> <li>• Elections are deemed free and fair by local and international observers</li> <li>• Number of local councils established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SL Gazette</li> <li>• Reports from observers, NEC, IFES</li> <li>• Reports from observers, NEC, IFES</li> <li>• MLGCD/DecSec reports</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staffing and operationalisation of local councils substantially in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devolution plans submitted and approved within legal timeframe</li> <li>• Local Government Service Commission established and functioning</li> <li>• Adequate office space for Local Councils</li> <li>• Staffing levels of Local</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MLGCD/DecSec reports</li> <li>• MLGCD/DecSec reports</li> <li>• MLGCD/DecSec reports / DATAPACK</li> <li>• MLGCD/DecSec reports /</li> </ul>	

		<p>Councils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of implementation of training plans</li> <li>• Funds received by LC in accordance with devolution plans and Appropriation Act</li> </ul>	<p>DATAPACK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DecSec / IRCBP reports</li> <li>• MoF / Local Government Finance Commission</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of civil society in governance strengthened*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nbr of Ward Development Committees elected</li> <li>• Active Budget Oversight Committees in all districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MLGCD/DecSec reports</li> <li>• MoF, Local Government Finance Commission</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced protection of Human Rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRC report is published</li> <li>• National Human Rights Commission established</li> <li>• Number of death sentences passed</li> <li>• Number of persons executed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GoSL</li> <li>• SL Gazette</li> <li>• UNHCHR reports</li> <li>• UNHCHR reports</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate anti-corruption measures are being taken and are implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-Corruption Act revised to increase ACC mandate</li> <li>• National Anti-Corruption Strategy launched</li> <li>• Anti-corruption plans submitted by all key line ministries</li> <li>• Number of ACC district offices</li> <li>• Public complaint mechanisms effective in all districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SL Gazette, ACC reports</li> <li>• ACC reports / NACS</li> <li>• ACC reports, line ministries</li> <li>• ACC reports</li> <li>• ACC reports</li> </ul>	

\* programme still in design phase as of March 2005 – additional indicators to be defined during formulation stage

## Macroeconomic Support

	<b>Intervention Logic</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Overall Objective</b>	Achieve poverty reduction within a stable economic framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty indicators improved.</li> <li>Per capita income increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Development Index</li> <li>Central Statistics Office</li> <li>International statistics (UN, WB,..)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peace and stability remain.</li> <li>GoSL continues sound macro-economic policies and improves economic and political &amp; administrative governance.</li> </ul>
<b>Programme Purpose</b>	Financial support to the implementation of national development priorities as laid down in the PRSP (especially the improved access to, and quality of social service delivery for the poor).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased rate of school enrolment in rural areas</li> <li>Increased attendance of primary health facilities based on availability of PHC, staff and drugs</li> <li>Increased access to safe water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF reports</li> <li>Government Budget and Expenditure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No external economic shocks</li> <li>Structural reforms successful</li> </ul>
<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GoSL budget is allocated to PRSP-priority sectors and implemented accordingly.</li> <li>Funds available for social service delivery throughout the country.</li> <li>Performance indicators in social sectors monitored</li> <li>Overall framework for private sector development improved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased proportion of State budget allocated to social sectors</li> <li>Resources effectively allocated and disbursed for social sector expenditure</li> <li>Performance indicators published regularly</li> <li>Increasing private sector investment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Expenditure Tracking Survey</li> <li>PRSP reviews</li> <li>Financial and social sector statistics</li> <li>Special surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GoSL remains committed to poverty reduction and improved social service delivery as policy priority</li> <li>Domestic financial resources mobilised</li> </ul>

**Remarks:** Macro-economic support is linked to fiduciary as well as development criteria. On the fiduciary side, improvement of public finance management is paramount. A number of initiatives from EU, DFID, World Bank and UNDP are presently being pursued. On the development side, main issues are the completion of PRSP and the allocation and effective disbursement of funds for the improvement of social service delivery. The completion of the PRSP is expected for end-2003.

## Annex 1<sup>bis</sup>: State of indicators (end 2004)

### Sector 1: Rehabilitation of priority infrastructure

Level of Target	Performance Indicators	Target 2002  (where indicated/defined)	Status 2002	Target 2003	Status 2003	Target 2004	Status 2004	Target 2005	Sources of information/verification	Comments / assumptions
National level <sup>1</sup>	• Road Network Condition a)								Transport Statistics	
	%Good/Fair %Poor	44.5% 54.5%	44.5% 54.5%	51.3% 48.7%	54.3% 45.7%	54.3% 45.7%	58% 42%	60.3% 39.7% (target 2007)	Yearbook (SLRA) / sample surveys	Trunk roads only (Class A & B = 4,044km)
	• Km of paved roads in good or fair condition b)	n.a.	n.a.	increasing	607	increasing	725	increasing	SLRA/ sample surveys	Increase due to completion of Waterloo to Tokeh to Kent Rd
	• Average transport fares for goods and passengers Transportation prices for					i)		i)	WFP, negotiated bids	
	• Freetown-Port Loko		n.a.	decreasing	405	decreasing	544	decreasing		
	• Freetown-Bo		n.a.	decreasing	310	decreasing	372	decreasing		
	• Freetown-Kenema		n.a.	decreasing	293	decreasing	335	decreasing		
	• Freetown-Kailahun		n.a.	decreasing	367	decreasing	541	decreasing		Bad road

<sup>1</sup> If not specified in macro-economic sector or as MDG. Indicators broadly equivalent to indicators of impact.

a) Road network condition is extrapolated from core network condition. Survey of the whole network when available will improve accuracy of this index.

b) Km of paved roads was introduced to reflect the long-term development which will reduce maintenance costs and running costs as well as improve ride quality.

Level of Target	Performance Indicators	Target 2002	Status 2002	Target 2003	Status 2003	Target 2004	Status 2004	Target 2005	Sources of information/ verification	Comments / assumptions
<b>Intervention / Programme level</b> <sup>2</sup>	• Number of districts with all weather access to main network	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	SLRA	
<b>Result level</b> <sup>3</sup>	• Km of road maintained per year:									
	- Total - EDF-funded	900 160	177 169	900 160	1137 65	900 160	1,242 23 ii)	900 160	SLRA	EDF funded was the remainder of Pamlap – Kamakwie road
	• Km of road rehabilitated per year:									
	- Total - EDF-funded	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31 19 ii)	n.a.	SLRA	EDF: Masiaka-Makeni
	• Level of funding of Road Fund (in Leones and as % of needs for maintenance of “core network”) iii)	28.2 bn Le	5,5 bn Le	29.01bn Le	16.0bn Le	28.9bn Le	20.5bn Le 16%	33.9bn Le	SLRA Reports/Transport statistics	Fuel levy from 450Le/imp.gal to 750Le/imp.gall. in Nov. 2003
	• Value of funding for rehabilitation (disbursements)	n.a.	n.a.	increasing	7.5 M€	increasing	5.1 M€ ii)	increasing	SLRA	Funding entirely by donor agencies

<sup>2</sup> Broadly equivalent to indicators of outcome.

i) Targets to be set by the final PRSP.

<sup>3</sup> Comprising input and output indicators.

ii) A large number of EDF funded road maintenance and rehabilitation are starting in 2005 and are not yet reflected in 2004 figures. The major rehabilitation works starting include Masiaka-Taiama-Bo, Regent-Grafton, Pendembu-Kailahun-Koindu, Kurubola-Koidu, Songo-Moyamba.

iii) “Core network” includes: 1,979 km of Class A, 2,002 km of Class B and 2,991 of Feeder roads = Total 6,972 km. Requirements in US\$ originate from the Recurrent Maintenance Programme, exchange rate used here: 1 US\$ = 2,500 Le.

Level of Target	Performance Indicators	Target 2002  (where indicated/)	Status 2002	Target 2003	Status 2003	Target 2004	Status 2004	Target 2005	Sources of information/ verification	Comments / assumptions
	• Corrective measures taken further to audits	n.a.	yes	yes	See note v)	yes	yes	yes		
	• **Proxy: Nr of functioning PHUs (Eventual indicator: Number of Chiefdoms with minimum health infrastructure)	n.a.	Status 8/02: 409	Targets 564	Status 6/03: 601	Target 650	status 663	Target 750	UNDP/DACO/ SLIS Data 2005	
	• **Proxy: Nr of primary schools functioning (Eventual indicator: Number of Chiefdoms with minimum education infrastructure)	n.a.	Status 9/02: 3,279	Increasing *	Status 6/03: 3,505	Increasing *	Status mid 04 4,140	Increasing *	UNDP/DACO/S LIS Data 2005	
<b>Result level</b> <sup>4</sup>	• Number of classrooms rehabilitated (EDF-funded)	n.a.	(SLRRP I) classrooms: 342	(SLRRP II) classrooms, s,: 342+84 =	EC/SLRRP Programme estimate 2003 – 2004	(SLRRP II) classrooms, s, 426+219=	(SLRRP II) classrooms, 645+200 = 845	Increasing	SLRRP I,II,III project reports	
	• Number of PHU's, hospitals and clinics rehabilitated (EDF-funded)	n.a.	8 hospitals, 22 PHUs	PHUs,: 22+16= 38	EC/SLRRP Programme estimate 2003 – 2004	PHUs, 11+38 =49 1 Hospital	PHUs 21+49= 70 2 Hospitals 1 Lassa	Increasing	Project report.	

## Sector 2: Good Governance & Institution building

Level of Target	Performance Indicators	Sources of verification	Target 2003	Status 2003	Target 2004	Status 2004	Comments/ Assumpt. UPDATE MARCH 2005	Target 2005
National level <sup>i</sup>	• Economic Growth Rate	MoF reports	Increasing	6.5%	Increasing	7.4%		Increasing
	• Human Development Index	UNDP reports	Increasing	0.275 <sup>5</sup>	Increasing	Not yet available		Increasing
Intervention / Programme level <sup>ii</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perceived level of corruption –CPI score (10 = highly clean; 0 = highly corrupt)</li> <li>Percentage satisfied with service delivery in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- health</li> <li>- Education</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Intl Index (Transparency Intl) - CPI score	CPI increasing	2.2	CPI increasing	2.3		Ranked in third quartile in Intl Index
		PETS reports / service delivery score cards/ SSL <sup>6</sup>	Increasing Increasing	35 87	Increasing Increasing	56 87	Change in the source of data	Increasing Increasing
Result level <sup>iii</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LGA enacted</li> <li>Local Elections are held within agreed timeframe</li> <li>Local Elections deemed free and fair by local and international observers</li> <li>Number of local councils established</li> </ul>	• SL Gazette	n.a.	n.a.	Enacted	Enacted		n.a.
		• Reports from observers, NEC, IFES	n.a.	n.a.	May 2004	May 2004		n.a.
		• Reports from observers, NEC, IFES	n.a.	n.a.	Free and Fair	Widespread manipulation of elections results		Plans for NEC restructuring agreed upon and implementation on starts n.a.
		• MLGDC/DecSec reports	n.a.	n.a.	19	19		

<sup>5</sup> 2001 HDI – not updated as of March 2005

<sup>6</sup> Status 2003 figures reflect PETS data for 2001 whereas Status 2004 figures are from the F-PRSP documents (source SSL)

Level of Target	Performance Indicators	Sources of verification	Target 2003	Status 2003	Target 2004	Status 2004	Comments/ Assumpt. UPDATE MARCH 2005	Target 2005
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nbr of Ward Development committees elected</li> <li>Active Budget Oversight Committees in all districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MLGCD/DecSec reports</li> <li>MoF, local government Finance Commission</li> </ul>	n.a.  No target	n.a.  Data not available	394 (100%)  No target	90% <sup>7</sup>  100% <sup>8</sup>	Most WDC elections not compliant with provisions of LGA	Elections to take place for WDC which were nominated or do not respect gender equality (LGA)  100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRC report is published</li> <li>National Human Rights Commission established</li> <li>Number of death sentences passed</li> <li>Number of persons executed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GoSL</li> <li>SL</li> <li>UNHCR reports</li> <li>UNHCR reports</li> </ul>	Jan 2004  n.a.  Decreasing  None	Not published  n.a.  14  0	Oct 2004  2004  Decreasing  None	Not published  Enacted Jul. 2004  Data not yet available  0	TRC report still to be publicly released  Death penalty not abolished	April 2005  Functioning NHRC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anti- Corruption Act revised to increase ACC mandate</li> <li>National Anti-Corruption Strategy launched</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SL Gazette, ACC reports</li> <li>ACC reports / NACS</li> </ul>	Revision enacted  n.a.	Not achieved  n.a.	Revision enacted  By end 2004	Not achieved  Not achieved	Launched in Feb. 2005	Revision enacted  AC plans drafted by MDAs (see

<sup>7</sup> As reported by DEcSec

<sup>8</sup> As reported in F-PRSP

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-corruption plans submitted by all key line ministries</li> <li>• Number of ACC district offices</li> <li>• Public complaint mechanisms effective in all districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACC reports, line ministries</li> <li>• ACC reports</li> <li>• ACC reports</li> </ul>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		below)
			n.a	n.a	3	1		MoF, MoA, MEST, MoHS
			n.a	n.a	n.a			2
								by end 2006

<sup>i</sup> If not specified in macro-economic sector or as MDG. Indicators broadly equivalent to indicators of impact.

<sup>ii</sup> Broadly equivalent to indicators of outcome

<sup>iii</sup> Comprising input and output indicators

## Macro-economic support

Level of Target	Performance Indicators	Target 2002 (where indicated/ defined)	Status 2002 (or latest year available)	Sources of information/ verification	Comments / assumptions UPDATE January 2005	Target 2004	Status 2004	Target 2005
National level 1)	% of population below 1\$ poverty line	n.a.	85 %	MDG Task Team	PRSP defines the poverty level at Le 770,685	**)	70%	**)
	Level of human development *)	n.a.	Status 2001: 0,275	UN HDI		improving	Status in 2004 report 0.273	improving
Intervention / Programme level 2)	Real growth rate	n.a.	6,6 %	MoFinance	Status 2003: 6,5 %	6,8 %	7.4%	7,0 %
	Final PRSP adopted*)	n.a.	n.a.	PRSP report	PRSP "policy" document available in December 2004, data expected April 2005.	May 2004	Draft in December 2004	May 2005
	PRSP progress annually reviewed *)	n.a.	n.a.	PRSP reviews	Reviews start in 2005/6			
	Macro-economic programme with IMF "on track"	yes	yes	IMF reviews	PRGF-program with IMF on track (Feb 2004)	yes	yes	yes
Result level 3)	budget allocated to education sector (@)	n.a.	36.416 bn	Mo Finance,		49,769 bn	54,525bn	58,742 bn
	budget allocated to health sector (@)	n.a.	18,646 bn	Budget 2004 and 2005 for both		38,434 bn	36,643bn	40,653bn
	gross primary school enrolment *	Status 2001: 659,509	Status 3/03: 932,237	PASCO/DACO SLIS			1026,248	
	Under 5 mortality rate *)	n.a.	316/1000	MDG Team, MoHealth		280/1000	316/1000	200/1000

1) If not specified in macro-economic sector or as MDG. Indicators broadly equivalent to indicators of impact. 2) Broadly equivalent to indicators of outcome. 3) Comprising input and output indicators.

\*) Indicates new indicator/commitment undertaken during the 2003 review.

\*\*\*) Targets to be set by the final PRSP. Whilst the policy documents become available in December 2004, the baseline data, indicators and targets are awaited to be available only in April 2005.

(@) non-salary, non-interest recurrent budgetary allocations, figure for 2002 excluding HIPC

iv) 2003 SLRA audits included: Apart from the usual mid-term and final EU/NAO funded audits. SLRA commissions 2 audits every year of the road fund. In addition, in 2004, there was a WB Audit of the TSP programme.

v) All recommendations of the auditors have been responded to or acted upon by SLRA.

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**Macro economic support**

POST CONFLICT BUDGET	8,009	→																														
POST CONFLICT BUDGET	8,010	→																														
POST CONFLICT BUDGET	8,011	→																														
SASP AND STABEX FUNDS AUDIT	7093	→																														
AUDIT OF BUDGET SUPPORT AND EVALUATION OF MATRIX	9008	→																														

**Envelope B**

RE-OPENING SIERRA RUTILE MINE	9006	→																														
TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT TO FORMER IDPS RETURNEES, REFUGEES AND	9004	→																														



EUROPEAID  
CO-OPERATION OFFICE

SIERRA LEONE

EDF FORECASTS 2005 - 2006: PAYMENTS, DECOMMITMENTS. & EXTENSIONS ON ONGOING PROJECTS.

(amounts in €)

YEAR OF GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER OF GLOBAL COMMIT.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	N° CAT OLD RAP	EXTENS* REQUEST on GLOB. Y/N	SITUATION END 2004			FORECAST DECOMMITMENTS 2005			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2005						FORECAST PAYMENTS 2006			A L A R M	COMMENTS	
							GLOBAL COMMIT. AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT. PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC RAP	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER A	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER B	TOTAL A + B	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER C	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER D			TOTAL C + D
											Low X	Medium Y X+Y+Z = E	High Z				Low L	Medium M L+M+H = A+B	High H					
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS</b>							265 863 738	144 883 360	120 980 378	1 194 188	0	133 942	1 060 246											
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS</b>							134 556 219	86 088 099	48 468 120	2 257 112	1 835 885	415 323	5 904	15 642 284	7 418 983	23 061 267	3 027 492	13 150 013	6 883 762	6 357 137	980 819	7 337 956		
1993	7ACP SL22	0	ALIMENTATION EN EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT.				1 200 000	1 175 435	24 565													OK		
1993	7ACP SL22	1	GEOSCIENCE SRL		6		300 000	150 000	150 000													OK	Claims pending-to remain open	
1993	7ACP SL22	2	CONTRACT GEOSCIENCE SRL		6		450 000	237 523	212 477				10 423		10 423							OK	Claims pending-to remain open	
	7ACP SL22	Total	Individual Commitment				750 000	387 523	362 477													OK		
1993	7ACP SL32	0	REHABILITATION OF THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR (+6-SL-42).				4 500 000	3 554 932	945 068	945 068												OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	0	SIERRA LEONE ROADS AUTHORITY SUPPORT PROGRAMME	20070131			20 500 000	19 492 752	1 007 248													OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	3	WP/CE NO 02	20020331	7		387 976	387 976	0													OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	4	WP/CE NO 03	19990827	7		111 364	111 364	0													OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	5	WP AND COST ESTIMATE NO 05	20020831	7		1 867 448	1 867 448	0													OK	Recovery Order as per audit Report/Closure	
1995	7ACP SL44	6	WP NO 04; 14/09/2000-30/09/2002; + RID. 1; 179,169,150 SLL	20020930	7		94 200	84 032	10 168				10 168		10 168							OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	7	SERVICES LOUIS BERGER SA	20050327	1		1 258 000	917 394	340 606				300 000		300 000							OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	9	SERVICES PANNELL KERR FORSTER	20020212	7		8 000	6 821	1 179				1 000		1 000	1 000						OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	10	WORKS FUNKUBA CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL SERVICES	20020806	7		142 000	118 129	23 871	23 871												OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	11	WORKS EMMANUEL TOMMY AND ASSOCIATES	20020706	7		162 000	132 895	29 105	29 105												OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	14	SERVICES DIWI; RIDERS 1-4; 2,495,635,472 SLL	20050406	1		1 427 000	527 022	899 978				200 000	200 000	400 000			400 000				OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	16	SERVICES REALLINI BARDER ASSOCIATES LTD	20020919	7		19 200	13 181	6 019	6 019												OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	17	WORK PROGRAMME 3A (12/11/02-31/03/04); 2,017,906,000 SLL	20040930	1		1 112 000	760 723	351 277				300 000	51 277	351 277	200 000		151 277				OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	18	WORKS CONTRACT COMP SAHELIENNE D'ENTR; 21,885,247,075.80 SLL	20050429	1		9 801 000	3 640 936	6 160 064				2 000 000	2 000 000	4 000 000			4 000 000				OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	19	WP/CE 4A (01/09/03-31/12/04); 130,000,000 SLL	20041231	1		57 900	23 079	34 821				18 000		18 000	18 000						OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	20	SERVICE CONTRACT AUDIT WP 3A; EMILE KARGBO; 15,585,000 SLL	20031224	1		6 600	2 177	4 423													OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	21	WORK PROGRAMME NO 5A SIERRA LEONE ROADS AUTHORITY	20050531	1		2 020 000	952 399	1 067 601				500 000		500 000			500 000				OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	22	AA ENTERPRISES-SUPPLY CONTRACT	20040822	1		25 300	0	25 300				20 000		20 000	20 000						OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	23	A. YAZBECK & SONS LTD.- SUPPLY CONTRACT	20040822	1		36 000	29 896	6 104				6 000		6 000	6 000						OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	24	ENIC COMPUTERS - SUPPLYWP/CE 4A	20040907	1		15 300	0	15 300				15 300		15 300			15 300				OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	25	ES WAI KAY - SUPPLY CONTRACT	20050118	1		0	0	0													OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	26	FRANDIA COMPANY LTD - SUPPLY CONTRACT	20041218	1		0	0	0													OK		
	7ACP SL44	Total	Individual Commitment				18 551 287	9 575 470	8 975 817													OK		
1996	7ACP SL72	0	RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME	20020630			9 177 862	9 177 862	0													OK		
1996	7ACP SL72	4	AWP NO 02 01/07/1999-31/07/2000	20000829	5		3 745 970	3 745 969	1	1												OK	To be closed	
1996	7ACP SL72	9	WP NO 03 01082000-31012001	20010306	5		806 601	795 070	11 531	11 531												OK	To be closed	
1996	7ACP SL72	10	RIDERS 02 AND 03 AGRISYSTEMS	20020630	6		958 000	906 651	51 349	41 349			10 000		10 000	10 000						OK	Release of the remaining 10% retention, then closure	
	7ACP SL72	Total	Individual Commitment				5 510 571	5 447 690	62 881													OK		
1999	7ACP SL81	0	T.A. TO THE N.A.O	20010430			460 000	416 167	43 833													OK		
1999	7ACP SL81	1	GTZ - MR. POLI - TA TO NAO	20011019	7		416 167	416 167	0													OK	To be closed	
	7ACP SL81	Total	Individual Commitment				416 167	416 167	0														OK	
1999	7ACP SL83	0	T.A. TO THE N.A.O. (COORDINATOR OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND	20011031			475 000	368 658	106 342													OK		
2000	7ACP SL86	0	PREPARATION LDC-III CONFERENCE	20010502			41 255	41 255	0													OK		
2000	7ACP SL86	1	SERVICES ENITAN TUBOKU-METZGER	20010710	7		41 255	41 255	0													OK	To be closed	
	7ACP SL86	Total	Individual Commitment				41 255	41 255	0														OK	



