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1 Executive Summary

Sierra Leone is in a phase of consolidation of peace but still in a difficult situation marked by fragile security, depleted infrastructure and imbalanced economy. Over the past four years, with the assistance of international partners, Sierra Leone has made significant steps forward securing peace. 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. Former combatants have participated in a DDR programme and significant strides have been made in curbing illicit diamond mining. The overall political and security situation has further enhanced by positive developments in neighbouring Liberia. Sierra Leone can now begin to take systematic steps towards confronting its longer-term development challenges, and to address the root causes of conflict.

The transitional period from post-conflict recovery to development has begun with the first PRSP for the years 2005-2007. 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 PRSP – the National Programme for Food Security, Job Creation and Good Governance - has three pillars: Good Governance, Peace and Security; Pro-poor Sustainable Growth, and Human Development.

The decentralisation exercise is progressing but more slowly than expected. Following the May 2004 elections, GoSL, donors and civil society have embarked on a process of building capacity for decentralisation and local governance. On the central level, efforts are being made to reform government institutions and build their policy making and implementation capacities. The most important pending structural reform is the strengthening of the justice system. Transitional justice institutions continued their efforts in 2005. The TRC report was published in May 2005 but the GoSL has still to implement its recommendations.

Economically, the country has remained broadly on track with IMF and World Bank benchmarks and, the first PRGF was successfully concluded during the year 2005. As Sierra Leone moves “from post-conflict to development”, the country continues to benefit from and depend on ongoing large scale international support. Within the high level Development Partnership Committee (DEPAC), all relevant issues are being discussed, including benchmarks agreed under the Consultative Group meeting (CG, Paris 2002).

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 9th EDF (CSP signed July 2003), the EC support continues to address a number of critical issues. The Poverty Reduction Budget Support Programme became effective in 2005 providing much needed assistance to the GoSL.

In 2005 the Mid-Term Review of the CSP & NIP concluded that the overall country performance was “very good” with EDF global commitments amounting to 72.5m€ thus achieving a 104% of targeted figures. The amount of individual commitments was impressive: 123.3 m€ equivalent to 110% of the target set. It was the highest figure in the history of EC-Sierra Leone cooperation and more than double than in 2004. Payments also moved very well during this year reaching 100% (67.5m€) of targeted figures.

* [Further to the M-T Review the ETR was finalised by December 2006 and appraises the country's financial performance at the highest rank, good, the sectoral and governance performances average, agreeing to no revision of the country allocation (Envelope-A) and transfer of balance of funds from Envelope B (M€5.7) to the reserve. The Addendum to the

* Words inserted into brackets indicate additions to the initial JAR 2005 report (April 2006), which were considered necessary during the final editing following the in-country review meeting of 5 July 2007.

Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme was signed the by the President of Sierra Leone, and the Head of European Commission Delegation on 25 May 2007].

2 Update of political, economic and social situation

2.1 Update of the political situation

Security and stability: While peace has been secured in Sierra Leone, it has yet to be consolidated. Approximately 68 % of the population are living below the national poverty line and, although not yet perceived as a major security risk, there is a growing discontent over the slow improvement of living conditions. The adoption in March 2005 of PRSP linked to the budget exercise and an effective monitoring system should facilitate further economic developments. In order to implement this strategy, however, Sierra Leone must confront a number of immediate phenomena linked to its longer-term challenges: Endemic poverty and corruption, and massive unemployment among its primarily young population.

Massive unemployment (particularly of youths) is a potentially destabilising factor for the country and the region. The development process in Sierra Leone must accelerate to ensure food security and to create long term employment which can only materialise in an environment of good governance, economic growth and continued and determined efforts by the Government. If left unaddressed, these phenomena heighten the prospects for insecurity and violence, and thus severely obstruct implementation of longer-term development plans.

Improved governance remains the foremost challenge to the effective performance of state institutions, with weak governance increasingly alienating the public from the political process. The existence of out-dated and improperly implemented regulatory frameworks for business has kept away investment that could generate economic growth, and hence reduce popular frustration.

With the return of peace the majority of Sierra Leonean refugees have since returned home from neighbouring countries. However, very few returnees have been recorded from the Diasporas in Europe and the USA resulting in a serious post conflict brain drain. The movement of refugees is limited to returning Liberians, currently numbering approximately 39,000. The majority of remaining IDPs is in Freetown or provincial towns choosing not to return.

During 2005 further steps were 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 sub-regional environment that helped precipitate that conflict has changed considerably, but considerable regional challenges remain a risk.

The unresolved territorial issue between Guinea and Sierra Leone over the border village of Yenga remains a flashpoint. In this regard, steps undertaken by both the Governments of Sierra Leone and Guinea in October 2005, including the joint exploratory on-site visit assisted by technical French and the UK experts, are commendable.

In order to assist national actors in their efforts to consolidate peace, and to assist the UN Country Team (UNCT) with additional resources for this purpose, the UN Security Council, through its resolution 1620 of August 2005, established the UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL) to succeed UNAMSIL. UNIOSIL is specifically mandated to assist national actors in addressing those factors that could precipitate violent conflict in the short-to-medium-term, until such time as the country's longer-term development challenges have begun to be addressed through the PRSP.

In 2005 significant efforts have been made by UNAMSIL to reform the Sierra Leone Police Force (SLP), and its capacity to provide for basic public order has increased measurably. Due to low salary scales, the force remains susceptible to corruption, but furthermore it has yet to develop effective mechanisms for community-based policing at the local level.

While the British led International Military Advisory and Training Team (IMATT) are present for restructuring the Army, threats to security are relatively 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 low salaries and a lack of basic communications equipment could seriously undermine the capacity of the force to provide effective security.

Fight against corruption. After a long process of consultation at national level, the Government of Sierra Leone with the support of DfID and the WB has completed its National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) and its final version was officially launched by the President in February 2005. This Strategy is a national level action plan developed by the GoSL through the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) in conjunction with the MoF and other stakeholders, to orchestrate national anti-corruption efforts for the next five years.

The ACC has in the year 2005 carried on identifying and focusing on corrupt individuals. However, prosecution remains an issue with the ACC not having the required functional capacity to carry out its mandate.

Public Service Reform. Both the GoSL and the donor community recognise that a new approach is needed to champion and accelerate the implementation of the on-going civil service reform activities. The Public Service Reform focuses on human resource management and functional reviews of key ministries (funded by DfID), a review of central policy making and establishing a new human resources management office and new human resources regulations.

The GoSL is advocating for financial support from the donors to a pilot Senior Executive Service (SES) that would be responsible for driving forward the reforms. On the occasion of the Consultative Group in November in London a newly constituted “Task Force on Capacity Building in the Public Sector” presented their approach for Public Service Reform and advocated for increased funding. An overall conceptual framework embedding these activities under a consolidated objective would enhance their impact and sustainability.

Decentralisation and Local Governance. Following the May 2004 elections, GoSL, donors and civil society participants have embarked on a process of building capacity for decentralisation and local governance. The devolution of responsibilities from central line ministries to the 4 districts and 19 local councils has started in 2005. Delays have occurred in the intergovernmental transfer system of disbursement of grants from central governments to local councils, seriously impacting on their operations. Local councils’ revenue capacity is still too limited to enable them to be financially autonomous. Moreover, predictability of grants from central government should be improved so that local councils can carry out their developmental activities as planned in their annual budgets. Overlapping responsibilities in the collection of taxes and duties between the newly formed decentralized governments and the customary authorities of the Chiefdoms impact the process negatively.

System of Justice: The weaknesses of the judiciary, in terms of logistics, mobility, basic infrastructure, and training, remains a major and overriding challenge. The traditional (chieftaincy-based) system of justice operating in the rural areas in parallel with the modern (common law) system is marked by a perceptible lack of transparency and accountability. The provision of training and mobility for the chairs of chieftaincy courts could greatly enhance access to justice pending the development and implementation of systematic judicial reform.

Notwithstanding the improved court infrastructure insufficient numbers of judges, magistrates, public defenders, and prosecutors continue to result in huge back-logs.

The system of local courts presided over by traditional leaders or their officials and applying customary law is the only form of legal system accessible to an estimated 70 percent of the population. Customary law applied by the local courts can be sometimes discriminatory, particularly against women, and the local courts have difficulty in administering their mandate some times charging excessively high fines for minor offences, as well as adjudicating criminal cases which should by law be tried in the higher courts. Lack of access to justice is aggravated by poverty and illiteracy.

Transitional Justice: The TRC report was published in May 2005 both in hard and electronic version (CD-ROM). At the end of July 2005 the GoSL released a white paper on the TRC report but human rights and other civil society groups were very critical to the document judging it as "vague and noncommittal". In November 2005 the Sierra Leone Parliament held a Special Session in order to introduce the TRC findings and recommendations to Parliamentarians. 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. GoSL still has to implement the report's recommendations and a follow-up Committee should have been set up by the GoSL, to guarantee the implementation.

The *Human Rights Commission* enacted in August 2004 is expected to be part of the follow-up Committee in charge for the implementation of the TRC's recommendations. Appointment of the members of the HRC is still in the process. The human rights situation has greatly improved since the end of the conflict, however issues such as the protracted detention of remand prisoners and the widespread practice of female genital mutilation, remain of concern. Death penalty for heinous and treasonable offences is still in force.

The Special Court: After three years of successful operations, the court is expected to continue carrying on its work and wrap up its activities at the end of 2007, [but after the capture of Charles Taylor, its mandate was extended]. Significant progress has been made in achieving accountability for war crimes committed during the decade-long civil war. The judges of the Special Court's long-awaited Second Trial Chamber were sworn in 17 January 2005.

Eleven persons associated with all three of the country's former warring factions (RUF, CDF and AFRC) stand indicted by the Special Court. The RUF trial started on 5 July 2004 and continued throughout 2005. The AFRC trial began on 7 March 2005 and the Prosecution's case was concluded officially on 21 November 2005. The Pre-Defence Conference in CDF trial took place on 11 January 2006. The first public call for Nigeria to surrender Taylor to the jurisdiction of the Special Court for Sierra Leone came from the European Parliament in February 2005, and his transfer to the Special Court materialised in March 2006.

Civil society. Regarding the role of civil society, the first achievement was the "election" in 2004 of the Ward Development Committees, as foreseen in Local Government Act (LGA). Donors, such as DFID and UNDP have strengthened the capacity of civil society groups to interact with local governments.

Regional integration 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 in 2005 has signed up to the Governance Peer Review within the New Economic Partnership for Africa (NEPAD).

2.2 Update of the economic situation

The PRSP was launched in March 2005 and is the basis for government's future development policy as Sierra Leone strives to move from a post conflict situation to one of sustainable growth and development. The Government has set itself ambitious economic and social targets in the PRSP. Significant progress towards these targets is likely to be achieved through the cumulative effects of political and economic stability, investment to rehabilitate and expand economic infrastructure and policies to stimulate the recovery of the mining sector. The unavailability of data for PRSP monitoring on poverty outcomes and the implementation capacity, has caused concern among the country's main development partners.

Macro-economic performance:

Economically, the country remained broadly on track with IMF and World Bank benchmarks, though there were some fiscal slippages during January-September 2005, the GoSL managed to take corrective actions to bring the budget closer to the year-end targets. The IMF 6th review of PRGF was successfully concluded the programme in early 2005. With GDP per capita of US\$ 140, Sierra Leone was one of the poorest countries in the world, and the second 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[†].

During 2005, the economic activity remained robust at an overall growth rate of 7.2 percent reflecting expansion in agriculture, mining, construction and service sector. 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 reliance of the economy on diamond exports continues, although the resumption of rutile and bauxite mining and exports resumed gradually in 2006. European Commission has facilitated the extension of the GoSL credit of 25 million Euros to Sierra Mineral Holdings in order to fast-track the refurbishment of Sierra Rutile Mines.

Key Macro-economic indicators are given in the table below and in Annex Ic.

Sierra Leone Key Indicators[‡]:

	Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	
Demographic	Population (m)			4.8		4.9		For 2002 PRSP For 2004 Census
	Population growth (%)	2.0			1.9	2.1		WB
Economic	GDP Growth Rate	3.8	18.2	27.5	9.3	7.4	7.2	WB
	Inflation (annual average)	-0.9	2.6	-3.7	7.5	14.2	16.0	WB
	Current account balance (as % GDP, excluding official transfers)	-15.2	-16.2	-4.8	-7.6	-4.8	-8.2	WB
	Exchange rate (RWF per €)							N.A.

[†] 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.

[‡] The availability of reliable statistical information is a real challenge in Sierra Leone. The large gaps in the table reflect the non-availability of data over time and the Delegation has made the decision not to include data from different sources to the time series in any give indicator as that might lead to comparing sources of information that may have been collected with different methodologies.

	Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	
	annual average)							
	NPV Debt:Export ratio			162.3	153.6	151.3		IMF
Aid	EC aid as % GDP					1.92	2.58	DACO, MoF
	Aid as % GDP					8.6	9.07	DACO, MoF
	EC aid as % aid					22.35	28.47	DACO
	EC aid as % total recurrent budget					8.94	11.83	DACO, MoF
	Aid as % total recurrent budget					39.99	41.55	DACO, MoF
Public	Total expenditure [§] as % GDP		29.5	28.6	26.9	24.8	20.8	IMF, MoF
Finance	Domestic revenue as % GDP		13.0	12.1	15.2	12.4	13.0	IMF, MoF
	Priority expenditure as % GDP		15.4	21.4	22.5	18.8	18.5	IMF
	Security expenditure as % total expenditure and net lending		19.58	15.09	16.69	13.01	11.32	IMF
	Recurrent education expenditure (% GDP)		2.0	2.8	2.4	2.4		IMF
	Recurrent health expenditure (% GDP)		1.1	2.0	1.8	1.9		IMF

The continuous financing gap (excluding grants) in 2005 emphasises the extent to which the economy and the overall macro-economic stability are dependent on donor support.

Public Finance Management (PFM): After the approval in March 2005 of the joint EU-GoSL Matrix of Corrective Measures and due to increased donor involvement, PFM related issues have received higher attention. The main donors to the PFM reform (WB, DfID, AfDB and EC) have made moves towards a commonly accepted action plan agreed between GoSL and donors involved. Issues agreed included: 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 enacted by parliament in 2005. 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) went live in June 2005. With DfID funding, the weak external audit systems has been strengthened. The European Commission Institution Building project in the Ministry of Finance continued to build capacity in the Ministry and the Accountant Generals Department.

[§] Current + Capital + net lending

Trade, 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 MoTI has stepped up its efforts in private sector development and is increasingly attracting donor support for this area.

Since 2003 the Commonwealth Secretariat has provided assistance to MoTI. In order to assist GoSL with the trade matters the EC funded a TA program to assist in EPA negotiations, which was proven ineffective and came to an end during 2005. In the meantime, MoTI enhanced its capacity in the area of trade policy formulation and the conduct of trade negotiations at both regional and multilateral level. 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. A number of reforms have been undertaken in the mining sector to facilitate private investment with the objective of spurring economic growth and job creation. Some of these reforms include the development of a pilot Cadastre system in Kono and Freetown.

Annual gem quality diamond production estimates range between \$250-300 million. Even though only a portion of that passes through formal export channels, there is a constant rise in the legal export figures (1999: \$1.2 million; 2000: \$7 million; 2001: \$26 million; 2002: \$42 million; 2003: \$76 million; 2004: \$127 million; 2005: \$ 142 million)..

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 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.

Transport Infrastructure. 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 and Germany (only rural road upgrading) involved in a smaller scale. SLRA ensures coordination and complementarities of the donor inputs. The EC as the lead donor started organising comprehensive donor coordination meetings in 2005.

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.

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. The Road Fund currently covers only some 16% of the core network maintenance costs.

Energy. 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 high electricity prices are due to inefficient and costly energy production with generators.

Medium-term improvements to the of power supply in Freetown 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 by the end of 2007. 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. Other donors in the energy sector include South Africa and JICA.

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. Energy sector not being a focus under the 9th EDF, no inputs were foreseen from the EC. However, taking into account the EC's past involvement in the sector and the magnitude of needs, the sector is considered for financing under the 10th EDF.

Agriculture and Food Security. Although Sierra Leone boasts substantial agricultural and other resources, 10 years of civil war have severely hampered the country's food security. Before fighting started in 1991, the agricultural sector generated 52% of GDP and employed more than 60 % of the working population, with coffee and cocoa being the principal export crops and rice being the main food crop. However, the overall situation in the country has improved progressively since 2001, due to the improved security situation.

Survey results and sector reviews show that agriculture is the largest employer in the country (more than 60% of the population), although farmers and 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 road network, transportation and communication facilities, product transportation and marketing.

Sierra Leone is presently 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.

EPA negotiations: With the assistance of the EC funded TA, GoSL 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, and prepared a position paper on the ECOWAS Regional Roadmap. However, it has not been possible to maintain the activities and future assistance will be needed to address this issue through creation of a simpler structure and provision of support for the implementation.

The EC has also funded an Impact Study on EPA whose objective is to assess the sustainability of the EPAs, in terms of the capacity of Sierra Leone to assume the obligations that would devolve under the EPA and cope with the type of adjustment that would be needed

to meet the requirements of the future liberalized economic and trade environment on the one hand, and national development goals on the other.

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 deadline for the establishment of the Second West African Monetary Zone WAMZ has once again been extended.

2.3 Update of the social situation

2.3.1 Health

Ranking second to the last in the UNDP Human Development Index, Sierra Leone has amongst the worst social indicators in the world, including the world's highest under 5 child mortality and maternal mortality rates. Some key poverty and social indicators providing data for the last few years is available under the table below and in Annex Ib.

The provision of basic health care is considered a major priority for poverty reduction in Sierra Leone and is ranked among the top priorities in the PRSP. The country is estimated to have lost more than 50% of health facilities and the remaining facilities need urgent rehabilitation, re-equipping, trained staff and technical support.

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, insufficient training, unavailability of drugs and medical supplies and weak supervision capacity in the district level. Thus, the utilisation rate of health facilities in SL is estimated at 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.

	Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	
Impact	Poverty Headcount					70.5		PRSP**
	% of underweight children (under 5)		27		27	27		UN HDI
	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	286	254	286	284	316		UN HDI
	Maternal Mortality rate (per 100,000 births)					1,800		SLIHLCS 2004
Outcome	Net primary enrolment rate					69		SSL Census
	Boys							N.A.
	Girls							N.A.
	Primary completion rate (NPSE passes used as the indicator)				33 885	43 400	54 700	Examination Council
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)							N.A.
	Utilisation of curative services							N.A.
	Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles	43.0	50.0	62.0	73.0	64.0		WHO
	HIV Prevalence among 15-						2.9	HIV AIDS

** The Sierra Leone PRSP defines the poverty line as 2000 SLL/Day. The 2000 SLL is only 2/3\$, i.e. the defined poverty line is lower than the internationally used 1\$/Day.

	Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	
	49 year old pregnant women							Secretariat
	% population with sustainable access to an improved water source					25		PRSP

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. Although primary health care was to be fully devolved in 2005, delays in the submission of the devolution roll-out plan by the MoHS and the districts combined with subsequent delays in making the first financial transfers to the districts councils resulted in devolution being financially effective only at the very end of 2005.

The major donors involved in the health sector recovery are the EC (8th EDF and 9th 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.

Religious missions and other NGOs own about 20% of the health facilities in Sierra Leone and employ about 30% of the health sector personnel. The private sector is weak and is present mostly in urban areas. Some international NGOs are now in the process of phasing out or reducing their activities. In addition, other NGOs, particularly the religious NGOs, which had previously played an important role in the delivery of health care in rural areas suffered severe damages in the war and have lost a significant number of their expatriate staff.

HIV/AIDS. The most recent countrywide survey^{††} shows a relatively low prevalence rate of 1.5 percent. This WB financed study involved a sample of 8,346 people and showed a 2.1 prevalence rate in urban areas and 1.3 percent in the countryside. Unlike other West African nations, where women are twice as vulnerable as men, there was little difference in the infection rate between men and women, at 1.5 and 1.6 percent respectively.