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YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0 N° INDIV COM MIT.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of imple- mentat*	N° CAT OLD RAP	EXTENS* REQUEST on GLOB. Y/N	SITUATION END 2004			FORECAST DECOMMITMENTS 2005				FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2005						FORECAST PAYMENTS 2006			A L A R M	COMMENTS		
							GLOBAL COMMIT. AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT. PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC RAP	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL DECOMMITTED on INDIV.	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR									
											Low X	Medium Y X+Y+Z = E	High Z	1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER A	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER B	TOTAL A + B	Low L	Medium M L+M+H = A+B	High H	1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER C	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER D	TOTAL C + D				
2000	7ACP SL87	0	REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	20050630		Y	10 000 000	9 070 133	929 867						0								0	OK		
2000	7ACP SL87	1	WP NO 04 01042001-31122001	20011215	7		1 556 386	1 552 616	3 770	3 770	3 770				0								0	OK	To be closed	
2000	7ACP SL87	2	WP PHASE 2 NO 01 (30/10/02-30/06/03); + RIDER 1 & 2	20030630	7		3 790 524	3 790 524	0						0								0	OK	To be closed	
2000	7ACP SL87	5	SUPPLY CONTRACT STRAND ENTERPRISES LTD; 116.179.000 SLL	20031226	7		65 100	48 691	16 409	16 409	16 409				0								0	OK	To be closed	
2000	7ACP SL87	12	WORKS CONTRACT MODCON CONSTRUCTION CO; 2,347,782,350 SLL	20040419	1		1 087 700	844 711	242 989	242 989	242 989				0								0	OK	To be closed	
2000	7ACP SL87	13	SUPPLY CONTRACT AUTOMOTIVE EXPORT SUPPLIES; 116,182,200 SLL	20030915	1		52 000	50 475	1 525	1 525	1 525				0								0	OK	To be closed	
2000	7ACP SL87	14	SERV CONTR AUDIT PH 2; PANNELL KERR FORSTER; 47,510,000 SLL	20040930	1		15 200	13 431	1 769			1 500		1 500	1 500								0	OK	Release of the remaining 10% retention, then closure	
2000	7ACP SL87	15	SUPPLY CONTRACT FINIC; SLL 217,500,000.00;	20040928	1		69 200	39 657	29 543			18 000	9 000	27 000		27 000							0	OK		
2000	7ACP SL87	16	SUPPLY CONTRACT W/STRAND INVESTMENTS SLL 2,174,961,875	20041215	1		781 000	449 871	331 129			331 129		331 129	331 129								0	OK		
2000	7ACP SL87	18	MODCON-CIVIL WORKS CONTRACT: RECONSTRUCTION SERABU HOSPITAL	20050630	7		973 000	281 320	691 680	691 680	691 680				0								0	OK		
	7ACP SL87	Total	Individual Commitment				8 390 109	7 071 296	1 318 813						0								0	OK		
2000	7ACP SL90	0	FORMULATION OF A NIP FOR 9TH EDF	20010511			35 759	35 759	0						0								0	OK		
2000	7ACP SL90	1	SERVICES CLAUDIUS THOMAS	20010216	7		35 759	35 759	0						0								0	OK	To be closed	
2000	7ACP SL87	17	CARDINAL INVESTMENT LTD GRATIS FOUNDATION	20041127	1		243 000	116 525	126 475			126 475		126 475	126 475								0	OK		
2000	7ACP SL87	19	SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT TO EC/S	20041128	1		20 100	0	20 100			20 100		20 100	20 100								0	OK		
	7ACP SL87	Total	Individual Commitment				298 859	152 284	146 575						0								0	OK		
2000	8ACP SL6	0	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE	20071231			4 500 000	1 720 000	2 780 000						0								0	OK		
2000	8ACP SL6	1	WR/CE NO 01 01012001-30062001	20010630	7		242 000	234 522	7 478	7 478	7 478				0								0	OK	To be closed	
2000	8ACP SL6	2	WP/CE NO 02 01072001-28022002	20020228	7		215 000	200 069	14 931	14 931	14 931				0								0	OK	To be closed	
2000	8ACP SL6	3	KPMG - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFI	20070718	1		1 263 000	246 738	1 016 262			200 000	250 000	450 000		450 000						250 000	250 000	500 000	OK	
2000	8ACP SL6	4	PE NO.1 - INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING MOF	20050213	1		0	0	0						0								0	OK		
	8ACP SL6	Total	Individual Commitment				1 720 000	681 329	1 038 671						0								0	OK		
2000	8ACP SL7	0	REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	20050630		Y	20 000 000	19 850 060	149 940						0								0	OK		
2000	8ACP SL7	1	CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT - INTER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	20040630	7		5 000 000	5 000 000	0						0								0	OK	MDTF with World Bank. to be closed (Brussels)	
2000	8ACP SL7	2	SECOND TRANCHE	20040630	7		5 000 000	5 000 000	0						0								0	OK	to be closed (Brussels)	
2000	8ACP SL7	3	WP NO 05 01102001-23052002	20021031	7		1 722 160	1 722 160	0						0								0	OK	To be closed	
2000	8ACP SL7	4	KPMG SIERRA LEONE	20020709	7		26 700	25 298	1 402	1 402	1 402				0								0	OK	To be closed	
2000	8ACP SL7	5	SERV. CONTR. AGRICONSULTING SPA; 5,449,703,055.80 SLL	20050617	1		3 047 000	1 661 064	1 385 936			120 000	120 000	240 000		240 000						120 000	120 000	240 000	OK	
2000	8ACP SL7	6	SERVICE CONTRACT AUDIT WP5;KPMG SIERRA LEONE; 12,000,000 SLL	20021209	7		6 500	5 093	1 407	1 407	1 407				0								0	OK	To be closed	
2000	8ACP SL7	7	SERV CONT AUDIT WP PHASE 2/1;BERTIN & BERTIN; 46,612,800 SLL	20030915	7		19 900	17 347	2 553	2 553	2 553				0								0	OK	To be closed	
2000	8ACP SL7	8	WP PHASE 2 - NO 2 (01/07/03-30/06/04); 12,158,100,000 SLL	20040731	1		5 027 800	4 220 740	807 060	807 060	807 060				0								0	OK	To be closed	
	8ACP SL7	Total	Individual Commitment				19 850 060	17 651 703	2 198 357						0								0	OK		
2000	8ACP SL9	0	POST CONFLICT BUDGET SUPPORT (PCBS)	20050331			10 900 000	10 900 000	0						0								0	OK		
2000	8ACP SL9	1	Fund commitment to meet first tranche	20020331	1		6 870 000	6 870 000	0						0								0	OK		
	8ACP SL9	Total	Individual Commitment				6 870 000	6 870 000	0						0								0	OK		
2000	8ACP SL10	0	POST CONFLICT BUDGET SUPPORT (PCBS)	20050331			1 600 000	1 600 000	0						0								0	OK		





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							GLOBAL COMMIT. AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT. PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC RAP	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER A	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER B	TOTAL A + B	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER C	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER D			TOTAL C + D
											Low X	Medium Y X+Y+Z = E	High Z				Low L	Medium M L+M+H = A+B	High H					
2002	6ACP SL56	1	SERVICES INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING SERVICES	20020924	1		29 600	17 381	12 219				2 000		2 000	2 000					0	OK		
	6ACP SL56	Total	Individual Commitment				29 600	17 381	12 219						0						0	OK		
2002	6ACP SL57	0	STUDY - MASIKA-TAIAMA HIGHWAY & FIN.PROP. MASIKA-MOYAMBA	20030228			78 700	75 300	3 400												0	OK		
2002	6ACP SL57	1	SERVICES TECHSULT AND COMPANY LIMITED	20021124	1		75 300	48 638	26 663				5 000		5 000	5 000					0	OK		
	6ACP SL57	Total	Individual Commitment				75 300	48 638	26 663						0						0	OK		
2002	7ACP SL99	0	EMERGENCY REHABILITATION TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	20041231			1 990 000	1 870 429	119 571	119 571											0	OK		
2002	7ACP SL99	1	SUPPLIES CONTRACT BES (EUROPE)LTD; 2,811,234,890 SLL	20030930	1		1 230 253	1 149 878	80 375				80 000		80 000	80 000					0	OK		
2002	7ACP SL99	2	SERV CONTR MANAG WORKS CONTR;CEMMATS/COHORT; 353,700,000 SLL	20041231	1		198 926	119 716	79 210				60 000		60 000	60 000					0	OK		
2002	7ACP SL99	3	WORKS CONTRACT NPAEWP; 2E SYSTEMS; 531,873,103 SLL	20041231	1		226 000	75 811	150 189				150 000		150 000	150 000					0	OK		
2002	7ACP SL99	4	BES (EUROPE) LTD. - SUPPLY	20040926	1		172 000	154 350	17 650				17 000		17 000		17 000				0	OK		
	7ACP SL99	Total	Individual Commitment				1 827 179	1 499 755	327 423						0						0	OK		
2002	7ACP SL100	0	2003 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS	20061231			5 500 000	4 885 558	614 442												0	OK		
2002	7ACP SL100	1	GIS SERV. CONTR. KIKO MWANGANGI ISAAC; 224,098,400 SLL	20040930	1		80 000	54 190	25 810				20 000		20 000	20 000					0	OK		
2002	7ACP SL100	2	SERV CONTR TA STATISTICS; KPMG; 808,115,455.52 SLL	20060926	1		333 458	86 112	247 346				123 000	50 000	173 000	173 000					0	OK		
2002	7ACP SL100	3	PE 1 - KPMG	20060531	1		4 392 000	2 634 159	1 757 841						0						0	OK		
2002	7ACP SL100	4	SERVICE CONTRACT - MR ODAME SIMMONS	20060930	1		80 100	13 009	67 091						0						0	OK		
2002	7ACP SL99	5	WINCHESTER PROCURMENT LTD - SUPPLY OF LV COMPRESSION JOINTS	20040901	1		43 250	0	43 250				43 250		43 250	43 250					0	OK		
	7ACP SL99	Total	Individual Commitment				4 928 808	2 787 470	2 141 338						0						0	OK		
2002	8ACP SL17	0	T.A. TO THE N.A.O- PROLONGATION DAG VOIR 7 SL 81	20030319			200 800	200 800	0												0	OK		
2002	8ACP SL19	0	RE-OPENING OF SIERRA RUTILE MINE	20060331			0	0	0												0	OK		
2002	8ACP SL20	0	UPDATING ECONOMIC ANALYSIS - ROGBERE JUNCTION-PAMELAP HIGHW	20021030			27 815	27 815	0												0	OK		
2002	8ACP SL20	1	SERVICES GENAC	20021012	7		27 815	21 818	5 997	5 997											0	OK		
2002	8ACP SL17	1	EXP - M. POLI	20030207	7		200 800	193 088	7 712												0	OK		
	8ACP SL17	Total	Individual Commitment				228 615	214 906	13 709												0	OK		
2003	7ACP SL101	0	STUDY FOR THE PRIORITIZATION OF 600KMS OF RURAL ROADS	20040801			150 000	115 000	35 000												0	OK		
2003	7ACP SL101	1	CONS. SERV. IDENT ; EDWARD DAVIES; +RID. 1; 269,056,205 SLL	20040331	1		115 000	81 779	33 221				33 221		33 221		33 221				0	OK		
	7ACP SL101	Total	Individual Commitment				115 000	81 779	33 221						0						0	OK		
2003	8ACP SL18	0	FREETOWN CONAKRY ROAD	20071231			10 000 000	7 435 000	2 565 000												0	OK		
2003	8ACP SL18	1	CONS. SERV. MAN & SUP WORKS; HYDROARCH; 3,121,246,412 SLL	20070302	1		1 182 000	379 816	802 184				250 000	250 000	500 000		500 000			200 000	100 000	300 000	OK	
2003	8ACP SL18	2	WORK CONTRACT CIVIL ENGINEERING CO. CEC SLL 38,670,283,218	20060504	1		6 253 000	1 393 191	4 859 809				3 000 000	1 500 000	4 500 000		4 500 000					0	OK	
	8ACP SL18	Total	Individual Commitment				7 435 000	1 773 007	5 661 993						0							0	OK	
2003	8ACP SL21	0	ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL STUDY ON THE REVISED SIERRA RUTILE LT	20030630			12 540	12 540	0												0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL1	0	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	20060731			49 100	49 100	0												0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL1	1	SERV. CONTR. STUDY ACCOUNT MECH; KOROMA M T.; 16,744,850 SLL	20040531	1		5 000	4 345	655	655	655										0	OK	To be closed	
2003	9ACP SL1	2	SERV. CONTR. PRE- IDENTIFICATION STUDY; NRI LTD; 44,100 EURO	20040416	1		44 100	39 044	5 056				5 056		5 056		5 056				0	OK		
	9ACP SL1	Total	Individual Commitment				49 100	43 389	5 711						0						0	OK		



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							GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR						
											AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.	Low X	Medium Y X+Y+Z = E	High Z	1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER A	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER B	TOTAL A + B	Low L		
2003	9ACP SL2	0	SUPPORT TO THE DECENTRALISATION PROCESS	20051231			72 120	61 800	10 320						0					0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL2	1	SERV. CONTR. STUDY DECENTRAL.; NKUMAH; 131,854,156 SLL	20031227	1		53 000	38 417	14 583	13 000	13 000			600	600	600				0	OK	Reimbursement for airtravel pending/ther closure	
2003	9ACP SL2	2	SERVICE CONTRACT STUDY DECENTR.; ZOMBO P; 20,813,600 SLL	20031227	1		8 800	4 168	4 632	4 632	4 632									0	OK	to be closed	
	9ACP SL2	Total	Individual Commitment				61 800	42 584	19 216						0					0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL3	0	INSTALLATION OF HAND PUMPS VERIFICATION STUDY	20051031			9 632	9 632	0											0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL3	1	SERV HAND PUMPS; EDWARD DAVIES; +RID.1; 22,939,534.20 SLL	20040131	1		9 632	7 072	2 561					2 561	2 561		2 561			0	OK		
	9ACP SL3	Total	Individual Commitment				9 632	7 072	2 561						0					0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL4	0	TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT TO FORMER IDP'S RETURNEES, REFUGEES AND GRANT CONTRACT OXFAM GB;	20091231			25 000 000	18 933 963	6 066 037											0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL4	5	1,605,005 EURO GRANT CONTRACT WITH IRC UK	20070614	1		1 605 005	512 770	1 092 235					465 868	465 868		465 868			526 317	526 317	OK	
2003	9ACP SL4	12	GRANT CONTRACT WITH IRC UK	20071214	1		558 893	0	558 893				181 365	181 365		181 365			160 820	160 819	321 639	OK	
	9ACP SL4	Total	Individual Commitment				2 163 898	512 770	1 651 128						0					0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL5	0	ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME	20110630			42 000 000	25 300	41 974 700											0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL5	2	EDWARD DAVIES & ASSOC. - SERVICE CONTRACT	20050108			0	0	0											0	OK		
	9ACP SL5	Total	Individual Commitment				0	0	0						0					0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL6	0	RE-OPENING SIERRA RUTILE MINE	20081231			25 000 000	0	25 000 000											0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL7	0	REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	20071231		Y	10 000 000	4 619 000	5 381 000											0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL8	0	AUDIT OF BUDGET SUPPORT AND EVALUATION OF MATRIX OF	20060430			195 000	194 422	578											0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL8	1	AUDIT FRAMEWK CONTR 2003/S58-050047;ZAC;+RID1; 194,422 EURO	20050324	1		194 422	68 985	125 437				65 000	65 000	65 000					0	OK		
	9ACP SL8	Total	Individual Commitment				194 422	68 985	125 437						0					0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL9	0	STUDY ON THE REHABILITATION OF SEVEN JETTIES	20060630			98 328	0	98 328	98 328		98 328								0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL10	0	STUDY ON TERMS & CONDITIONS SRL-GOSL LOAN AGREEMENT - RUTILE	20060630			79 000	64 629	14 371	14 371		14 371								0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL10	1	CONTRAT AMS/451 LM 2004/79657 - LOT 11; IDC; 64,629.00 EURO	20040520	1		64 629	49 790	14 839				14 839	14 839	14 839					0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL4	1	CONTR AGREEM AGRIC SUPP LIBERIAN REFUGEES; FAO; 250,000 EURO	20050227	1		250 000	200 000	50 000				50 000	50 000	50 000					0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL4	2	GRANT CONTRACT CARE NEDERLAND; 2,800,234 EURO	20070504	1		2 800 234	940 397	1 859 837				649 895	649 895	649 895			400 000	400 000	0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL4	3	GRANT CONTRACT ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM; 3,149,299 EURO	20070531	1		3 149 299	0	3 149 299				639 505	639 505	639 505			600 000	600 000	0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL4	4	GRANT CONTRACT NAT. COMM. SOCIAL ACTION; 1,999,999.99 EURO	20060514	1		2 000 000	1 414 719	585 281				385 280	200 000	585 280	385 280	200 000			0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL4	6	SUPPORT UNHCR HUMAN RES; UNHCR	20060629	1		120 000	48 000	72 000				60 000	12 000	72 000	60 000	12 000			0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL4	7	GRANT CONTR BOKU YAM YAM FO TUMARA; DWHH/GAA; 1,538,042 EURO	20070709	1		1 538 042	514 818	1 023 224				446 857	446 857	446 857			250 000	250 000	0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL4	8	GRANT CONTRACT RFS-RBA; CARE NEDERLAND; 1,359,988 EURO	20070709	1		1 359 988	491 386	868 602				372 879	372 879	372 879			250 000	250 000	0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL4	9	GRANT CONTRACT SAFE DRINKING WATER; ACF; 2,526,806 EURO	20070709	1		2 526 806	910 537	1 616 269				694 318	694 318	694 318		694 318	400 000	400 000	0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL4	10	GRANT CONTRACT ERC IN KONO; INT RESCUE COMM; 2,458,090 EURO	20070709	1		2 458 090	794 826	1 663 264				903 477	903 477	903 477			350 000	350 000	0	OK		
2003	9ACP SL4	11	CONTR AGREEMENT KENEMA TECHNICAL CELL; UNHCR; 567,606 EURO	20060709	1		567 606	258 694	308 912				252 151	56 761	308 912	252 151	56 761			0	OK		



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							GLOBAL COMMIT. AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT. PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC RAP	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR					
							Low X	Medium Y X+Y+Z = E	High Z	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.	1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER A	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER B	TOTAL A + B	Low L	Medium M L+M+H = A+B	High H	1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER C	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER D			TOTAL C + D	
2003	9ACP SL5	1	TECHSULT&CO - MASIKA-BORD (CONSULTANCY SERVICE FOR UPDATING GRANT CONTRACT OXFAM GB;	20041029	1		25 300	0	25 300				25 300		25 300					0	OK	
2003	9ACP SL7	1	1.605.005 EURO AGRICONSULTING - PE1	20070614	1		0	0	0												0	OK
2003	9ACP SL7	2	Individual Commitment	20050726	1		4 619 000	2 131 088	2 487 912				1 487 912	1 000 000	2 487 912		2 487 912				0	OK
2004	9ACP SL11	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY - (TCF)	20101031			1 872 200	0	1 872 200												0	OK
2004	9ACP SL12	0	EC ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS	20071231			1 999 000	1 621 050	377 950												0	OK
2004	9ACP SL12	1	IFES/EC ASSISTANCE LOCAL ELECTIONS	20041226	1		1 621 050	0	1 621 050				1 600 000		1 600 000						0	OK
2004	9ACP SL12	Total	Individual Commitment				1 621 050	0	1 621 050												0	OK
2004	9ACP SL13	0	TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT TO THE HEALTH SECTOR	20101231			7 000 000	0	7 000 000												0	OK
2004	9ACP SL14	0	SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER	20101231			3 130 000	0	3 130 000												0	OK
2004	9ACP SL15	0	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE MINISTRY OF MINERAL RESOURCES	20111231			1 000 000	0	1 000 000												0	OK



EUROPEAID  
CO-OPERATION OFFICE

SIERRA LEONE

# EDF FORECASTS 2005-2006: NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments (including payments) on ONGOING PROJECTS.

( amounts in € )

			FORECASTS 2005								FORECASTS 2006						
YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOBAL COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2005		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006	
			INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M L+M+H =B+B'	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. C + C'	TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'
<b>TOTALS on NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments</b>			<b>80 007 277</b>	<b>25 460 004</b>	<b>10 190 000</b>	<b>21 736 500</b>	<b>90 197 277</b>	<b>47 196 504</b>	<b>4 410 000</b>	<b>37 096 504</b>	<b>5 690 000</b>	<b>5 550 000</b>	<b>17 993 123</b>	<b>1 900 000</b>	<b>8 805 123</b>	<b>7 450 000</b>	<b>26 798 246</b>
2004	7 ACP SL 087	Service contract Construction of Wells and Latrines - Kono	250 000	75 000		75 000	250 000	150 000		150 000			50 000		50 000	0	100 000
2004	7 ACP SL 087	Service contract Construction of Wells and Latrines - Koinadugu	630 000	200 000		100 000	630 000	300 000		300 000		150 000		180 000	0	330 000	
2004	7 ACP SL 099	Winchester Procurement - Supply contract	43 250	43 250			43 250	43 250		43 250							
2002	7 ACP SL 100	Supply contract for Census Project - IT equipment	170 000	100 000		70 000	170 000	170 000	170 000						0	0	
2002	7 ACP SL 100	Supply contract for Census Project - vehicles	150 000	90 000		60 000	150 000	150 000	150 000						0	0	
2002	7 ACP SL 100	Service contract - Rental truck					0	0							0	0	
2002	7 ACP SL 100	Service contract Audit programme estimates (covering 2 years)	25 000	5 000		10 000	25 000	15 000		15 000					0	0	
2002	7 ACP SL 100	Works contract(s) - Construction 13 district offices	200 000	50 000		150 000	200 000	200 000		100 000	100 000				0	0	
2002	7 ACP SL 100	Service contract - Supervision construction 13 district offices	20 000	5 000		15 000	20 000	20 000			20 000				0	0	
2002	7 ACP SL 100	Programme Estimate No2 including specific commitments if any	200 000	50 000		150 000	200 000	200 000		150 000	50 000				0	0	
2000	8 ACP SL 006	Start-up programme estimate	20 000	20 000			20 000	20 000	20 000						0	0	
2000	8 ACP SL 006	Programme Estimate No2 (12 months+) including specific commitments if any	800 000	300 000		500 000	800 000	800 000	400 000	400 000	0				0	0	
2000	8 ACP SL 006	Programme Estimate No3 (12 months+) including specific commitments if any										800 000	400 000	400 000	800 000	800 000	
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Supply contract - Drugs for 12 months			1 200 000	600 000	1 200 000	600 000		600 000		600 000			0	600 000	
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Supply contract - Vehicles and communication equipment			380 000	190 000	380 000	190 000		190 000		190 000			0	190 000	
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Supply contract - Trucks CMS	70 000	30 000		40 000	70 000	70 000	70 000						0	0	
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Service contract - Supervision construction PHUs	80 000	60 000		20 000	80 000	80 000		80 000					0	0	
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Work contract(s) - Construction PHUs	600 000	200 000		400 000	600 000	600 000		600 000					0	0	
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Service contract - Supervision construction CMS + Pharma Lab...	50 000	20 000		20 000	50 000	40 000		40 000					0	0	
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Work contract - Construction CMS + Pharma Lab	650 000	200 000		200 000	650 000	400 000		400 000		250 000			0	250 000	
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Service contract - Supervision rehab/construction CHTS	60 000	20 000		20 000	60 000	40 000		40 000					0	0	
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Work contract - Rehab/construction CHTS	540 000	140 000		200 000	540 000	340 000			340 000	200 000			0	200 000	
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Work contract(s) - Construction 12 DMS			110 000	50 000	110 000	50 000		50 000		60 000			0	60 000	
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Programme Estimate No2 including specific commitments if any	1 000 000	500 000	2 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	2 000 000		2 000 000		1 000 000			0	1 000 000	
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Service contract - audit programme estimates (covering 3 years)	40 000	5 000		5 000	40 000	10 000	10 000			5 000		5 000	0	10 000	



SIERRA LEONE

EDF FORECASTS 2005-2006: NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments (including payments) on ONGOING PROJECTS.

( amounts in € )

YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOBAL COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	FORECASTS 2005						FORECASTS 2006								
			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2005		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006	
			INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M L+M+H =B+B'	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. C + C'	TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Service contract - evaluation project	30 000	30 000			30 000	30 000	30 000							0	0
2001	8 ACP SL 012	Programme Estimate No. 3 (2006) including specific commitments if any.										1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	1 500 000
2004	8ACP SL 007	Construction of Mongo Bridge	450 000	120 000		100 000	450 000	220 000			220 000					0	0
2004	8 ACP SL 007	Works contract construction of Maternity and Water reticulation - Kambia	250 000	80 000		90 000	250 000	170 000			170 000					0	0
2001	8 ACP SL 015	Extension contract Dr Crepin - TA MoHS	130 000	90 000			130 000	90 000	90 000							0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 007	Service contract RRP Audit and Evaluation.	30 000	7 500		7 500	30 000	15 000	15 000							0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 007	RRP EDF 9 Health Projects	1 782 000	500 000		500 000	1 782 000	1 000 000			1 000 000		500 000		282 000	0	782 000
2004	9 ACP SL 007	RRP EDF 9 Education	1 782 000	600 000		782 000	1 782 000	1 382 000			1 382 000		500 000			0	500 000
2004	9 ACP SL 007	RRP EDF 9 Wat/San	350 000	100 000		50 000	350 000	150 000			150 000		100 000		100 000	0	200 000
2004	9 ACP SL 007	Audit and Evaluation					0						250 000		75 000	250 000	75 000
2004	9 ACP SL 005	Service contract - Techsult - Masiaka Bo.	25 300	25 300			25 300	25 300			25 300						
2004	9 ACP SL 005	Service contract Edward Davies and Associates	12 700	12 700			12 700	12 700			12 700						
2003	9 ACP SL 005	Supervision Masiaka-Bo	1 900 000			500 000	1 900 000	500 000			500 000		300 000		300 000	0	600 000
2003	9 ACP SL 005	Works Masiaka-Bo	26 000 000			7 800 000	26 000 000	7 800 000			7 800 000		4 000 000		4 000 000	0	8 000 000
2003	9 ACP SL 005	Supervision Songo-Moyamba	200 000			40 000	200 000	40 000					40 000		40 000	0	80 000
2003	9 ACP SL 005	Works Songo-Moyamba	2 580 000			700 000	2 580 000	700 000			700 000		500 000		500 000	0	1 000 000
2004	9 ACP SL 005	TA to SLRA	1 700 000			400 000	1 700 000	400 000					250 000		250 000	0	500 000
2004	9 ACP SL 005	Spot improvements work programme	4 000 000	2 000 000		2 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	3 000 000		1 000 000					0	0
2003	9 ACP SL 006	Loan releases Sierra Rutile Ltd	24 750 000	18 000 000			24 750 000	18 000 000			18 000 000		4 275 000			0	4 275 000
2004	9 ACP SL 011	Feasibility Study Freetown-Conakry Overlay	150 000	100 000			150 000	100 000								0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 011	Service contract Computech Ltd (Cummings)	5 000	5 000			5 000	5 000	5 000							0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 011	Programme Estimate TCF				100 000	100 000	50 000			50 000		50 000		100 000	100 000	100 000
2004	9 ACP SL 011	Various service contracts for studies (see planning TCF)	500 000	250 000		300 000	800 000	600 000			600 000		250 000		250 000	500 000	550 000
2004	9 ACP SL 013	Various grant agreements to implementing partners	2 500 000	700 000		1 500 000	4 000 000	1 100 000			1 100 000		1 000 000		500 000	1 000 000	600 000
2004	9 ACP SL 013	Contract with TA Health LRRD	900 000			150 000	900 000	150 000	150 000				150 000		150 000	0	300 000

**EDF FORECASTS 2005-2006: NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments (including payments) on ONGOING PROJECTS.**

( amounts in € )

YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOBAL COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	FORECASTS 2005									FORECASTS 2006					
			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2005		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006	
			INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M L+M+H =B+B'	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. C + C'	TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'
2004	9 ACP SL 014	Programme Estimate Support to NAO incl specific commitments if any			400 000	200 000	400 000	200 000		200 000			200 000	300 000	150 000	300 000	350 000
2004	9 ACP SL 014	Contract with TA Support to NAO	1 900 000			300 000	1 900 000	300 000	300 000				300 000		300 000	0	600 000
2004	9 ACP SL 015	TA to Mainistry of Mineral Resources			700 000	140 000	700 000	140 000			140 000		120 000		120 000	0	240 000
2003	8 ACP SL 018	Programme Estimate 1 travel cost	18 000	9 000		2 000	18 000	11 000		11 000			3 000		3 000	0	6 000
2004	9 ACP SL 004	Various grant agreements to implementing partners			3 500 000	2 800 000	3 500 000	2 800 000			2 800 000	2 500 000	2 000 000			2 500 000	2 000 000
2003	Food/2003/84186	Promoting food access, rights and community mobilisation	1 564 027	411 851			1 564 027	411 851		411 851			331 924		331 924		663 848
2003	Food/2003/84210	Sustainable food security for vulnerable households leaving in Simbara & Wandor chiefdoms	900 000	305 403			900 000	305 403		305 403			168 199		168 199		336 398

**EDF FORECATS 2005-2006 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).**

(amounts in €)

DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	AMOUNT	RISK	FORECASTS 2005								FORECASTS 2006						
				1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2005		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006	
				INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M L+M+H=B+B'	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. C + C'	TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'
<b>TOTALS on NEW GLOBAL Commitments.</b>		<b>94 500 000</b>		<b>300 000</b>	<b>50 000</b>	<b>6 400 000</b>	<b>2 700 000</b>	<b>6 700 000</b>	<b>2 750 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 750 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45 600 000</b>	<b>22 440 000</b>	<b>12 200 000</b>	<b>15 800 000</b>	<b>57 800 000</b>	<b>38 240 000</b>
06-2005	Refurbishment of 600km of Rural Roads	9 500 000	1			900 000		900 000	0				8 600 000	1 040 000		2 000 000	8 600 000	3 040 000
11-2005	Freetown Conakry Highway. Overlaying	17 000 000	3					0	0				17 000 000	4 500 000		2 500 000	17 000 000	7 000 000
03-2005	Fisheries Research in Sierra Leone	3 000 000	2	300 000	50 000	500 000	200 000	800 000	250 000		250 000		1 000 000	500 000	1 200 000	500 000	2 200 000	1 000 000
10-2005	Accountability/ Non State Actors	7 000 000	2					0	0				2 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	400 000	3 000 000	1 400 000
10-2005	Decentralisation	8 000 000	1			5 000 000	2 500 000	5 000 000	2 500 000		2 500 000		2 000 000	400 000		400 000	2 000 000	800 000
09-2005	Macro Economic support, Budget Support	50 000 000	3					0	0				15 000 000	15 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000

( amounts in € )

PAYMENTS	FORECASTS 2005			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005	FORECASTS 2006		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006
PAYMENTS on ONGOING INDIVIDUAL commitments.	15 642 284	7 418 983	23 061 267	3 027 492	13 150 013	6 883 762	9 602 499	6 357 137	980 819	7 337 956
PAYMENTS on NEW INDIVIDUAL commitments	25 460 004	21 736 500	47 196 504	4 410 000	37 096 504	5 690 000	22 958 252	17 993 123	8 805 123	26 798 246
PAYMENTS on NEW GLOBAL commitments	50 000	2 700 000	2 750 000	0	2 750 000	0	1 375 000	22 440 000	15 800 000	38 240 000
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS</b>	<b>41 152 288</b>	<b>31 855 483</b>	<b>73 007 771</b>	<b>7 437 492</b>	<b>52 996 517</b>	<b>12 573 762</b>	<b>33 935 751</b>	<b>46 790 260</b>	<b>25 585 942</b>	<b>72 376 202</b>
%	56%	44%		10%	73%	17%		65%	35%	

INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2005			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005	FORECASTS 2006		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006
NEW INDIV. commit. on ONGOING GOBAL commitments.	80 007 277	10 190 000	90 197 277	comparable to risk profile of payments (%)				5 550 000	1 900 000	7 450 000
NEW INDIV. commit. on NEW GLOBAL commitments	300 000	6 400 000	6 700 000					45 600 000	12 200 000	57 800 000
<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>80 307 277</b>	<b>16 590 000</b>	<b>96 897 277</b>	<b>9 871 178</b>	<b>70 337 967</b>	<b>16 688 132</b>	<b>45 040 162</b>	<b>51 150 000</b>	<b>14 100 000</b>	<b>65 250 000</b>
%	83%	17%		10%	73%	17%		78%	22%	

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2005			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005	FORECASTS 2006		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006
<b>TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>12 500 000</b>	<b>82 000 000</b>	<b>94 500 000</b>	<b>17 500 000</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>67 000 000</b>	<b>22 500 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
%	13%	87%		19%	11%	71%		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	

REDUCTION OF OLD RAL (projects decided before 2000)	FORECASTS 2005				TARGET 2005
	TOTAL 2005	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			
		Low L	Medium M	High H	
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING GLOBAL Commitments.	945 068	0	0	945 068	0
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING INDIV. Commitments.	111 876	52 881	58 995	0	82 379
PAYMENTS	5 642 168	265 168	5 366 577	10 423	2 948 457
<b>TOTAL REDUCTIONS</b>	<b>6 699 112</b>	<b>318 049</b>	<b>5 425 572</b>	<b>955 491</b>	<b>3 030 835</b>
%		5%	81%	14%	

R A L	SITUATION on 01/01/2005		SITUATION on 31/12/2005	
	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2000	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2000
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	265 863 738	36 312 862	287 169 550	35 367 794
<b>R A C</b>	120 980 378	2 127 056	46 516 130	2 127 056
<b>R A P</b>	48 468 120	9 401 174	109 386 100	6 370 339
<b>R A L</b>	169 448 498	11 528 230	155 902 230	8 497 394 99
<b>% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>Nbr of years to absorb RAL</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>5</b>	

<b>Number of EXTENSION REQUESTS on GLOBAL Commitments - 2005</b>	<b>3</b>
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N° CAT	CATEGORIES "OLD RAP"	AMOUNT	%	Nbr of Contracts	%
0	File not found / missing.	0	0%	0	0%
1	Ongoing valid legal commitment.	8 905 475	95%	12	46%
2	Final report awaited, incomplete or being examined.	0	0%	0	0%
3	Financial report awaited, incomplete or being examined (e.g. advance payment not yet justified).	0	0%	0	0%
4	Audit to be carried out at commission's request.	0	0%	0	0%
5	Audit completed, results being examined.	11 532	0%	2	8%
6	Legal dispute ongoing.	413 825	4%	3	12%
7	(Final payment and/or de-commitment (shortly to be) initiated in OLAS or to be requested.	70 342	1%	9	35%
8	Other.	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>Not indicated</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>



ANNEX 3 bis

Region West Africa - Sierra Leone

EDF FORECASTS 2005 - 2006: PAYMENTS, DECOMMITMENTS. & EXTENSIONS on ONGOING PROJECTS.

( amounts in € )

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT.	DEL. Responsible	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	N° CAT. OLD RAP	EXTENS* REQUEST on GLOB. Y/N	SITUATION END 2004			FORECAST DECOMMITMENTS 2005			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2005			FORECAST PAYMENTS 2006			A L A R M	COMMENTS						
								GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR									
								AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.	Low X	Medium Y X+Y+Z = E	High Z	1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER A	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER B	TOTAL A + B	Low L	Medium M L+M+H = A+B			High H	1 <sup>st</sup> SEMESTER C	2 <sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER D	TOTAL C + D		
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS</b>								4.800.000	4.800.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS</b>								4.800.000	0	4.800.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2003	6ACP RPR594	0		FREETOWN CONAKRY ROAD	20071231			4.800.000	4.800.000	0																	
2003	6ACP RPR594	1		WORKS CONTRACT CIVIL ENGINEERING CO. CEC SLL 38,670,283,218	20060504			4.800.000	0	4.800.000																	
Total Individual Commitment								4.800.000	0	4.800.000																	















### EDF FORECASTS 2005-2006: NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments (including payments) on ONGOING PROJECTS.

( amounts in € )

YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOBAL COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	FORECASTS 2005						FORECASTS 2006								
			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2005		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006	
			INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M L+M+H = B+B'	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. C + C'	TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'
						0	0							0	0		
						0	0							0	0		
						0	0							0	0		
						0	0							0	0		
						0	0							0	0		
						0	0							0	0		
						0	0							0	0		
						0	0							0	0		





( amounts in € )

PAYMENTS	FORECASTS 2005			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005	FORECASTS 2006		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006
PAYMENTS on ONGOING INDIVIDUAL commitments.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.800.000	0	4.800.000
PAYMENTS on NEW INDIVIDUAL commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAYMENTS on NEW GLOBAL commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.800.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.800.000</b>
%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		100%	0%	

INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2005			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005	FORECASTS 2006		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006
NEW INDIV. commit. on ONGOING GOBAL commitments.	0	0	0	comparable to risk profile of payments (%)				0	0	0
NEW INDIV. commit. on NEW GLOBAL commitments	0	0	0					0	0	0
<b>TOTAL INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2005			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005	FORECASTS 2006		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006
<b>TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	

REDUCTION OF OLD RAL (projects decided before 2000)	FORECASTS 2005				
	TOTAL 2005	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005
		Low L	Medium M	High H	
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING GLOBAL Commitments.	0	0	0	0	0
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING INDIV. Commitments.	0	0	0	0	0
PAYMENTS	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL REDUCTIONS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
%		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	

RAL	SITUATION on 01/01/2005		SITUATION on 31/12/2005	
	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2000	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2000
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	4.800.000	0	4.800.000	0
<b>R A C</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>R A P</b>	4.800.000	0	4.800.000	0
<b>R A L</b>	4.800.000	0	4.800.000	0
<b>% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>
<b>Nbr of years to absorb RAL</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>		<b>#DIV/0!</b>	

Number of EXTENSION REQUESTS on GLOBAL Commitments - 2005	0
-----------------------------------------------------------	---

N° CAT	CATEGORIES "OLD RAP"	AMOUNT	%	Nbr of Contracts	%
0	File not found / missing.	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
1	Ongoing valid legal commitment.	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
2	Final report awaited, incomplete or being examined.	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
3	Financial report awaited, incomplete or being examined (e.g. advance payment not yet justified).	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
4	Audit to be carried out at commission's request.	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
5	Audit completed, results being examined.	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
6	Legal dispute ongoing.	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
7	(Final payment and/or de-commitment (shortly to be) initiated in OLAS or to be requested.	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
8	Other.	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!
	<b>Not indicated</b>	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!

## Annex 4

### DONORS ACTIVITIES IN SIERRA LEONE

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## INTRODUCTION

This report attempts to provide an overview of Development Assistance to Sierra Leone in 2003. The first section of the report highlights attempts on aid coordination mechanisms in Sierra Leone. In addition, the section presents the challenges encountered in the implementation of an effective aid coordination mechanism. The second section is a summary of overall donor assistance to Sierra Leone. For the purpose of this report, the donors are categorised into Multilateral, Bilateral and UN Agencies.

The third section summarises development assistance to Sierra Leone by sector. Six main sectors are classified and discussed: Agriculture and Natural Resources, Social, Infrastructure, Governance and Security, Macroeconomic and Private Sector and Humanitarian and Food Aid. Each sector has sub-sectors that are based on pillars identified in the draft Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Given the shift from relief to development, recovery is not addressed as a separate sector. However, disbursements made in 2003 for recovery activities are subsumed under Social Sector disbursements. Also, the substantial contributions made to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) have not been captured. Finally, the last section of the report gives an inventory of all ongoing projects per sector.

For the purpose of analysing the data from various development partners, the US dollar has been used as the standard currency.

This report is by no means exhaustive, as we may have inadvertently omitted some donors or provided inaccurate information. In such cases, DACO will appreciate feedback from the donors to update our Donor Assistance Database. It is hoped that this report supplements the DACO/SLIS Encyclopaedia 2004 as well as forms the basis for an annual report for Development Assistance to Sierra Leone 2004.

Data was collected from the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and then validated as much as possible by some donors. The data on disbursement is for 2003 as up to date information on data for 2004 was not available. We therefore hope that this report will encourage develop partners to provide the relevant information that will enable DACO to produce an annual report for 2004 in the first quarter of 2005. In addition, DACO intends to capture information on development assistance channelled through NGOs in the annual report for 2004.

## **2. AID COORDINATION IN SIERRA LEONE**

### **2.1 Definition and Objective**

Aid Coordination is not a new concept and its benefits and merits enjoy universal consensus. By definition, it is an attempt by a recipient country and its development partners to rationalise the inflow of external resources in order that external assistance benefits the poor. In practice, coordination of external resources reinforces dialogue between a recipient country and its development partners through consensus building on policies, strategies and resource allocation. Effective coordination of external resources therefore borders on the following:

- Establishing a transparent institutional framework that is adhered to by all development partners.
- Improving the effectiveness and impact of external resource inflows.
- Harmonising the procedures and modalities of development partners' interventions.
- Promoting government leadership in aid related issues.
- Developing capacities within government line ministries to manage project.
- Ensuring that duplication of efforts and wastage of resources are minimised.

### **2.2 Background**

Sierra Leone's heavy dependence on external assistance has urged successive Governments to rationalise the aid landscape. In 1987, the Government decided to centralise aid coordination and ensure effective monitoring by establishing the National Aid Coordinating Secretariat (NACS). Due to lack of political support, NACS was demolished and the Central Aid Coordinating Bureau (CACB) was created within MODEP with the overriding mandate to effectively coordinate aid inflows. Not surprisingly, CACB lacked the requisite capacity to effectively implement its mandate. Consequently, in June 2000, MODEP in collaboration with UNDP developed the Integrated Approach to Aid Coordination (IAAC).

IAAC succeeded in bringing to the fore the urgent need for effective coordination by galvanising the interest of donors, NGOs and Government line ministries. Seven sector/thematic groups were

established and the work of these groups culminated in a set of baseline studies that revealed at a glance, who is doing what within the various sector/thematic groups. A Donor Assistance Database (DAD) was also designed and established at MODEP. These successes notwithstanding, IAAC failed to develop the capacity of CACB and to be the anchor for all aid coordination related activities. In addition, as the Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Reconstruction (RRR) as well as the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programmes gained momentum, the urgent need for the restoration of civil authority in the newly accessible areas took precedence. The inter-agency forum and the National Recovery Committee therefore took the lead in coordinating external assistance in order to fast track the recovery process.

## **2.3 Current Situation**

After a decade long civil war in Sierra Leone, it is apparent that the long-term stability of the country depends on the Government's ability to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. It has also been realised that to achieve this, the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) and its partners should maintain a close relationship at both policy and working levels.

Against this backdrop, at the November 2002 Consultative Group (CG) meeting held for Sierra Leone in Paris, the need for a more efficient and effective mechanism for aid coordination and utilisation was underscored. Subsequently, it was decided that a two-tier aid coordination structure be created viz: The Sierra Leone Development Partnership Committee (DEPAC) -the policy organ and the Development Assistance Coordination Office (DACO) -the technical support structure.

DEPAC is chaired by the Vice President and comprise, cabinet ministers, donors, NGOs and civil society. Since March 2003, DEPAC has been meeting bi-monthly to discuss and reach consensus on pertinent issues relating to the recovery process and the transition from relief to development. DEPAC has met nine times since its inception and have discussed the following issues: Security, Judiciary, Recovery and Reintegration, Agriculture, Education, Water and Sanitation, Health, Infrastructure, Anti-Corruption, HIV/AIDS, Micro-Finance, Domestic revenue mobilisation, Procurement, Civil Service reforms, Food Security, Marine and Mineral resources. The PRSP has been a standing item on

the agenda since January 2004. The next DEPAC is scheduled to take place early next year.

DACO is the secretariat for DEPAC and has been responsible for servicing DEPAC meetings, coordinating the sectoral presentations, updating the Consultative Group (CG) Results framework, drafting the agreed conclusions and reports after the DEPAC meetings and organising post DEPAC press conferences. To ensure that aid inflows are properly recorded and analysed, DACO has established a Donor Assistance Database (DAD) that gives a summary of all development assistance to Sierra Leone by donor, sector and regional coverage. In addition, given the limitations of DAD and to ensure sustainability as well as greater cooperation between all key stakeholders, DACO commissioned a Consultant from the Commonwealth Secretariat to determine the feasibility of using the Commonwealth Secretariat Debt Recording and Management Software (CS-DRMS) to track aid-inflows as well as debt management. The recommendations of the study are being considered for implementation.

As OCHA phased out of Sierra Leone, the Sierra Leone Information System (SLIS) has been placed under DACO. In close collaboration DACO/SLIS have developed a CD encyclopaedia 2004 that gives an overview of all development projects, line ministry activities, government policies and strategies, donor funded projects in terms of regional and sectoral coverage as well as a library of documents and reports on Sierra Leone. This CD can be viewed at the DACO [website: www.daco-sl.org](http://www.daco-sl.org) or purchased at DACO offices. To further analyse the impact of development programmes at the district level and to enhance district development planning, DACO/SLIS is developing a 3rd set of district and sectoral data packs. These data packs give a clear indication of sectoral situations at the district level. In addition, DACO is collaborating with the UN-TST to develop a GAP report that identifies needs at the district level. The GAP report will be produced monthly and discussed with key stakeholders.

To further enhance the capacity of the newly elected Freetown City Council (FCC), DACO/SLIS has developed a database, which will monitor and evaluate city and town property in Freetown. This prototype is now being tested with an existing peer-to-peer network. In the near future it will be extended to include the town councils of Bo and Kenema. DACO has also established a special working relationship with the technical heads of three Ministries (Mines and

Mineral Resources; Lands, Country Planning and the Environment; and Local Government and Community Development) to establish a National Cadastral System. This system will establish a database on mining license, demarcation of mineral and property rights and administrative boundaries. Training on Geographical Information System (GIS) is also offered in collaboration with UNAMSIL.

DACO is working closely with MODEP to track and analyse NGO related data. A database on NGO registration will soon be set up to ensure that the NGO Unit at MODEP becomes the hub for tracking development assistance channelled through NGOs.

## **2.4 Challenges To Aid Coordination In Sierra Leone**

In general, effective coordination involves responsibility from donor partners as well as the recipient countries. However, donors sometimes assume too much responsibility in terms of trying to define Government priorities. This usually ignores the national capacity to implement programs and the consequence is dependence on expatriates to implement and monitor development programmes.

In Sierra Leone, Aid Coordination as observed by DACO since its inception, is specifically constrained by the following:

- **Lack of information to support coordination.**

To avoid duplication, the information on who is doing what and where should be readily available. The Government lacks information on the exact amount of external resource inflows, given the multiple channels through which these resources flow as well as the diverse sectors/themes and funding agencies concerned. Compounding this problem is the fact that donor representatives have difficulties in keeping track of their own operations in terms of commitments, actual as opposed to budgeted expenditures and consultancy fees paid on behalf of the project. Consequently, most donors cannot or will not provide timely information on aid inflows and this limits the government's capacity to effectively predict inflows for the next budget cycle and therefore cannot adequately determine which sectors and regions are under or over subscribed.

- **Internalising the concept.**

Although MODEP is mandated to coordinate Foreign Aid, other Line Ministries and Donors tend to by-pass MODEP in the

preparation of programmes and disbursement of funds. Quite often, Line Ministries ignore the role of MODEP and submit requests directly to Donors. In some instances, the Donors even indicate the type of request they would like submitted to them. This disregard for national interests and priorities could be a major reason for the proliferation and duplication of projects.

- **Lack of clear National Policy on Aid Coordination and Management.**

The absence of a clear national policy on aid coordination has created a loophole for most donors to implement programmes according to their own rules, regulations and institutional structures. This in effect culminates in the setting up of parallel institutions performing the functions of core Line Ministries. The result is dissent among Line Ministries and lack of cooperation from key civil servants.

- **Lack of common disbursement procedures.**

The handling of disbursement/reimbursement has not been centralised and thus creating difficulty for follow-up of aid inflows. There is hardly any single standard mechanism as each donor has its own procedures. For instance, the International Financial Institutions disburse funds through requisitions made by the PIU to the Ministry of Finance. In the case of bilateral grants, the disbursements are done directly to the PIU of the concerned Ministry/Institution. A serious gap has been identified with regards to expenditures for Technical Assistance (TA). In most cases, the exact amount spent on most TAs is not known by the PIU as the funding agency deals directly with the TA contracted.

## DONOR DIRECTORY

### 3.1 Supports from Multilateral Sources



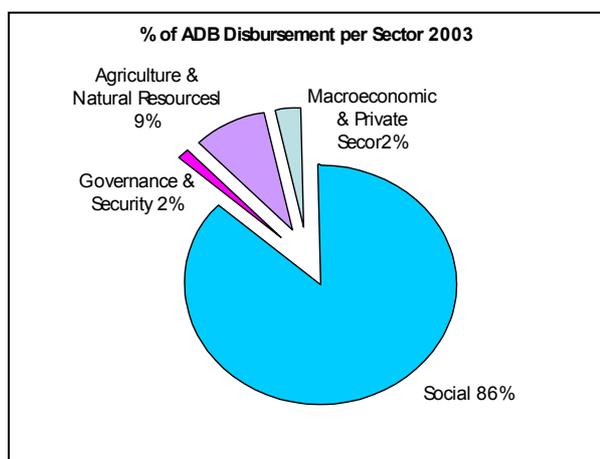
#### African Development Bank (AfDB)

Contact: Mr. James Wahome  
Principal Country Economist  
E-mail: j.wahome@afdb.org

The objective of the Bank's medium-term strategy is to support the Government in its effort to reduce poverty and to reconstruct and rehabilitate the war devastated socio-economic infrastructure. Based on the analysis of the country's economic performance, key problems and growth potential, the Bank's interventions over the last couple of years have been hugely focused on the social, agriculture and natural resources sectors.

**Table 1: AfDB disbursements in 2003 by sector.**

Sector	Disbursement 2003 (\$)	Type
Social	6,163,620.34	Loan
Governance & Security	109,787.00	Loan
Agriculture & Natural Resources	636,200.00	Loan
Macroeconomic & Private Sector	210,000.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,119,607.34</b>	



For instance, in 2003, 86% of the AfDB assistance to Sierra Leone was to the social sector with agriculture and natural resources accounting for only 9%. AfDB is very instrumental in terms of support to the SL-PRSP. In addition, AfDB has four pipeline projects that will enhance the country's capacity to achieve food security by 2007.