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 Sierra Leone National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan was finalised for 2006-2010. The National Aids Secretariat under NAC coordinates and manages the multisectoral WB funded project. GoSL secured funding from the Global Fund in 2004, and the grant agreement was signed in 2005.

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^{‡‡} 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.

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. Furthermore, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in May 2005 allocated US \$8.5 million to shore up prevention programmes and help provide antiretroviral drugs (ARVs). The

^{††} National Population Based HIV Seroprevalence Survey of Sierra Leone - 2005

^{‡‡} ITNs: Insecticide Treated Nets

World Bank for its part has been involved since 2002 in a US \$15 million scheme to battle HIV/AIDS, while Germany is providing up to 4 M€ for prevention.

2.3.2 Education

The situation in the field of education remains critical with adult literacy rate at only 39%. 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 proposed 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 (see above); 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, ADB and UNICEF. The EC funded RRP has disbursed 10 M€ for the rehabilitation of health and education infrastructures and has been coordinating closely with activities of other donors in this area. With the approval of the PRSP, Sierra Leone became eligible under the WB-led FTI (Fast-Track Initiative) and has prepared the required strategy documents and action plans.

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 and in most cases carried out by women secret societies, whose social role is very powerful particularly in the provinces. UNICEF estimated that 90 percent of all women in Sierra Leone have undergone circumcision, which is practiced by all ethnic groups in the interior. Women who have not undergone the ordeal are still considered children who are unworthy of marriage or any position of leadership in society. Sierra Leone is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

The plight of the Youth. The plight of the youth has figured prominently in discussions on PRSP led by the Ministry for Youth and Sports, albeit not leading to concrete measures so far. 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 youth problem is closely linked to the sluggish private sector development and lack of job opportunities.

The donors are increasingly aware of the problem and its linkages to economic development and security, with some of them considering increased funding to this sector. 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 do 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. With the return of peace, the majority of Sierra Leonean refugees have since returned home from neighboring countries while very few returns have been recorded from the Diasporas in Europe and the USA resulting in a serious post conflict brain drain. After the war, movement in Sierra Leone have been primarily due to poor socio-economic conditions, low wages and unemployment. Also voluntary migration of professionals from Sierra Leone is influenced by lack of opportunities, poor working environment and high professional demand in other regions.

2.4 Update of the environmental situation

The major environmental threats in Sierra Leone are unsustainable practices of agriculture, livestock farming, forest exploitation, fishing, energy production, mining, infrastructure development and waste disposal. Measuring the total rate of habitat conversion for the 1990-2005 interval, Sierra Leone lost 17.7% of its forest and woodland habitat. About 2,754,000 hectares or 38.5% of Sierra Leone is still forested, but the rate of forest change is estimated at 0.68% per annum which inter alia means that Sierra Leone lost in the last five years a total of around 100,000 hectares. The current status of ecosystem protection is not sufficient to halt the trend of destruction and threat.

Wetlands and freshwater ecosystems in Sierra Leone are vast (almost 5,000 square km) and rich in birds, molluscs, crustaceans, fish, and tree species. Although there are established protected areas covering these biotopes, the expansion of rice production is a threat to be considered. Fish is an important source of protein to approximately 70% of the population. Although the overall annual marine catch is still below the estimated 'Maximum Sustainable Yield', it is important to protect and sustainably manage these resources. The 9th EDF is contributing 3.0 m€ for 3 years (2007-2009) aiming to assist in the development of fisheries management measures in line with a strategic fisheries framework and based on sound scientific data.

Various documents underscore the need for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity including, National Environmental Policy (1994), National Environmental Action Plan (2002), Vision 2025, SLMA Act (2002), Fisheries Policy (2003), Agricultural Policy (2003) and National Forestry Action Plan (1999). There has evolved a series of sector focused policy goals and objectives which are in a way related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Sierra Leone is also signatory to or has ratified a number of important international conventions and instruments^{§§}.

The overall goal of NACEF - National Commission on Environment and Forestry (created in 2006) is to seek conservation measures that provide the solid framework for the sustainable exploitation of Sierra Leone's forest and biodiversity for the benefit of present and future generations.

3. Overview of past and ongoing cooperation

In July 2003, the Country Strategy Paper for the 9th EDF was signed. The allocation for Sierra Leone under the 9th 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 6th, 7th and 8th 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

^{§§} Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on Wetlands of International/Importance (Ramsar), Convention on Biosafety, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Bassel Convention and Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol.

envelope as contribution to the African Peace Facility. Focal Sectors under the 9th EDF are the rehabilitation of priority infrastructure and good governance/institutional strengthening and macroeconomic support, all 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 revised the resource allocation for Sierra Leone as follows: The A envelope is increased by €10.0m to €164.7m and respectively, B envelope (including SYSMIN and transitional support to health sector, but excluding peace facility) was reduced to €62.7m.

[An addendum to the CSP and the NIP was jointly signed by GoSL and EC in February 2007. 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	49.7 %
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%

The Intervention Framework and Indicators (Annex III & IIIb) for Sierra Leone in the last ten years focuses on Rehabilitation of Priority Infrastructure, Good Governance and Institutional Support. The 8th EDF infrastructure activities focused on road rehabilitation, while funds from the 7th EDF supported roads and power infrastructure. The 9th EDF Focal Sector 1 complements the 7th and 8th EDF undertakings.

Some interventions on road infrastructure under the previous EDFs have not yet terminated, but are mostly in an advance implementation stage. Out of 20M€ under the 7th and 8th EDF *Rehabilitation and Resettlement Program* (RRP), 19.8M€ was committed and a total of 112 projects were completed by 2005. The works contract for the construction of the *Freetown-Conakry Highway* was awarded in April 2004 has faced considerable delays. The project is to be followed by an asphalt overlaying project (Phase II) under the 9th EDF for which the feasibility study was prepared in 2005, [but Phase II has not started yet]. The 20.5M€ *SLRA Support Programme* whose implementation was interrupted by the war for several years, has again been ongoing since 2003 [until today].

The impact of interventions (8th EDF) for increasing access to and quality of social services is still limited. Decentralisation is implemented too late to support equitable and efficient provision of social services at district level. The planning by the *Health Sector Support Project* (HSSP) was not realistic in this regard and objectives in the health sector have broadly not been reached. The physical and social infrastructures under HSSP are likely to be realised with delays.

Population and Housing Census was carried out in December 2004, with final figures published in February 2006 suggesting a population of 4,976,871 and average household size of 6.0 persons. The average literacy rate is 39% (males 49%, females 29%) with considerable differences between Freetown (Western area average 65%) and provinces (North & East

average 31%, South average 34%). The primary school Net Enrolment Rate in 2004 was 69% and the Gross Enrolment Rate was 99,8%.

Ministry of Finance Support Program. The amended Financing Agreement (4,5M€) was signed in mid-2003 and following this, a contract was signed with KPMG Sierra Leone for providing expatriate TA. The consultancy team has continued their advisory and capacity-building work in the Ministry of Finance in throughout they year, with increasing level of activity. Through a Programme Estimate, 10 Local Technical Assistants have been recruited to strengthen the PFM reform implementation in key areas, and also training and seminar activities have been financed.

Post-Conflict Budget Support Following the decision in September 2004 to transfer the 2nd and 3rd tranches in the amount of 18.18M€ to the counterpart funds account in Bank of Sierra Leone the release of the final 8.18M€ from the Counterpart Funds Account took place in March as the required PFM measures were accomplished The final programme Audit took place in May 2005, with somewhat positive results.

Delays encountered in the implementation of 8th EDF are mainly attributed to the last major attack of the RUF in Freetown, which occurred shortly after the signature of this programme in 1998. At the same period, Sierra Leone has substantially benefited from non-programmable resources. *ECHO* assistance brought relief at short notice and at a broad base. The flexibility in using different financial instruments to facilitate the implementation of interventions has substantially increased the efficiency of EDF support. NAO's role and capacity was very limited a problem addressed by the end of 2005 under 9th EDF. In addition, the delegation has not been adequately staffed for a number of years due to serious and continued security concerns and only by July 2005 the staff situation has been improved.

3.1 Focal sectors and macroeconomic support

3.1.1 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 by providing financial and institutional support to the national Road Authority (SLRA) and the rehabilitation of social infrastructure. Rehabilitation of priority infrastructure aims at contributing to re-launch Sierra Leone's economy and re-establish basic social services. Re-establishment of links and communication between regions has been seen a paramount political priority to reconstitute national integrity. Road transport throughout the country, making markets and basic social services accessible again, are considered as key for economic rehabilitation and for the reduction of marginalisation and regional disparities. Moreover, rehabilitating infrastructure should contribute to ease problems of youth unemployment.

The road infrastructure inputs support the National Transport Strategy and Investment Plan 2003-2007. The 9th EDF funds are 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. The 9th EDF resources complement the ongoing 7th and 8th 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 2005, 61.5 M€ of the 81.7 M€ had been committed, €1.2M for roads and €10M for social infrastructure. The rest will be utilised for the Freetown-Conakry Highway Overlay ("Phase II").

a) *Results*

The 9th EDF programme can be evaluated after the road works have been carried out and the TA inputs have produced results. 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 4% between 2004 and 2005. With the ongoing and starting EDF inputs on main and rural roads, a considerable improvement is expected.

The 9th EDF feeder road project has not yet started and is likely to be postponed further due to the staffing situation in the delegation. 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.

Beyond road infrastructures, not yet fully accomplished, no strategic interventions towards regional integration have been planned, although they have the potential of major impact on investment in rural areas. 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. However, this process, like the entire privatisation process, has been delayed and the road fund supported by different donors has not reach levels of sustainability regarding infrastructure investments and maintenance.

b) *Progress in activities*

Road Infrastructure Programme (9 ACP SL 5). The PWC monitoring team reviewed the project in 2005 and considered it most relevant to the development of Sierra Leone. Most of the 42 M€ budget was committed in 2005 with the TA to SLRA service contract and Masiaka-Bo works and supervision contracts awarded. The biggest activity under the FA, the reconstruction of the Masiaka-Taiama-Bo road - part of the Trans West African Highway - is a key priority to the Government. Due to the higher than expected cost of the Masiaka-Bo road, a Rider to the FA was deemed necessary to transfer funds from the Maintenance budget to road works. The Rider was signed in February 2006, which will allow the preparation of the rest of the individual commitments to continue.

Rehabilitation of 650 km of Rural Roads (9 ACP SL 16). The Financing Agreement for the project was signed in 2005, [and the tenders were supposed launched in early 2006, but due to the staffing situation in the delegation, this project has been postponed further].

Freetown-Conakry Highway Overlay ("II Phase"). The Feasibility Study, draft Engineering Design and Tender documents for the project were prepared during 2005. Due to lack of 9th EDF funds available for immediate commitment, it has been agreed with DG DEV, AIDCO and GoSL that the road overlay will be funded first with one global commitment to avoid losing the investment under 8 ACP SL 18, and the Magbele bridge will be funded separately once more funds become available. The revised FP was submitted to Brussels and approved in March 2006.

The *Resettlement and Rehabilitation Programme* (9 ACP SL 9), under programme estimate 9.2 foresees the reconstruction of a hospital, 21 health centres of which 8 specifically identified by HSSP, 14 staff quarters and 128 class rooms with 10 school staff quarters.

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 and efforts will be made 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.

Overall progress is good although programme preparation for the 9th EDF has been slow, one major reason being the staffing problems at the delegation. Coordination of interventions with other donors was effective as EC plays a leading role in the road sector.

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

Focal Sector N° 2 - Good Governance & Institutional Support has been designed to support the efforts of the Government to consolidate a decentralised democratic system characterised by an effective social service delivery throughout the country and participatory, transparent and accountable governance with a strong civil society watchdog function.

The second focal sector directly addresses the governance reform programme as outlined in the medium-term phase of the I-PRSP. The overall objective of EC intervention in this sector is a significant contribution to restore civil authority throughout the country, to consolidate democracy and to establish a participatory, transparent and accountable system of governance. Budgetary support is untargeted to give ownership to the GoSL, although the capacity of the government is weak to ensure the efficient use of resources.

a) *Results*

No explicit role of the EC towards good governance within PRSP was envisaged, as the lead roles are occupied by the WB, UNDP and DfID. Decentralisation and Public Sector Reform support programmes under the 9th EDF are still under preparation. Extremely low level of local economy and national revenues will not allow for sustainable local governance and related services in the short to medium term.

Assistance provided in the preparation of policies and strategies under this focal sector have the potential to contribute to enhanced governance, improved and more transparent financial management as well as to generally enhanced efficiency of EC interventions. Support to the forthcoming elections will complement activities supported by other donors.

b) *Progress in activities*

Assistance for Local Government Elections (9 ACP SL 12). Post-election evaluation Local government elections process showed that a statistically significant number of wards results exceeded 100 %. Conclusions demonstrated electoral fraud by means of ballot-stuffing on a wide scale in concert with the NEC's electoral staff. The fraud favoured both main political parties and independent candidates. This demonstrated that NEC civil service staff structure was unsuitable and 1,150 temporary staff has been permanently banned from future

employment in election. [A new *Financing Proposal for “Support for the Restructuring and Operations to the National Electoral Commission”* to support the 2007 elections will be the first elections in Sierra under a democratically elected government was prepared in 2006. Financing NEC Restructuring through a Basket Fund to be managed by UNDP is the agreed option between donors].

Capacity Building Programme for decentralisation (9 ACP SL 016). After a long consultation process during the instruction phase of the financing proposal both within the Commission services and within other donors involved in the decentralization process in Sierra Leone, the Financing Agreement for the “Capacity Building Programme for Decentralisation” was signed in December 2005.

The EDF funding is contributing with 10 million EUR to this programme which together with DFID and WB funding will support the decentralization process in Sierra Leone with an overall amount of 37.6 million EUR.

Financing Proposal for *“Civil Society Capacity Building and Local Accountability Mechanisms Project”*. [The FP is still in pipeline for approval]. This project will complement the “Support to Decentralisation” project and foster the capacity of civil society to interact with their respective local councils.

Technical Cooperation Facility (9 ACP SL 11). The TCF budget allowed covering in 2005 a Feasibility Study for the overlaying of Freetown-Conakry Highway and a Review of FTN-Conakry Highway overlaying, the finalisation of the Financing Proposal for the Support to Local Accountability, the Evaluation of CSP and a preparation study for the Poverty Reduction Budget Support Project. [A number of other studies and TA have been launched in 2006 under the TCF facility (Short-Term TA to MEST for preparation of education sector plan, Energy sector study, Pre-feasibility study in road sector, Formulation of Trade Related TA Programme, Formulation of a PFM TA Facility and a Feasibility study for Environment)].

Support to the National Authorising Office (9 ACP SL 14). The TA team (PMU) was recruited and kicked off working in September 2005. The team is composed of three expatriate consultants specialised in Programming / monitoring / evaluation, Management and monitoring of infrastructure projects, and Contractual and financial management.

c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes

Particular attention has been paid to the integration of gender issues into the drafting of the “Decentralized Capacity Building Programme” 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.

3.1.3 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 programming of the funds were 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.

a) *Results*

The adoption of the PRSP in March 2005 and the positive outcome of the final audit of the Post Conflict Budget Support Programme allowed the programming to proceed during the year 2005. The EDF Committee approved the Financing Proposal in June and the Financing agreement between the GoSL and the European Commission was signed in November 2005, leading to the first fixed tranche disbursement in December 2005. The programming negotiations, and in future its implementation provide a forum for serious policy dialogue with the GoSL.

The overall results so far indicate the need for continuing capacity building for public finance management and much work needs to be done with important coordination efforts to reach application of harmonised set of realistic and transparent indicators. Budgetary support by definition is not sustainable, if national revenues can not be increased substantially by national revenue authority.

b) *Progress in activities*

Poverty Reduction Budget Support Programme (9 ACP SL 17). The programme is based on the maintenance of macroeconomic stability, progress in PFM reform and PRSP implementation as basic conditions for fund release. Furthermore the programme monitors specific outcomes of GoSL policy particularly in PFM, health, education and rural roads sectors. The first fixed tranche of the programme, in the amount of 17.5 Million Euro was released in December 2005, after the first tranche release conditions: macroeconomic performance had been satisfied.

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

The nature of macroeconomic support is cross-cutting and through this instrument policy dialogue can be held with the GoSL on the core policies of PRSP implementation and poverty reduction outcomes. Furthermore, the programming phase of the PRBS has had a major catalytic effect on the creation of a Multi Donor Budget Support Framework MDBS for Sierra Leone. The Commission led the process of creating a common ground for a harmonisation process that culminates in the initially on PFM led Memorandum of Understanding for the MDBS signed in February 2006.

3.2 **Projects and programmes outside focal sectors**

5 M€ of Sierra Leone's A Envelope have been allocated to non-focal sectors, which lists fisheries, trade and environment as possible targets of non-focal sector interventions.

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

The Financing Agreement for the TA to the Ministry of Mineral Resources was approved in 2004 (9 ACP SL 15). The tender was carried out in 2005, and the TA arrived in Sierra Leone in October 2005 (9 ACP SL 6) that has been instrumental in monitoring the Re-opening of Sierra Rutile Mine project.

Fisheries, trade and environment. With the request of the Government, additional resources of 3 M€ were allocated to the fisheries sector and a project entitled Institutional Support for Fisheries Management was approved by the Commission in December 2005. The project foresees carrying out research survey on the fisheries resources, which is considered a prerequisite for the Sierra Leone to establish a fisheries agreement with the EC. Furthermore,

1-M€ have been allocated for the trade sector in order to promote the EPA agenda and an additional amount of 1 M€ has been allocated to Environment.

3.3 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 9th 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 May 2005 the Delegation launched a Micro-projects Call for Proposals with a budget of 215,000 € These are small scale projects designed to strengthen local civil society in their contribution to the democratic process. 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 also provide possibilities of co-operation with NSAs. NSAs are also eligible, and submitted proposals, under the 9th EDF Water Facility launched in 2004.

3.4 Utilisation of B envelope

The original allocation of the B envelope was 76 M€, 60.3 M€ of which have been committed until the end of 2005. 25 M€ have been used for the Re-opening of Sierra Rutile Mine and another 25 M€ for the “Population LRRD”, 7 M€ for the “Health LRRD” and 3.3 M€ for the African Peace Initiative. In addition, the Mid-Term Review of the 9th EDF transferred 10 M€ from the B to A envelope. Thus in 2005, the remaining balance of the B envelope was 5.7 M€, of which 3.6 M€ were directly accessible by ECHO.

a) Results.

B Envelope interventions proved to be very effective as a tool for bridging from emergency and rehabilitation to development. The flexibility in using different financial instruments to facilitate the implementation of interventions has substantially increased the efficiency of EDF support. B Envelope has been extremely effective and beneficial in the area of mining.

The funding mechanism applied to facilitate funding of rehabilitation and operation of the rutile mine is innovative and has been considered very successful by successive evaluation missions.

ECHO assistance brought also relief at short notice and at a broad base and an indicator of ECHO strength is the successful application of a well planned exit strategy.

b) Progress in activities

Mining. A SYSMIN balance of 25M€ was committed for the Re-opening of Sierra Rutile Mine (9 ACP SL 6) in 2003. The project provides a grant to GoSL for on-lending to Sierra Rutile to re-start rutile (TiO₂) 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 potential social and environmental impact of the programme is 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 signed in August 2004. Payments of € 22,275,000 were released to Sierra Rutile Ltd in 2005, allowing the full rehabilitation programme of the mine to progress considerably during the year. With these inputs, production of rutile started by the end of 2005.

LRRD. There are two LRRD (Linking Relief to Rehabilitation and Development) projects under the 9th EDF B envelope. The first was a 25M€ Financing Agreement for “*Transitional Support to Former IDPs, Returnees, Refugees and Hosting Communities in Sierra Leone*” (9 ACP SL 4) signed in 2003. It was 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 were ongoing by the end of 2005 [and three (3) additional contracts have been signed from an existing balance funds bringing the full commitment of the LRRD project to 100%]. 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 HSSP, in those areas where MoHS capacity to remain the weakest. The TA is focusing on the monitoring of the implementing partners and the reinforcement of the NGO-donor liaison unit of the MoHS.

3.5 Other instruments

3.5.1 STABEX

Stabex operational implementation was stopped since 1999, although the Stabex instrument has been abolished under the Cotonou Agreement. However there are still residual funds in the pipeline for Sierra Leone, from Stabex 1996/99 (about €3.4m as at end 2005) and from previous resources deemed improperly spent after the Ernst & Young Audit report of 2001 and reimbursed by GoSL (€1,2m). A Framework of Mutual Obligations prepared by GoSL during 2003 was not addressed to Brussels due to the overall Stabex audit exercise. A new FMO was put in place since December 2004 and submitted to Brussels for approval and it was further revised in late 2005.

[The new FMO was approved in May 2006 and two calls of proposals and a tender for the recruitment of the technical assistance for the management of Stabex funds were launched. Funds will be used in 2007-2010 for the rehabilitation of coffee and cocoa sectors in areas devastated by the war. Enhancement of rice production and marketing is also foreseen and additional studies will assist to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture in sector strategy formulation, data collection, and information management and extension services].

3.5.2 SYSMIN

(see Mining above under non-focal sectors and B envelope)

3.5.3 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 9th 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 2005, Sierra Leone benefited from regional cooperation funds under the 8th 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 EPA impact study, which began at the end of the year and concluded in early 2006.

3.5.4 Intra-ACP Cooperation:

- *Water and Energy facilities:* 2 proposals were approved under the Water Facility with a combined sum of €4M. The proposals seek to establish at the community level (Kailahun and Kono district respectively) structures (Oxfam and Spanish Red Cross) for the management and long term sustainability of water and sanitation facilities.
- *Strengthening fishery products health conditions in ACP/OCT countries (8.ACP.TPS.137)* Since March 2005 Sierra Leone has benefited from TA inputs of this project on establishing relevant Competent Authority and legislation which would allow the export of fish and fish products to the EU. [Some progress was achieved in drafting relevant legislation, but further supports needs to be continued for the provision of equipment and training].

3.5.5 Community Budget Lines

a) Food Security

Food security budget line projects in Sierra Leone in 2005 were:

Partner	Amount	Objectives/Comments
CARE	€3,1m	Increase food security of 10,200 farmers in 3 districts (signed 01/02/2002 for 3 yrs)
ACF	€2,3m	Food security surveillance; agricultural relief; agricultural post-emergency activities (signed May 2000 for 30 months)

The 2005 food security allocation for Sierra Leone is 2M€ [A call for proposals was launched in October 2006].

b) EIDHR

The table below shows the HR projects ongoing or signed in 2005.

Partner	Amount in €(EC contribution)	Objectives/Comments
Search for Common Ground/Talking drums Studio	€0.7m	Using media to promote Human Rights within 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	€0.7m	To support witnesses and victims who testify before the Court, to engage the public of Sierra Leone in the mission and workings of the Court, and to contribute, through the transfer of judicial know-how, to the empowerment of the judicial system in Sierra Leone.
COOPI	€1.0m	Female 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
Christian Aid	€0.8m	To strengthen democracy, good governance and the rule of law in four targeted districts of southern and eastern Sierra Leone, through greater inclusion of marginalized groups in decision-making and the reform of community power relations.

c) NGO Co-financing and Decentralised Cooperation

Two projects were ongoing in the year under review as showed in the table.

Partner	Amount in €(EC contribution)	Objectives/Comments
Plan International UK	€0.7m	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	€0.7m	Integrated Health, Nutrition, water and sanitation Programme in Sierra Leone. Kenema District – started in March 2004

Three new contracts were signed at the end of 2005.

Partner	Amount in €(EC contribution)	Objectives/Comments
Tearfund	€0.6m	Sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by conflict in Sierra Leone through the existence of strong civil groups and development organizations
Christian Aid	€0.7m	Reduce poverty in the longer term through preventing HIV transmission, and mitigating the socio-economic impact of AIDS in post conflict Sierra Leone.
Ibis	€0.6m	Increase access to and quality education, particularly for girls, by qualifying and training teachers, strengthening capacity of the educational structures and civil society organizations at District and sub-district level.

d) Reproductive and Sexual Health

No additional project was awarded for Sierra Leone in 2005 and the on-going projects were:

Partner	Amount in €(EC contribution)	Objectives/Comments
Health Unlimited	€1.2m	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	€0.4m	EMOC activities in Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Pakistan for a total budget of €1.9m. Followed up by HQ.

3.5.6 ECHO

The European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) closed down its Freetown office on 31.12.2004. As a result, activities during the year 2004 have been the supervision and closure of 18 projects (16 under Global Plan 2003 and 2 under Global Plan 2004). In 2005, three projects remained open and were supervised from Monrovia, but were also closed in early that year. Sierra Leone is no longer included in the Global Plan for West Africa 2005.

3.5.7 European Investment Bank (EIB)

The Investment Facility (IF)^{***} managed by the EIB is the instrument of the Cotonou Agreement for long-term finance.

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. In the course of the year 2005 the GoSL cleared the backlog of arrears due to EIB.

^{***} Between 2003 and 2008 nearly 4 billion € will be provided to promote private or commercially run projects in the public sector

No loan requests have been submitted to the EIB during 2005 by private investors. So far, the general investment climate does not attract sufficient foreign investment.

4. Programming Perspectives for the Following Years

4.1 Pipeline and absorption capacity

Overall financial performance in 2005 can be considered as excellent, both in terms of realisation of all targets agreed upon during 2005 Regional Seminar in Accra as in terms of high absolute figures constituting ‘records’ for the EC-Sierra Leone cooperation. These results are a consequence of continuing improvement of performance starting from 2003 record level of global commitments, marking the start of 9th EDF NIP implementation.

- Global commitments of 72,5M€ reached the target by 142%, exceeding the forecast.
- Almost all projects planned for approval in 2005 were effectively committed: Poverty Reduction Budget Support - 50 M€, Refurbishment of 650km of Rural Roads – 9,5 M€, Decentralization Capacity Building Programme – 10 M€, Institutional support for fisheries management, 3 M€
- On the contrary, the preparation of the Civil Society Capacity Building and Local Accountability project, 6M€ has been delayed due to staffing difficulties at the delegation level.
- Individual commitments reached 123,3 M€ (110% of target) and Payments 65,7 M€ (130%) in 2005 constituting a record level for Sierra Leone-EC cooperation.

Major individual commitments and payments:

- Road Infrastructure Programme - 3 contracts totalling 33 M€ were signed (following negotiations for the Masiaka-Bo works contract)
- Reopening of Sierra Rutile Mine - 23 M€ were disbursed according to the schedule;
- Poverty Reduction Budget Support - 17,5 M€ of the first tranche were released in December 2005 despite a very tight schedule;
- Transitional Support to the Health Sector - 7 M€ – the majority of grants planned under this programme were signed in 2005.

Reduction of the Old RAL amounted to 5,4 M€ (179%) in 2005. The achievement is mainly due to payments of on-going projects. The closures of 6th and 7th EDF will start in 2006.

4.2 Proposed revision of strategy

Confirming the assumptions made during the preparation of the CSP in 2001, the JAR 2005 suggested that Sierra Leone has moved from post-conflict into a more stable long-term development, which reaffirmed the selection of the two Focal Sectors under the 9th 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, but further enhancing Youths employment policy of the government was suggested.

In 2005 the overall country performance was “very good” with EDF global commitments amounting to 72.5m€ thus achieving a 142% of targeted figures. The amount of individual commitments was impressive: 123.3 m€ equivalent to 110% of the target set. It was the highest figure in the history of EC-Sierra Leone cooperation and more than double than in 2004. Payments also moved satisfactorily during this year reaching 130% (65.2m€) of targeted figures.

[The end-of-term review (ETR) of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and National Indicative Programme (NIP) for Sierra Leone was carried out during 2006 in accordance with Article 5(6-7) of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement. The ETR was finalised by December 2006 and rewarded the achievements of 2005 through reallocation of funds, based on the capacity of the country to commit and absorb the financial resources available. It appraised the country's financial performance at a high rank, good, the sectoral and governance performances average, agreeing to:

Maintain the country strategy for Sierra Leone as contained in the CSP and NIP; maintain the funds available under the envelope A and; decrease the funds available under the envelope B by €5.7 million.

Accordingly,

- 1) Focal sector 1 “Rehabilitation of priority Infrastructure”, the MTR allocation of M€81.7 will not be changed;
- 2) Focal sector 2 “Governance and institutional support”, the MTR allocation of M€28.0 will be increased to M€32.6 by means of decommitments totalling about M€6.95 of which, M€3.3 to be made from 9th EDF and M€3.65 to be made available from previous EDFs.
- 3) Macroeconomic support: The MTR allocation of M€50.0 will be increased to M€62.2 by means of decommitments from previous EDFs of M€12.2.
- 4) Non focal sectors: The MTR allocation of M€5.0 will be increased to M€5.2 by means of decommitments from previous EDFs of M€0.2.
- 5) A-envelope: As the 9th EDF allocation at the end of December 2005 was about M€165.5, the revised 9th EDF allocation after the ETR will be M€165.5 plus the expected decommitments from previous EDFs (M€16.05), that is approximately M€181.5.
- 6) B-envelope: The balance of M€5.7 (which includes funds reserved to ECHO) should be withdrawn.

Finally, an Addendum to the CSP & NIP was signed in February 2007 by H.E. Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, President of Sierra Leone, and the Head of Delegation of the European Commission, in the presence of the Minister of Finance, the Financial Secretary, the Development Secretary and other representatives of the Sierra Leone Government.

The new breakdown of the indicative allocation, including the maximum expected decommitments from previous EDFs referred to above, intended to cover long-term development activities (envelope A) is as follows:

	Initial indicative allocation		Indicative allocation after the MTR (according to addendum)		Indicative allocation after the ETR	
	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
<i>Focal sector 1 – Rehabilitation of priority infrastructure</i>	70,0	48.61%	81,7	49.61%	81,7	45.0%
<i>Focal sector 2 – Governance and Institutional support</i>	19,0	13.19%	28,0	17.00%	32,4	17.9%
<i>Macroeconomic support</i>	50,0	34.72%	50,0	30.36%	62,2	34.3%
<i>Non Focal sectors</i>	5,0	3.47%	5,0	3.04%	5,2	2.9%
	144,0	100%	164,7	100%	181,5	100%

Amounts expressed in million EUR

These amounts are indicative and subject to the availability of de-committed funds and the timely preparation of financing proposals.

At 31 December 2005, €32.492.432 remained uncommitted. These uncommitted funds plus the de-commitments up to the maximum amount of €23.500.000 should be mobilised among others for the following programmes:

Focal sector 1 – Rehabilitation of priority infrastructure

The following specific objective will be pursued: Rehabilitation of priority infrastructure is still a top priority and continuation of the original CSP strategy is needed and justified. The projects originally identified are still valid and funds earmarked for this sector in the MTR (m€81.7) are sufficient to finance them.

The major interventions foreseen are (indicative amounts):

- Conakry – Freetown road (Phase II – overlay) m€20.0

Focal sector 2 – Governance and Institutional support

The following specific objective will be pursued: Continuing financing actions in this sector is important and relevant for our cooperation with Sierra Leone. Projects will continue to support capacity building of key line ministries and institutions, provide financing for feasibility studies and support the continuation of important event for the democracy in Sierra Leone (2007 presidential and parliamentary elections, 2008 local elections). Support to the NSA will also be financed from this sector. Financing of new projects will rely heavily on decommitments from ongoing projects.

The major interventions foreseen are (indicative amounts):

- Support Presidential and Parliamentary elections 2007 m€8.0
- New TCF (technical cooperation facility) m€2.0
- Support to the Non State Actors (NSA) m€6.0
- Support to local elections 2008 m€1.5÷1.6 (**)

(**) Amount limited by insufficient A-envelope resources and depending on the decommitments from ongoing projects.

Macroeconomic support

The Community will continue support the macroeconomic reform programme of the Government. Special attention will be given to the objective of poverty reduction, particularly with a view to ensuring equitable access to social services. As the current general budget support programme covers the period 2005-2007, provision is made to continue it in 2008. Macroeconomic support will be delivered under a one programme or under an extension of the current programme. The minimum amount needed of m€12.0 will be financed entirely from decommitments of ongoing projects.

The major interventions foreseen are:

- General Budget Support 2008 m€12.0

Programmes outside the focal sector

The following specific objective will be pursued: The Government of Sierra Leone will be supported during and after the EPA negotiations and in addressing some environmental issues up to the development/updating of the relevant policies. The proposed interventions will be financed from the MTR allocations with only minimal complementary funds required from decommitments.

The major interventions foreseen are:

- Environmental Project & studies m€1.0
- Support to EPA negotiations and follow up m€1.2

The adjustments in the focal sectors, macroeconomic support and programmes outside the focal sectors, as presented in the addendum, constitute adjustments to all the relevant sections of the CSP and NIP, including annexes, which relate to these same areas of intervention].

4.3 Preparation of the next programming exercise

The joint preparatory work of the EC Delegation, the NAO, DfID and Irish Aid in view of the preparation of the next programming cycle of CSP/NIP has rapidly progressed further to the bilateral discussions of Commissionaire Louis Michel and the NAO, Minister Mohamed B. Daramy, in Ouagadougou on 6 March 2006.

The Commission co-operation strategy with Sierra Leone, and its implementation over the past 10 years was evaluated in 2006 and lessons learned assisted the preparation of the draft 10th EDF Joint CSP.

A timetable indicating the critical steps in the programming process was agreed with all partners involved and working groups constituted according to PRSP Pillars were appointed from other donors, government agencies, NGOs and other NSAs.

Working Groups intervention divided into 3 phases:

1. Analysis of the existing situation
2. Review of the existing responses to the situation
3. Identification of the specific EC and DfID response strategy

Crosscutting issues examined included:

- Need to call expertise from a framework contract (facilitation of the process)
- Strategy to further develop results-oriented indicators and/or data collection
- Joint Programming with member states and consultation with other donors
- Ownership of the GoSL: role of the NAO
- Increased consultation with civil society, private sector
- Regional Programming priorities and cross cutting issues
- Study for the Country Environmental Profile
- Strict guidelines on the format of the CSP

An intensive 10th EDF programming exercise was conducted together with the GoSL, DfID and other EU M-States as observers. The programming process specifically paid attention to utilizing existing analytical work in order to avoid duplication.

In addition, both the EC and DFID commissioned further studies where gaps were identified. A *Country Environmental Profile*, a *Donor matrix* and a *Country migration profile* were produced by the EC. *Sierra Leone Drivers of Change study* was prepared for DFID, which examines Sierra Leonean society from political and political economy angles. Further, DFID commissioned three *scoping studies in the fields of health, education and water and sanitation*. A draft *Governance Profile* was jointly prepared by EC and all EU Member-States present in Sierra Leone.

The first draft CSP and NIP was submitted to the headquarters in July 2006.

Further to the CTM of 23 October 2006, and the comments received from the Commission services, the delegation held a number of consultations with the Government of Sierra Leone and DfID as well as interviews with the representatives of the Civil Society in order to deepen and clarify some concerns expressed.

In parallel, DfID had launched since October 2006 a four month consultation process and several meetings with its HQs in London have taken place, which also resulted in overall improvements in particular on environmental issues.

Three working groups, along the lines of the 3 PRSP Pillars including development partners, GoSL and NSA were used as consultation mechanism, in addition to specific interviews and meetings held. They met regularly during this period and discussed on specific issues raised through the wider consultation process.

Efforts have been made to strengthen complementarily as a general principle for the joint programming exercise. Moreover we have aimed for a coherent strategy in which the chosen sectors support one another, for example interventions in infrastructure and agriculture, support the trade strategy and budget support assists the objectives in governance.

The Programming Task Force, comprising of EC, DfID and GoSL representatives under the auspices of the NAO and facilitated by DACO, met on several occasions to elaborate further on Government Commitments. Additional work concerning content and timelines of governance commitments have been discussed and validated by the GoSL.

Once the Governance related incentive tranche decision is taken the Delegation stands ready to complete the process of finalising the JCSP and NIP.

The strategy will this time be jointly elaborated and agreed by EC, DfID and GoSL with the participation of NSAs and other EU Member States present in Sierra Leone.

5. Conclusions

[In a review meeting organised on 5 July 2007 with the NAO it was agreed that the decision of the Commission to approve the conclusions of the 2006 end-term review of the CSP and the NIP, as well as the changes reflected in the Addendum to the CSP and NIP signed by H.E. Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, President of Sierra Leone and the Head of European Commission Delegation on 25 May 2007 was firmly in line with the assessment of the country's present needs and performance.

The meeting also endorsed the main conclusions of the ETR, which are:

- Maintain the country strategy for Sierra Leone as contained in the CSP and NIP.

- Increase the funds available under the envelope A by €5.8 million in the focal sectors of “Rehabilitation of Priority Infrastructures” and “Governance and institutional Support” within the limits of the available resources.
- Decrease the funds available under the envelope B by €5.7 million.

The JAR 2005 conclusions endorsed by the **End of Term Review** are:

- (a) The performance in the last three years, the rate at which amounts engaged, contracted and disbursed has been increasing; the prudent and solid financial forecasts for the next two years; the continued efforts by the Delegation and the line Ministries, the vast needs of the country and its fragility, led to recommend **an increase of the A-envelope allocation by M€5.8 to a total of M€170.5**
- (b) **Focal Sector 1 – Rehabilitation of priority Infrastructure.** It is still a top priority and continuation of support is needed and justified. The projects originally chosen are still valid but funds earmarked were insufficient to achieve the identified objectives. The MTR allocation was increased to **M€85.5** and additional **M€1.5** were made available from decommitments of ongoing 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th EDF projects.
- (c) **Focal Sector 2. Governance and institutional support.** The focal sector 2 has confirmed its importance and relevance for our cooperation with Sierra Leone. The projects originally foreseen are still valid but the decision to increase the EC support to the 2007 elections made funds originally earmarked insufficient. Therefore, the MTR allocation was increased to **M€ 30.0**. Additional **M€ 2.0** were made available from decommitments of ongoing 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th EDF projects.
- (d) **Macroeconomic support.** Sufficient provision has been made to provide budget support also in 2008. However, the MTR allocation remained unchanged as the additional financing (M€ 17.0) was made available entirely from decommitments of ongoing 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th EDF projects.
- (e) **Non focal sector** – No changes were effected.
- (f) **B-envelope** – The initial balance of **M€5.7** (which includes funds reserved to ECHO) has been withdrawn.

Overall, cooperation between the EC and GoSL is on good terms and performance in implementing projects has been steadily improving since the end of the war. The ongoing programmes continue to accompany the country out of the post conflict situation and to support poverty reduction through rehabilitation of key infrastructures, support to key institutions, promotion of good governance and reforms and, more recently, also with provision of Poverty Reduction Budget support.

Concerning utilisation of the **A-envelope**, with a previous 5 years average of M€13.2 for global commitments and M€12.5 of payments, Sierra Leone was in 2002 in the group of poor performing countries. In 2003 the situation began to change. Total primary commitments from A and B envelope exceeded M€105 (i.e. M€55.7 from the 8th and 9th EDF and M€50.0 from the B-envelope) preparing the ground for good performance in terms of secondary commitments and disbursements in the following years.

Whilst 2003 was excellent in terms of global commitments, 2004 scored only “average” (i.e. only M€7.2 was committed from the 9th EDF and M€7.0 from the B-envelope) but was very good in terms of secondary commitment and disbursements. Total amounts contracted and paid (A+B envelopes combined) increased by a factor of 2 and 4 respectively confirming willingness and capacity to implement projects as the security situation normalised and staff in the delegation slowly increased.

2005 was an excellent year recording the highest amounts committed, contracted and disbursed from the A-envelope ever achieved. In addition important amounts were contracted out and disbursed from the B-envelope as well.