## European Commission

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 E-mail: [Jeremy.tunnacliffe@cec.eu.int](mailto:Jeremy.tunnacliffe@cec.eu.int)

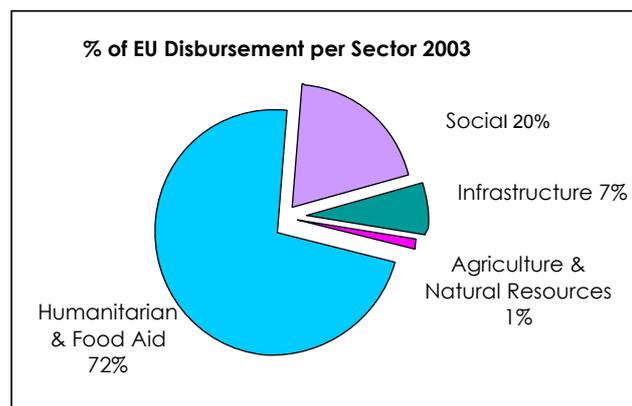
In Sierra Leone, EU's relationship over the years has focused on greater cooperation with government to provide a solid environment to attract foreign investment, foster growth and development. This is reflected in the signing of the new Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and the National Indicative Programme (NIP). The National Indicative Programme enables Sierra Leone to access €220 million from the 9th European Development Fund (EDF).

EU priority programmes are focused on Infrastructure and Good Governance and, to some extent, on the social sector through the Rehabilitation and Resettlement programme. In the Infrastructure sector, support has been directed to the roads sub-sector. Key roads projects addressed include the rehabilitation of the Freetown –Conakry highway and the Pamelap –Kamakwie road. The EU support to the social sector is reflected in the Health Sector Support Project (HSSP), which covers the Kambia, Pujehun and Kailahun districts.

The EU provided about US\$3 million to Sierra Leone's DDR Programme by the end of 2003.

**Table 2: Disbursements by EU in 2003 by sector.**

Sector	Disbursement 2003 (\$)	Type
Social	8,482,002.10	Grant
Infrastructure	2,954,246.10	Grant
Agriculture and Natural Resources	602,871.10	Grant
Humanitarian & Food Aid	31,086,365.70	Grant
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,125,485.00</b>	



The EU through its humanitarian agency ECHO has since 1994 supported humanitarian activities in Sierra Leone. Assistance focused on the provision of health facilities, water and sanitation, addressing child soldiers and women affected by the war. The total support channelled through ECHO for 2003 amounted to €31 million.



## Islamic Development Bank

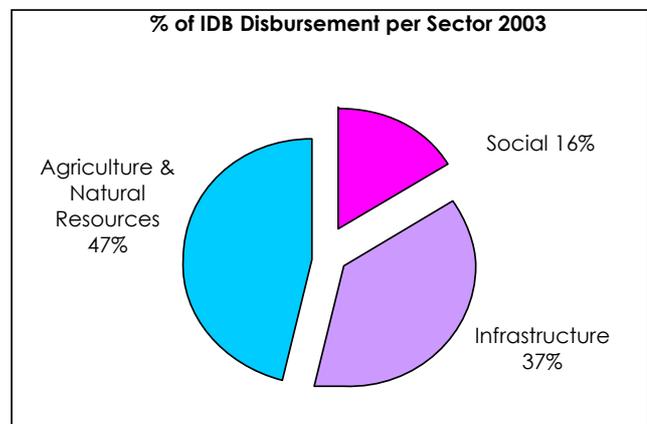
Contact: Mr. Allieu Mboge  
 Tel/fax: +996-2646-6709  
 E-mail: amboge@isdb.org

Generally, IDB supports programmes and projects on private sector promotion, social and infrastructure development. In Sierra Leone, IDB is providing support to Agriculture, Education, Health and the Transport sub-sectors. In 2003, IDB was the largest contributor to the agriculture sub sector accounting for almost 41% of total disbursements from multilateral sources. These funds are channelled through the Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP) aimed at improving agricultural productivity through:

- Rehabilitation of inland valley swamps,
- Construction of grain stores and drying floors,
- Construction of VIP latrines and water wells.

**Table 3: Disbursements by IDB in 2003 by sector.**

Sector	Disbursement 2003 (\$)	Type
Social	1,287,297.00	Loan
Infrastructure	2,911,100.00	Loan
Agriculture & Natural Resources	3,682,663.78	Loan
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,881,060.78</b>	



In addition, the IDB provided funds for the acquisition of buses for the Sierra Leone Roads Transport Corporation (SLRTC) to ease transportation problems countrywide.

In the social sector, IDB is supporting the reconstruction and expansion of the Kissy Mental hospital, the construction and rehabilitation of primary schools in the eastern and northern provinces as well as the provision of safe rural water supply and sanitation facilities nationwide. The implementation of the Social Action Support Project (\$9.65M) and the Rural Infrastructure Development Project (\$11.5M) will commence shortly.



## The World Bank

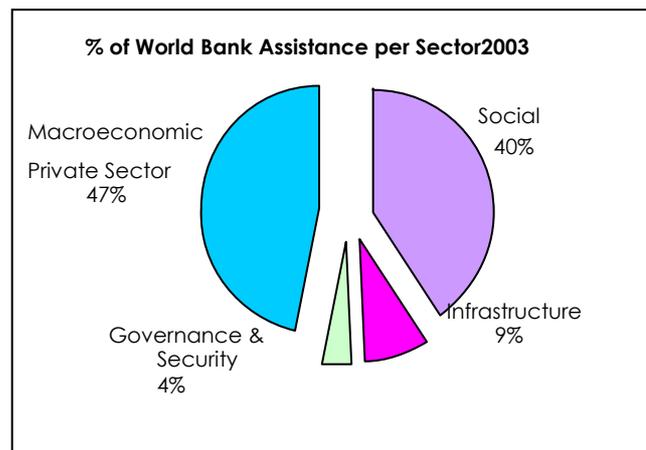
Contact: Mr. James Sackey  
Country Manager  
E-mail: [jsackey@worldbank.org](mailto:jsackey@worldbank.org)

Since the end of the war, the World Bank has been identified as one of the largest contributors to the economy of Sierra Leone. In 2003, the Bank disbursed a total of \$32.7 million accounting for 28.32% of all inflows from multilateral sources. The World Bank is the largest contributor to the macroeconomic and private sector with an estimated \$15 million disbursed for budgetary support and macro economic management. Support to the social sector amounted to \$13 million for the following projects:

- National Social Action Project
- Sababu Education Project
- SL-HIV/AIDS Project
- Health Sector Reconstruction and Development Project

**Table 4: Disbursements by WB in 2003 by sector.**

Sector	Disbursement 2003 (\$)	Type
Social	13,185,235.00	Loan
Infrastructure	2,930,478.00	Loan
Governance & Security	1,234,567.00	Loan
Private Sector	15,394,540.70	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,744,820.70</b>	



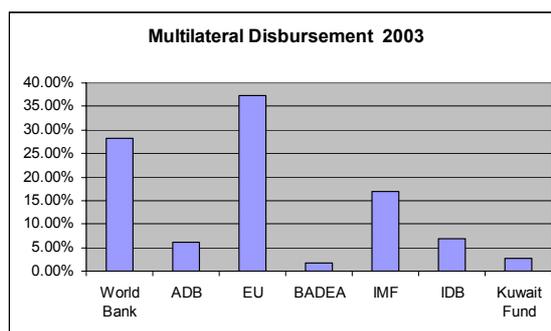
Although the majority of the World Bank's assistance is loans, assistance to Sierra Leone in 2004 has mainly been in the form of grants. These include the SABABU -\$20million, HSRDP - \$20 million, IRCB \$25 million and Infrastructure Development -\$20 million.

## Summary of Support from Multilateral Sources in 2003

In 2003, the highest amount of funds from multilateral sources was from the EU, accounting for 37.29% of all multilateral funding. These funds were mainly for infrastructural development (roads) and for humanitarian support through ECHO.

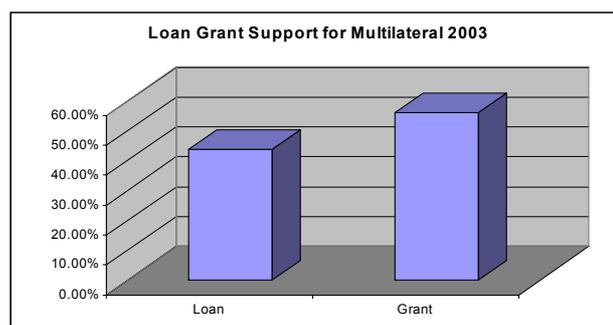
**Table 5: Summary of disbursements from multilateral sources.**

Summary		
Donor	Disbursement 2003 (\$)	Percentage
World Bank	32,744,820.68	28.32%
ADB	7,119,607.34	6.16%
EU	43,125,485.00	37.29%
BADEA	2,006,091.31	1.73%
IMF	19,542,600.00	16.90%
IDB	7,881,060.78	6.82%
Kuwait Fund	3,219,908.80	2.78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,639,573.91</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



The World Bank and EU provided over \$70 million to assist in various sectors. The IDB accounted for almost 7% of total assistance to Sierra Leone in 2003 from multilaterals but was the leading support donor for the agricultural sector. The IMF support accounted for almost 17% of all support from multilaterals and the form was for budgetary support and debt relief.

Donor	% Loan	% Grant
World Bank	80.65%	19.35%
ADB	84.39%	15.61%
EU	0.00%	100.00%
BADEA	100.00%	0.00%
IMF	100.00%	0.00%
IDB	100.00%	0.00%
Kuwait Fund	100.00%	0.00%



As expected, the majority of the support coming from bilateral sources is grant while the majority of the support from multilateral sources is loan.

## 3.2 Support from Bilateral Sources



### CANADA

The Government of Canada has been very supportive to Sierra Leone in terms of providing funds for the promotion of Human Rights and Justice and assistance to returnees and refugees in Sierra Leone. The Canadian government provided over \$2.2 million to support the creation of the Sierra Leone Special Court. Support was also given to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).

In 2003 the Government of Canada provided humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons and refugees through funding humanitarian activities of UNHCR, WFP and some INGOs. The support is estimated at almost \$0.5 million. In addition, to control the proliferation of small arms and promote weapon-free communities, the Government of Canada provided \$1.1 million for the Arms for Development programme, which is implemented by the UNDP.



### CHINA

The Chinese government has over the years been very supportive to the government of Sierra Leone, especially in the areas of rehabilitation and reconstruction of public infrastructure, agriculture and technology transfer.

Specifically, under the Sierra Leone-Chinese cooperation, the government of Sierra Leone has benefited from the following projects:

- Rehabilitation and furnishing of the National Stadium, Youyi Building, Military headquarters at Cockeril and Parliament building.
- Agriculture technology cooperation through pilot farms at Lumley and another in Bo.
- Provision of medical equipment and instruments to the Ministry of Health.
- Provision of Office equipment (Computer, printers, copiers and filing cabinets).
- Provision of technical assistance to the pilot farms at Lumley and Bo, the National Stadium as well as study fellowships to deserving Sierra Leoneans to boost human capacity development in the country.



## **UNITED KINGDOM (UK)**

The bulk of the United Kingdom's assistance to Sierra Leone is channelled through the Department for International Development (DFID) and this is focused primarily on promoting Macro Economic and Private Sector development, Social Sector and Governance and Security. DFID's programmes have focused on building capacity in Governance, including Public Administration, Public Financial Management, Anti-Corruption measures, reforming and equipping the Sierra Leone Police, accommodation for the RSLAF, Budgetary Support and Community Reintegration Programmes. The MOU between the Government of Sierra Leone and the UK Government outlines these commitments and include benchmarks by which the recovery process and the development of Sierra Leone will be measured.

In 2003 DFID provided over £30 million in terms of support to Sierra Leone. The majority of this amount went to address the social sector and budgetary support. DFID has also made commitment for continued support to governance reform and the fight against corruption. A community reintegration programme was also funded.



## **IRELAND**

In 2003, the Republic of Ireland through the Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI) provided over €3.5 million to assist Sierra Leone. The bulk of this assistance was channelled through Irish NGOs like GOAL, CONCERN and Trocaire under the Multi-Annual Programme (MAPS) schemes. The activities supported by the Republic of Ireland are:

- Emergency Provision of Food, Shelter and Clothing
- Health Care
- Agricultural Recovery
- Peace Building and Livelihood Security

In Addition, the Republic of Ireland provided support to the Special Court to the tune of €634,869. There are plans underway to open a Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI) office in Freetown at the end of 2004.



## ITALY

The Government of Italy has been assisting Sierra Leone in two key areas: the Energy Sector and the Food Sector. In the Energy Sector, The Government of Italy took the lead in ensuring that Sierra Leone gets the much needed electricity supply, through the provision of necessary funds for the Bumbuna Hydro Electricity Project. Since the inception of the project, the Government of Italy has committed close to €100 million. At a DEPAC meeting held primarily to raise funds for the completion of the Bumbuna Hydroelectric Project, the Government of Italy increased its existing commitment from €10 million to €18 million. The completion of Bumbuna project will provide regular and reliable electricity supply in Freetown and parts of the northern province.

With regards to the Food Sector, the Government of Italy has been providing food aid to Sierra Leone since 1998. This food Aid to Sierra Leone is usually given in the form of rice, which is sometimes monetised by government to provide supplementary resources to undertake recurrent budgetary expenditures. In 2003, the value of rice given to Sierra Leone from the Italian Government was estimated at €1 million.



## JAPAN.

Given the seriousness of the humanitarian situation, the government of Japan has been providing humanitarian assistance to refugees in Sierra Leone through UN Agencies such as WFP and UNHCR. But bilateral support was suspended in the light of deteriorating security situation. However, The Japanese government provided close to \$7million in food aid in the form of salt, bulgur and assorted goods to facilitate the recovery and resettlement of refugees and returnees. The Government of Japan also contributed \$ 0.5 million for the establishment of the special court for Sierra Leone.

In 2003, the Japanese Government provided debt relief to Sierra Leone estimated at \$ 1 million. In addition, in May 2004, the Government of Japan provided about \$ 5.5 million in debt relief. In collaboration with United Kingdom, through DFID, the Government of Japan provided funding for the extension of the community Reintegration Programme.



## SAUDI ARABIA

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has provided both financial and technical assistance to the government of Sierra Leone. In 2003, at the donor's conference at the IOC secretariat in Jeddah, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia pledged a total of \$0.5 million to the government of Sierra Leone and also promised to provide technical and human resource assistance through Economic and Technical Cooperation between the two countries. In addition, Sierra Leone received significant humanitarian donations from Saudi Arabia.



## SWITZERLAND

The Government of Switzerland assisted Sierra Leone mainly in humanitarian activities through the UN Consolidated Appeal Process. To enhance the implementation of Swiss funded programmes, a regional Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) was established in Freetown. The SDC is responsible for the effective coordination of projects and programmes in emergency assistance and humanitarian aid to victims in the Mano River sub region.

In 2003, SDC provided about \$ 3 million to NGOs and UN agencies as support to refugees and IDPs in Sierra Leone. In addition, the Swiss Government assigned two investigating judges to the Sierra Leone Special Court in order to facilitate the work of the court.



## NORWAY

The government of Norway supported Sierra Leone by funding projects implemented through NGOs and other UN Agencies. Specifically, Norway funds the following:

- Household Food Security Project implemented by FAO. This project provides inputs to women to assist them in food production.
- Food Aid to IDPs and returnees in the tune estimated at \$3.3 million implemented by UNHCR.

The total assistance given to Sierra Leone by the government of Norway in 2003 is estimated at \$ 4 million. Currently, Norway contributes

to the NORAD funded programme that assists returnee's transition into productive life by engaging in economic activities in their communities. The NORAD trust fund is managed by UNDP.



## **SWEDEN**

The Swedish Government played a key role in supporting Sierra Leone's internally displaced persons and refugees during the conflict. The majority of Swedish support to Sierra Leone was channelled through UNICEF and UNDP. The Government of Sweden funded programmes implemented by UNICEF focused on nutrition for children; quality education for the girl child; provision of safe drinking water; and adolescent HIV/AIDS related activities.

The Swedish Government funded programmes that were implemented by UNDP included a shelter assistance project that constructed over 1000 houses in the Kono, Kailahun and Kambia districts. In addition, Sweden also funded a youth employment programme to assist youths in skill training for gainful employment. Through the UN Consolidated Appeal Process, the Government of Sweden funded programmes that assisted resettled communities to revive economic activities through the provision of agricultural inputs to war affected farmers in the eastern and northern regions. The total amount of Swedish support to Sierra Leone in 2003 is estimated at \$1.7 million.



## **NETHERLANDS**

The Dutch government assisted the people of Sierra Leone through the provision of adequate water and sanitation facilities as well as assisting the Ministry of Education to provide quality education for children.

UNICEF is the primary implementing agency for programmes funded by the Dutch government in the social sector. In 2003, these programmes were estimated at \$ 0.5 million. In the agriculture sector, the Dutch government provided assistance to farmers in Kailahun and Kono districts through the distribution of inputs estimated at \$ 0.42 million.

Through FAO, they funded an artisanal smithery project to assist ex-combatants' re-integrate into society with skills training for gainful self-employment. The estimated cost of this project is \$ 0.35 million.

The total support from the Dutch government to Sierra Leone in 2003 is estimated at over \$1 million.



## **GERMANY**

The main focus of the bilateral development cooperation between the Federation Republic of Germany and Sierra Leone is in rehabilitating the rural infrastructure and the re-integration of ex-combatants.

During 2001 – 2003, the Federal Republic of Germany contributed an estimated \$9 million to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the implementation of the recently concluded Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programme. Currently, Germany is funding a multi-sectoral programme geared towards ensuring food security and conflict management in the Kono and Kailahun districts. Also through GTZ, Germany is assisting the Anti-corruption Commission in sensitising the rural population about the destructive impacts of corruption. A basic education for marginalised youths is also being implemented to provide basic skills training and counselling. Germany, through KFW, is also contributing an estimated \$ 3.5 million to micro finance initiatives in Sierra Leone.



## **THE UNITED STATES**

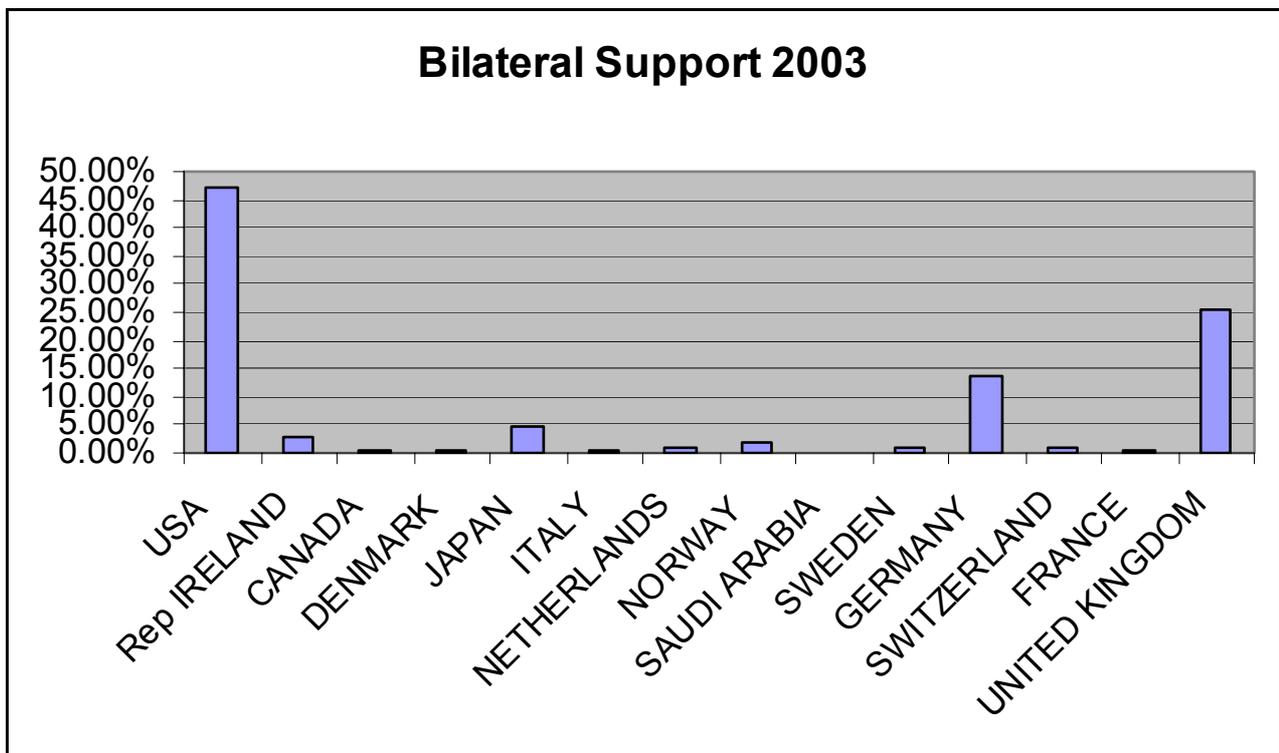
The US government contributed significantly to the peace process in Sierra Leone. They provided \$ 5 million to support the Special Court and \$ 0.5 million to support the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).

Through USAID, the US government contributed over \$34 million in 2003. This funding was used to build schools, rehabilitate health facilities, provide safe drinking water, feed refugees, provide food for farmers and assisted women in small scale income generating activities. Support was also provided to the police and an HIV/AIDS awareness programme was launched at the US Embassy in Sierra Leone. The US government channelled most of their funds through NGOs. An additional \$63 million in debt relief was given to Sierra Leone.

## Summary of Bilateral Support in 2003

**Table 6: Summary of disbursements from bilateral sources**

Bilateral			
Country	Disbursement in 2003	Type	Percentage
USA	\$103,500,000.00	Grant	47.35%
Rep IRELAND	\$6,388,456.10	Grant	2.92%
CANADA	\$805,528.00	Grant	0.37%
DENMARK	\$768,049.00	Grant	0.35%
JAPAN	\$9,885,000.00	Grant	4.52%
ITALY	\$1,300,000.00	Grant	0.59%
NETHERLANDS	\$1,703,000.00	Grant	0.78%
NORWAY	\$3,630,000.00	Grant	1.66%
SAUDI ARABIA	\$197,211.00	Grant	0.09%
SWEDEN	\$1,816,082.00	Grant	0.83%
GERMANY	\$30,369,300.00	Grant	13.89%
SWITZERLAND	\$1,677,277.00	Grant	0.77%
FRANCE	\$894,498.00	Grant	0.41%
UNITED KINGDOM	\$55,671,724.80	Grant	25.47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$218,606,125.90</b>		<b>100.00%</b>



### 3.3 Support from UN Agencies



*To promote good governance and poverty reduction through quality policy advice and efficient programme services delivered by competent staff and effective leadership.*



Since the end of the conflict in 2002, the UNDP has focused its advocacy and resources on assisting the Government and people of Sierra Leone to deal with the fundamental causes as well as the immediate consequences of the war. In close collaboration with other UN Agencies and development partners, UNDP shifted its focus from short-term measures to addressing the overarching framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This resulted in focusing on three practice areas: Recovery, Governance and Poverty Reduction.

In 2003, through the recovery practice area, the UNDP funded various projects that addressed priorities outlined in the National Recovery Strategy. The Governance practice area team facilitated the development and enactment of the Local Government Act and assisted in the preparation and conduction of the local government elections held in 2004. The Poverty practice area has provided policy and logistical support to the drafting of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP); developed a micro finance policy and supported the establishment of the Development Assistance Coordination Office (DACO).

In 2003, UNDP disbursed an estimated \$5 million from UNDP supported projects and projects for which UNDP acts as implementing partner for non-resident donors. UNDP budget for the three program areas in 2004 is estimated at \$7.1 million.



**UNIFEM** *is mandated to support innovative and experimental activities benefiting women and in line with national and regional priorities.*

In Sierra Leone, UNIFEM works to mainstream gender and human rights into the Sierra Leone HIV/AIDS Response Programme (SHARP). To achieve this, UNIFEM provides training for the National Aids Secretariat (NAS), the focal points in the line ministries and civil society partners. In addition, UNIFEM provides sensitisation and training in human rights for customary law officers and traditional leaders. Gender based violence is also addressed at the country level.



*The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect Refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide.*

UNHCR has been very instrumental in assisting returnees and refugees in Sierra Leone. UNHCR collaborates with other UN Agencies and invests in returnee area projects.

In 2003 UNHCR implemented over 250 small to medium scale Community Empowerment Projects (CEP) that facilitated inclusive community decision-making and planning process. These CEP projects cover agriculture, community schools, water and sanitation, skills training and women's capacity building. With inputs from UNHCR and other donors like DFID, EU and US Government, UNHCR disbursed an estimated \$700,000 for programme activities in 2003.