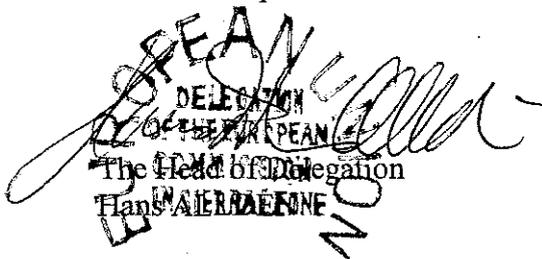
[A comparison between performance in the last before the MTR three years and the 2006-2007 period indicates that the challenges ahead of 2005 were met: Despite the severe under staffing of the delegation in 2006, annual targets for Individual commitments were reached by 101% and Payments were achieved by 98%. Global commitments were lower than planned because of problems in the implementation of phase I of the Freetown-Conakry road project warranted a postponement in the submission of phase II. Decommitments were 80% of the targeted figure as they were given second priority in view of the staffing constraints.

In the first semester of 2007 and in line with the ETR conclusions all Financing Proposals of pipeline projects and the riders to Financing Agreements were finalised and submitted to headquarters for approval by the end of June. The targets set for decommitments were met and Envelope A funds recommitted in full].

[Concerning the **B-envelope**, until the end of 2006 M€ 57.0 has been engaged, M€ 50.5 contracted and M€ 30.5 disbursed. M€ 5.7 remained available (which includes M€ 3.57 reserved to ECHO)].

Several factors – including real and perceived security instability, limited schooling and health facilities, etc. - have made it difficult so far to fill all positions of the Delegation's organigramme. Staff vacancies is a problem and also raised several times by high level representatives of Sierra Leone who perhaps raised the matter also in reaction to our complaints over their limited capacity to carry out their tasks. Under the circumstances the results achieved in 2004 and 2005 appear even more stunning. Personal commitment of both all Delegation's and NAO's staff must have played an important role].

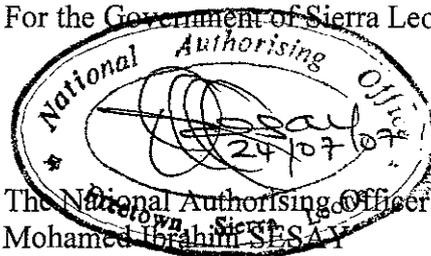
For the European Commission



DELEGATION
OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMISSION
The Head of Delegation
Hans MAIRRAEFONE
SIERRA LEONE

Date: 23/7/07

For the Government of Sierra Leone



National Authorising Officer
The National Authorising Officer
Mohamed Ibrahim SESAY
24/07/07

Date: 24th July, 2007

Acronyms

ACC	Anti Corruption Commission	EIDHR	European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights
ACP	Africa, Caribbean, Pacific	EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ADB	African Development Bank	ERRC	Economic Rehabilitation & Recovery Credit
AFRC	Armed Forces Revolutionary Council	ERSP	Emergency Recovery Support Programme
APC	All Peoples Congress (SL Political Party)	EU	European Union
AU	African Union	FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
BADEA	Banque Arabe de Développement Economique Afrique	FMO	Framework of Mutual Obligations
BWI	Bretton Woods Institutions	F-PRSP	Full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CBO	Community Based Organisation	GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
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
CSO	Civil Society Organisations	IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
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)	JSS	Junior Secondary School
DRC	District Recovery Committee	LGA	Local Government Act
EC	European Commission	LPA	Lomé Peace Accord
ECD	EC Delegation	LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office	LURD	Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy
EC-RRP	European Commission Rehabilitation Resettlement Programme	MDA	Ministry Departments & Agencies
ECOMOG	ECOWAS Military Observer Group	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	MLGCD	Ministry of Local Government and Community Development
EDF	European Development Fund	MoDEP	Ministry of Development & Economic Planning
EFA	Education for All	MoE	Ministry of Education
EIB	European Investment Bank	MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
		MoF	Ministry of Finance

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
MoTI	Ministry of Trade & Industry	PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
MTR	Medium Term Review	PS	Primary School
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
NACEF	National Commission for Environmental & Forestry	RUF	Revolutionary United Front
NaCSA	National Commission for Social Action	SAPA	Social Action & Poverty Alleviation
NAO	National Authorising Office	SES	Senior Executive Service
NCDDR	National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration	SIP	Sectoral Import Programme
NCP	National Commission for Privatization	SLANGO	Sierra Leone Association of Non-Government Organizations
NCRRR	National Commission for Reconstruction, Resettlement and Reintegration	SLIRP	Sierra Leone Infrastructure Refurbishment Program
NEC	National Electoral Council	SLP	Sierra Leone Police
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for Africa	SLPP	Sierra Leone People's Party
NIP	National Indicative Programme	SLRA	Sierra Leone Roads Authority
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation	SASP	Structural Adjustment Support Programme
NNGO	National Non-Government Organisation	SLRRP	Sierra Leone Rehabilitation & Resettlement Programme
NRA	National Revenue Authority	SR	Sierra Rutile
NRC	National Recovery Committee	SRL	Sierra Rutile Limited
NRS	National Recovery Strategy	SRRP	Support to Resettlement & Reintegration Programme
NSA	Non State Actors	SSL	Statistics of Sierra Leone
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	SSS	Senior Secondary School
OAU	Organisation of African Union (succeeded by AU)	TA	Technical Assistance
OTI	Office for Transitional Initiatives	TCF	Technical Cooperation Facility
OPEC Fund	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries	TEP	Training & Employment Programme
OPIC	Overseas Private Investment Cooperation	TRC	Truth & Reconciliation Commission
PASCO	Poverty Alleviation Strategy Coordinating Office	TSS	Transitional Support Strategy (World Bank)
PCBS	Post Conflict Budgetary Support	UEMOA	Union Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
PDP	Preventive Development Project	UK	United Kingdom
PEFA	Public Expenditure & Financial Account	UN	United Nations
PFM	Public Finance Management	UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission to Sierra Leone
PMU	Project Management Unit		

Annexes

Nr.	Item	Comments
I	Financial Donor Matrix	Adopted during the CG meeting in London November 2005.
Ib	Economic and Social Indicators	World Bank
Ic	Selected Economic Indicators	Sierra Leone
II	Summary Table of EC Cooperation	As of 31 st December 2005
III	Intervention Framework	Agreed between ECD and GoSL during final Annual Report 2002 meeting in October 2003 and Subsequently updated in December 2005
IV	Chronogram of Activities	Updated March 2006
V	Indicative Timetable for Commitment and Disbursement	Updated March 2006
VI	Financial Situation 9 th EDF	As of 31 st December 2005
VII	Financial Situation 8 th EDF	As of 31 st December 2005
VIII	Financial Situation 7 th EDF	As of 31 st December 2005
IX	Financial Situation 6 th EDF	As of 31 st December 2005
X	Project sheets	
XI	Counterpart Funds	As of March 2006
XII	Regional Projects	
XIII	EIB Projects	
XIV	EPA Questionnaire	
XV	Migration Report	IMO November 2005

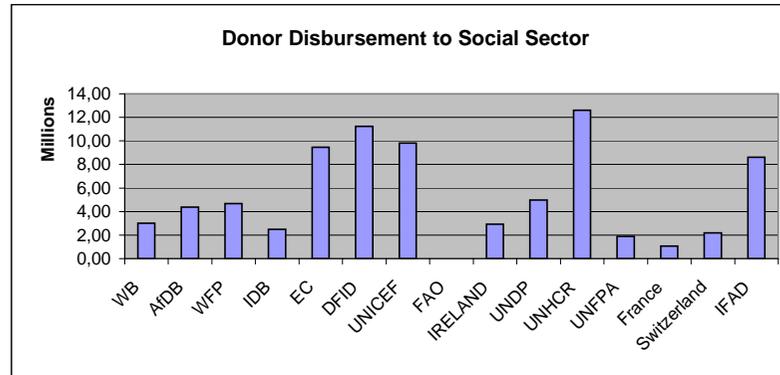
ANNEX 1- FINANCIAL DONOR MATRIX

Donor Assistance to Sierra Leone 2005(in US\$)

Donor Disbursement, 2005 (US\$)								
Donor	Social	Infrastructure	Governance & Security	Agriculture & Natural Resources	Macroeconomic & Private Sector	Humanitarian & Food Aid	Total	%
WB	3.007.149,16	1.098.976,24	537.652,64		16.913.630,14		21.557.408,18	8,78
AfDB	4.367.745,23	6.681.014,21	600.000,00	3.147.032,08	14.465.350,00		29.261.141,52	11,91
WFP	4.677.331,50						4.677.331,50	1,90
IDB	2.477.469,00	1.728.914,00					4.206.383,00	1,71
EC	9.470.020,20	10.441.729,20	11.428.947,34	146.550,03	23.042.176,71	386.190,55	54.915.614,03	22,35
DFID	11.243.234,00	168.023,00	3.416.626,00	70.403,00			14.898.286,00	6,06
UNICEF	9.806.502,66		483.000,00				10.289.502,66	4,19
FAO	12.800,00		982.724,00	550.192,00		650.269,00	2.195.985,00	0,89
IRELAND	2.932.387,20		27.600,00				2.959.987,20	1,20
UNDP	4.971.306,00		7.187.928,00	113.611,00			12.272.845,00	5,00
BADEA		758.822,49					758.822,49	0,31
UNHCR	12.618.317,00					9.803.895,00	22.422.212,00	9,13
UNFPA	1.895.000,00						1.895.000,00	0,77
France	1.053.480,00						1.053.480,00	0,43
Switzerland	2.196.153,85						2.196.153,85	0,89
IMF					42.000.000,00		42.000.000,00	17,10
IFAD	8.608.100,00						8.608.100,00	3,50
OPEC					9.500.000,00		9.500.000,00	3,87
Total	79.336.995,80	20.877.479,14	24.664.477,98	4.027.788,11	105.921.156,85	10.840.354,55	245.668.252,43	100,00
%	32,29	8,50	10,04	1,64	43,12	4,41	100,00	

Disbursement to Social Sector

Donor	Amount	%	Aid Type
WB	3.007.149,16	3,79	Loan & Grant
AfDB	4.367.745,23	5,51	Loan & Grant
WFP	4.677.331,50	5,90	Grant
IDB	2.477.469,00	3,12	Loan
EC	9.470.020,20	11,94	Grant
DFID	11.243.234,00	14,17	Grant
UNICEF	9.806.502,66	12,36	Grant
FAO	12.800,00	0,02	Grant
IRELAND	2.932.387,20	3,70	Grant
UNDP	4.971.306,00	6,27	Grant
UNHCR	12.618.317,00	15,90	Grant
UNFPA	1.895.000,00	2,39	Grant
France	1.053.480,00	1,33	Grant
Switzerland	2.196.153,85	2,77	Grant
IFAD	8.608.100,00	10,85	Grant
Total	79.336.995,80	100,00	

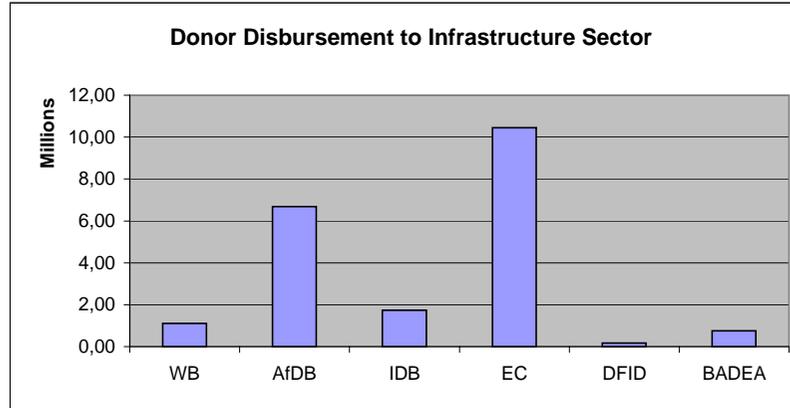


ANNEX 1- FINANCIAL DONOR MATRIX

Donor Assistance to Sierra Leone 2005(in US\$)

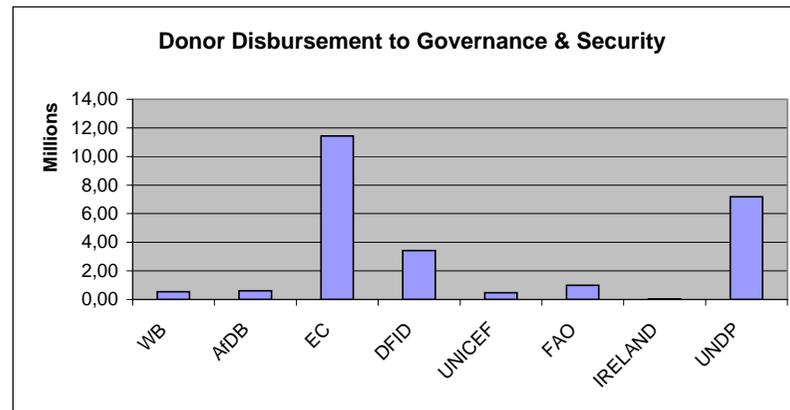
Disbursement to Infrastructure Sector

Donor	Amount	%	Aid Type
WB	1.098.976,24	5,26	Loan
AfDB	6.681.014,21	32,00	Loan & Grant
IDB	1.728.914,00	8,28	Loan
EC	10.441.729,20	50,01	Grant
DFID	168.023,00	0,80	Grant
BADEA	758.822,49	3,63	Loan
Total	20.877.479,14	100,00	



Disbursement to Governance & Security

Donor	Amount	%	Aid Type
WB	537.652,64	2,18	Loan Grant
AfDB	600.000,00	2,43	Loan
EC	11.428.947,34	46,34	Grant
DFID	3.416.626,00	13,85	Grant
UNICEF	483.000,00	1,96	Grant
FAO	982.724,00	3,98	Grant
IRELAND	27.600,00	0,11	Grant
UNDP	7.187.928,00	29,14	Grant
Total	24.664.477,98	100,00	

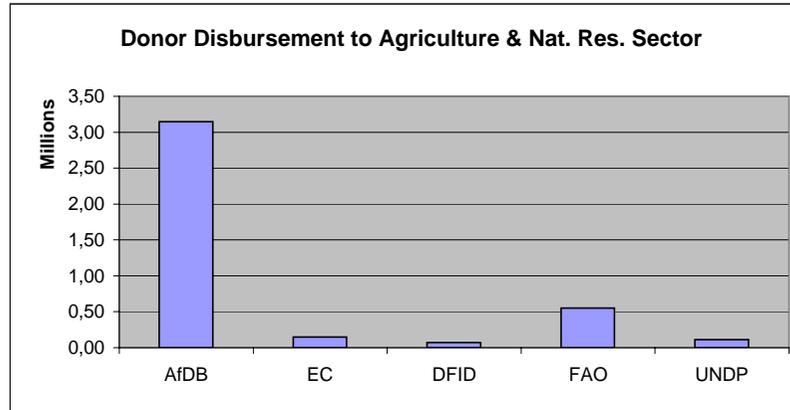


ANNEX 1- FINANCIAL DONOR MATRIX

Donor Assistance to Sierra Leone 2005(in US\$)

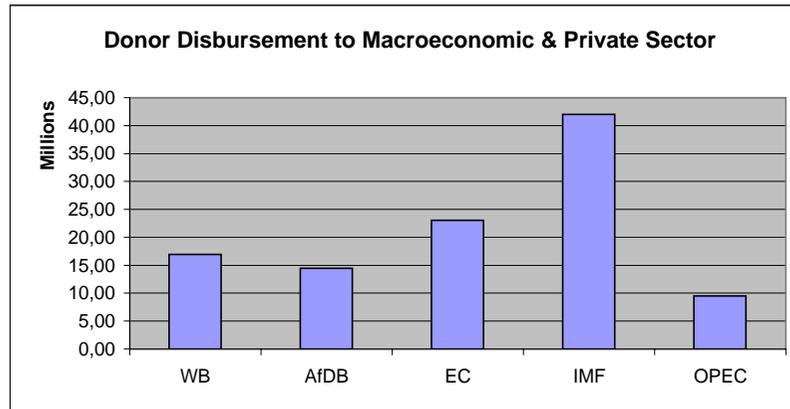
Disbursement to Agriculture & Natural Res. Sector

Donor	Agriculture & Natural Resources	%	Aid Type
AfDB	3.147.032,08	78,13	Loan
EC	146.550,03	3,64	Grant
DFID	70.403,00	1,75	Grant
FAO	550.192,00	13,66	Grant
UNDP	113.611,00	2,82	Grant
Total	4.027.788,11	100,00	



Disbursement to Macroeconomic & Private Sector

Donor	Amount	%	Aid Type
WB	16.913.630,14	15,97	Loan
AfDB	14.465.350,00	13,66	Loan
EC	23.042.176,71	21,75	Grant
IMF	42.000.000,00	39,65	Loan
OPEC	9.500.000,00	8,97	Loan
Total	105.921.156,85	100,00	

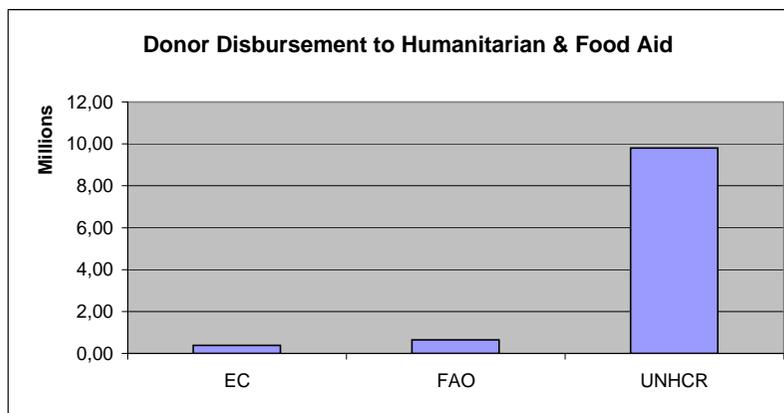


ANNEX 1- FINANCIAL DONOR MATRIX

Donor Assistance to Sierra Leone 2005(in US\$)

Disbursement to Humanitarian & Food Aid

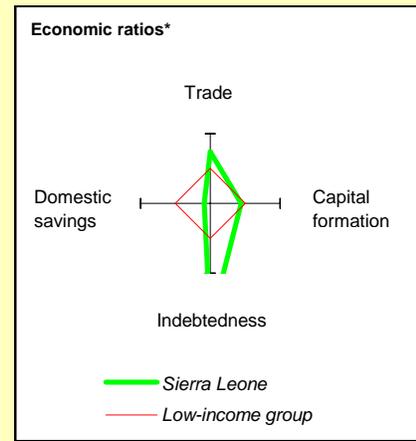
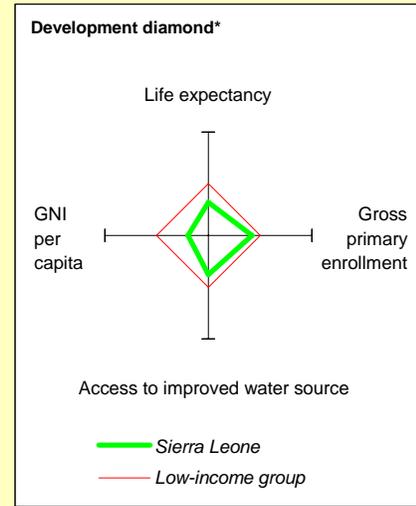
Donor	Amount	%	Aid Type
EC	386.190,55	3,56	Grant
FAO	650.269,00	6,00	Grant
UNHCR	9.803.895,00	90,44	Grant
Total	10.840.354,55	100,00	



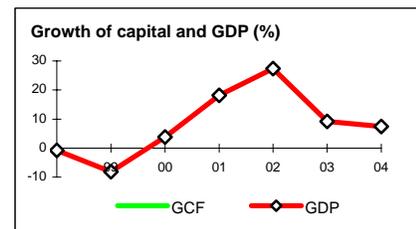
Sierra Leone at a glance

8/25/05

POVERTY and SOCIAL	Sierra Leone	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income		
2004					
Population, mid-year (<i>millions</i>)	5.4	719	2,338		
GNI per capita (<i>Atlas method, US\$</i>)	200	600	510		
GNI (<i>Atlas method, US\$ billions</i>)	1.1	432	1,184		
Average annual growth, 1998-04					
Population (%)	2.0	2.2	1.8		
Labor force (%)	1.8	1.0	2.1		
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1998-04)					
Poverty (% of population below national poverty line)	70	..	..
Urban population (% of total population)	40	37	31		
Life expectancy at birth (<i>years</i>)	37	46	58		
Infant mortality (<i>per 1,000 live births</i>)	166	101	79		
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	27	..	44		
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	57	58	75		
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	30	65	61		
Gross primary enrollment (% of school-age population)	79	95	94		
Male	93	102	101		
Female	65	88	88		
KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS					
	1984	1994	2003	2004	
GDP (<i>US\$ billions</i>)	1.1	0.91	0.99	1.1	
Gross capital formation/GDP	12.7	8.5	14.3	19.6	
Exports of goods and services/GDP	10.6	29.5	19.9	22.9	
Gross domestic savings/GDP	10.9	12.4	-7.0	3.4	
Gross national savings/GDP	9.7	2.7	6.7	14.8	
Current account balance/GDP	-4.7	-5.8	-7.6	-4.8	
Interest payments/GDP	0.9	2.9	0.9	1.1	
Total debt/GDP	56.7	170.9	162.3	161.3	
Total debt service/exports	24.3	60.3	11.3	10.7	
Present value of debt/GDP	89.3	..	
Present value of debt/exports	395.7	..	
	1984-94	1994-04	2003	2004	2004-08
(<i>average annual growth</i>)					
GDP	-1.7	3.0	9.2	7.4	7.0
GDP per capita	-3.9	0.9	7.1	5.4	5.1
Exports of goods and services	-0.6



STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY	1984	1994	2003	2004
(% of GDP)				
Agriculture	40.1	39.4	..	..
Industry	13.6	40.4	..	..
Manufacturing	5.7	9.9	..	..
Services	46.2	20.2	..	..
Household final consumption expenditure	82.1	76.5	91.4	83.4
General gov't final consumption expenditure	6.9	11.1	15.6	13.2
Imports of goods and services	12.4	25.6	41.2	39.1
	1984-94	1994-04	2003	2004
(<i>average annual growth</i>)				
Agriculture	-7.2	..	..	..
Industry	2.5	..	..	..
Manufacturing	..	..	..	..
Services	0.7	..	..	..
Household final consumption expenditure	-7.7	10.3	8.2	-0.5
General gov't final consumption expenditure	-3.2	..	..	..
Gross capital formation	6.2	..	..	..
Imports of goods and services	0.8	..	..	..