**UNICEF** *is mandated by the UN general assembly to advocate for the protection of children's right, to help meet their basic needs.*

UNICEF mobilizes political will and material resources to help countries, particularly developing countries. In Sierra Leone, UNICEF focuses its assistance on five broad areas: Health and Nutrition programme, Primary Education Programme, Child Protection Programme, Water and Sanitation Programme and the Adolescent HIV/AIDS Programme.

In 2003, UNICEF disbursed close to US \$10 million with almost 40% of this amount coming from UNICEF core resources. UNICEF also implement programmes with funds from partners like USAID, UN Foundation, France, Netherlands, Sweden and UK Governments and the EC. The UNICEF board has approved over \$11 million from regular UNICEF resources to fund programmes identified in the 2004-2007 master plan for Sierra Leone.



*United Nation Population Fund is the largest international source of funding for population and reproductive health programmes.*

In Sierra Leone, UNFPA is committed to providing universal access to quality reproductive health services and the prevention of STIs/HIV/AIDS. The UNFPA also contributes to women's empowerment through improved reproductive health strategies and reproductive rights. In addition, UNFPA assists the Government of Sierra Leone to formulate adequate policies to address population and other development matters aimed at improving the quality of life of people.

In 2003, UNFPA disbursed an estimated \$1.3 million to various partners to implement projects in the areas of population and development. UNFPA is expected to spend about US \$1.2 million in 2004.



**FAO** *provides assistance to people and nations so that they in turn can help themselves.*

In Sierra Leone, FAO aims to support 37,500 farm families to increase food production to pre-war level. In 2003 crop season, FAO distributed agricultural inputs to 2399 refugee families in six camps. Women groups of 6000 families were also supported in backyard vegetable gardens. Cassava grinding machines were also provided for various camps. In village communities in the Northern and Eastern parts of the country, over 16000 farm families were given food production inputs. In addition, stores and drying floors were constructed in six communities.

FAO collaborated with UNHCR to assist returnee farm families to resume livelihood activities. In 2003, about 74,000 returnee farm families were assisted by FAO to resume farming activities.

Total amount disbursed by FAO to fund various activities amounted to \$1.14 million in 2003. FAO projects to disburse an estimated US\$3.4 million in 2004 to assist the Sierra Leone Government achieve food security.



**WHO** - *promotes technical co-operation for health among nations, carries out programmes to control and eradicate diseases and strives to improve the quality of human lives.*

In Sierra Leone, WHO supports the Ministry of Health and Sanitation to strengthen the national capacity to respond to natural and man-made health related emergencies. In 2003, WHO conducted a health needs assessment of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees. WHO rehabilitated the Kychom Health Centre in the Samu Chiefdom in Kambia District, rehabilitated the operating theatre at the Koidu hospital and supported the setting up of a screening facility at the Lungi International Airport during the outbreak of SARS.

WHO also collaborates with other agencies in the fight against HIV/AIDS and raising awareness for its prevention and spread. Also, as malaria is one main cause for morbidity in Sierra Leone, WHO have been involved in the fight against malaria through the Roll Back Malaria Programme. In addition, WHO funds programmes that provide training in mental health, drug abuse and community awareness on mental health.



**WFP** - *At the global level, WFP's goal is to reduce hunger and poverty.*

In Sierra Leone, WFP's vision is to use integrated approach to make a positive and sustainable impact on the livelihoods of the hungry and poor people. WFP programmes are designed to meet both the emergency needs of refugees and returnees by interventions such as school feeding, mother and child health, and food for work and food for training activities.

Currently, WFP is implementing an Integrated Mother and Child Health and Nutrition project to reduce maternal and early childhood mortality associated with malnutrition. This project aims at strengthening the nutrition capacity at district level as well as strengthening health and nutrition education programmes at clinic and community level. In addition, WFP is also implementing a community-based primary school feeding project. The total cost of both projects is almost \$9 million.

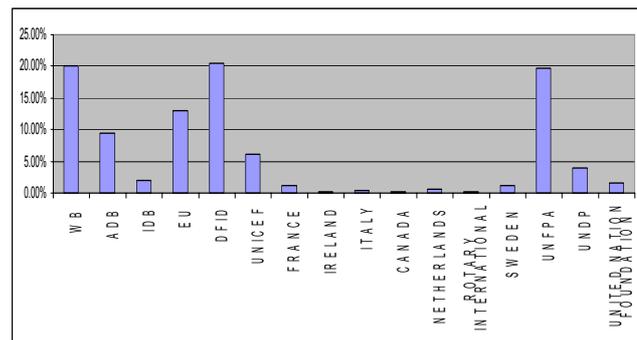
## SECTOR DIRECTORY

### 4.1 Social Sector (Health and Sanitation, Education, HIV/AIDS, Recovery, Youths, Gender and Children,)

To facilitate the recovery process, the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) in collaboration with its development partners focused on addressing social sector related issues identified in the National Recovery Strategy (NRS). The EU provided about \$8 million to support community reintegration activities and the health sector while the World Bank disbursed an estimated \$13 million to fund health, education and HIV/AIDS activities. DFID-UK funded community recovery programmes to the tune of \$8 million while the ADB and IDB provided \$6 million and \$1 million respectively. Support to this sector accounts for 23% of total disbursements to Sierra Leone in 2003.

**Table 7: Summary of disbursements to the social sector in 2003.**

Donor	Disbursement	% Per Sector	Type
WB	\$13,185,235.00	20.06%	Loan/Grant
ADB	\$6,163,620.34	9.38%	Loan
IDB	\$1,287,297.00	1.96%	Loan
EU	\$8,482,002.00	12.91%	Grant
DFID	\$13,422,276.80	20.43%	Grant
UNICEF	\$3,967,166.00	6.04%	Grant
FRANCE	\$790,114.00	1.20%	Grant
IRELAND	\$95,240.00	0.14%	Grant
ITALY	\$255,746.00	0.39%	Grant
CANADA	\$96,445.00	0.15%	Grant
NETHERLANDS	\$451,198.00	0.69%	Grant
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL	\$100,000.00	0.15%	Grant
SWEDEN	\$776,082.00	1.18%	Grant
UNFPA	\$13,000,000.00	19.78%	Grant
UNDP	\$2,579,445.00	3.93%	Grant
UNITED NATION FOUNDATION	\$1,061,721.00	1.62%	Grant
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$65,713,588.14</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	



To assist the youths and encourage them to be part of the development process, a youth policy was developed with the help of UNDP. UNICEF and UNIFEM are major players in the implementation of social sector activities. Several donors are supporting the preparation of the PRSP, which once finalised will be the basis for resource mobilisation and disbursement to Sierra Leone for 2005 -2007.

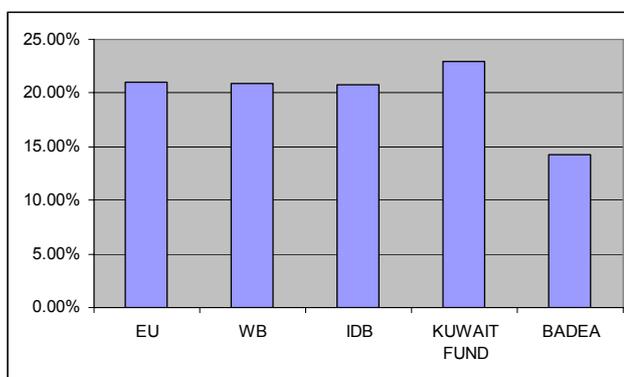
## 4.2 Infrastructure (Energy, Roads, Transport, Water, Communication, Housing)

A perennial problem in Sierra Leone has been the irregular power supply that hinges on the non-completion of the Bumbuna Hydroelectric project. In 2003, the Italian Government increased its commitment from \$13 to \$22 million for the completion of the Bumbuna Hydroelectric Project. In addition, the World Bank provided \$ 2 million to support the PIU and another \$20 million in Partial Risk Guarantee. The ADB pledged an additional \$1million for institutional support while the OPEC Fund pledged an estimated \$5.5 million.

In terms of roads, the EU provided an estimated \$2.9 million to reconstruct and rehabilitate roads in Bombali, Port Loko, Tonkolili and Kailahun districts. The EU again made firm commitment for the phase I construction of the Freetown-Conakry highway. The World Bank under the Transport Sector Project regravelled an estimated 200 km of feeder roads in the Southern and Eastern provinces. The Kuwait Fund, BADEA and OPEC have provided funds for the reconstruction of the Freetown - Peninsular Road.

**Table 8: Summary of disbursements to the Infrastructure sector in 2003.**

Donor	Disbursement	%Per Sector	Type
EU	\$2,954,246.10	21.07%	Grant
WB	\$2,930,478.00	20.90%	Loan
IDB	\$2,911,100.00	20.76%	Loan
KUWAIT FUND	\$3,219,908.00	22.96%	Loan
BADEA	\$2,006,091.00	14.31%	Loan
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,021,823.10</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	



With regards to the transport sub-sector, the World Bank financed the rehabilitation of the Ports, Queen Elizabeth Quay and the Lungi International Airport. The World Bank also provided technical and logistics support to restructure the Sierra Leone Roads Transport Authority (SLRTA). The Islamic Development Bank also provided an estimated \$ 2.9 million for the acquisition of buses for the SLRTA.

In the area of communication and housing, donor support has been relatively slow and small in scope.

### 4.3 Governance and Security (Security, Public Sector Management, Decentralisation)

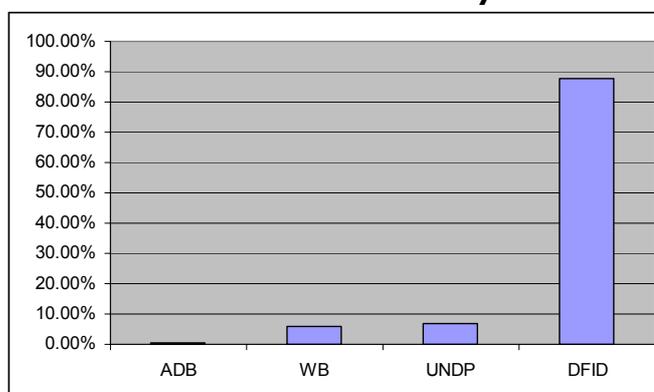
After a decade long war, security and governance issues are uppermost among the country's priorities. Fortunately, the international community responded positively in addressing these issues.

To provide national security and promote good governance, the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom provided substantial support to Sierra Leone in 2003. Other countries like Canada, Switzerland, Netherlands, Germany, Japan, Ireland and Nigeria contributed to UNAMSIL and the Special Court of Sierra Leone. The Government of the United Kingdom through DFID-UK provided an estimated \$6 million to support governance related activities such as the restoration of paramount chiefs, civil service reform and the Anti Corruption Commission (ACC)

Through various supports to this sector, overall security primacy has been handed from UNAMSIL to Sierra Leone security forces in the western area, north, east and southern provinces.

**Table 9: Summary of disbursements to Governance and Security sector**

Donor	Disbursement	% Per Sector	Type
ADB	109,787.00	0.51%	Loan
WB	1,234,567.00	5.74%	Loan
UNDP	1,419,127.00	6.59%	Grant
DFID	18,868,654.40	87.67%	Grant
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,522,348.40</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	



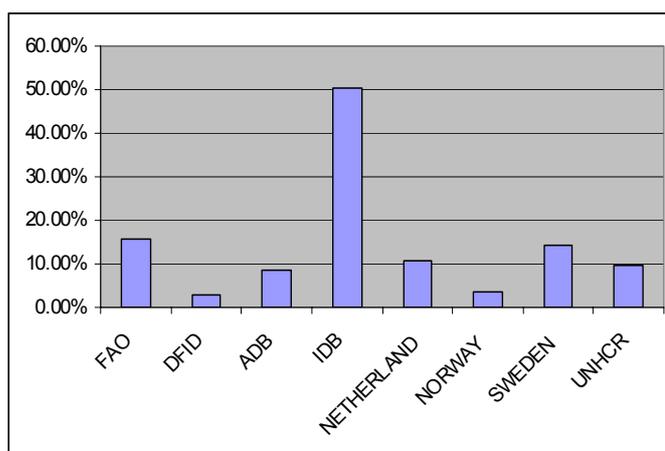
In 2004, the World Bank signed the Institutional Reform and Capacity Building project that will largely address Governance issues in terms of building the requisite capacity for public sector management and decentralisation. Other Institutions like EU, UNDP and DFID-UK are all supporting governance related issues.

#### 4.4 Agriculture and Natural Resources (Agriculture, Marine, Minerals, and Environment)

Although the majority of Sierra Leoneans depend on agriculture for food and income related activities, support to the sector has not been encouraging in the last few years. However, since the Presidential pronouncement of food security, support to this sector has been growing albeit from a level. Currently, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) supports agriculture through the Integrated Rural Development Project by rehabilitating 1184 hectares of inland valley swamp for irrigated rice cultivation in 74 chiefdoms, supply of seed rice and farm tools to 4 villages per chiefdom, construction of 74 grain stores and drying floors for post-harvest loss minimisation as well as the construction of health centres and schools in those chiefdoms.

**Table 10: Summary of disbursements to Agriculture and Nat. Resources-2003**

Donor	Disbursement	% Per Sector	Type
FAO	\$1,140,000.00	15.35%	Grant
DFID	\$343,736.00	4.63%	Grant
ADB	\$636,200.00	8.57%	Grant
IDB	\$3,682,663.00	49.60%	Loan
NETHERLAND	\$770,000.00	10.37%	Grant
NORWAY	\$255,348.00	3.44%	Grant
SWEDEN	\$1,040,000.00	14.01%	Grant
UNHCR	\$696,888.00	9.39%	Grant
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,424,835.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	



The ADB has started the NERICA project that will facilitate the adoption and replication of the hybrid rice in the country. IFAD recently signed a project document that will focus on short-term recovery of farming activities in rural communities in Kailahun district. To further facilitate farming activities, the Government of Iran provided tractors to the Sierra Leone Government.

In the area of marine resources, current assistance is mainly from AfDB in promoting artisanal-fishing activities. Mineral resources sub sector has received technical assistance in developing a mining policy. The European Union and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) have provided the required funds to restart the mining of Rutile in 2005.

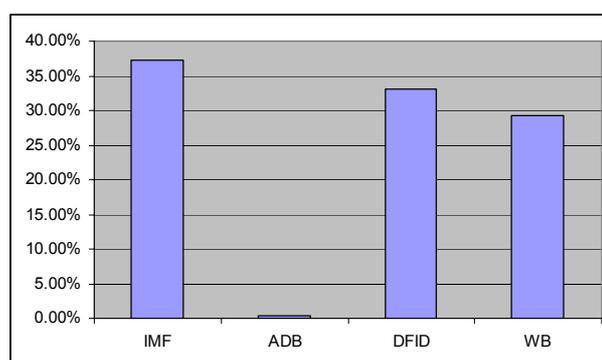
## 4.5 Macro Economic and Private Sector (Macro-economic, Private/Informal sector, Trade, Industry, Micro-finance, Tourism and Culture)

In 2003, the Macro- economic sub-sector was largely funded by the IMF, World Bank and DFID-UK. Under the Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF), the IMF provided \$19.5 million to build up foreign reserves and support foreign exchange auctions at the Bank of Sierra Leone. DFID/UK and World Bank provided \$17 million and \$15.9 million respectively for budgetary support. In addition, about \$70 million was received in the form of debt relief.

Understandably, the private sub-sector has been the least funded due partly to the focus on humanitarian and relief activities for a country emerging from a decade long war. However, an Investment Promotion Code that is expected to boost private sector activities has been finalised and enacted. UNIDO is assisting the Ministry of Trade and Industry in promoting the growth of small/micro enterprise development. The divestiture and reform of public enterprises is on going while skills development is being encouraged through the establishment of growth and production centres nationwide.

**Table 11: Summary of disbursements to Macroeconomic and Private sector.**

Donor	Disbursement	%Per Sector	Type
IMF	\$19,542,600.00	37.22%	Loan
ADB	\$210,000.00	0.40%	Loan
DFID	\$17,357,057.60	33.06%	Grant
WB	\$15,394,540.70	29.32%	Loan
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$52,504,198.30</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	



Currently, there are several donor funded micro-finance programmes under implementation and these include: \$2.3 million from UNDP, \$3.5 million from UNCDF and \$3.0 million from KFW/Germany. These are implemented based on the National Micro-Finance policy developed with the support of UNDP.

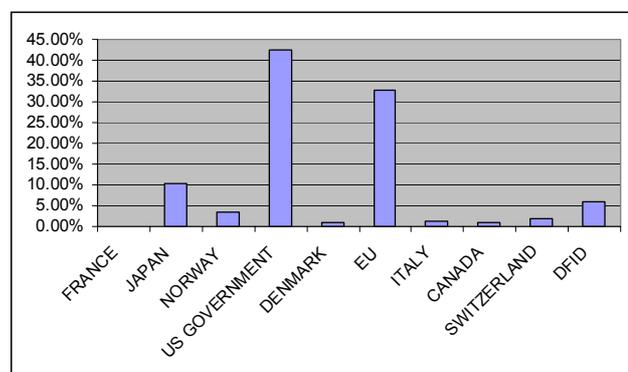
## 4.6 Humanitarian and Food Aid *(Humanitarian, Emergency Relief and Food Aid)*

Assistance to this sector in the last few years has been very encouraging and by far the largest in terms of donor support. The UN-OCHA took the lead in mobilising and coordinating resource inflow to this sector through the Consolidated Appeal Process. Over \$100 million was given in the form of assistance to refugees and returnees by a host of bilateral partners.

The Government of the United States provided almost \$41 million while the EC, through ECHO provided an estimated \$ 31 million for the provision of basic health services, water and sanitation to IDPs and resettled populations. Japan and the United Kingdom (through DFID) provided an estimated \$10 million and \$6 million, respectively, for Bulgur Wheat, salt and assorted items used in refugee camps all over the country. In general, support to this sector accounted for almost 40% of total assistance to Sierra Leone in 2003.

**Table 12: Summary disbursements to Humanitarian and Food Aid sector in 2003**

Donor	Disbursement	% Per Sector	Type
FRANCE	\$104,384.00	0.11%	Grant
JAPAN	\$9,885,000.00	10.39%	Grant
NORWAY	\$3,374,690.00	3.55%	Grant
US GOVERNMENT	\$40,500,000.00	42.55%	Grant
DENMARK	\$768,000.00	0.81%	Grant
EU	\$31,086,365.70	32.66%	Grant
ITALY	\$1,300,000.00	1.37%	Grant
CANADA	\$805,528.00	0.85%	Grant
SWITZERLAND	\$1,677,272.00	1.76%	Grant
DFID	\$5,680,000.00	5.97%	Grant
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$95,181,239.70</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	



Most of the support to this sector went to address the programmes identified in the National Recovery Strategy (NRS) that were successfully implemented, according to a recent assessment.

The funding to this sector covered support for:

- Food and non food items for IDPs and returnees
- Provision of basic health, education, water and sanitation facilities for resettling and returning communities.

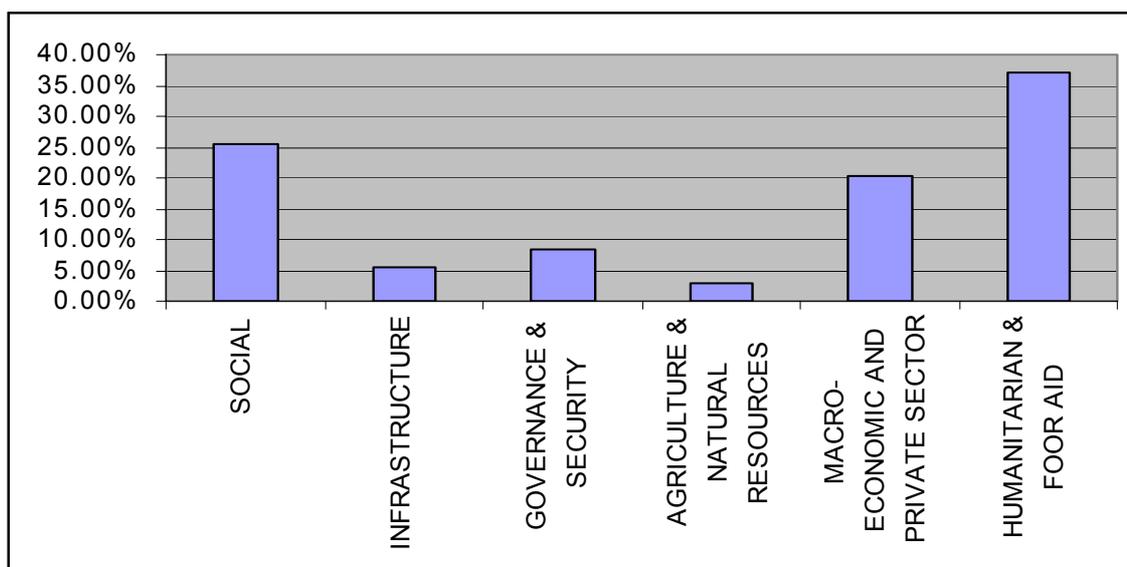
#### 4.7 Summary of total Disbursement per Sector in 2003

The total development assistance to Sierra Leone for 2003 is estimated at almost \$ 260 million. An estimated 40% of this went to address Humanitarian and food Aid related issues. The majority of which was accessed through the Consolidated Appeal Process. The Government of USA provided almost half of this amount while the EU through ECHO provided an estimated 32% of the total for 2003. This is quite understandable, especially for a country coming out of a 10-year war.

**Table 13: Summary of total disbursements per sector in 2003**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Disbursement 2003</b>	<b>% Per Sector</b>
SOCIAL	\$ 65,713,588.00	25.63%
INFRASTRUCTURE	\$ 14,021,823.00	5.47%
GOVERNANCE & SECURITY	\$ 21,522,348.40	8.40%
AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES	\$ 7,424,835.00	2.90%
MACRO-ECONOMIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR	\$ 52,504,198.30	20.48%
HUMANITARIAN & FOOD AID	\$ 95,181,239.70	37.13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 256,368,032.40</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Support to the social sector also accounts for about 26% of support for 2003. This was mainly to rebuild the damaged health and educational infrastructure, address HIV/AIDS related issues, and promote youth development and gender empowerment.



As seen in the table above, the macroeconomic and private sector account for over \$53 million in 2003. However, the bulk of this amount spent is for macroeconomic management through budgetary support and foreign exchange auction. It is now hoped that the enactment of the Investment Promotion Code will attract funds to the private sector.

The least funded sectors were agriculture and natural resources, infrastructure and governance and security accounting for 3%, 5% and 8% of total support respectively.

## CONCLUSION.

The Government of Sierra Leone and its development partners have emphasised the importance of development assistance coordination especially as the country is just emerging from conflict. Maximizing the impact of such assistance at the various communities and the country at large remains a primary concern to all stakeholders. This report though not exhaustive is expected to serve as a first step in regular reporting on the aggregate resource inflows into Sierra Leone with analysis on sectoral and regional distribution. The information provided in this report will assist Government and partners to identify funding gaps and make informed decisions on projects and programmes to be funded by development partners and the Government.

The Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) once finalised will provide the framework for Government, Donor dialogue and the basis for resource mobilisation and utilisation in the future.