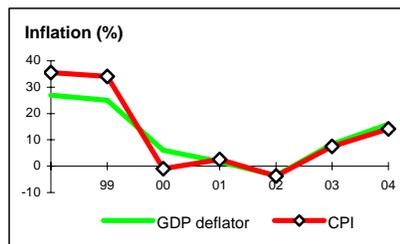


Note: 2004 data are preliminary estimates.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

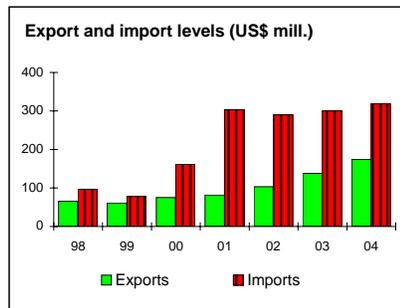
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1984	1994	2003	2004
Domestic prices (% change)				
Consumer prices	66.7	24.2	7.5	14.2
Implicit GDP deflator	39.8	25.0	8.3	15.9
Government finance (% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	..	12.9	20.1	21.3
Current budget balance	..	-1.8	-2.0	1.1
Overall surplus/deficit	..	-5.9	-6.8	-3.5



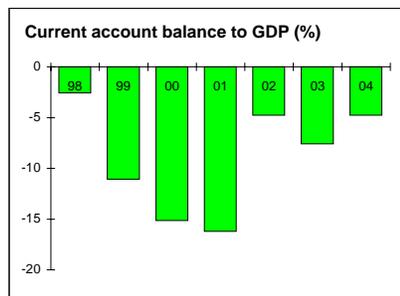
TRADE

	1984	1994	2003	2004
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Total exports (fob)	127	194	138	174
n.a.	..	..	..	..
n.a.	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	..	..	..	..
Total imports (cif)	172	149	300	319
Food	39	52	61	57
Fuel and energy	45	29	40	42
Capital goods	54	27	29	33
Export price index (2000=100)	..	105	109	107
Import price index (2000=100)	..	98	99	99
Terms of trade (2000=100)	..	107	111	108



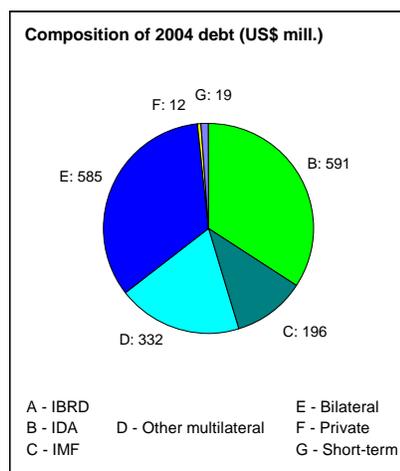
BALANCE of PAYMENTS

	1984	1994	2003	2004
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Exports of goods and services	177	269	197	246
Imports of goods and services	215	234	408	421
Resource balance	-38	35	-211	-174
Net income	-30	-114	-27	-28
Net current transfers	17	26	163	151
Current account balance	-51	-53	-75	-51
Financing items (net)	25	52	65	99
Changes in net reserves	26	0	10	-48
Memo:				
Reserves including gold (US\$ millions)	8	41	59	82
Conversion rate (DEC, local/US\$)	2.5	586.7	2,347.9	2,691.0



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

	1984	1994	2003	2004
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	616	1,558	1,606	1,735
IBRD	8	3	0	0
IDA	47	186	543	591
Total debt service	43	163	25	29
IBRD	2	1	0	0
IDA	1	2	2	3
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	25	72	223	..
Official creditors	10	45	31	76
Private creditors	-3	0	-1	0
Foreign direct investment (net inflows)	6	-3	3	..
Portfolio equity (net inflows)	0	0	0	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	21	0	65	35
Disbursements	6	38	25	31
Principal repayments	1	2	0	0
Net flows	5	36	24	31
Interest payments	1	1	2	3
Net transfers	3	35	23	27



ANNEX Ic -- Selected Economic Indicators, 2003-2007 (Sierra Leone)

Indicative Scenario	Estimates		Projections		
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Percent Change				
Real GDP Growth a/					
Aggregate	9.3	7.4	9.4	7.1	6.5
Per-capita	7.2	5.3	7.3	5.0	4.4
	Percent of GDP				
Investment	14.3	21.4	19.9	20.6	21.1
Foreign Savings	21.4	23.2	17.2	12.7	13.2
Fiscal Savings	-3.3	-1.2	-0.5	0.7	1.5
Exports Goods & Non-factor Services b/	19.9	22.8	26.2	27.7	26.1
Imports Goods & Non-factor Services	41.2	46.1	43.4	40.4	39.3
Current Account Balance c/	-7.6	-11.5	-8.3	-5.0	-5.3
Revenue and Grants	20.2	21.3	21.0	22.0	23.4
Revenues	12.4	12.2	12.9	14.5	15.5
Grants	7.8	9.1	8.1	7.5	7.8
Expenditures	26.9	28.8	25.3	25.5	24.8
Consumption	15.7	13.4	13.5	13.7	14.0
Interest and Other	6.3	6.5	4.5	3.9	3.1
Development	4.9	8.9	7.3	7.8	7.8
Fiscal Balance	-6.7	-7.5	-4.3	-3.5	-1.5
	Other				
Consumer Price Inflation Rate (%, p.a.) d/	7.6	13.6	7.3	6.0	5.0
Treasury Bill Interest Rate (%, end of period)	20.2	27.0	17.3	16.0	15.0
Exchange Rate (Le/US\$, period average)	2,348	2,735	..	..	..

a. The statistical authorities have provisionally revised their GDP estimates for 2001-03. These remain subject to review.

b. Includes estimates of unrecorded diamond exports.

c. Including current official grants.

d. Period average. Western Area only.

Source: International Monetary Fund.

Tout FED actif; Sans les Clotures; Sans les Montants temporaires;

Fed	Pays	Prj	Decision-instrument / secteur / Libelle de l'engagement	Dat.ouv. Clot	Decide	Engage	Paye	Non engage	Non paye	chef-fil	fin-deci
7	ACP	SL	22	Dec.1469/1 (1) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 14030 Low-cost water and sanitation | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 ALIMENTATION EN EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT.	10-11-1993						
						1.200.000,00	1.175.434,71	812.958,13	24.565,29	362.476,58	
7	ACP	SL	32	Dec.1696/2 (2) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 23020 Power generat./non-renewable sources | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 REHABILITATION OF THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR (+6-SL-42).	20-12-1993 Y						
						4.500.000,00	3.554.932,31	3.554.932,31	945.067,69	0,00	
7	ACP	SL	44	Dec.1421/1 (1) SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 21020 Road transport | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 SIERRA LEONE ROADS AUTHORITY SUPPORT PROGRAMME	03-10-1994						31-01-2007
						20.500.000,00	19.707.052,24	15.866.669,28	792.947,76	3.840.382,96	
7	ACP	SL	72	Dec.4606/1 (1) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 72010 Emergency/distress relief | (Deleg) MORASSY AIDCO/C/6 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME	28-11-1996						30-06-2002
						9.177.862,33	9.177.862,33	9.114.945,56	0,00	62.916,77	
7	ACP	SL	81	Dec.10584/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 T.A. TO THE N.A.O	12-04-1999						30-04-2001
						460.000,00	416.167,29	416.167,29	43.832,71	0,00	
7	ACP	SL	83	Dec.10670/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 T.A. TO THE N.A.O. (COORDINATOR OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND	15-06-1999						31-10-2001
						475.000,00	368.657,67	368.657,67	106.342,33	0,00	
7	ACP	SL	86	Dec.11148/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL PREPARATION LDC-III CONFERENCE	03-05-2000						02-05-2001
						41.255,05	41.255,05	41.255,05	0,00	0,00	
7	ACP	SL	87	Dec.11361/1 (2) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 16340 Reconstruction relief | (Deleg) STALMMC AIDCO/C/5 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	06-09-2000						31-12-2006
						10.000.000,00	9.729.146,06	8.806.879,15	270.853,94	922.266,91	
7	ACP	SL	90	Dec.11573/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 43010 Multisector aid /comp. not available | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL FORMULATION OF A NIP FOR 9TH EDF	12-12-2000						11-05-2001
						35.759,14	35.759,14	35.759,14	0,00	0,00	
7	ACP	SL	93	Dec.11630/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15040 Government administration | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL SASP AND STABEX FUNDS AUDIT	12-02-2001						21-03-2001
						79.810,00	58.815,86	58.815,86	20.994,14	0,00	
7	ACP	SL	95	Dec.11663/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15062 Elections | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL NATIONAL ELECTIONS	12-03-2001						01-05-2001
						50.000,00	45.800,00	0,00	4.200,00	45.800,00	
7	ACP	SL	96	Dec.11680/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 SUPPORT TO AID COOPERATION UNIT	29-03-2001						31-05-2004
						750.000,00	608.350,00	447.861,09	141.650,00	160.488,91	

Tout FED actif; Sans les Clotures; Sans les Montants temporaires;

Fed	Pays	Prj	Decision-instrument / secteur / Libelle de l'engagement	Dat.ouv. Clot	Decide	Engage	Paye	Non engage	Non paye	chef-fil	fin-deci
7	ACP SL	97	Dec.11719/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4	26-04-2001		221.000,00	216.356,49	216.356,49	4.643,51	0,00	29-03-2003
7	ACP SL	98	Dec.11743/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 25010 Business services | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL MARKETING & COST COMPETITIVENESS STUDY - SIERRA RUTILE	16-05-2001	Y	59.462,00	59.462,00	59.462,00	0,00	0,00	15-07-2001
7	ACP SL	99	Dec.12251/1 (1) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 23040 Electrical transmission/distribution | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 EMERGENCY REHABILITATION TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	26-07-2002		1.990.000,00	1.922.216,73	1.760.473,96	67.783,27	161.742,77	31-12-2004
7	ACP SL	100	Dec.12314/1 (1) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 13010 Population policy and admin. mgmt | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 2003 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS	23-09-2002		5.500.000,00	5.252.345,78	3.800.059,02	247.654,22	1.452.286,76	31-12-2006
7	ACP SL	101	Dec.12452/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 21020 Road transport | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 STUDY FOR THE PRIORITIZATION OF 600KMS OF RURAL ROADS	06-03-2003		150.000,00	115.000,00	81.779,39	35.000,00	33.220,61	01-08-2004
8	ACP SL	4	Dec.11240/1 (1) STA TRANSFERT STABEX 53010 Balance-of-payments support | (Siege) STABEX 99 COCOA BEANS	28-06-2000		535.820,00	535.820,00	0,00	0,00	535.820,00	31-12-2000
8	ACP SL	5	Dec.11241/1 (1) STA TRANSFERT STABEX 53010 Balance-of-payments support | (Siege) STABEX 99 COFFEE -RAW OR ROASTED	28-06-2000		2.034.747,00	2.034.747,00	0,00	0,00	2.034.747,00	31-12-2000
8	ACP SL	6	Dec.11319/1 (1) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15020 Public sector financial management | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE	01-08-2000		4.500.000,00	1.962.000,00	1.044.354,45	2.538.000,00	917.645,55	31-12-2007
8	ACP SL	7	Dec.11361/2 (2) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 16340 Reconstruction relief | (Deleg) STALMMC AIDCO/C/5 REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	07-09-2000		20.000.000,00	19.903.906,70	18.165.335,49	96.093,30	1.738.571,21	31-12-2006
8	ACP SL	9	Dec.11458/2 (4) PFI FAS 51010 Structural adjustment | (Deleg) DEL-C3 AIDCO/C/3 POST CONFLICT BUDGET SUPPORT (PCBS)	16-10-2000		10.900.000,00	10.900.000,00	10.900.000,00	0,00	0,00	31-03-2005
8	ACP SL	10	Dec.11458/3 (4) PFI FAS ISD 51010 Structural adjustment | (Deleg) DEL-C3 AIDCO/C/3 POST CONFLICT BUDGET SUPPORT (PCBS)	16-10-2000		1.600.000,00	1.600.000,00	1.600.000,00	0,00	0,00	31-03-2005
8	ACP SL	11	Dec.11458/4 (4) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 51010 Structural adjustment | (Deleg) DEL-C3 AIDCO/C/3 POST CONFLICT BUDGET SUPPORT (PCBS)	16-10-2000		12.550.000,00	12.550.000,00	12.550.000,00	0,00	0,00	31-03-2005

Tout FED actif; Sans les Clotures; Sans les Montants temporaires;

Fed	Pays	Prj	Decision-instrument / secteur / Libelle de l'engagement	Dat.ouv. Clot	Decide	Engage	Paye	Non engage	Non paye	chef-fil	fin-deci
8	ACP SL	12	Dec.11467/1 (1) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 12110 Health policy & admin. management | (Deleg) ZANONDA AIDCO/C/5 HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT (HSSP)	19-10-2000		28.000.000,00	10.606.920,55	4.976.841,28	17.393.079,45	5.630.079,27	31-12-2006
8	ACP SL	13	Dec.11535/1 (1) STA TRANSFERT STABEX 53010 Balance-of-payments support | (Siege) DEL-C6 AIDCO/C/6 Franchise art 195 a - cacao	07-12-2000		53.056,00	53.056,00	0,00	0,00	53.056,00	31-12-2001
8	ACP SL	14	Dec.11536/1 (1) STA TRANSFERT STABEX 53010 Balance-of-payments support | (Siege) DEL-C6 AIDCO/C/6 Franchise art 195 a - cafe	07-12-2000		428.455,95	359.341,03	0,00	69.114,92	359.341,03	31-12-2001
8	ACP SL	15	Dec.11892/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 12110 Health policy & admin. management | (Deleg) ZANONDA AIDCO/C/5 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH	14-09-2001		747.512,00	635.370,00	602.534,34	112.142,00	32.835,66	14-06-2005
8	ACP SL	16	Dec.11912/1 (1) PF1 SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15062 Elections | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 PROGRAMME FOR ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE	02-10-2001		1.506.703,00	1.489.852,92	1.166.008,90	16.850,08	323.844,02	30-06-2003
8	ACP SL	17	Dec.12022/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 T.A. TO THE N.A.O-PROLONGATION DAG VOIR 7 SL 81	20-12-2001		200.800,00	193.087,95	193.087,95	7.712,05	0,00	19-03-2003
8	ACP SL	18	Dec.12305/2 (3) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 21020 Road transport | (Deleg) VUORILE AIDCO/DEL/SL FREETOWN CONAKRY ROAD	12-09-2002		10.000.000,00	7.453.000,00	6.553.700,40	2.547.000,00	899.299,60	31-12-2007
8	ACP SL	20	Dec.12258/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 21020 Road transport | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL UPDATING ECONOMIC ANALYSIS - ROGBERE JUNCTION-PAMELAP HIGHW	05-08-2002		27.815,09	27.815,09	21.818,24	0,00	5.996,85	30-10-2002
8	ACP SL	21	Dec.12448/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 23010 Energy policy and admin. management | (Deleg) GALLEJL AIDCO/C/7 ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL STUDY ON THE REVISED SIERRA RUTILE LT	28-02-2003 Y		12.540,00	12.540,00	12.540,00	0,00	0,00	30-06-2003
9	ACP SL	1	Dec.12570/1 (1) AGH POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	04-07-2003		49.100,00	49.100,00	43.388,82	0,00	5.711,18	31-07-2006
9	ACP SL	2	Dec.12571/1 (1) AGH POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 15040 Government administration | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL SUPPORT TO THE DECENTRALISATION PROCESS	04-07-2003		72.120,00	61.800,00	43.168,93	10.320,00	18.631,07	31-12-2005
9	ACP SL	3	Dec.12647/1 (1) AGH POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 14030 Low-cost water and sanitation | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL INSTALLATION OF HAND PUMPS VERIFICATION STUDY	09-09-2003		9.632,28	9.632,28	7.071,55	0,00	2.560,73	31-10-2005

Tout FED actif; Sans les Clotures; Sans les Montants temporaires;