## Annex 5 - Financial situation 6th EDF

Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector  
Period ending 31-12-2004

Account. No.	PROGRAMMES	Decision		Commitment		Disburseme
		at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004
	<b>Infrastructure (Roads)</b>					
6.004	Construction Fadugu Kubala Rd	11.963.736		11.963.736		11.963.736
6.011	ST. Waterloo Masiaka Rd. Rehab.	59.909		59.909		59.909
6.016	Study: Waterloo - Masiaka Rd	56.732		56.732		56.732
6.024	Waterloo - Masiaka Rd	15.675.589		15.675.589		15.675.589
6.048	Evaluation of Assets - RTC	53.100		53.100		53.100
6.051	Study - Songo - Moyamba Junction	0		0		0
6.052	Study-Taiama - Bo Highway	0		0		0
6.053	Study - Masiaka - Taiama Highway	0		0		0
6.055	Study - Songo - Moyamba Junction	26.275		25.300		15.319
6.056	Study-Taiama - Bo Highway	35.900		29.600		17.381
6.057	Study - Masiaka - Taiama Highway	78.700		75.300		48.638
		<b>27.949.940</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27.939.265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27.890.403</b>
	<b>Agriculture</b>					
6.034	Interim management - SLPMB	45.982		45.982		45.982
	<b>Fisheries</b>					
6.007	NW Artisanal Fisheries prog.	6.424.207		6.424.207		6.424.207
	<b>Budget Support</b>					
6.005	Study - Sectoral Import Programme	83.930		83.930		83.930
6.013	Sectoral Import Programme	4.707.212		4.707.212		4.707.212
6.045	Regularisation of seized fund A/c	1.223.012		1.223.012		1.223.012
		<b>6.014.154</b>		<b>6.014.154</b>		<b>6.014.154</b>
	<b>Institutional Strengthening</b>					
6.014	TA to the NAO	645.788		645.788		645.788
6.015	Study to AT Prog. Accountant Dept.	25.000		25.000		25.000
6.017	TA to the Ministry of Tourism	126.730		126.730		126.730
6.022	AT Ministry of Finance	600.790		600.790		600.790
6.026	Auditing Services to the NAO	337.712		337.712		337.712
6.030	TA to the NPA	721.482		721.482		721.482
6.035	TA to the Ministry of Agriculture	489.036		489.036		489.036
6.036	Study on TA to Auditor Gen. Dept.	35.267		35.267		35.267
		<b>2.981.805</b>		<b>2.981.805</b>		<b>2.981.805</b>
	<b>Health</b>					
	<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>					
	<b>STABEX</b>					
	<b>Non Focal Sector</b>					
6.018	Evaluation Micro Project	18.748		18.748		18.748
6.031	Review of proposal for micro projects	2.016		2.016		2.016
6.032	Assistance to the SL work Oxen	58.113		58.113		58.113
6.033	Closure EDF 5	50.970		50.970		50.970
6.044	Assistance to tendering procedure	28.970		28.970		28.970
		<b>158.816</b>		<b>158.816</b>		<b>158.816</b>
	<b>RRP</b>					
	<b>Good Governance</b>					
6.049	Support to return to Democracy	252.977		252.977		252.977
	<b>Electricity</b>					
6.003	Rehabilitation Telecom Network	2.500.000		2.500.000		2.500.000
6.009	Rehabilitation Telecom Network Phase 11	2.372.873		2.372.873		2.372.873
6.006	Study - Rehab. Electricity sector	96.650		96.650		96.650
6.029	Consultancy Service -Rehab. NPA	28.807		28.807		28.807
6.037	Study Western Area Dist. Systems	49.585		49.585		49.585
6.039	Audit- supply of lub oil to NPA	31.143		31.143		31.143
6.042	Rehabilitation of Electricity sector	8.109.595	-790.405	8.109.595		8.109.595
6.050	Prep. Of Financing Proposal - Dist. Systems	71.819	-503	71.819	-503	71.819
6.054	Rehabilitation of Electricity sector	79.204	-242	79.204	-242	79.204
		<b>13.339.675</b>	<b>-791.150</b>	<b>13.339.675</b>	<b>-745</b>	<b>13.339.675</b>
	<b>Private Sector Development</b>					
6.008	Rehab. Telecom Network	5.247.083		5.247.083		5.247.083
6.038	Evaluation of Assets - SLET & SLNTC	140.000		140.000		140.000
6.040	Study - Impact of cellular phones	56.500		56.500		56.500
6.043	Billing Computer expert	10.317		10.317		10.317
		<b>5.453.900</b>		<b>5.453.900</b>		<b>5.453.900</b>
	<b>Rural Development</b>					
6.010	TA Rural Water Supply	107.964		107.964		107.964
6.025	Evaluation of Rural Water Supply	134.034		134.034		134.034
		<b>241.998</b>		<b>241.998</b>		<b>241.998</b>
	<b>TOTAL NIP</b>	<b>62.863.453</b>	<b>-791.150</b>	<b>62.852.778</b>	<b>-745</b>	<b>62.803.916</b>
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>62.863.453</b>				
	<b>Decision/Allocation</b>	<b>100,0%</b>				
	<b>Commitment/Allocation</b>	<b>100,0%</b>				
	<b>Disbursement/Allocation</b>	<b>99,9%</b>				

**OTHER EDF 6 PROGRAMMES****Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector**

<b>Emergency Support</b>						
6.002	Cholera Epidemic Victims	78.412		78.412		78.412
6.023	Liberian Refugees	339.011		339.011		339.011
		<b>417.423</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>417.423</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>417.423</b>
<b>OTHERS</b>						
6.019	Rural Development Kambia	317.205		317.205		317.205
6.020	TA - Ministry of Energy & Power	5.481		5.481		5.481
6.021	Rural Development	842.804		842.804		842.804
6.046	Technical Assistance to the NAO	502.274		502.274		502.274
6.047	NPA Project	7.500.000		7.500.000		7.500.000
		<b>9.167.764</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.167.764</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.167.764</b>
	<b>Total for other Programmes - EDF 6</b>	<b>9.585.187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.585.187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.585.187</b>



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## Annexe 6 - Financial Situation 7th EDF

### Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector Period ending 31-12-2004

Account. No.	PROGRAMMES	Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
		at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004
	<b>Infrastructure (Roads)</b>						
7.003	Improvement of F/town -Conakry Highway	454.627		454.627		454.627	
7.044	SLRA - Support Programme	20.500.000		19.492.752	1.720.798	10.304.466	4.153.411
7.047	Road Maintenance Policy Study	56.523		56.523		56.523	
7.088	Improvement of F/town -Conakry Highway	70.698		70.698		70.698	
7.092	Foundation Inspection - Mabang Bridge	18.264		18.264		18.264	
7.101	Studyon prioritisation of 600KM or Rural roads	150.000		115.000		81.779	61.261
		<b>21.250.112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20.207.864</b>	<b>1.720.798</b>	<b>10.986.357</b>	<b>4.214.671</b>
	<b>Agriculture</b>						
7.007	Programme to support the Agricultural Sector	<b>4.113.357</b>		<b>4.113.357</b>		<b>4.113.357</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Fisheries</b>						
7.040	Study on Fisheries Management	<b>56.543</b>		<b>56.543</b>		<b>56.543</b>	
	<b>Budget Support</b>						
7.009	SASP	7.788.750		7.788.750		7.788.750	
7.093	SASP & STABEX Funds Audit	79.810		58.816	-20.994	58.816	0
		<b>7.868.560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7.847.566</b>	<b>-20.994</b>	<b>7.847.566</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Institutional Strengthening</b>						
7.011	TA for Micro Projects	629.730		629.730		629.730	
7.013	TA for SLRA	722.047		722.047		722.047	
7.014	Support to Accountant - General Dept.	2.248.907		2.248.907		2.248.907	
7.015	TA to NPA	511.914		511.914		511.914	
7.016	Training & Institutional Support to NAO	48.526		48.526		48.526	
7.046	Study - TA to Accountant - General Dept.	37.989		37.989		37.989	
7.055	Management services to the NAO	60.080		60.080		60.080	
7.077	TA to the NAO	36.417		36.417		36.417	
7.078	Management services for INEC etc.	62.340		62.340		62.340	
7.079	Support to the Ministry of Finance	182.731		182.731		182.731	
7.080	Support to the Ministry of Finance	736.083		736.083		736.083	
7.081	TA to the NAO	460.000		416.167	-43.833	416.167	46.427
7.083	TA to the NAO - SASP	475.000		368.658	-96.492	368.658	80.967
7.084	Support to the Ministry of Finance	0		0		0	
7.085	Formulation of a programme - MOF	0		0		0	
7.096	Support to AID Cooperation Unit	750.000		608.350		447.861	170.018
7.097	Services - Joe Keeley	221.000		216.356	-1.544	216.356	
		<b>7.182.764</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.886.295</b>	<b>-141.869</b>	<b>6.725.806</b>	<b>297.411</b>
	<b>Health</b>						
7.069	Health Sector Identification & Intervention	107.339		107.339		107.339	
7.082	Review of Health Sector Support Programme	47.822		47.822		47.822	
		<b>155.160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155.160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155.160</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Non Focal Sector</b>						
7.017	Micro - Project Programme	1.945.934		1.945.934		1,945.934	
7.018	Study - Wildlife at OKNP	35.614		35.614		35.614	
7.019	Workshop on Child Soldiers	10.600		10.600		10.600	
7.033	Study - Child Soldiers & War affected Children	34.124		34.124		34.124	
7.034	Return of qualified African Nationals	122.153		122.153		122.153	
7.050	Children Affected by the War	992.299		992.299		992.299	
7.065	Evaluation Claims - KPMG	43.000		43.000		43.000	
7.070	Review of Information Technology - PKF	24.653		24.653		24.653	
7.086	Preparation LDC Conference	41.255		41.255		41.255	
7.090	Formulation of a NIP for 9th EDF	35.759		35.759		35.759	
		<b>3.285.391</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.285.391</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.285.391</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>RRP</b>						
7.066	Identification of RRP	47.547		47.547		47.547	
7.071	Finalisation of RRP	14.687		14.687		14.687	
7.072	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Programme	9.177.862		9.177.862		9.114.946	72.334
7.087	Rehabilitation & Resettlement Programme	10.000.000		9.070.133	914.511	7.572.389	1.481.173
		<b>19.240.097</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18.310.230</b>	<b>914.511</b>	<b>16.749.569</b>	<b>1.553.506</b>
	<b>Good Governance</b>						
7.039	Study - Electoral Reform	58.690		58.690		58.690	
7.051	TA to the Electoral Process	153.584		153.584		153.584	
7.054	Dissemination of Electoral Information	24.400		24.400		24.400	
7.058	Democracy Programme	44.658		44.658		44.658	
7.067	TA Advisory council - Elections	21.996		21.996		21.996	
7.095	Services - IFES	50.000		45.800		0	0
7.100	Population & Housing Census	5.500.000	0	4.885.558	4.805.558	2.616.817	2.616.817
		<b>5.853.328</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.234.686</b>	<b>4.805.558</b>	<b>2.920.145</b>	<b>2.616.817</b>
	<b>Electricity</b>						
7.032	Rehabilitation of the Electricity Sector	4.500.000		3.554.932	-319.030	3.554.932	986.656
7.094	Emergency support to the Power Sector	62.551		62.551		62.551	0
7.099	Emergency Rehabilitation Transmission Sys.	1.990.000		1.870.429	260.176	1.477.660	1.477.660
		<b>6.552.551</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.487.912</b>	<b>-58.855</b>	<b>5.095.143</b>	<b>2.464.316</b>
	<b>Sysmin</b>						
7.089	Cost Estimate - Restart Sierra Rutile	71.761		71.761		71.761	0
7.098	Marketing & cost competitiveness Study	59.462		59.462		59.462	
		<b>131.223</b>		<b>131.223</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131.223</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Private Sector Development</b>						
7.076	Audit of Central and Commercial Banks	<b>255.525</b>		<b>255.525</b>		<b>255.525</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Rural Development</b>						
7.022	Rural Water supply Programme	<b>1.200.000</b>		<b>1.175.435</b>		<b>812.958</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>TOTAL NIP</b>	<b>77.144.612</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73.147.188</b>	<b>7.219.150</b>	<b>59.134.745</b>	<b>11.146.721</b>

<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>77.144.612</b>
<b>Decision/Allocation</b>	<b>100%</b> %
<b>Commitment/Allocation</b>	<b>95%</b> %
<b>Disbursement/Allocation</b>	<b>77%</b> %

**OTHER EDF 7 PROGRAMMES**

**Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector**

**Period ending 31-12-2004**

	Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
	at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004
<b>STABEX</b>						
7.001	STABEX-90- Coffee	2.041.855		2.041.855		2.041.855
7.004	STABEX-91 Cacao	750.543		750.543		750.543
7.005	STABEX - 91-Coffee	652.727		652.727		652.727
7.035	STABEX - 92 Café	1.694.465		1.694.465		1.694.465
7.036	STABEX - 92 Cacao	636.598		636.598		636.598
7.042	STABEX - 93 - Coffee	1.661.101		1.661.101		1.661.101
7.043	STABEX - 93 - Cacao	1.053.166		1.053.166		1.053.166
7.060	STABEX - 94 -Coffee	194.261		194.261		194.261
7.061	STABEX -94 - Cacao	1.180.755		1.180.755		1.180.755
7.064	STABEX Transfer	140.055		140.055		140.055
		<b>10.005.526</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.005.526</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.005.526</b>
<b>Structural Adjustment Support Programmes(SASP)</b>						
7.008	SASP	<b>11.901.086</b>		11.901.086		11.901.086
<b>Emergency Support</b>						
7.002	Refugee Aid	146.300		146.300		146.300
7.010	Emergency Aid	280.095		280.095		280.095
7.012	Assistance to Displaced persons	665.166		665.166		665.166
7.020	Emergency Aid	415.177		415.177		415.177
7.021	Emergency Aid	275.000		275.000		275.000
7.031	Emergency Aid	496.885		496.885		496.885
7.037	Emergency Aid	837.042		837.042		837.042
7.038	Emergency Aid	330.824		330.824		330.824
7.041	Emergency Aid	359.376		359.376		359.376
7.048	Emergency Aid	825.370		825.370		825.370
7.049	Emergency Aid	515.214		515.214		515.214
7.052	Emergency Aid	531.059		531.059		531.059
7.056	Emergency Aid	682.780		682.780		682.780
7.057	Emergency Aid	700.000		700.000		700.000
7.059	Emergency Aid	780.139		780.139		780.139
7.062	Emergency Aid	719.312		719.312		719.312
7.063	Emergency Aid	215.085		215.085		215.085
7.075	Emergency Aid	1.562.042		1.562.042		1.562.042
		<b>10.336.866</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.336.865</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.336.865</b>
<b>OTHERS</b>						
7.006	Risk Capital - NPA	8.000.000		8.000.000		8.000.000
7.023	Formulation - 1981-1985	961		961		961
7.024	Rural Development - Kambia	162.578		162.578		162.578
7.025	Koinadugu Agric. Programme	165.264		165.264		165.264
7.026	Port Loko Agric. Programme	155.220		155.220		155.220
7.028	Rehab. Telecom Network	103.258		103.258		103.258
7.029	Benimix Baby Food	146.662		146.662		146.662
7.030	TA to the Ministry of Tourism	-426		-426		-426
7.073	WNW AFCOD Phase II	1.751.002		1.751.002		1.751.002
7.074	Analysis for Sysmin	184.189		184.189		184.189
		<b>10.668.708</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.668.708</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.668.709</b>
<b>Total for other Programmes - EDF 7</b>						
		<b>42.912.187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42.912.186</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42.912.186</b>

## Annex 7 - Financial Situation 8th EDF

### Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector Period ending 31-12-2004

Account. No.	Programme	Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
		at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004
	<b>Budget Support</b>						
8,011	Post Conflict Budget Support	12.550.000		12.550.000	12.550.000	12.550.000	12.550.000
	<b>Infrastructure</b>						
8,018	Freetown-Conakry Road	10.000.000		7.435.000	6.253.000	1.725.616	1.725.616
8,020	Study- Rogbere Junction- Pamelap Rd	27.815		27.815		21.818	1.018
8,021	Sierra Rutile Study	12.540		12.540		12.540	
		10.040.355	0	7.475.355	6.253.000	1.759.974	1.726.634
	<b>Institutional Strengthening</b>						
8,006	Inst. Stren. MOF	4.500.000	0	1.720.000	1.263.000	681.329	239.889
8,017	TA to the NAO	200.800	0	200.800	0	193.088	95.029
		4.700.800	0	1.920.800	1.263.000	874.417	334.917
	<b>Health</b>						
8,012	Health Sector Support Programme	28.000.000		8.577.136	916.140	3.149.600	1.377.607
8,015	TA to the Ministry of Health	747.512		635.370	21.100	469.937	356.653
		28.747.512	0	9.212.506	937.240	3.619.537	1.734.261
	<b>RRP</b>						
8,007	Resettlement & Rehab. Programme	20.000.000		19.848.659	26.398	17.535.345	2.242.623
	<b>Good Governance</b>						
8,016	Election Support Programme	1.506.703		1.489.853	-358	1.166.009	
<b>TOTAL NIP</b>		<b>77.545.370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52.497.173</b>	<b>21.029.280</b>	<b>37.505.281</b>	<b>18.588.435</b>

<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>77.545.370</b>
<b>Decision/Allocation</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Commitment/Allocation</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>Disbursement/Allocation</b>	<b>48%</b>

### OTHER EDF 8 PROGRAMMES

#### Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector Period ending 31-12-2004

		Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
		at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004
						0	0
	<b>Budget Support</b>						
8,003	SASP	8.200.000		8.200.000		8.200.000	
8,008	Post Conflict Budget Support	9.700.000		9.700.000		9.700.000	
8,009	Post Conflict Budget Support	10.900.000		10.900.000	4.030.000	10.900.000	4.030.000
8,010	Post Conflict Budget Support	1.600.000		1.600.000	1.600.000	1.600.000	1.600.000
	Post Conflict Budget Support			0	0	0	0
		30.400.000	0	30.400.000	5.630.000	30.400.000	5.630.000
	<b>STABEX</b>						
8,001	Stabex - 95 Cocoa	1.204.511		1.204.511		1.204.511	
8,002	Stabex - 96 Café	916.761		916.761		916.761	
8,004	Stabex 99 cocoa beans	535.820		535.820			-535.820
8,005	stabex 99 coffee - raw or roasted	2.034.747		2.034.747			-2034747
8,013	Franchise Art.195 A- Cacao	53.056		53.056			-53056
8,014	Franchise Art.195 A- Café	364.585	280.253	359.341	275.009		-84332
		5.109.480	280.253	5.104.236	275.009	2.121.272	-2.707.955
<b>Total for other Programmes - EDF 8</b>		<b>35.509.480</b>	<b>280.253</b>	<b>35.504.236</b>	<b>5.905.009</b>	<b>32.521.272</b>	<b>2.922.045</b>

## Annex 8 - Financial Situation 9th EDF

Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector  
Period ending 31-12-2004

### ENVELOPE 'A'

Account. No.	Programme	Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
		at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004
	<b>Budget Support</b>						
9,008	Audit of Budget Support	195.000		194.422	194.422	68.985	68.985
	<b>Infrastructure</b>						
9,005	Road Infrastructure Programme	42.000.000		25.300	25.300		
9,009	Study on Rehab of 7 Jetties	98.328					
9,010	Study on Terms of Rutile Loan	79.000		64.629	64.629	49.790	49.790
9,016	Rehabilitation of 650km feeder roads						
		42.177.328	0	89.929	89.929	49.790	49.790
	<b>Institutional Strengthening</b>						
9,011	Technical Cooperation Facility	1.872.200	1.872.200				
9,014	Support to the NAO	3.130.000	3.130.000				
9,015	TA to the Min. of Mineral Resources	1.000.000	1.000.000				
		6.002.200	6.002.200	0	0	0	0
	<b>Rural Development Programmes</b>						
9,003	Verification of Hand Pumps	9.632		9.632		7.072	7.072
9,007	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Programme	10.000.000		4.619.000	4.619.000	2.131.088	2.131.088
		10.009.632	0	4.628.632	4.619.000	2.138.159	2.138.159
	<b>Good Governance</b>						
9,001	Good Governance & Institutional Supp.	49.100		49.100	49.100	43.389	43.389
9,002	Support to Decentralisation process	72.120		61.800		42.569	41.325
9,012	IFES - Assistance to Local Elections	1.999.000	1.999.000	1.621.050	1.621.050		
		2.120.220	1.999.000	1.731.950	1.670.150	85.958	84.713
	<b>TOTAL ENVELOPE 'A'</b>	<b>60.504.380</b>	<b>8.001.200</b>	<b>6.644.933</b>	<b>6.573.501</b>	<b>2.342.892</b>	<b>2.341.647</b>

Total Allocation Envelope 'A'	165.496.812
Decision/Allocation	37%
Commitment/Allocation	4%
Disbursement/Allocation	1%

### ENVELOPE 'B'

Account. No.	Programmes	Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
		at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004	at 31-12-2004	in 2004
	<b>Infrastructure</b>						
9,006	Re-opening of Sierra Rutile	25.000.000					
	<b>Health</b>						
9,013	Transitional Support to Health Sector	7.000.000	7.000.000				
	<b>Rural Development Programmes</b>						
9,004	Institutional Support to IDPs, Returnees etc.	25.000.000		18.933.963	18.933.963	6.086.147	6.086.147
	<b>Total Envelope 'B'</b>	<b>57.000.000</b>	<b>7.000.000</b>	<b>18.933.963</b>	<b>18.933.963</b>	<b>6.086.147</b>	<b>6.086.147</b>

Total Allocation Envelope 'B'	62.700.000
Decision/Allocation	91%
Commitment/Allocation	30%
Disbursement/Allocation	10%

## ANNEX 9 – PROJECT SHEETS

### ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

#### Sierra Leone Roads Authority Support Programme

- 1.1 **Project No.:** 7 ACP SL 044
- 1.2 **Project Amount:** Euro.20,500,000.00
- 1.3 **Financing Agreement No.:** 1421/SL
- 1.4 **Starting Date:** September 1994
- 1.5 **Original closing date:** December 2007

#### 2.0 **General Description**

The Financing Agreement for a total of €20.5M signed in January 1995 was reviewed in September, 2000 and the finances reallocated within the overall scope of the programme which has two main components as follows:

- Capacity strengthening comprising Technical Assistance and other support for the Authority
- Trunk road rehabilitation and maintenance.

#### 3.0 **Project Objectives**

##### 3.1 **Overall objective**

The overall objective of the programme is to enhance the social and economic development of the population by assisting the GoSL to eliminate constraints on road transport and reduce road transport costs.

##### 3.2 **Specific Purpose**

The aim of this project is to facilitate a sustainable improvement in the condition of the road network by strengthening the institutional capacity for the planning, management and maintenance of the road network, and by selective assistance for priority trunk road rehabilitation.

##### 3.3 **Anticipated Results**

In order to achieve the above, the EC project is designed to promote the following main results:

- Institutional development of SLRA, particularly as regards maintenance organisation, and management
- Improved GOSL/SLRA planning and budgeting of road maintenance and progressively raising contributions to the Road Fund
- The establishment of a sustainable maintenance system for all roads including unclassified tracks
- Increased participation of the private sector in the maintenance of the road network
- Increased capability of domestic contractors to maintain roads
- Greater use of appropriate labour-based methods for road maintenance

- Backlog of trunk road maintenance reduced and trunk roads rehabilitated

#### 4.0 Activities

- **Institutional Strengthening:**

- ✓ technical assistance to help organise and manage SLRA, develop strategies for the sustainable maintenance of the whole road system and provide on-the-job training to counterpart SLRA staff, both at headquarters and the regional offices;
- ✓ construction and renovation of office accommodation and other logistical support for SLRA; and
- ✓ leasing of equipment to support domestic contractors.

- **Trunk Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance:**

- ✓ rehabilitation of trunk roads identified as high priority under the GOSL RRMP, including Masiaka-Makeni, Panlap-Kamakwie;
- ✓ maintenance of trunk roads by contract including support for developing domestic contractors and the use of labour-based methods.

#### 5.0 Main Achievements

##### 5.1 Technical Assistance to SLRA

Louis Berger SA was contracted to supply Technical Assistance to SLRA by providing two long term Technical Assistants to support:

- (1) Road Maintenance Operations and Management
- (2) Financial Management

Rider No.1 to the contract was endorsed on the 24<sup>th</sup> April 2004 extending the input of the Team Leader, Road Maintenance by twelve months and that of the Financial Controller by six months. Upon departure of the Financial Controller, a new one was recruited in 2004.

The World Bank financed, computerised accounting and management information system has been installed and the first part of the training programme in its use, for staff of the SLRA, completed

This team is performing satisfactorily.

##### 5.2 Masiaka – Makeni Road

The tenders were opened in public on February 3, 2003 and were evaluated by the Consultants Messrs DIWI of Germany. The contract was awarded to Compagnie Sahelienne d'entreprise (CSE) of Senegal on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2003 for a Contract Price of Le21,885,247,075.80.

The Contract commenced with the notification of award on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2003. The period of construction is twenty-four months.

Two months were allowed for mobilisation and the contractor has completed the construction of the camp-site in Lunsar. As by the end of July 2004 due to inadequate resources the contractor was already six month late on the time schedule, with the agreement of all parties, the programme of works was revised with a new completion date on the 30<sup>th</sup> June including a proposal for a

bituminous concrete overlay for the Lunsar-Makeni stretch. Although the contractor has imported extra equipment, as a second asphalt plant and spreader, it would be hard pressed to complete the contract within the revised time. Meanwhile, due to poor performance by the supervising consultant the Resident Engineer has been replaced and a marked improvement is presently being experienced.

**5.3 Work Programme No. 3A  
Panlap – Kamakwie Road**

This road links the Headquarters of the Northern Region to the rich agricultural area leading to Kamakwie. It is part of one of the routes connecting Sierra Leone to Guinea.