Fed	Pays	Prj	Decision-instrument / secteur / Libelle de l'engagement	Dat.ouv. Clot	Decide	Engage	Paye	Non engage	Non paye	chef-fil	fin-deci
9	ACP SL	4	Dec.12616/1 (1) PFI AIDE D URGENCE - GESTION AIDCO 16340 Reconstruction relief | (Deleg) STALMMC AIDCO/C/5 TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT TO FORMER IDP'S RETURNEES, REFUGEES AND	20-08-2003		25.000.000,00	23.099.126,99	7.057.419,00	1.900.873,01	16.041.707,99	31-12-2009
9	ACP SL	5	Dec.12640/1 (1) PFI POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 21020 Road transport | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME	03-09-2003		42.000.000,00	32.659.491,51	2.965.217,38	9.340.508,49	29.694.274,13	30-06-2011
9	ACP SL	6	Dec.12673/1 (1) PFI COMPENSATION DES PERTES SUR LES REC 32264 Non-ferrous metals | (Deleg) GALLEJL AIDCO/C/7 RE-OPENING SIERRA RUTILE MINE	22-09-2003		25.000.000,00	24.750.000,00	22.750.000,00	250.000,00	2.000.000,00	31-12-2008
9	ACP SL	7	Dec.12698/1 (1) PFE POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 16340 Reconstruction relief | (Deleg) STALMMC AIDCO/C/5 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	06-10-2003		10.000.000,00	7.584.900,00	5.592.562,80	2.415.100,00	1.992.337,20	31-12-2008
9	ACP SL	8	Dec.12702/1 (1) AGH POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 51010 Structural adjustment | (Deleg) SULLILI AIDCO/C/3 AUDIT OF BUDGET SUPPORT AND EVALUATION OF MATRIX OF	08-10-2003		195.000,00	194.422,00	162.076,08	578,00	32.345,92	30-04-2006
9	ACP SL	9	Dec.12735/1 (1) AGH POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 21040 Water transport | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL STUDY ON THE REHABILITATION OF SEVEN JETTIES	31-10-2003 Y		98.328,00	0,00	0,00	98.328,00	0,00	30-06-2006
9	ACP SL	10	Dec.12776/1 (1) AGH POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 32266 Industrial minerals | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL STUDY ON TERMS & CONDITIONS SRL-GOSL LOAN AGREEMENT - RUTILE	08-12-2003		79.000,00	64.629,00	49.789,88	14.371,00	14.839,12	30-06-2006
9	ACP SL	11	Dec.12878/1 (1) PES POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) DZIALKA AIDCO/C/2 TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY - (TCF)	09-02-2004		1.872.200,00	209.938,60	96.489,73	1.662.261,40	113.448,87	31-10-2010
9	ACP SL	12	Dec.12923/1 (1) PES POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 15062 Elections | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 EC ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS	28-04-2004		1.999.000,00	1.621.050,00	0,00	377.950,00	1.621.050,00	31-12-2007
9	ACP SL	13	Dec.12992/1 (1) PEC AIDE D URGENCE - GESTION AIDCO 12220 Basic health care | (Deleg) ZANONDA AIDCO/C/5 TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT TO THE HEALTH SECTOR	25-08-2004		7.000.000,00	2.670.237,00	645.570,00	4.329.763,00	2.024.667,00	31-12-2010
9	ACP SL	14	Dec.13026/1 (1) PEC POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER	06-10-2004		3.130.000,00	1.847.200,00	324.240,00	1.282.800,00	1.522.960,00	31-12-2010
9	ACP SL	15	Dec.13027/1 (1) PES POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 32266 Industrial minerals | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE MINISTRY OF MINERAL RESOURCES	06-10-2004		1.000.000,00	568.884,00	125.490,40	431.116,00	443.393,60	31-12-2011

Tout FED actif; Sans les Clotures; Sans les Montants temporaires;

Fed	Pays	Prj	Decision-instrument / secteur / Libelle de l'engagement	Dat.ouv. Clot	Decide	Engage	Paye	Non engage	Non paye	chef-fil	fin-deci
9	ACP SL	16	Dec.13060/1 (1) PFE POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 21020 Road transport | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 REHABILITATION 650 KM FEEDER ROADS IN FOUR DISTRICTS	10-01-2005		9.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	9.500.000,00	0,00	31-12-2010
9	ACP SL	17	Dec.13142/1 (1) PFI SUPPORT MACRO ECONOMIQUE 53020 Budget support | (Deleg) PEKURKI AIDCO/DEL/SL POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT	19-07-2005		50.000.000,00	47.500.000,00	17.500.000,00	2.500.000,00	30.000.000,00	31-12-2011
9	ACP SL	18	Dec.13160/1 (1) PFE POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 15040 Government administration | (Deleg) DECENTRALISATION CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME	09-08-2005		10.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	10.000.000,00	0,00	30-06-2013
9	ACP SL	19	Dec.13234/1 (1) PEC POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 31382 Fishery research | (Deleg) INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR FISHERIES MANAGEMENT	06-10-2005		3.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	3.000.000,00	0,00	31-12-2011
Programme Indicatif (LOME)				0,00	132.735.518,61	107.319.106,87	90.729.252,44	25.416.411,74	16.589.854,43		
Hors programme Indicatif(LOME)				0,00	3.052.078,95	2.982.964,03	0,00	69.114,92	2.982.964,03		
Ajustement Structurel (LOME)				0,00	12.500.000,00	12.500.000,00	12.500.000,00	0,00	0,00		
Total Enveloppe A (cotonou)				0,00	133.004.380,28	92.371.047,39	26.909.495,57	40.633.332,89	65.461.551,82		
Total Enveloppe B (cotonou)				0,00	57.000.000,00	50.519.363,99	30.452.989,00	6.480.636,01	20.066.374,99		
*** TOTAL Pays Nbr.projets: 52 Nbr.Cr.del.: 192				0,00	338.291.977,84	265.692.482,28	160.591.737,01	72.599.495,56	105.100.745,27		
dont Pr.clot. : 4 et de 2006 dont clot.: 51 et 12 de 2006											

Tout FED actif; Sans les Clotures; Sans les Montants temporaires;

Fed	Pays	Prj	Decision-instrument / secteur / Libelle de l'engagement	Dat.ouv. Clot	Decide	Engage	Paye	Non engage	Non paye	chef-fil	fin-deci
7	ACP	SL	22	Dec.1469/1 (1) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 14030 Low-cost water and sanitation | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 ALIMENTATION EN EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT.	10-11-1993						
						1.200.000,00	1.175.434,71	812.958,13	24.565,29	362.476,58	
7	ACP	SL	32	Dec.1696/2 (2) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 23020 Power generat./non-renewable sources | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 REHABILITATION OF THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR (+6-SL-42).	20-12-1993 Y						
						4.500.000,00	3.554.932,31	3.554.932,31	945.067,69	0,00	
7	ACP	SL	44	Dec.1421/1 (1) SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 21020 Road transport | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 SIERRA LEONE ROADS AUTHORITY SUPPORT PROGRAMME	03-10-1994						31-01-2007
						20.500.000,00	19.707.052,24	15.866.669,28	792.947,76	3.840.382,96	
7	ACP	SL	72	Dec.4606/1 (1) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 72010 Emergency/distress relief | (Deleg) MORASSY AIDCO/C/6 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME	28-11-1996						30-06-2002
						9.177.862,33	9.177.862,33	9.114.945,56	0,00	62.916,77	
7	ACP	SL	81	Dec.10584/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 T.A. TO THE N.A.O	12-04-1999						30-04-2001
						460.000,00	416.167,29	416.167,29	43.832,71	0,00	
7	ACP	SL	83	Dec.10670/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 T.A. TO THE N.A.O. (COORDINATOR OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND	15-06-1999						31-10-2001
						475.000,00	368.657,67	368.657,67	106.342,33	0,00	
7	ACP	SL	86	Dec.11148/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL PREPARATION LDC-III CONFERENCE	03-05-2000						02-05-2001
						41.255,05	41.255,05	41.255,05	0,00	0,00	
7	ACP	SL	87	Dec.11361/1 (2) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 16340 Reconstruction relief | (Deleg) STALMMC AIDCO/C/5 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	06-09-2000						31-12-2006
						10.000.000,00	9.729.146,06	8.806.879,15	270.853,94	922.266,91	
7	ACP	SL	90	Dec.11573/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 43010 Multisector aid /comp. not available | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL FORMULATION OF A NIP FOR 9TH EDF	12-12-2000						11-05-2001
						35.759,14	35.759,14	35.759,14	0,00	0,00	
7	ACP	SL	93	Dec.11630/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15040 Government administration | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL SASP AND STABEX FUNDS AUDIT	12-02-2001						21-03-2001
						79.810,00	58.815,86	58.815,86	20.994,14	0,00	
7	ACP	SL	95	Dec.11663/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15062 Elections | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL NATIONAL ELECTIONS	12-03-2001						01-05-2001
						50.000,00	45.800,00	0,00	4.200,00	45.800,00	
7	ACP	SL	96	Dec.11680/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 SUPPORT TO AID COOPERATION UNIT	29-03-2001						31-05-2004
						750.000,00	608.350,00	447.861,09	141.650,00	160.488,91	

Tout FED actif; Sans les Clotures; Sans les Montants temporaires;

Fed	Pays	Prj	Decision-instrument / secteur / Libelle de l'engagement	Dat.ouv. Clot	Decide	Engage	Paye	Non engage	Non paye	chef-fil	fin-deci
7	ACP SL	97	Dec.11719/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4	26-04-2001		221.000,00	216.356,49	216.356,49	4.643,51	0,00	29-03-2003
7	ACP SL	98	Dec.11743/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 25010 Business services | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL MARKETING & COST COMPETITIVENESS STUDY - SIERRA RUTILE	16-05-2001	Y	59.462,00	59.462,00	59.462,00	0,00	0,00	15-07-2001
7	ACP SL	99	Dec.12251/1 (1) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 23040 Electrical transmission/distribution | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 EMERGENCY REHABILITATION TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	26-07-2002		1.990.000,00	1.922.216,73	1.760.473,96	67.783,27	161.742,77	31-12-2004
7	ACP SL	100	Dec.12314/1 (1) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 13010 Population policy and admin. mgmt | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 2003 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS	23-09-2002		5.500.000,00	5.252.345,78	3.800.059,02	247.654,22	1.452.286,76	31-12-2006
7	ACP SL	101	Dec.12452/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 21020 Road transport | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 STUDY FOR THE PRIORITIZATION OF 600KMS OF RURAL ROADS	06-03-2003		150.000,00	115.000,00	81.779,39	35.000,00	33.220,61	01-08-2004
8	ACP SL	4	Dec.11240/1 (1) STA TRANSFERT STABEX 53010 Balance-of-payments support | (Siege) STABEX 99 COCOA BEANS	28-06-2000		535.820,00	535.820,00	0,00	0,00	535.820,00	31-12-2000
8	ACP SL	5	Dec.11241/1 (1) STA TRANSFERT STABEX 53010 Balance-of-payments support | (Siege) STABEX 99 COFFEE -RAW OR ROASTED	28-06-2000		2.034.747,00	2.034.747,00	0,00	0,00	2.034.747,00	31-12-2000
8	ACP SL	6	Dec.11319/1 (1) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15020 Public sector financial management | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE	01-08-2000		4.500.000,00	1.962.000,00	1.044.354,45	2.538.000,00	917.645,55	31-12-2007
8	ACP SL	7	Dec.11361/2 (2) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 16340 Reconstruction relief | (Deleg) STALMMC AIDCO/C/5 REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	07-09-2000		20.000.000,00	19.903.906,70	18.165.335,49	96.093,30	1.738.571,21	31-12-2006
8	ACP SL	9	Dec.11458/2 (4) PFI FAS 51010 Structural adjustment | (Deleg) DEL-C3 AIDCO/C/3 POST CONFLICT BUDGET SUPPORT (PCBS)	16-10-2000		10.900.000,00	10.900.000,00	10.900.000,00	0,00	0,00	31-03-2005
8	ACP SL	10	Dec.11458/3 (4) PFI FAS ISD 51010 Structural adjustment | (Deleg) DEL-C3 AIDCO/C/3 POST CONFLICT BUDGET SUPPORT (PCBS)	16-10-2000		1.600.000,00	1.600.000,00	1.600.000,00	0,00	0,00	31-03-2005
8	ACP SL	11	Dec.11458/4 (4) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 51010 Structural adjustment | (Deleg) DEL-C3 AIDCO/C/3 POST CONFLICT BUDGET SUPPORT (PCBS)	16-10-2000		12.550.000,00	12.550.000,00	12.550.000,00	0,00	0,00	31-03-2005

Tout FED actif; Sans les Clotures; Sans les Montants temporaires;

Fed	Pays	Prj	Decision-instrument / secteur / Libelle de l'engagement	Dat.ouv. Clot	Decide	Engage	Paye	Non engage	Non paye	chef-fil	fin-deci
8	ACP SL	12	Dec.11467/1 (1) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 12110 Health policy & admin. management | (Deleg) ZANONDA AIDCO/C/5 HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT (HSSP)	19-10-2000		28.000.000,00	10.606.920,55	4.976.841,28	17.393.079,45	5.630.079,27	31-12-2006
8	ACP SL	13	Dec.11535/1 (1) STA TRANSFERT STABEX 53010 Balance-of-payments support | (Siege) DEL-C6 AIDCO/C/6 Franchise art 195 a - cacao	07-12-2000		53.056,00	53.056,00	0,00	0,00	53.056,00	31-12-2001
8	ACP SL	14	Dec.11536/1 (1) STA TRANSFERT STABEX 53010 Balance-of-payments support | (Siege) DEL-C6 AIDCO/C/6 Franchise art 195 a - cafe	07-12-2000		428.455,95	359.341,03	0,00	69.114,92	359.341,03	31-12-2001
8	ACP SL	15	Dec.11892/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 12110 Health policy & admin. management | (Deleg) ZANONDA AIDCO/C/5 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH	14-09-2001		747.512,00	635.370,00	602.534,34	112.142,00	32.835,66	14-06-2005
8	ACP SL	16	Dec.11912/1 (1) PF1 SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15062 Elections | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 PROGRAMME FOR ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE	02-10-2001		1.506.703,00	1.489.852,92	1.166.008,90	16.850,08	323.844,02	30-06-2003
8	ACP SL	17	Dec.12022/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 T.A. TO THE N.A.O-PROLONGATION DAG VOIR 7 SL 81	20-12-2001		200.800,00	193.087,95	193.087,95	7.712,05	0,00	19-03-2003
8	ACP SL	18	Dec.12305/2 (3) PFI SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 21020 Road transport | (Deleg) VUORILE AIDCO/DEL/SL FREETOWN CONAKRY ROAD	12-09-2002		10.000.000,00	7.453.000,00	6.553.700,40	2.547.000,00	899.299,60	31-12-2007
8	ACP SL	20	Dec.12258/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 21020 Road transport | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL UPDATING ECONOMIC ANALYSIS - ROGBERE JUNCTION-PAMELAP HIGHW	05-08-2002		27.815,09	27.815,09	21.818,24	0,00	5.996,85	30-10-2002
8	ACP SL	21	Dec.12448/1 (1) AGH SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL) 23010 Energy policy and admin. management | (Deleg) GALLEJL AIDCO/C/7 ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL STUDY ON THE REVISED SIERRA RUTILE LT	28-02-2003 Y		12.540,00	12.540,00	12.540,00	0,00	0,00	30-06-2003
9	ACP SL	1	Dec.12570/1 (1) AGH POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	04-07-2003		49.100,00	49.100,00	43.388,82	0,00	5.711,18	31-07-2006
9	ACP SL	2	Dec.12571/1 (1) AGH POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 15040 Government administration | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL SUPPORT TO THE DECENTRALISATION PROCESS	04-07-2003		72.120,00	61.800,00	43.168,93	10.320,00	18.631,07	31-12-2005
9	ACP SL	3	Dec.12647/1 (1) AGH POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 14030 Low-cost water and sanitation | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL INSTALLATION OF HAND PUMPS VERIFICATION STUDY	09-09-2003		9.632,28	9.632,28	7.071,55	0,00	2.560,73	31-10-2005

Tout FED actif; Sans les Clotures; Sans les Montants temporaires;

Fed	Pays	Prj	Decision-instrument / secteur / Libelle de l'engagement	Dat.ouv. Clot	Decide	Engage	Paye	Non engage	Non paye	chef-fil	fin-deci
9	ACP SL	4	Dec.12616/1 (1) PFI AIDE D URGENCE - GESTION AIDCO 16340 Reconstruction relief | (Deleg) STALMMC AIDCO/C/5 TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT TO FORMER IDP'S RETURNEES, REFUGEES AND	20-08-2003		25.000.000,00	23.099.126,99	7.057.419,00	1.900.873,01	16.041.707,99	31-12-2009
9	ACP SL	5	Dec.12640/1 (1) PFI POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 21020 Road transport | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME	03-09-2003		42.000.000,00	32.659.491,51	2.965.217,38	9.340.508,49	29.694.274,13	30-06-2011
9	ACP SL	6	Dec.12673/1 (1) PFI COMPENSATION DES PERTES SUR LES REC 32264 Non-ferrous metals | (Deleg) GALLEJL AIDCO/C/7 RE-OPENING SIERRA RUTILE MINE	22-09-2003		25.000.000,00	24.750.000,00	22.750.000,00	250.000,00	2.000.000,00	31-12-2008
9	ACP SL	7	Dec.12698/1 (1) PFE POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 16340 Reconstruction relief | (Deleg) STALMMC AIDCO/C/5 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	06-10-2003		10.000.000,00	7.584.900,00	5.592.562,80	2.415.100,00	1.992.337,20	31-12-2008
9	ACP SL	8	Dec.12702/1 (1) AGH POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 51010 Structural adjustment | (Deleg) SULLILI AIDCO/C/3 AUDIT OF BUDGET SUPPORT AND EVALUATION OF MATRIX OF	08-10-2003		195.000,00	194.422,00	162.076,08	578,00	32.345,92	30-04-2006
9	ACP SL	9	Dec.12735/1 (1) AGH POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 21040 Water transport | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL STUDY ON THE REHABILITATION OF SEVEN JETTIES	31-10-2003 Y		98.328,00	0,00	0,00	98.328,00	0,00	30-06-2006
9	ACP SL	10	Dec.12776/1 (1) AGH POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 32266 Industrial minerals | (Deleg) DEL-SL AIDCO/DEL/SL STUDY ON TERMS & CONDITIONS SRL-GOSL LOAN AGREEMENT - RUTILE	08-12-2003		79.000,00	64.629,00	49.789,88	14.371,00	14.839,12	30-06-2006
9	ACP SL	11	Dec.12878/1 (1) PES POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) DZIALKA AIDCO/C/2 TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY - (TCF)	09-02-2004		1.872.200,00	209.938,60	96.489,73	1.662.261,40	113.448,87	31-10-2010
9	ACP SL	12	Dec.12923/1 (1) PES POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 15062 Elections | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 EC ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS	28-04-2004		1.999.000,00	1.621.050,00	0,00	377.950,00	1.621.050,00	31-12-2007
9	ACP SL	13	Dec.12992/1 (1) PEC AIDE D URGENCE - GESTION AIDCO 12220 Basic health care | (Deleg) ZANONDA AIDCO/C/5 TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT TO THE HEALTH SECTOR	25-08-2004		7.000.000,00	2.670.237,00	645.570,00	4.329.763,00	2.024.667,00	31-12-2010
9	ACP SL	14	Dec.13026/1 (1) PEC POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 15010 Economic and development planning | (Deleg) BAZIKSA AIDCO/C/4 SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER	06-10-2004		3.130.000,00	1.847.200,00	324.240,00	1.282.800,00	1.522.960,00	31-12-2010
9	ACP SL	15	Dec.13027/1 (1) PES POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 32266 Industrial minerals | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE MINISTRY OF MINERAL RESOURCES	06-10-2004		1.000.000,00	568.884,00	125.490,40	431.116,00	443.393,60	31-12-2011

Tout FED actif; Sans les Clotures; Sans les Montants temporaires;

Fed	Pays	Prj	Decision-instrument / secteur / Libelle de l'engagement	Dat.ouv. Clot	Decide	Engage	Paye	Non engage	Non paye	chef-fil	fin-deci
9	ACP SL	16	Dec.13060/1 (1) PFE POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 21020 Road transport | (Deleg) PUERTMA AIDCO/C/7 REHABILITATION 650 KM FEEDER ROADS IN FOUR DISTRICTS	10-01-2005		9.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	9.500.000,00	0,00	31-12-2010
9	ACP SL	17	Dec.13142/1 (1) PFI SUPPORT MACRO ECONOMIQUE 53020 Budget support | (Deleg) PEKURKI AIDCO/DEL/SL POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT	19-07-2005		50.000.000,00	47.500.000,00	17.500.000,00	2.500.000,00	30.000.000,00	31-12-2011
9	ACP SL	18	Dec.13160/1 (1) PFE POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 15040 Government administration | (Deleg) DECENTRALISATION CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME	09-08-2005		10.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	10.000.000,00	0,00	30-06-2013
9	ACP SL	19	Dec.13234/1 (1) PEC POLITIQUE SECTORIELLE / PROJETS / P 31382 Fishery research | (Deleg) INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR FISHERIES MANAGEMENT	06-10-2005		3.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	3.000.000,00	0,00	31-12-2011
Programme Indicatif (LOME)				0,00	132.735.518,61	107.319.106,87	90.729.252,44	25.416.411,74	16.589.854,43		
Hors programme Indicatif(LOME)				0,00	3.052.078,95	2.982.964,03	0,00	69.114,92	2.982.964,03		
Ajustement Structurel (LOME)				0,00	12.500.000,00	12.500.000,00	12.500.000,00	0,00	0,00		
Total Enveloppe A (cotonou)				0,00	133.004.380,28	92.371.047,39	26.909.495,57	40.633.332,89	65.461.551,82		
Total Enveloppe B (cotonou)				0,00	57.000.000,00	50.519.363,99	30.452.989,00	6.480.636,01	20.066.374,99		
*** TOTAL Pays Nbr.projets: 52 Nbr.Cr.del.: 192				0,00	338.291.977,84	265.692.482,28	160.591.737,01	72.599.495,56	105.100.745,27		
dont Pr.clot. : 4 et de 2006 dont clot.: 51 et 12 de 2006											

ANNEX II CONTINUATION - SUMMARY TABLE OF EC COOPERATION IN SIERRA LEONE - BUDGET LINES (2005)

Contract number	Title	Domain	Contractor's signature date	Expiry date	Contracting party	Amount	Paid	Balance	Status	Geographical Zone
50442	Community Reintegration of Children associated with the Fighting Forces	DDH	20/02/2001	20/08/2005	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	2.000.000	1815014,92	184985,08	Ongoing	SL
50537	Using Media to Promote Human Rights within the Sierra Leone Peace Process	DDH	31/01/2002	31/01/2005	SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND VZW	693820,61	624438,60	69382,01	Ongoing	SL
34497	Female Victims of Inhuman and Degrading Treatment Support Programme in Sierra Leone	DDH	31/03/2003	31/03/2008	ASSOCIAZIONE COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE	999.359	605.214	394.145	Ongoing	SL
57521	Let us learn to respect human rights	DDH	12/11/2003	14/12/2006	STICHTING CARE NEDERLAND	1.370.346	808.070	562.276	Ongoing	SL
60735	Assistance to the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission	DDH	6/02/2003	7/02/2006	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	868.636	868.636	-	Closed	SL
63815	Capacity building for Human Rights Civil Society organisations in Sierra Leone	DDH	19/12/2003	19/01/2006	INSTITUT D'ETUDES POLITIQUES DE BORDEAUX	309.861	278.875	30.986	Ongoing	SL
75527	Victims Justice and Legacy Project (4 sub-activities)	DDH	16/12/2003	31/03/2005	SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE	800.000	640.000	160.000	Ongoing	SL
89908	HUMAN RIGHTS SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS AND COMMUNICATION IN SIERRA LEONE (HRSOC)	DDH			INSTITUT PANOS-ASSOCIATION	240.000	-	240.000	decided but not signed in time	SL
89002	Leh Wi Push Pis – strengthening democratisation and human rights in Sierra Leone	DDH	22/12/2005	6/01/2008	CHRISTIAN AID	867.093	-	867.093	Ongoing	SL
113774	Victims Justice and Legacy Project	DDH	28/12/2005	31/12/2008	SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE	695.244	-	695.244	Ongoing	SL
84186	Promoting Food Access, Rights and Community Mobilisation (ProFARM)	FOOD	28/12/2004	31/12/2007	STICHTING CARE NEDERLAND	1.564.028	411.851	1.152.177	Ongoing	SL
84210	Sustainable Food Security for Vulnerable Households Living in Simbaru and Wandor Chiefdom, Sierra Leone	FOOD	20/12/2004	30/04/2008	DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE EV	900.000	305.403	594.597	Ongoing	SL
20749	EDUCATION RENEWAL IN BOMBALI DISTRICT, SIERRA LEONE	ONG-PVD	20/02/2003	30/06/2005	PLAN INTERNATIONAL UK LIMITED BY GUARANTEE	669.489	602.541	66.948	Ongoing	SL
27245	BLOCK GRANT 2002	ONG-PVD	4/07/2004	10/01/2006	VILLAGE AID LTD	442.980	398.682	44.298	Ongoing	CAS+CM+GH+GM+SL+TPS
64441	INTEGRATED HEALTH, NUTRITION, WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME - SIERRA LEONE	ONG-PVD	20/10/2004	31/08/2006	GOAL	750.000	675.000	75.000	Ongoing	SL
95583	Improving access to quality education for primary school children in Sierra Leone	ONG-PVD	22/12/2005	23/12/2008	IBIS	666.000	-	666.000	Ongoing	SL
96126	COMMUNITY BASED RESPONSE TO HIV/AIDS (COBRHA) IN SIERRA LEONE	ONG-PVD	22/12/2005	23/12/2008	CHRISTIAN AID	750.000	-	750.000	Ongoing	SL
96821	BLOCK GRANT 2004	ONG-PVD	22/12/2005	23/12/2008	TEARFUND	558.575	-	558.575	Ongoing	SL
80261	Northern Bombali Maternal Mortality Prevention Project	SANTE	31/12/2004	31/03/2008	HEALTH LIMITED	1.229.152	476.731	752.421	Ongoing	SL
80276	Averting Maternal Death and Disability through the provision of Emergency Obstetric Care Services to refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and host communities in conflict affected settings in Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Pakistan	SANTE	12/07/2004	14/01/2008	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE UK	1.899.546	686.102	1.213.444	Ongoing	CI+LR+PK+SL+TPS

Annex III: Intervention Framework, policy measures and indicators

Focal Sector 1 - Rehabilitation of Priority Infrastructure

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

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

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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> resolved • One revised Chiefdom Act • Strong political leadership by GoSL towards decentralization • GoSL approves decentralization strategies developed by DecSec so that they become GoSL policies 		
	National Electoral Commission is restructured and functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of 7 Steps Matrix • Staffing of NEC • Funds allocated to the Basket Fund (by Donors and Government) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP reports • Press Releases • Electoral PMU monthly reports • 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of civil society in governance strengthened* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nbr of Ward Development Committees elected • Active Budget Oversight Committees in all districts • Existence of a Development Plan per village / District • Award of grant to implemented Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLGCD/DecSec reports • MoF, Local Government Finance Commission • Baseline Survey (DECSEC) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced protection of Human Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Human Rights Commission is staffed and functional • Recommendations of the TRC report are followed up by GoSL • Number of death sentences passed • Number of persons executed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GoSL • SL Gazette • UNHCHR reports • UNHCHR reports 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate anti-corruption measures are being taken and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-corruption plans submitted by all key line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SL Gazette, ACC reports 	

	are implemented	ministries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ACC district offices • Public complaint mechanisms effective in all districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC reports / NACS • ACC reports, line ministries • ACC reports • ACC reports 	
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* programme still in design phase as of December 2005 – additional indicators to be defined during formulation stage

Macroeconomic Support

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

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.

6, 7, 8 and 9th EDF	Proj. No.	2005												2006												2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
		jan	fev	mars	avril	mai	juin	juillet	août	sept	oct	nov	dec	jan	fev	mars	avril	mai	juin	juillet	août	sept	oct	nov	dec					

Focal Sector 1

Rehabilitation of Priority Infrastructure.

SIERRA LEONE ROADS AUTHORITY SUPPORT PROGRAMME	7 SL 44	→																												
FREETOWN CONAKRY ROAD	8 SL 18	→																												
ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME	9 SL 05	→																												
REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	9 SL 07	→																												
REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	7 SL 87	→																												
REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	8 SL 07	→																												
650 KM RURAL ROADS	9 SL 16													→																
FREETOWN CONAKRY ROAD PHASE 2	EDF 9													→																

Focal Sector 2

Good Governance and Institutional Support

2003 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS	7 SL 100	→																												
HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT (HSSP)	8 SL 12	→																												
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH	8 SL 15	→																												
TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY - (TCF)	9 SL 11	→																												
SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER	9 SL 14	→																												
ACCOUNTABILITY	EDF 9													→																
SUPPORT TO THE DECENTRALISATION PROCESS	9 SL 02													→																
NEC RESTRUCTURING PROJECT	EDF 9													→																



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EDF FORECASTS 2006 - 2007: 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 2005			DECOMMITMENTS FORECASTS			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2006						FORECAST PAYMENTS 2007			A L A R M	COMMENTS	
							GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	RISK (H/L/M)	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 st SEMESTER C	2 nd SEMESTER D	TOTAL C+D						
													2006	2007	1 st SEMESTER A				2 nd SEMESTER B	TOTAL A+B	Low L			Medium M L+M+H = A+B	High H
AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.	RISK (H/L/M)	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.																			
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS							338.400.174	265.779.349	72.620.825	13.211.500														
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS							253.656.724	149.041.773	104.614.951	7.557.805				29.920.674	15.161.313	45.081.987	23.307.665	19.449.322	2.325.000	18.367.421	14.080.479	32.447.900		
1993	7ACP SL22	0	ALIMENTATION EN EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT.			N	1.200.000	1.175.435	24.565													OK	Claims pending	
1993	7ACP SL22	1	GEOSCIENCE SRL		6		300.000	150.000	150.000													OK	Claims pending	
1993	7ACP SL22	2	CONTRACT GEOSCIENCE SRL		6		450.000	237.523	212.477													OK	Claims pending	
	7ACP SL22	Total	Individual Commitment				750.000	387.523	362.477													OK		
1993	7ACP SL32	0	REHABILITATION OF THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR (+6-SL-42).			N	4.500.000	3.554.932	945.068	945.068	L											OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	0	SIERRA LEONE ROADS AUTHORITY SUPPORT PROGRAMME	20070131		N	20.500.000	19.707.052	792.948													OK	RAC is for the revision of prices to 7 SL 44/18 plus new contracts	
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	1.853.724	13.724	13.724	M											OK	To be closed	
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	M											OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	7	SERVICES LOUIS BERGER SA	20051021	3		1.413.000	1.032.837	380.163	380.163					380.163							OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	9	SERVICES PANNELL KERR FORSTER	20020212	7		8.000	6.821	1.179	1.179	M											OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	10	WORKS FUNKUBA CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL SERVICES	20020806	7		142.000	118.129	23.871	23.871	M											OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	11	WORKS EMMANUEL TOMMY AND ASSOCIATES	20020706	7		162.000	132.895	29.105	29.105	M											OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	14	SERVICES DIWI; RIDERS 1-4; 2,495,635,472 SLL	20051206	1		1.427.000	960.630	466.370	200.370			266.000	466.370	466.370							OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	16	SERVICES REALLINI BARDER ASSOCIATES LTD	20020919	7		19.200	13.181	6.019	6.019	M											OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	17	WORK PROGRAMME 3A (12/11/02-31/03/04); 2,017,906,000 SLL	20040930	7		1.112.000	760.723	351.277	351.277	L											OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	18	WORKS CONTRACT COMP SAHELIEUNE D'ENTR; 21,885,247,075.80 SLL	20050815	1		9.860.300	7.811.792	2.048.508	1.048.508		1.000.000	2.048.508	1.048.508	1.000.000							OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	19	WP/CE 4A (01/09/03-31/12/04); 130,000,000 SLL	20051031	7		57.900	41.942	15.958	15.958	M											OK	Audit pending. To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	20	SERVICE CONTRACT AUDIT WP 3A; EMILE KARGBO; 15,585,000 SLL	20031224	7		6.600	2.177	4.423	923	L		3.500	3.500	3.500							OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	21	WORK PROGRAMME NO 5A SIERRA LEONE ROADS AUTHORITY	20060228	1		2.020.000	1.613.505	406.495	495	M		406.000	406.000	406.000							OK		
1995	7ACP SL44	22	AA ENTERPRISES-SUPPLY CONTRACT	20040822	7		25.300	21.721	3.579	3.579	M											OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	23	A. YAZBECK & SONS LTD.- SUPPLY CONTRACT	20040822	7		36.000	33.228	2.772	2.772	M											OK	To be closed	
1995	7ACP SL44	24	ENIC COMPUTERS - SUPPLYWP/CE 4A	20040907	7		15.300	12.150	3.150	1.620	L		1.530	1.530	1.530							OK		
	7ACP SL44	Total	Individual Commitment				18.765.587	14.998.827	3.766.761													OK		
1996	7ACP SL72	0	REHABILITATION PROGRAMME	20020630		N	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	L											OK	To be closed	
1996	7ACP SL72	9	WP NO 03 01082000-31012001	20010306	5		806.601	795.034	11.567	11.567	L											OK	To be closed	
1996	7ACP SL72	10	RIDERS 02 AND 03 AGRISYSTEMS	20020630	7		958.000	906.651	51.349	26.349	L		25.000	25.000			25.000					OK		
	7ACP SL72	Total	Individual Commitment				5.510.571	5.447.654	62.917													OK		
1999	7ACP SL81	0	T.A. TO THE N.A.O	20010430		N	460.000	416.167	43.833	43.833	M											OK	To be closed	
1999	7ACP SL83	0	T.A. TO THE N.A.O. (COORDINATOR OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND	20011031		N	475.000	368.658	106.342	106.342	M											OK	To be closed	
2000	7ACP SL86	0	PREPARATION LDC-III CONFERENCE	20010502		N	41.255	41.255	0													OK	Audit pending. To be closed	
2000	7ACP SL86	1	SERVICES ENITAN TUBOKU-METZGER	20010710	4		41.255	41.255	0													OK	To be closed	
	7ACP SL86	Total	Individual Commitment				41.255	41.255	0													OK		
2000	7ACP SL87	0	REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	20061231			10.000.000	9.729.146	270.854	270.854	L											OK		
2000	7ACP SL87	1	WP NO 04 01042001-31122001	20011215	5		1.556.386	1.552.587	3.799	3.799	L											OK	To be closed	
2000	7ACP SL87	2	WP PHASE 2 NO 01 (30/10/02-30/06/03); + RIDER 1 & 2	20030630	5		3.790.524	3.790.524	0													OK	To be closed	



EDF FORECASTS 2006 - 2007: 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 2005			DECOMMITMENTS FORECASTS			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2006						FORECAST PAYMENTS 2007			A L L A R M	COMMENTS
							GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	RISK (H/L/M)	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 st SEMESTER C	2 nd SEMESTER D	TOTAL C+D					
													2006	2007	1 st SEMESTER A				2 nd SEMESTER B	TOTAL A+B	Low L			Medium M L+M+H = A+B	High H
AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.	RISK (H/L/M)	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.																		
2002	7ACP SL99	5	WINCHESTER PROCURMENT LTD - SUPPLY OF LV COMPRESSION JOINTS	20040901	7		43.250	38.925	4.325				4.325		4.325	4.325			0	OK			
2002	7ACP SL99	6	L/C # 2005/101197 AETS	20050704	7		29.988	29.588	400			400	M						0	OK	To be closed		
	7ACP SL99	Total	Individual Commitment				1.922.217	1.772.941	149.276										0	OK			
2002	7ACP SL100	0	2003 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS	20061231		N	5.500.000	5.252.346	247.654										0	OK			
2002	7ACP SL100	1	GIS SERV. CONTR. KIOKO MWANGANGI ISAAC; 224,098,400 SLL	20040930	7		80.000	54.066	25.934			17.934	L		8.000	8.000			0	OK	To be closed		
2002	7ACP SL100	2	SERV CONTR TA STATISTICS; KPMG; 808,115,455.52 SLL	20060826	7		417.758	215.914	201.844			101.844		100.000	201.844	101.844	100.000		0	OK			
2002	7ACP SL100	3	PE 1 - KPMG	20050831			3.360.000	2.843.942	516.058			516.058	M						0	OK	To be closed		
2002	7ACP SL100	4	SERVICE CONTRACT - MR ODAME SIMMONS	20051231			100.900	83.856	17.044			17.044			17.044	17.044			0	OK			
2002	7ACP SL100	5	SUPPLY CONTRACT- AUTOMOTIVE EXPORT SERVICES LTD.	20050927			162.688	159.244	3.444			3.444	M						0	OK	To be closed		
2002	7ACP SL100	6	SUPPLY CONTRACT-SAM KING SERVICES FOR IT EQPMT	20050618			131.000	129.452	1.548			1.548	M						0	OK	To be closed		
2002	7ACP SL100	7	PE 2/01.9.05-31.08.2005	20060831			1.000.000	339.251	660.749			660.749			660.749	560.749	100.000		0	OK			
	7ACP SL100	Total	Individual Commitment				5.252.346	3.825.725	1.426.620										0	OK			
2002	8ACP SL17	0	T.A. TO THE N.A.O- PROLONGATION DAG VOIR 7 SL 81	20030319		N	200.800	193.088	7.712			7.712	M						0	OK	To be closed		
2002	8ACP SL20	0	UPDATING ECONOMIC ANALYSIS - ROGBERE JUNCTION-PAMELAP HIGHW	20021030		N	27.815	27.815	0										0	OK	To be closed		
2002	8ACP SL20	1	SERVICES GENAC	20021012	7		27.815	21.818	5.997			5.997	M						0	OK	To be closed		
	8ACP SL20	Total	Individual Commitment				27.815	21.818	5.997										0	OK			
2003	7ACP SL101	0	STUDY FOR THE PRIORITIZATION OF 600KMS OF RURAL ROADS	20040801		N	150.000	115.000	35.000			35.000	M						0	OK	To be closed		
2003	7ACP SL101	1	CONS. SERV. IDENT.; EDWARD DAVIES; +RID. 1; 269,056,205 SLL	20040331	7		115.000	81.779	33.221			33.221	M						0	OK	To be closed		
	7ACP SL101	Total	Individual Commitment				115.000	81.779	33.221										0	OK			
2003	8ACP SL18	0	FREETOWN CONAKRY ROAD	20071231		N	10.000.000	7.453.000	2.547.000										0	OK	RAC will be used for revision of prices and unforeseen additional works on 8 SL 18/2		
2003	8ACP SL18	1	CONS. SERV. MAN & SUP WORKS; HYDROARCH; 3,121,246,412 SLL	20070302	1		1.182.000	589.822	592.178			190.000		200.000	390.000		390.000		202.178	202.178	OK		
2003	8ACP SL18	2	WORK CONTRACT CIVIL ENGINEERING CO. CEC SLL 38,670,283,218	20060904	1		6.253.000	5.962.958	290.042										290.042	290.042	OK		
2003	8ACP SL18	3	PE 1: OPERATIONAL PERIOD- SLRA	20061231	1		18.000	0	18.000			6.000		6.000	12.000	3.000	9.000		6.000	6.000	OK		
	8ACP SL18	Total	Individual Commitment				7.453.000	6.552.780	900.220											0	OK		
2003	8ACP SL21	0	ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL STUDY ON THE REVISED SIERRA RUTILE LT	20030630		N	12.540	12.540	0										0	OK	To be closed		
2003	9ACP SL1	0	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	20060731		N	49.100	49.100	0										0	OK	To be closed		
2003	9ACP SL1	1	SERV. CONTR. STUDY ACCOUNT MECH; KOROMA M T.; 16,744,850 SLL	20040531	7		5.000	4.345	655			655	L						0	OK	To be closed		
2003	9ACP SL1	2	SERV. CONTR. PRE- IDENTIFICATION STUDY; NRI LTD; 44,100 EURO	20040416	7		44.100	39.044	5.056			5.056	L						0	OK	To be closed		
	9ACP SL1	Total	Individual Commitment				49.100	43.389	5.711										0	OK			
2003	9ACP SL2	0	SUPPORT TO THE DECENTRALISATION PROCESS	20051231		N	72.120	61.800	10.320			10.320	L						0	OK	To be closed		
2003	9ACP SL2	1	SERV. CONTR. STUDY DECENTRAL.; NKRUHAH; 131,854,156 SLL	20031227	7		53.000	39.001	13.999			13.999	L						0	OK	To be closed		
2003	9ACP SL2	2	SERVICE CONTRACT STUDY DECENTR.; ZOMBO P; 20,813,600 SLL	20031227	7		8.800	4.168	4.632			4.632	L						0	OK	To be closed		
	9ACP SL2	Total	Individual Commitment				61.800	43.169	18.631										0	OK			
2003	9ACP SL3	0	INSTALLATION OF HAND PUMPS VERIFICATION STUDY	20051031		N	9.632	9.632	0										0	OK	To be closed		
2003	9ACP SL3	1	SERV HAND PUMPS; EDWARD DAVIES; +RID.1; 22,939,534.20 SLL	20040131	7		9.632	7.072	2.561			2.561	M						0	OK	To be closed		
	9ACP SL3	Total	Individual Commitment				9.632	7.072	2.561										0	OK			