Prior to the current road-works, the road alignment was poor with carriageway considerably reduced and in some cases very low. Its condition then could be described as poor to very poor.

The contract for the spot improvement of this road was awarded to fifteen local contractors and construction commenced on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2003. The estimated cost of the spot improvement programme is Le1,931,711,742.82

The works were concluded on at the end of September with a small component still outstanding which SLRA will finance from its own resources..

**5.4 Work Programme No. 4  
SLRA Regional Headquarters – Freetown, Port Loko, Bo and Kenema**

All the components in this Work Programme have been achieved to the satisfaction of all parties.

**5.5 Work Programme No. 4A**

**SLRA Regional Headquarters – Makeni and Mile 91**

The Work Programme makes provision for the following:

- ✓ Rehabilitation of the Regional Headquarters – Makeni and Mile 91
- ✓ Rehabilitation of District Engineers' Offices – Kailahun, Kono, Kabala
- ✓ Re-roofing of SLRA's Administrative and Laboratory Buildings in Freetown
- ✓ Procurement of air conditioners for the Western Region
- ✓ Procurement of office furniture and equipment for all Regions.

This Work Programme is seriously delayed due to the non submission of relevant supporting documents by SLRA necessary for the replenishment of the imprest account.

**5.6 Work Programme No. 5A**

This spot improvement programme seeks to open a link between Kabala in the North and Koidu in the East thereby providing access to the agricultural activities of the area ranging from Animal Husbandry to coffee and cocoa crops.

It also seeks to provide an alternative route to the sister republic of Liberia and to enhance trade between the two countries.

The third route will improve the only fast available link between the east and west of Freetown avoiding the current bottleneck from east to west. These goals, due to administrative regulations regarding the use of imprest accounts in Work Programmes, will be achieved partially under this Financing Agreement with the understanding that the balance of section of roads left out to be completed under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF under the Roads Infrastructure Programme.

The roads under this programme are: Kabala – Koidu, Pendembu – Koindu, Regent – Grafton Road of which the sections to be rehabilitated are as follows: Kurubonla – Koidu, Pendembu – Koindu, Hill Station – Regent.

Presently contractors have commenced in earnest on all sections of the selected roads.

## ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

### Freetown-Conakry Highway

1.1	<b>Project No.</b>	8 ACP SL 018
1.2	<b>Project amount</b>	Euro.17,800,000.00
1.3	<b>Financing Agreement No.:</b>	6592/SL
1.4	<b>Starting Date:</b>	November 2001
1.5	<b>Original closing date:</b>	December 2007

### 2.0 Background

The economic development of the West African sub-region has been identified by the international community as step in the right direction for poverty alleviation. A basic tool for such development is an adequate transport infrastructure.

The Freetown – Conakry Highway constitutes a vital and integral part of the proposed Trans West African Highway forming a connection between Nigeria and Mauritania. This important International Link has been a long time dream shared by both countries (Sierra Leone and Guinea).

The feasibility study and final engineering and tender documents for its construction were completed in 1992 but the insecurity in the country at the time delayed implementation. The Financing Proposal was redesigned in November 2001. The project was approved and the Financing Agreement was signed in January 2003, for funding estimated at €17.8M.

### 3.0 Objectives

#### 3.1 Overall objectives

The project aims to promote the economic and social development of the predominantly rural, agricultural communities in the road's area of influence. Additionally, the project aims to encourage the expansion of trade and cooperation between Sierra Leone and Guinea.

#### 3.2 Project Purpose

The major purpose of the project is to reduce the costs of transport for those using the road. The purpose of the project road is to enhance the all weather road connections in the corridor and thereby give a boost to the local economy and to the international trade between Sierra Leone and Guinea across the border.

#### 3.3 Expected Results

The project is expected to achieve the following results:

- improved connection between Sierra Leone and Guinea
- road network in the project area improved

- maintenance of the road network in the area maximised
- the main beneficiary, the general public, will benefit from improved physical and environmental conditions and reduced operating costs.

### **3.4 Activities**

Construction of a highway and the associated border crossing facilities. The highway construction consists of:

- 86kms of new gravel highway between Rogbere Junction in Sierra Leone and Farmoreah in Guinea
- construction of new bridges to the east of Port Loko and at Karmanka and nine major drainage culverts
- construction of a spur road measuring 6.7kms from Rokupr junction to the river port village of Rokupr
- construction of common border crossing facility.

### **4.0 Achievements to Date**

- The Financing Agreement was signed in January, 2003

After the tendering procedure was accomplished the contract with the selected contractor, C.E.C. SrL was signed in April 2004. Due to various administrative reasons, a Rider to the contract was signed in July 2004 and mobilization commenced soon after. To date, although works are in progress, it is anticipated that the final date for conclusion of the works will have to be modified. At the same time, the performance of the supervising consultant has been of concern to all parties and therefore the consultant has been requested to replace the Resident Engineer.

The project will be followed with a second place for overlaying. The Feasibility Study, Financing Proposal and Tender Documents for the second phase will be prepared in the first half of 2005.

## **ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **Road Infrastructure Programme**

<b>1.1</b>	<b>Project No.</b>	9 ACP SL 005
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Project amount</b>	Euro 42.0M
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Financing Agreement No.:</b>	9066/SL
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Starting Date:</b>	December 2003
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Original closing date:</b>	December 2009

### **2.0 Background**

The movement of people and goods in Sierra Leone is almost entirely dependent upon the road system. Some 97% of all transport is by road. The railways have been disbanded. There are a small number of air services between Freetown (Lungi and Hastings) and other countries. Water transport is used but is largely for localised trips. The provision of a basic and properly maintained highway system is therefore of critical importance to the country.

### **3.0 Objectives**

#### **3.1 Overall Objectives**

The overall objective of the programme is to improve access to the northern, eastern and southern part of the country, to increase the stock of all-weather roads and to promote the economic and social development in the programme's area of influence.

#### **3.2. Project purpose**

The project purpose is to reduce the cost of transport for those using the roads, increase the quantum of safe all-weather roads serving or directly linking to the agricultural, mining and trading centres in the northern, eastern and southern parts of the country, make access to deprived communities and create the means of delivering to those once isolated communities improved social and economic development.

#### **3.3 Expected results**

The expected results are as follows:

- An improved network of roads in the northern, eastern and southern Sierra Leone, linking Masiaka, Moyamba, Taiama and Bo, with onward access to the main eastern towns of Kenema and Beyond;

- The reduction in travel times, reduction in road accidents and increase in economic activity in the areas of influence of the improved roads;
- Maximizing of maintenance of the road network.

### **3.4. Activities**

Major activities to be covered by the programme are:

- Reconstruct all the Masiaka – Taiama Highway (112Kms), reconstruct sections of the Taiama – Bo Highway (52 Kms) which has failed pavement structures and re-gravel and widen the Songo – Moyamba – Moyamba Junction (104 Kms) road;
- Carry out spot improvements/rehabilitation to 1750 Kms of core road network, together with rehabilitation of major bridges, major town drainage and bituminous surface dressing of selected roads and streets in major towns;
- Technical Assistance to SLRA to enhance capacity;
- Technical Assistance for Supervision.

### **4.0 Achievements to date**

- By the end of the year, tender documents for both supervision and civil works for the Masiaka Taiama Bo were completed and ready for launching. Delays were faced in 2004 due to lack of 9th EDF tender models and technical changes needed for the design;
- The contract for updating to EDF 9 standards for the Songo – Moyamba – Moyamba Junction was ready to be endorsed by the Head of Delegation. Delays were caused by the lack of 9th EDF tender models and technical changes needed for the design;
- The Tender documentation of the Technical Assistance to SLRA has been launched after delays in SLRA's submission of TOR;
- Preparation of the first Programme Estimate for the Roads Maintenance component is near completion by SLRA services.

## ENERGY

### Emergency Rehabilitation of Transmission and Distribution Network of the National Power Authority

1.1	<b>Project No.</b>	7 ACP SL 099
1.2	<b>Project amount</b>	Euro1,99 M
1.3	<b>Financing Agreement No.:</b>	5892/SL
1.4	<b>Starting Date:</b>	April 2002
1.5	<b>Original closing date:</b>	December 2004

## 2 Background

The National Power Authority (NPA) distribution network is an essential element of Sierra Leone's basic infrastructure, supplying electrical power to industry, business and homes. During 1997, a Power Sector Rehabilitation Programme to improve the performance of the network, which was started in 1995 with the assistance of the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Commission and the Government of Japan had to be abandoned because of a coup d'état. A further attack on Freetown in January 1999 caused severe damage to the distribution network across the Western Peninsular.

With the return to normality, efforts have been on-going to restore a limited supply of electricity to the central Freetown area. The rehabilitation work remains incomplete and has become critical. Electrical energy losses are unacceptably high, adversely affecting the cost of energy supplied and the financial viability of NPA.

## 3 Objectives

### 3.1 Overall objectives

The overall objectives are to help secure a healthy economy and improved quality of life for the people of Sierra Leone, through the provision of a safe, sufficient and reliable supply of electrical power for industry, business, agriculture, homes and public lighting.

### 3.2 Project Purpose

The project purpose is to increase distribution network reliability and safety, whilst reducing electricity export losses from 35% to 25% by the end of 2004.

### 3.3 Expected Results

The project is expected to:

- Restore supplies to all customers disconnected during hostilities in the Western Area;
- Commission the rehabilitated distribution network;
- Achieve measurable improvements in reliability and performance;

- Reduce system losses to an acceptable level, and
- Secure all substations to prevent unauthorised access to live conductors.

### **3.4 Activities**

The Emergency Works Programme valued at €1.99M will involve procurement of distribution materials and equipment; civil, mechanical, and electrical works; supervision of civil, mechanical and electrical works; audit and evaluation.

### **4 Achievements to Date**

The project was satisfactorily finished by 31 December 2004.

## MINING

### Re-opening of Sierra Rutile Mine

- 1.1 **Project Number:** 9 ACP SL 006
- 1.2 **Project Amount:** Euro 25M
- 1.3 **Financing Agreement No.:** 9068/SL
- 1.4 **Starting date:** December 2003
- 1.5 **Original closing date:** December 2008

### 2. General Description (Summary)

The mining site of Sierra Rutile Limited (SRL) was attacked and briefly occupied in January 1995 as part of the decade long civil war in the country. Thus, the operations a company that provided over 50% of Government's revenue and the largest employer in the private sector were abruptly disrupted.

Sierra Rutile was the main private employer before the war. The re-opening of the war mine will create many direct and indirect jobs not only in the Moyamba District where the mine is specifically located but will also assist in reducing the large unemployment in post-war Sierra Leone. According to the Government, apart from large, direct and immediate revenues, the reopening of the mine will also serve as a catalyst for other business interests contemplating investing in Sierra Leone that could contribute to the macro-economic stability of the country.

The mine rehabilitation programme and initial operations is a co-funding arrangement by the EDF (25 M€), the Overseas Private Investment Corporation OPIC (25 M\$) and Sierra Rutile shareholders (12 M\$). The total project cost is thus estimated at 64 US\$. The project will enable the mine rehabilitation, development and partial expansion.

The EDF component, will be a grant to the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) to be on-lent to Sierra Rutile Limited (SRL) as a "bank loan" attracting commercial rates of interest of 8% per annum. The length of the loan will be twelve years, comprising drawdown period of one year. There will be an interest deferral period of three years, a grace period of six years and a repayment period of five years. The Financing Agreement stipulates the purposes for which the paid back capital and interest will be utilised.

The 1 M€ Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Mineral Resources project (9 ACP SL 15) will monitor the re-opening of the mine. S/He will monitor the utilisation of the EDF funds as regards financial, technical judicial environmental and social aspects and make preparations for the use of the capital and interests to be repaid by SRL to GOSL.

### **3. Objectives**

#### **3.1. Overall objectives**

The first overall objective is to help GOSL to increase income for effective service delivery. This income will accrue in the form of corporate taxes, turnover taxes and royalties by SRL, as well as the withholding taxes on dividends distributed offshore. Other forms of revenue will include indirect taxation from personnel income taxes paid by employees and an indirect multiplier effect from taxes on the earnings of suppliers in Sierra Leone.

A major objective of the re-start of SRL operations is to accelerate the drive towards poverty reduction by improving local expenditure and socio-economic infrastructure. SRL will provide direct employment for more than 930 skilled workers and semi-skilled workers. Following the restart of operations, economic activities and social programmes will return to the region. With the paid back capital, rehabilitation programme will also provide community health centres, water and sanitation facilities and education centres in the vicinity of the mine.

Finally, the re-start of the SRL has as its objective economic and social stabilisation through greater revenue inflows to GOSL and the creation of an atmosphere of confidence for other international investors.

#### **3.2. Programme purpose**

The programme purpose is to re-start operations, expand production capacity and increase export of rutile to international consumers.

#### **3.3. Expected results**

- The financial package will enable the Process Plant, Dredge and Mine Services to be refurbished.
- Mobile and earth moving equipment will be replaced.
- The new power plant and Dredge 2 will be completed.
- The mine development & expansion programmes will be undertaken.
- Economic and commercial activities and social programmes (rebuilding of schools and clinics) will return following the re-opening of the mining operations.

#### **3.4. Activities**

The three main tasks are:

- Mine refurbishment, the essence of which is to return the assets to operating state.
- Mine development involves the preparation of mining deposits for dredging and provision of required infrastructure to access them.
- Mine expansion will mainly concern the launching of the sulphide flotation plant.

Once the refurbishment programme has been achieved and production started, export of rutile will commence. This process is expected to last for a maximum period of 24 months. The EDF input is crucial to relieve the sponsors from the “care and maintenance” status of the mine and to concentrate their resources on realising the “rebuild plan” of the mine.

#### **4. Main achievements in 2004**

- A short-term consultant was recruited (9 ACP SL 10) in May 2004 to draw up the terms and conditions of the loan agreement between GOSL and SRL.
- The consultant submitted the draft final of the loan agreement in mid June 2004.
- Based on the comments by the Government (the Ministry of Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Development & Economic Planning including the NAO), the EC Delegation in Sierra Leone and Sierra Rutile Limited, the loan agreement was finalised and signed in August 2004.
- The Financing Proposal for the long-term TA to the Ministry of Mineral Resources to ensure the proper management and long-term sustainability of the rutile mine project (9 ACP SL 15) amounting to 1M€ was prepared. The Financing Agreement was signed in December 2004. In 2005, an international mining expert will be recruited to the Ministry of Mineral Resources for a period of 26 months.
- Except for minor documents, all requirements for the first release of funds to SRL were met by the end of 2004. The first payment would already have been executed in 2004 unless there had been delays in the signature of the SRL-OPIC loan agreement. The agreement was eventually signed in December 2004.

# MINING

## Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Mineral Resources

- 1.1 **Project Number:** 9 ACP SL 015
- 1.2 **Project Amount:** Euro 1M
- 1.3 **Financing Agreement No.:** 9296/SL
- 1.4 **Starting date:** December 2004
- 1.5 **Original closing date:** December 2011

## 2. General Description (Summary)

The mining sector is the main source of export income for Sierra Leone. The country's rutile (titaniumdioxide) reserves being the biggest in the world, rutile is expected to become a major export item after the anticipated re-start of Sierra Rutile Mine. Before the war-induced end of operations in 1994, the mine was the largest private employer in the country providing half of the foreign exchange and a significant amount to the national budget.

The Technical Assistance (TA) to the Ministry of Mineral Resources (MMR) supports the Re-opening of Sierra Rutile Mine (9 ACP SL 6) for which the EC has committed 25 M€ of carry-over funds from the 8<sup>th</sup> EDF / SYSMIN. The EDF funding, which will form part of a bigger funding package from Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and Sierra Rutile Ltd (SRL) stock-holders, will be utilized for the refurbishment, development and extension of the mine. The funds will be provided to the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) for on-lending to Sierra Rutile Ltd at market interest rate. In addition, the TA is expected to provide consultancy services to MMR regarding the development of the mining sector in general.

The Financing Agreement No. 9068/SL (FA 9068) for the Re-opening of Sierra Rutile Mine stipulates that long-term TA will be funded from the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF to ensure the sustainability and smooth implementation of the project. The TA will monitor the utilization of the EDF funds by SRL as regards financial, technical, judicial, environmental and social aspects and make preparations for the use of the capital and interest to be paid back by SRL to GoSL.

## 3. Objectives

### 3.1 Overall objectives

The Overall Objective of the project is to support the Government of Sierra Leone in the implementation of the Core Mineral Policy, particularly vis-à-vis re-launching of rutile production.

### 3.2 Programme purpose

The Project Purpose is to ensure sustainable and economically, financially, environmentally and socially feasible implementation and follow-up of the Re-opening of Sierra Rutile Mine while supporting the Ministry of Mineral Resources in the overall implementation of the Core Mineral Policy.

### **3.3 Expected results**

- Follow-up of the mine refurbishment and development, and carry out auditing and control of the EDF funds.
- Auditing and control of SRL finances, monitoring the environmental and resettlement plans, identifying actions and projects to be financed with funds originating from the interests and capital reimbursements.

### **3.4 Activities**

- Technical Assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone to monitor and control the loan to SRL.
- Follow-up of the mine refurbishment and development, organising auditing and control of the EDF funds.
- Auditing and control of SRL finances. Monitoring the environmental and resettlement plans, identifying actions and projects to be financed with funds originating from the interests and capital reimbursements.
- Follow-up of the implementation of the environmental and social measures to be taken by SRL as specified in the terms and conditions of the GoSL-SRL loan agreement endorsed by the Commission.
- Co-ordination with the other stakeholders, such as OPIC, including common site visits.
- Preparation of the utilisation of the capital and interests for purposes listed in the 9 ACP SL 6 Financing Agreement: economic diversification in the Bonthe district, construction of hospitals and schools, revision of mining and environmental legislation, geological and geophysical exploration (incl. Airborne exploration, data interpretation and mapping), institutional strengthening and capacity building for the Mining and Geological Departments, road maintenance.
- Studies, seminars, trainings and other supporting activities.
- As per need, consultancy services to the Ministry of Mineral Resources regarding the development of the mining sector in general.

## **4. Main achievements in 2004**

- The PIF and FP prepared by the Delegation, and Financing Agreement signed in December 2004.
- Tender documents for the TA prepared by the Delegation.
- Tender launched.

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

### **1.0 SPECIFIC INFORMATION:**

- |                                     |                                           |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <b>1.1 Project Title:</b>           | Rehabilitation and Resettlement Programme |
| <b>1.2 Project No.:</b>             | 7 ACP SL 087/8 ACP SL 007                 |
| <b>1.3 Project Amount:</b>          | Euros 30M (Euros 20M)*                    |
| <b>1.4 Financing Agreement No.:</b> | 6363/SL                                   |
| <b>1.5 Start Date:</b>              | June 2002                                 |
| <b>1.6 Original End Date:</b>       | 30 June 2005                              |

### **2.0 General Description (Summary)**

The second phase of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Programme (RRP) has been in operation for two years now. It is a follow on from a similar EDF-funded programme, the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Programme, which started in 1997. It is intended to support the peace process in the country, by helping the Government of Sierra Leone to implement its re-integration programme for the displaced and refugee communities, and also ex-combatants. It would be recalled that the nearly 11-year rebel conflict in the country resulted in the destruction of most of the country's social and economic infrastructure and the displacement of thousands of people, both internally and externally.

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Programme is a nation-wide programme. It is executed through the National Authorising Office as Contracting Authority, and managed by a Project Management Unit (PMU) comprising an expatriate technical assistance team and national staff. It operates from three regional offices in Makeni, Bo and Kenema, and headquarters in Freetown.

A total of Euro 30 million was initially approved for this second phase project but Euro 10 million was reallocated to World Bank managed multi donor trust fund in support of the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Re-integration Programme in October 2001. This amount has since been reimbursed to the (RRP) and is the subject of another project under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF.

### **3.0 Objectives**

#### **4.0 Overall Objectives**

The objective of the programme is to contribute to increased security, social stability and economic revival by helping the population and communities affected by the rebel conflict, as well as former combatants to return to normal, productive lives. The project is expected to have a significant impact on reducing war-induced poverty throughout Sierra Leone, particularly by helping to improve the delivery of essential services, to reinvigorate the local economy and to increase household incomes.

## **5.0 Programme Purpose**

The purpose of the programme is:

- To assist war-affected populations and communities in resettling in their areas of origin through agricultural assistance programmes
- To support the re-integration into society of ex-combatants by means of paid employment concentrating on rehabilitation of infrastructure
- To improve the provision of basic social services in health, sanitation and education fields.

## **6.0 Expected Results**

The programme is expected to achieve the following results:

- Improved access to primary health care and education facilities,
- Improved access to and maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities,
- Restored and rehabilitated housing and shelter,
- Increased household disposable income,
- Increased food production, consumption and sales,
- Re-opened, rebuilt and maintained rural road network, and
- Re-opened, rebuilt and maintained market infrastructure.

## **7.0 Activities**

The programme's activities focused on:

- The rehabilitation of economic and social infrastructure in the education, health, agriculture and roads sectors, and
- Labour intensive works providing paid employment and training to the unemployed, resettling communities and ex-combatants.

## **8.0 Main Achievements**

The reporting period coincides with the Work Programme No. 2.2 period of the RRP.

- A total of 96 projects were completed or are nearing completion during the reporting period. Annexes A – D give the breakdown of projects implemented by region. These are projects managed directly by the PMU with funding through their imprest account.
- Under specific commitment contracts managed by the NAO and the EC Delegation, rehabilitation of the Kambia Hospital valued at Leones 2.6 billion was completed.
- Contracts totalling Leones 3.2 billion for the supply of agricultural processing equipment and water well hand pumps were signed during this period.
- Tenders for the rehabilitation/reconstruction of Serabu Hospital in the Bo District have been launched.

## **Issues and Constraints**

### **9.0 Constraints**

Some managerial lapses resulted in the non-implementation of a very important component of the work programme as foreseen i.e. the water and sanitation component. However, remedial action has now been taken and two tenders for

wells and latrines in the Kono and Koinadugu Districts were launched in April and May 2004 respectively.

#### **10.0 Work Plan for July 2004 to June 2005**

As mentioned above, the reporting period happens to coincide with annual work programme period of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Programme. The new work plan for the RRP July 2004 – June 2005 is the subject of another project below. However, because finalisation and approval of this new work plan has been delayed, a Rider, to extend the validity of the current work plan by one month, to end July 2004, has been agreed by the EC Delegation.

#### **11.0 Conclusion**

In conclusion, the following is an extract from a very recent report (June 2004) compiled by a group of monitors working for the European Commission on the impact of the RRP:

“The RRP has succeeded in playing a significant role in bringing the lives together of many communities throughout the country. With the improvement of the security situation, remote areas in the northern and eastern districts are benefiting from RRP. The success of numerous projects contributes to the increase of the morale of the people.”

## **1.0 SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

- 1.1 Project Title:** Rehabilitation and Resettlement Programme
- 2.2 Project No:** 9 ACP SL 007
- 2.3 Project Amount:** Euros 10M
- 2.4 Financing Agreement No:** 9060/SL
- 2.5 Start Date:** August 2004
- 2.6 Original End Date:** December 2005

## **2.0 General Description (Summary)**

This Euro 10 million project is a reimbursement of the preceding Euro 30 million Financing Agreement No. 6363/SL. It would be recalled that the amount of €10M was reallocated in 2001 to the multi donor trust fund managed by the World Bank in support of the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (DDR), in view of the urgency of disarmament and demobilisation of ex-combatants at the time.

The objectives of this €10M programme are to rehabilitate social infrastructure (education and health facilities) and include a component of consolidation, which aims primarily at providing water, sanitation and housing, to schools and clinics which have been built with funds of previous EDF agreements and whose proper functioning is impaired by their absence.

Implementation of this programme will be spread throughout the country, with emphasis on previously un-accessible areas and those not covered by activities of other agencies.

The management structure of this project is as with the 7<sup>th</sup> /8<sup>th</sup> EDF programme. The expatriate management team were originally contracted for the implementation of a €30M programme over a three-year period.

## **3.0 Objectives**

### **3.1 Overall Objective**

The objective of the programme is to further consolidate security, social stability and economic revival by giving the population and communities affected by the conflict, as well as former combatants' access to health and education facilities. The project is expected to have a significant impact on reducing war-induced poverty throughout Sierra Leone, particularly by helping to improve the delivery of essential social services.

## **4.0 Programme Purpose**

The purpose of the programme is to improve the provision of basic social services in health and education for war affected populations and communities.

## **5.0 Expected Results**

The programme is expected to reconstruct 18 Junior Secondary School, 280 primary school classrooms each with a single unit staff quarter and water well fitted with hand pump. These schools will benefit about 9000 school children. In addition, 6 vocational training centres will be rehabilitated. Also, 2 hospitals, 20 health centres and 3 medical stores will be reconstructed, which are expected to benefit 5 to 10,000 people within a radius of 8Km per health centre. In the water and sanitation sub-sector, 150 water wells constructed, fitted with hand pumps and will benefit an average of 200 people per well.

## **6.0 Activities**

Activities in this project cover the rehabilitation of Junior Secondary Schools; primary and vocational educational facilities; primary health care facilities and in some cases, first referral centres; reconstruction or rehabilitation of water/sanitation facilities; staff training; and to a small degree, complementary infrastructure such as small bridges and or feeder roads giving access to schools and clinics.

## **7.0 Main Achievements**

The first work programme covering the period August 2004 to June 2005 is in the process of being finalised.

## **8.0 Issues/Constraints and Work Plan**

### **8.1 Work plan**

- After approval of the Work Programme by the EC, there will be prioritisation of project proposals received; engagement of consultants to design and prepare bills of quantities and cost estimates for approved projects; this will be followed by preparation of tender documents and eventually award of contracts the implementation of projects under the Work Programme.
- The aim of this Financing Agreement was to complement the activities of the 7th and 8th EDF programme of (F.A 6363 SL, accounting no. 7 ACP SL 087 and 8 ACP SL 007) with an amount of €10M. The two Financing Agreements were to be run concurrently and managed by the same programme management unit of the 7th and 8th EDF programme. However, due to the ceiling budget allowed for each programme estimate, (€5M) it was not possible to concurrently disburse two budget estimates one for each Financing Agreement.
- This miscalculation of the time required to implement the two Financing Agreements was also due to the fact that the concept of the operational implementation and closure phases were not clear at that time (end 2003).

## **9.0 Conclusion:**

An extension to the financing agreement is there for foreseen by the end of 2005

## **1.0 SPECIFIC INFORMATION:**

- 1.1 Project Title:** Strengthening Fishery Products  
Health Conditions in ACP/OCT Countries
- 1.2 Project No:** 8 ACP TPS 137
- 1.3 Project Amount:** Euros 44,860,000
- 1.4 Start Date:** December 2002
- 1.5 Original End Date:** December 2007

## **2.0 General Description (Summary)**

Following EU Directive 91/493/EEC, which specifies the minimum health conditions for the placing on the European market of fishery products, Sierra Leone was one of those countries classified as non compliant; consequently, its fishery products were banned from entering EU markets in July 1998.

To help countries affected by the ban, the European Commission, along with the United Kingdom and the Netherlands for their respective Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT), agreed to fund a support programme entitled, "Strengthening Fishery Products Health Conditions in ACP/OCT Countries". The targeted beneficiaries include 60 African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) and 8 OCT countries.

The programme is executed through the ACP Secretariat, supported by a specialised Co-ordination Unit based in the Centre for the Development of Enterprises (CDE) in Brussels. It started operations in December 2002 and is expected to run for a period of 5 years.

## **3.0 Objectives**

### **3.1 Overall Objectives**

The overall objective is the optimal use of ACP/OCT States' fishery resources in order to gain improvements in the production and trading capacity.

## **4.0 Programme Purpose**

The purpose of the programme is to enhance access of local fish products to the global market by strengthening health check systems for export and raising production conditions in all beneficiary countries in a sustainable way.

## **5.0 Expected Results**

The expected result is to have a sustainable legislative, institutional, social and financial framework in place that can underpin a health inspection and verification regime for the fish industries in both its public and private sector. The framework in all its forms would comply with European practice and that of the other principal markets.

## **6.0 Activities**

The activities involved have been grouped into 5 modules:

Module 1: Strengthening the Competent Authority

Module 2: Assistance to testing laboratories

Module 3: Assistance to companies

Module 4: Support for small-scale fishing

Module 5: General Studies

The type of intervention per beneficiary will be based on the following:

- the needs expressed by the ACP and OCT countries;
- the degree of importance of the fishing sector to the country's economy;
- complementarity with the programmes already carried out by the various cooperative institutions such as the EU, FAO, UNIDO, NGOs and national agencies;
- assessments made by the Food and Veterinary Office of the Programme;
- reports from evaluation missions as the programme continues.

## **7.0 Main achievements**

Sierra Leone was among the first 15 countries to submit a project proposal to the Project Coordination Unit in Brussels, barely three months after the commencement of the project in December 2002. The proposal prioritised modules 1 and 2 for intervention. The actual implementation of the programme started with some considerable delay by the end of 2003. Sierra Leone was included with three other Anglophone countries (Ghana-Gambia and Liberia) in the same group and prioritised to receive assistance by mid 2004.

## **8.0 Issues and constraints**

### **8.1 Constraints**

Sierra Leone still awaits the need assessment mission. The first mission was rescheduled from May 2004 and this has now slipped to March 2005.

## **9.0 Conclusion**

The project is of key interest to Sierra Leone that is presently under total restriction for the export of fish and fisheries products to the EU.

## **1.0 SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

**1.1 Project Title:** Stabilisation of Export Earnings (STABEX)

**1.2 Amount:** €2.68M (reimbursement under a Protocol of Regularisation for Application Years 1993 - 1996)  
€2.7M (1999 Application Year)

### **2.0 General Description (Summary)**

The Stabex facility existed under the Lome Convention by which the EC would make resources available to ACP countries for losses incurred on earnings derived from exports of some agricultural products (in the case of Sierra Leone, cocoa and coffee).

In principle, these resources are to be used in the sector that recorded the loss, or where appropriate, for agricultural diversification or for the processing of agricultural products.

When the war intensified in Sierra Leone, however, a case was made for the use of the resources for application years 1993 – 1996, to support the Government budget (goods and services).

With the return of peace to the country, the Commission is again considering the concentration of these funds in the agriculture sector.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security, in collaboration with FAO, World Vision and World Food Programme, has submitted a project proposal for the rehabilitation of cocoa and coffee plantations in the Kono, Kailahun and Kenema Districts. This proposal is being considered by the NAO and ECD. A recent joint assessment mission to these regions left the participants in no doubt about the relevance of this proposal.

The NAO has been encouraged to believe that a Framework of Mutual Obligations (FMO) with the main thrust being on the agricultural sector, would be acceptable to Brussels. A draft FMO has been prepared and is now with the EC for consideration.

### **3.0 Conclusions**

The new FMO is expected to be approved by the Commission in Brussels by the end of March 2005 and relevant implementation protocols will be signed thereafter. The foreseen duration of the projects to be financed under this facility is to be for almost four years (until the end of 2009).

## **1.0 SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

**1.1 Project Title:** Transitional support to former IDPs, returnees, refugees and hosting communities in Sierra Leone

**1.2 Amount:** € 25M

**1.3 Project number:** 9 ACP SL 004

## **2.0 General Description (Summary)**

Having conducted democratic elections following a decade-long civil war that destroyed social and physical infrastructures and networks, Sierra Leone is currently in a transition period. Assistance to Sierra Leone is similarly in a transition phase reflecting the end of the emergency and a shift to development assistance. The most critical post-conflict challenge that now faces Sierra Leone is to stabilise and consolidate the hard won peace. In this context, the programme addresses the urgent challenge of supporting the ongoing resettlement of returnees from neighbouring countries (Guinea in particular) and the persisting problem of Liberian refugees staying in Sierra Leone. Most recent estimates indicate that 233.000 returnees have been resettled since 2002 and approx. 50.000 registered individuals are still outside the country and need to be re-integrated into their original communities, including some 15,000 Sierra Leoneans staying in camps in Monrovia. The number of Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone is estimated at about 55.000, including several hundred Liberian combatants that have abandoned their units over recent months.

The programme aims to support the ongoing resettlement process (IDPs and returnees) as well as to reduce the reduction of tensions between Liberian refugees and their respective host communities. It is coherent with government's strategy as set out in the National Recovery Strategy, the I-PRSP and the strategy agreed upon between the EC and government for the 9th EDF.

Taking into account the support of other donors and agencies, a limited number of priority districts have been selected as areas of intervention. Bombali, Koinadugu, Kono and Kailahun are those districts that have been historically neglected and have encountered large population movements either in terms of IDPs or Returnees and the greatest vulnerability to external sources of instability. Districts and areas (in Kenema, Bo and Moyamba) where there are camps for Liberians (including internment camps currently in Port Loko and Tonkolili districts) - are being confronted with the difficulty of managing scarce resources and dealing with the relations between Liberian refugees and host communities.

Key sectors of the programme are food security, water and sanitation (themselves at the core of achieving the Millennium Development Goals). The programme explicitly addresses the gap between emergency funding and rehabilitation and development - linking relief, rehabilitation and development efforts of the donors and agencies involved.

### **3.0 Objectives**

#### **3.1 Overall Objectives**

Designed to fit into a complex post-conflict situation, the programme is aiming to contribute to the consolidation of peace and stability in Sierra Leone by supporting fragile communities that have to cope with the resettlement of IDPs and returnees and/or Liberian refugees.

It is aimed to support the re-launch of the local economy and improve social service delivery in remote and neglected areas to contribute to the economic recovery of the country and its long-term social development. The programme also aims to link ongoing relief and rehabilitation efforts with long-term development, in the framework of Sierra Leone's long term-term development and poverty reduction strategies.

#### **4.0 Programme purpose**

The main purpose of the project is to achieve a sustained improvement of the living conditions of refugee and returnee populations and host communities in selected priority districts of Sierra Leone.

#### **5.0 Expected Results**

- Improved access to water and sanitation facilities and sustained livelihood of returnees and local communities in Bombali and Koinadugu districts.
- Protection, improved access to water and sanitation facilities and sustained livelihood of returnees and local communities in Kono and Kailahun
- Improvement of living conditions for Liberian refugees (in camps) and local host communities in the vicinity.
- Coverage of targeted areas by national social sector policies and long-term development programmes.

#### **6.0 Main Achievements**

Further to a Call for Proposals, twelve contracts have been awarded to the selected NGOs and the implementation of the projects started during the year 2004. The total amount of the contracts awarded is about 19 M€ and the balance to be committed is about 6 M€.

The duration of the projects is 36 months and the remaining effective period of implementation is until the end of 2007. Monitoring missions carried out by the EC staff confirmed that all the projects are having a good approach to community development with high level of participation and contribution.

In particular, in the camps all the Liberian ex-combatant have completed the training courses in different fields and received a start-up kit which can give the opportunity to get a role in the society. In the other projects supporting hosting communities and returnees the approach to the communities and the participation is quite remarkable. In the project areas there is an important improvement on the access to water and sanitation facilities as well as in the livelihood of the farming communities.

In all projects the implementing partners, following the programme guidelines, are paying attention to the gender issue and specific women oriented income generation activities are also promoted.

In 2005, after the completion of a new assessment, new projects for the remaining 6 M€ will be started in co-ordination with the on going activities.

- 1.0 EC Assistance for Local Government Elections**
- 1.1** Project Number: 9 ACP SL 012
- 1.2** Project Amount: Euro1 999 000
- 1.3** Financing Agreement No.: 9170/SL
- 1.4** Starting date: 5 May 2004
- 1.5** Ending date: 31 December 2005

## **2.0 General Description and objectives**

For the past three decades, the decision making process has been mainly restricted to the central level. This has also been seen as one of the causes for the past civil conflict in the country. To redress this situation, there is a strong need to decentralise the decision and resources was very strong by bringing governance to the local/district level and ensure improved social service delivery. A Local Government Act of 2004 was therefore enacted to legitimise the process. The National Electoral Commission of Sierra Leone was mandated to conduct the local government elections on 22 May 2004, a process that required support from the international community including the EC.

The overall objective of the elections support is to promote the democratic process and good governance in Sierra Leone.

## **3.0 Project purpose and results**

The programme's purpose is to assist the Sierra Leone authorities and especially the officials of NEC to hold free and fair local government elections. The expected result is the establishment of one municipal, five town and thirteen district councils throughout the country.

## **4.0 Progress to date**

Despite the constant position of the EC Delegation to not to provide funding unless the necessary conditions for credible local elections were established, in particular the enactment of an adequate local government law, an audit report on the financial management of the National Electoral Commission (NEC), the completion of the pending corruption cases against some senior figures in the NEC, and progress on implementing recommendations on NEC's restructuring, it was eventually decided, a few weeks before the local election date, to provide funding up to 2 million € to GoSL in order to finance some of the local election materials through a grant to IFES, an international organisation which had been supporting NEC for the preparation and carrying out of these elections.

This decision led to a chaotic situation, as to date, the grant beneficiary (IFES) has still not invoiced the Commission as it cannot demonstrate it has complied with its procedures (as all the procurement had been undertaken prior to the

Commission's decision being taken). There is therefore no disbursement under this project, a potential annulment of grant contract and decommitment, and, even more preoccupying, a loss of credibility of the EC as a donor as funds were eventually pledged although required reforms had not been fully undertaken. The conclusions of an audit report on the local election process, which is currently being discussed between NEC and the donor community, seriously challenge the fairness of the results and pushes for reforms to be undertaken without delays prior to the presidential elections which are to take place in 2007. It remains to be assessed with relevant Commission's departments how the existing project funds (should there exist a possibility to cancel the IFES grant) could then be redirected for this purpose.

## **1.0 Health Sector Support Programme (HSSP)**

<b>1.1</b>	Project Number:	8 ACP SL 012
<b>1.2</b>	Project Amount:	Euro 28M
<b>1.3</b>	Financing Agreement No.:	6412/SL
<b>1.4</b>	Start date:	1 <sup>st</sup> December 2001
<b>1.5</b>	End date:	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2006

## **2.0 General Description and objectives**

The HSSP with a budget of € 28m and a lifespan of 5 years was agreed in 2001. The overall objective of the project is to improve the health status of the population of rural districts of Sierra Leone. Three districts, which have been selected in the course of 2003 (complementing 4 other rural districts supported by the World Bank and the Western area supported by the ADB) will benefit from direct support under the project in order to improve accessibility, affordability and quality of primary health care services and develop a functioning referral system to secondary level. In addition, the capacity of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (and subsequently of the decentralised structures) to manage financial and human resources will be strengthened, along with the capacity to train community health workers and procure and distribute drugs in a cost-effective way.

## **3.0 Project purpose and results**

The project purpose is to support MOHS in the establishment and implementation of necessary health systems for sustained delivery of quality and affordable health care at the primary and first referral levels.

## **4.0 Results:**

- District Support and Decentralisation: Quality affordable primary and first referral health services responding to local priorities are available and accessible in targeted districts

- Institutional Reinforcement: GoSL has acquired and maintains the ability to efficiently meet the personnel and financial needs for the delivery of effective and appropriate district health services throughout the country
- Pharmaceutical component: The majority of the population in Sierra Leone has access to quality essential medicines and medical supplies

## **5.0 Progress to date**

The PMU (7 expatriate consultants and 2 nationals) started their work in late 2002. The first programme estimate was approved in January 2004 but did not include key activities to support DHMTs in the three HSSP districts. Although the commitment and disbursement rates remain, at the end of 2004, very low as compared to plans, the project eventually kicked off in August 2004 with the start of activities supporting the delivery of primary health care services at district level. Other significant achievements were made under the Pharmaceutical component, as GoSL/MoHs support was eventually rallied for the establishment of an autonomous Central Medical Store.

Major issues affecting the performance of the PMU have been addressed in the course of 2004 and 3 long-term consultants out of 7 were replaced by the contractor, including the team leader, upon request from the Delegation and the NAO. The arrival of a new team leader in November 2004 has already shown positive results and the second work programme will be approved by the end of February 2005. A rider to the Financing Agreement will be submitted mid-2005 in order to realign the budget with current needs. An evaluation mission is planned for March 2005 and will help identifying the required changes.

## **1.0 Technical Cooperation Facility**

<b>1.1</b>	Project No:	9 ACP SL 011
<b>1.2</b>	Project Amount:	Euro 1,872,200
<b>1.3</b>	Financing Agreement No:	9188/SL
<b>1.4</b>	Starting Date:	08/07/2004
<b>1.5</b>	End of operational implementation phase:	31/10/2008

## **2.0 General Description and objectives**

The programme aims at facilitating and supporting the implementation of the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF CSP in Sierra Leone, providing a Technical Assistance Facility (TAF), Training Support for Projects and Programmes (TSPP) and a Conferences and Seminars (CS) facility.

## **3.0 The overall objectives of the programme are:**

- The implementation of the GoSL development strategy through the support of sound development programmes financed from the EDF;
- The fostering of a more coherent and informed approach to development and trade issues among decision-makers in Sierra Leone.

## **4.0 Project purpose and results**

Purpose: Identification and implementation of actions under the NIP and other EDF funds together with improved awareness among key actors in Sierra Leone of general development and trade issues and of EU policies in these areas.

Expected results:

- The successful identification of programmes to be financed from the EDF
- The successful formulation and preparation of programmes to be financed from the EDF
- The NAO office, ministries and/or agencies concerned will be able to maintain satisfactory implementation and monitoring (and tendering procedures for) on-going projects
- Audits and evaluations will be financed
- Increased understanding of EU policies and of development and trade issues by key

## **5.0 Progress to date**

Although the TAF budget will be of immediate use, as it will allow to cover in 2005 a feasibility study for the overlaying of Freetown-Conakry Highway (Infrastructure), the finalisation of the financing proposal for the “Support to Local Accountability” project and a preparation study for the Budgetary Support Project, the use of the TSPP and CS budget remains an issue as modalities for implementation were only clarified by the Commission’s headquarters in November 2004 and are not adapted to the situation of a country such as Sierra Leone.

## **1.0 Sierra Leone Population and Housing Census**

<b>1.1</b>	Project No:	7 ACP SL 100
<b>1.2</b>	Project Amount:	Euro 5,500,000
<b>1.3</b>	Financing Agreement No:	5900/SL
<b>1.4</b>	Starting Date:	24/11/03
<b>1.5</b>	Ending Date:	31/12/06

## **2.0 General Description and objectives**

The Population and Housing Census programme, which has a national coverage, will help ensure availability of a time-series of population data to support socio-economic development, planning and population programmes as well as to contribute to the development of capacity for statistical inquiries.

The overall objective is to contribute to the alleviation of poverty in Sierra Leone the acquisition of adequate statistical base to design policies.

## **3.0 Project purpose and results**

Purpose: To have up-to-date and accurate maps of population patterns and statistical information on population, household composition, mortality, fertility, education, employment, household conditions, etc., for use in policy formulation.

Expected results: Up-to-date maps are established. Up-to-date socio-economic information on population is compiled and analysed. The capacity of Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) is built, particularly in the field of data collection, processing and analysis and financial management.

#### **4.0** Progress to date

The organisation of the Census proved to be a challenging exercise. Despite delays in recruiting the PMU (Eurostat scandal), a lack of knowledge of EC rules and procedures by the recruited PMU, and a clear understatement in the Financing Agreement of the management capacity and personnel that the organisation of such an exercise would require, the Census enumeration phase nevertheless took place at the agreed dates between 4<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> December 2004. Although various problems were encountered with the procurement of Census materials and logistics, the Census enumeration was completed on time and the performance of the enumerators were praised by the donor community. Provisional results were released in the first week of February 2005 and the release of the final results is expected towards mid-year. While activities in 2005 will concentrate on data processing and preparation of final results, the project focus will gear towards longer term institutional reinforcement, notably by building Statistics Sierra Leone capacity in the field of financial management and support the partial decentralisation of some of its activities at district level in line with the overall Decentralisation process.

## **Annex 10: Migration Profile - Sierra Leone** (updated December 2004)

Migration is an important feature in Sierra Leone's society and economy. Some 500,000 Sierra Leone nationals, or roughly 10 % of its population, are estimated to be abroad. A considerable brain drain to Europe and North America touching all sectors, took place over the last decade due to the civil war, resulting in about 30% of highly educated nationals leaving the country. According to the information available, the UK is hosting the highest number of Sierra Leonean nationals in Europe. Estimations indicate that about 100,000 Sierra Leone nationals lived in the UK in 2002, as both illegal migrants and middle class professionals.

The Republic of Sierra Leone is a member state of the International Organisation for Migration. IOM in collaboration with the United Kingdom Department of Home Affairs was anticipated in 2004 to facilitate the voluntary, dignified return and reintegration to Sierra Leonean nationals who are denied asylum in the UK. On returning to Sierra Leone the returnees will contribute to their home country's development and in addition they will be offered the option to select reintegration micro-projects of their choice with a total value ranging from Pound sterling 500 to a maximum of 1,000 per project. Also the government of the Netherlands has indicated its intention to return approximately 46,000 asylums denied foreign nationals within 3 years and will adopt the British Voluntary Assisted Return Programme.

In addition UNHCR is currently actively promoting voluntary repatriation of Sierra Leone emigrants from around the region. Subject to the availability of funds, IOM is prepared to undertake the orderly and safe return of the 4,000 Sierra Leone Economic Migrants now stranded in the Gambia that will opt for voluntary repatriation by sea from the Gambia to Sierra Leone. This is the most economically viable part of the migrant population – teachers, nurses, doctors, lawyers, and technicians in different trades and professions- that left the country leaving it suffering from a serious brain drain. There is no way Sierra Leone is going to effectively implement its economic recovery programs without bringing back home these professionals. At this point in time the Government of Sierra Leone cannot afford to bring in expatriates to fill the gap already created.

There has been difficulty, however, in obtaining accurate data and statistics of the migratory dynamics of other emigrant and immigrant populations. Most of the national institutions are still weak and recovering only slowly from the period of armed conflict and disruption of public administration. This explains much of the considerable information gap displayed by the migration profile. A Population and Housing Census, was carried out in December 2004 and reports from this will give a clear picture of the county's demography and migration dynamics. However, the census report is yet to be published for use.

According to UNHCR, in April 2002 they were estimated to be 136.612 Sierra Leonean refugees (involuntary emigrants) in West Africa alone of which 83.130 were in Guinea, 37.724 in Liberia, 7.630 in Gambia, and around 2.000 each in Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Ghana. Liberia and Sierra Leone are the largest refugee producing countries in the region and Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire the largest hosting countries.

In 2003, Sierra Leone refugees in Guinea decreased from 57.000 to 20.300 and some 50.000 refugees to this and other neighbouring countries were waiting for repatriation. In December 2003, the number of Sierra Leonean refugees living in neighbouring Liberia was estimated at

13,000. By the end of 2003, most of the remaining refugees who were out of the country returned to their places of origin in Sierra Leone partly motivated by the fierce fighting in Liberia during the first half of 2003. This also led to the influx of approx. 55,000 Liberian refugees now staying in 8 refugee camps. In 2004 there are no reports of Sierra Leone refugees staying outside the country.

During the period under review, IOM provided safe and orderly transportation assistance to a cumulative total of 44,000 Sierra Leone IDPs who volunteered for facilitated return transport from IDP camps to their areas of origin or to resettlement areas of their choice. This group of IOM assisted displaced persons needed accommodation at their places of resettlement, which have been destroyed during the protracted civil war. As the largest part of the huge migratory moves of IDPs and returning refugees has come to an end, the focus of the government and international aid agencies is shifting from humanitarian relief and protection to assisting local communities in rebuilding their infrastructure and livelihoods.

According to recommendations of the Liberia reconstruction needs assessment UNHCR and IOM are responsible for the return and reintegration of some estimated 3,000 disarmed and demobilized Sierra Leonean ex-combatants from Liberia. However, ex-combatant registration and socio-economic profiling has been difficult in Liberia.

Violent attacks on refugee camps within Liberia in 2002 and 2003 triggered new population movements inside the country. Conflicts and political situation in Liberia influence the continuous fluctuation of involuntary immigration and Liberia is thus considered to be the nucleus of the regional conflict system in the region. In April 2002 it was reported by UNHCR to be a total of 251,000 Liberian refugees in neighbouring countries, 10% of whom (24,512) were in Sierra Leone. The year after Liberia refugees in Sierra Leone increased from 122,000 to 134,500 people.

In 2004 calendar year, increase in resettlement and family reunification activities mainly Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone will result in 600 departures from Freetown broken down as follows: United States of America–300, United Kingdom– 100, Norway – 150, Canada – 100.

IOM is also coordinating a programme against trafficking in women and minors in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea – Mano River Union. The overall objective of the project is to assist the Governments of the Mano River Union in implementing the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government in implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action to eradicate trafficking in human beings especially women and children through capacity building of the judiciary, prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, customs and immigration officers in anti-trafficking detection and prevention.

In line with proposals made in the 2003 joint annual report, additional EC policy initiatives should be included in the country programme in the areas of migration. EU Member States and international agencies are deemed better placed to play a leading role with regard to the issue of *migration*. Nevertheless, the EDF programme may provide assistance through financing of additional studies if required.

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