			FORECASTS 2006						FORECASTS 2007								
			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006		ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2007	
YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOB. COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	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'
TOTALS on NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments			24.415.015	10.922.207	11.934.434	6.189.574	36.349.449	17.111.781	5.520.196	9.226.585	2.365.000	11.611.116	11.026.609	970.000	6.701.116	12.581.116	17.727.725
1995	7 ACP SL 44	Work Programme 3B					0	0				70.000	35.000		35.000	70.000	70.000
1995	7 ACP SL 44	Work Programme 4B					0	0				80.000	40.000		40.000	80.000	80.000
1995	7 ACP SL 44	Frandia Company Ltd. Supply contract	12.700	7.000		5.000	12.700	12.000		12.000						0	0
1995	7 ACP SL 44	Rehabilitation of Makeni SLRA office					0	0				230.000	100.000		65.000	230.000	165.000
1995	7 ACP SL 44	Rehabilitation of Mile 91 SLRA office					0	0				100.000	40.000		60.000	100.000	100.000
2000	8 ACP SL 006	SUPPLY OF IT EQUIPMENT	137.350	82.117		54.744	137.350	136.861	136.861				73.735			0	73.735
2000	8 ACP SL 006	PROGRAMME EST. NO. 3	734.000	300.000		434.000	734.000	734.000		734.000						0	0
2000	8 ACP SL 006	SUPPLY OF IFMIS LICENCES	155.000	93.000		62.000	155.000	155.000	155.000				13.000			0	13.000
2000	8 ACP SL 006	AUDIT OF PROG. ESTIMATES			40.000	25.000	40.000	25.000	25.000				20.000			0	20.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Supply contract - drugs for 12 months	1.200.000	500.000			1.200.000	500.000		500.000			700.000			0	700.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Supply contract - vehicle and communication equipment	380.000			228.000	380.000	228.000	228.000				152.000			0	152.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Supply contract - Trucks CMS	70.000	63.000			70.000	63.000		63.000			7.000			0	7.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Service contract - Supervision construction PHUs	80.000	40.000			80.000	40.000		40.000			40.000			0	40.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Work contract - construction PHUs	600.000	120.000			600.000	120.000		120.000			300.000		180.000	0	480.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Service contract - Construction CMS + Pharma Lab	50.000			20.000	50.000	20.000		20.000			15.000		15.000	0	30.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Work contract - Construction CMS + Pharma Lab	650.000			150.000	650.000	150.000		150.000			200.000		300.000	0	500.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Service Contract - Supervision rehab/construction CHTS	60.000			20.000	60.000	20.000		20.000			20.000		20.000	0	40.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Work Contract - Rehab/construction CHTS	540.000			140.000	540.000	140.000		140.000			200.000		200.000	0	400.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Work contracts - construction 12 DMS	110.000			40.000	110.000	40.000		40.000			55.000		15.000	0	70.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Programme estimate n. 3			1.500.000	750.000	1.500.000	750.000		375.000	375.000		750.000			0	750.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Contribution Agreement UNICEF	470.000	376.000		94.000	470.000	470.000			470.000					0	0
							0	0								0	0
2001	8 ACP SL 12	AUDIT OF PROG. ESTIMATES					0	0						60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Evaluation					0	0						60.000	60.000	60.000	60.000
2001	8 ACP SL 12	Audit			50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000					50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000
2001	8 ACP SL 14	Support to the Agricultural sector	36.436	0		36.436	36.436	36.436	0	36.436			0			0	0
2002	7 ACP SL 100	Work Contract Construction of 13 District Offices	223.000	110.000		113.000	223.000	223.000		113.000	110.000					0	0
2002	7 ACP SL 100	Service contract (Supervision of works)	25.000	5.000		20.000	25.000	25.000		25.000						0	0
2002	7 ACP SL 100	Evaluation					0	0				30.000	30.000			30.000	30.000
2002	7 ACP SL 100	Audit					0	0						30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000
2003	9 ACP SL 4	Grant Contract Spanish Red Cross	1.200.000	589.129			1.200.000	589.129	589.129				490.871			0	490.871
2003	9 ACP SL 4	LRRD Mid Term Review	102.000	102.000			102.000	102.000	102.000							0	0
2003	9 ACP SL 5	Songo-Moyamba works contract			4.000.000	350.000	4.000.000	350.000		350.000			700.000		350.000	0	1.050.000
2003	9 ACP SL 5	Songo-Moyamba supervision contr.			200.000	40.000	200.000	40.000		40.000			50.000		50.000	0	100.000
2003	9 ACP SL 05	Programme Estimate for maintenance			3.000.000	1.000.000	3.000.000	1.000.000			1.000.000		1.000.000		1.000.000	0	2.000.000
2003	9 ACP SL 06	Audit/Evaluation	0	0	125.000	75.000	125.000	75.000	75.000				50.000	125.000	125.000	125.000	175.000
2003	9 ACP SL 07	Rehabilitation of the St. John of God Hospital	358.000	100.000		100.000	358.000	200.000		200.000			158.000			0	158.000
2003	9 ACP SL 07	Rehabilitation of the Kambia maternity ward	80.000	30.000		20.000	80.000	50.000		50.000			30.000			0	30.000
2003	9 ACP SL 07	Reconstruction of the south and Eastern region Health and Education units	1.200.000	500.000		200.000	1.200.000	700.000	500.000	200.000			300.000		200.000	0	500.000
2003	9 ACP SL 07	Construction of the Kenama Lassa Fever ward	390.000	100.000		100.000	390.000	200.000		200.000			190.000			0	190.000
2003	9 ACP SL 07	Rehabilitation of the Serabu Water System	250.000	80.000		50.000	250.000	130.000		130.000			70.000		50.000	0	120.000
2003	9 ACP SL 07	Rehabilitation of the Kambia water system	150.000	60.000		20.000	150.000	80.000	80.000				70.000			0	70.000



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EDF FORECASTS 2006-2007: NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments (including payments) on ONGOING PROJECTS.

(amounts in €)

YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOB. COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	FORECASTS 2006								FORECASTS 2007							
			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006		ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2007		
			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'	
2003	9 ACP SL 07	Audit and Evaluation					0	0					150.000	50.000			150.000	150.000
2004	9 ACP SL11	Programme Estimate 2 TCF (Component A + B)					0	0					150.000	75.000		75.000	150.000	150.000
2004	9 ACP SL11	Framework Contract/116548/C/SV, contract n. 114042 with Integration	179.441	107.665		71.776	179.441	179.441	179.441								0	0
2004	9 ACP SL11	Programme Estimate 1 TCF (Component A + B)	157.959	57.959		100.000	157.959	157.959	57.959	100.000							0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 11	TCF Audit					0	0					45.000	45.000			45.000	45.000
2004	9 ACP SL 11	TCF Evaluation					0	0					45.000	45.000			45.000	45.000
2004	9 ACP SL 11	Pre-feasibility study road sector	200.000	100.000			200.000	100.000								100.000	0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 11	Formulation of Trade Related TA Programme	80.000	80.000			80.000	80.000	80.000								0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 11	Formulation of a PFM TA Facility	60.000	60.000			60.000	60.000		60.000							0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 11	Evaluation of CSP	180.000	60.000			180.000	60.000	60.000								0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 13	GRANT CONTRACT WITH IFRC DMCB	579.281	273.598			579.281	273.598	273.598								0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 13	IMC	905.646	724.517			905.646	724.517	724.517								0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 13	WHO	998.765			409.969	998.765	409.969	409.969								0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 13	UNICEF	935.013	748.010			935.013	748.010	748.010								0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 13	Audit of Health LRRD					0	0						100.000	100.000		100.000	100.000
2004	9 ACP SL 13	Evaluation of Health LRRD					0	0					100.000	100.000		100.000	100.000	100.000
2004	9 ACP SL 13	UNFPA			500.000	258.064	500.000	258.064	258.064								0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 13	Lassa			211.058	160.000	211.058	160.000	160.000								0	0
2005	9 ACP SL14	Programme Estimate 1 NAO Support	319.424	159.712			319.424	159.712	159.712								0	0
2005	9 ACP SL 14	Work Contract for office refurbishment					50.747	25.373	50.747	25.373				25.374			0	25.374
2005	9 ACP SL 14	PE No 2					407.629	100.000	407.629	100.000				307.629			0	307.629
2005	9 ACP SL 14	PE No 3					0	0							395.000	200.000	395.000	200.000
2005	9 ACP SL 14	Audit					0	0					60.000	60.000			60.000	60.000
2005	9 ACP SL 14	Evaluation					0	0						50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000
2004	9 ACP SL 15	Programme Estimate 1					150.000	75.000	150.000	75.000				75.000			0	75.000
2004	9 ACP SL 15	Short-term TA for MMR needs assessment	30.000	18.000			30.000	30.000	30.000								0	0
2004	9 ACP SL 15	Programme Estimate 2					0	0					251.116	100.000		151.116	251.116	251.116
2005	9 ACP SL 16	8 works contracts 1 MEUR each					0	0					8.000.000	1.000.000		2.000.000	8.000.000	3.000.000
2005	9 ACP SL 16	4 supervision contract 200,000 EUR each					0	0					800.000	160.000		150.000	800.000	310.000
2005	9 ACP SL 16	Programme Estimate 1					200.000	60.000	200.000	60.000				70.000		70.000	0	140.000
2005	9 ACP SL 17	DACO SUPPORT	1.200.000	560.000			1.200.000	560.000	560.000					614.000			0	614.000
2005	9 ACP SL 17	TRANCHE RELEASE MONITORING	200.000	150.000			200.000	200.000	200.000								0	0
2005	9 ACP SL 18	Decentralization Trust Fund with World Bank	9.100.000	4.550.000			9.100.000	4.550.000		4.550.000				1.820.000			0	1.820.000
2005	9 ACP SL 19	Various contracts -TA and hiring of vessels					1.500.000	500.000	1.500.000	500.000			1.000.000	500.000		500.000	1.000.000	1.000.000
2000	8 ACP SL 06	Mid-term review	26.000	15.500			26.000	26.000	26.000									

EDF FORECATS 2006-2007 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).

(amounts in €)

ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	RISK L, M, H	FORECASTS 2006						FORECASTS 2007								
					1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2007	
					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'
TOTALS on NEW GLOBAL Commitments.			58.200.000		5.000.000	4.500.000	6.500.000	200.000	11.500.000	4.700.000	0	4.700.000	0	36.200.000	7.500.000	5.400.000	7.550.000	41.600.000	15.050.000
10-2006	Freetown-Conakry Highway II Phase	PROJECT	20.000.000	M					0	0				19.000.000	6.000.000		2.500.000	19.000.000	8.500.000
10-2006	Civil Society Capacity Building and Local Accountability	PROJECT	6.000.000	L			5.500.000		5.500.000	0					1.200.000		600.000	0	1.800.000
06-2006	Support to Restructuring and Operations of the NEC	PROJECT	5.000.000	L	5.000.000	4.500.000			5.000.000	4.500.000		4.500.000						0	0
09-2006	EPA Trade Related TA + complements	PROJECT	1.200.000	M			1.000.000	200.000	1.000.000	200.000		200.000			200.000		200.000	0	400.000
1st Sem 2007	Environment	PROJECT	1.000.000	M					0	0				200.000	100.000	700.000	250.000	900.000	350.000
1st Sem 2007	Bridge for Freetown Conakry Highway	PROJECT	5.000.000	H					0	0						4.500.000	450.000	4.500.000	450.000
1st Sem 2007	PR Budget Support (Rider to 9 ACP SL 17)	GENERAL BS	17.000.000	H					0	0				15.000.000			2.000.000	15.000.000	2.000.000
2nd Sem 2007	TCF - Technical Cooperation Facility 2	PROJECT	3.000.000	H					0	0						200.000	50.000	200.000	50.000
									0	0				2.000.000			1.500.000	2.000.000	1.500.000
									0	0								0	0

(amounts in €)

PAYMENTS	FORECASTS 2006			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			Low + 50% M TARGET 2006	FORECASTS 2007		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2007
PAYMENTS on ONGOING INDIVIDUAL commitments.	29.920.674	15.161.313	45.081.987	23.307.665	19.449.322	2.325.000	33.032.326	18.367.421	14.080.479	32.447.900
PAYMENTS on NEW INDIVIDUAL commitments	10.922.207	6.189.574	17.111.781	5.520.196	9.226.585	2.365.000	10.133.489	11.026.609	6.701.116	17.727.725
PAYMENTS on NEW GLOBAL commitments	4.500.000	200.000	4.700.000	0	4.700.000	0	2.350.000	7.500.000	7.550.000	15.050.000
TOTAL PAYMENTS	45.342.881	21.550.887	66.893.768	28.827.861	33.375.907	4.690.000	45.515.814	36.894.030	28.331.595	65.225.625
%	68%	32%		43%	50%	7%		57%	43%	

INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2006			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			Low + 50% M TARGET 2006	FORECASTS 2007		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2007
NEW INDIV. commit. on ONGOING GOBAL commitments.	24.415.015	11.934.434	36.349.449	comparable to risk profile of payments (%)						
NEW INDIV. commit. on NEW GLOBAL commitments	5.000.000	6.500.000	11.500.000							
TOTAL INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	29.415.015	18.434.434	47.849.449	20.620.714	23.873.954	3.354.781	32.557.691	47.811.116	6.370.000	54.181.116
%	61%	39%		43%	50%	7%		88%	12%	

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2006			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			Low + 50% M TARGET 2006	FORECASTS 2007		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2007
TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	5.000.000	27.200.000	32.200.000	11.000.000	21.200.000	0	21.600.000	23.000.000	3.000.000	26.000.000
%	16%	84%		34%	66%	0%		88%	12%	

REDUCTION OF OLD RAL (projects decided before 2001)	FORECASTS 2006				
	TOTAL 2006	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2006
		Low L	Medium M	High H	
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING GLOBAL Commitments.	1.366.097	1.215.922	150.175	0	1.291.010
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING INDIV. Commitments.	792.605	607.721	184.884	0	700.163
PAYMENTS	6.165.356	2.323.962	3.816.394	25.000	4.232.159
TOTAL REDUCTIONS	8.324.058	4.147.605	4.151.453	25.000	6.223.332
%		50%	50%	0%	

RAL	SITUATION on 01/01/2006		SITUATION on 31/12/2006	
	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2001	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2001
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	338.400.174	98.510.444	346.788.674	97.144.347
RAC	72.620.825	4.817.703	54.525.449	3.526.694
RAP	104.614.951	10.088.440	110.576.539	5.908.016
RAL	177.235.776	14.906.143	165.101.987	9.434.709
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	52%	15%	48%	10%
Nbr of years to absorb RAL	4		4	

Number of EXTENSION REQUESTS on GLOBAL Commitments - 2006 **1**

N° CAT	CATEGORIES "OLD RAP"	AMOUNT	%	Nbr of Contracts	%
0	File not found / missing.	0	0%	0	0%
1	Ongoing valid legal commitment.	8.707.048	86%	17	33%
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)	380.163	4%	1	2%
4	Audit to be carried out at commission's request.	30.555	0%	5	10%
5	Audit completed, results being examined.	54.496	1%	6	12%
6	Legal dispute ongoing.	362.477	4%	2	4%
7	(Final payment and/or de-commitment (shortly to be) initiated in OLAS or to be requested	553.702	5%	21	40%
8	Other.	0	0%	0	0%
	Not indicated	0	0%	0	0%

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS ON AVAILABLE EDF ALLOCATIONS UNTIL END 2007

SUMMARY of	AMOUNT
CUMULATED TOTAL GLOBAL COMMITMENTS on 31/12/2005	190.004.380
TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS FORSEEN in 2006	32.200.000
TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS FORSEEN in 2007	26.000.000
TOTAL GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	248.204.380

SUMMARY of	AMOUNT
COUNTRY ENVELOPE A & B AT 31-12-2005	228.196.812
DECOMMITMENTS OVER THE PERIOD OF 2006-2007	20.769.305
TOTAL EDF AVAILABLE COUNTRY RESOURCES	248.966.117
USE OF AVAILABLE RESSOURCES in %	100%
EDF COUNTRY RESSOURCES THAT COULD BE LOST	761.737



REGIONAL PROJECTS - SIERRA LEONE



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EDF FORECASTS 2006 - 2007: 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 2005			DECOMMITMENTS FORECASTS			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2006						FORECAST PAYMENTS 2007			A L A R M	COMMENTS	
								GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	RISK (H/L/M)	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1st SEMESTER C	2nd SEMESTER D	TOTAL C + D						
														2006	2007	Low L				Medium M L+M+H = A+B	High H				
AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.	RISK (H/L/M)	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.	1st SEMESTER A	2nd SEMESTER B	TOTAL A + B																	
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS								4.800.000	4.800.000	0	0		0												
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS								4.800.000	509.783	4.290.217	0		0	2.000.000	2.000.000	4.000.000	0	4.000.000	0	290.000	0	290.000			
2003	6ACP RPR594	0		FREETOWN CONAKRY ROAD	0071231			4.800.000	4.800.000	0					0							0	OK		
2003	6ACP RPR594	1		WORKS CONTRACT CIVIL ENGINEERING CO. CEC SLL 38.670.283.218	20060504			4.800.000	509.783	4.290.217					2.000.000	2.000.000	4.000.000		4.000.000		290.000		290.000	OK	
	6ACP RPR594			Total Individual Commitment				4.800.000	509.783	4.290.217							0					0	OK		



REGIONAL PROJECTS - SIERRA LEONE

EDF FORECASTS 2006-2007: NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments (including payments) on ONGOING PROJECTS.

(amounts in €)

			FORECASTS 2006							FORECASTS 2007							
			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2007	
YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOB. COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	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'
TOTALS on NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							0	0								0	0
							0	0								0	0
		NO NEW IND. COMMITMENTS					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



REGIONAL PROJECTS - SIERRA LEONE



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EDF FORECATS 2006-2007 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).

(amounts in €)

ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	RISK L, M, H	FORECASTS 2006						FORECASTS 2007								
					1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2007	
					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'
TOTALS on NEW GLOBAL Commitments.			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	NO NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS							0	0								0	0	
								0	0								0	0	
								0	0								0	0	



REGIONAL PROJECTS - SIERRA LEONE

EDF FORECASTS 2006 - 2007

== SUMMARY SHEET. ==

(amounts in €)

PAYMENTS	FORECASTS 2006			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			Low + 50% M	FORECASTS 2007		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006	Low L	Medium M	High H	TARGET 2006	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2007
PAYMENTS on ONGOING INDIVIDUAL commitments.	2.000.000	2.000.000	4.000.000	0	4.000.000	0	2.000.000	290.000	0	290.000
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
TOTAL PAYMENTS	2.000.000	2.000.000	4.000.000	0	4.000.000	0	2.000.000	290.000	0	290.000
%	50%	50%		0%	100%	0%		100%	0%	

INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2006			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			Low + 50% M	FORECASTS 2007				
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006	Low L	Medium M	High H	TARGET 2006	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2007		
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
TOTAL INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		0%	100%	0%		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!			

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2006			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			Low + 50% M	FORECASTS 2007		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006	Low L	Medium M	High H	TARGET 2006	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2007
TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	

REDUCTION OF OLD RAL (projects decided before 2001)	FORECASTS 2006				
	TOTAL 2006	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2006
		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
TOTAL REDUCTIONS	0	0	0	0	0
%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	

R A L	SITUATION on 01/01/2006		SITUATION on 31/12/2006	
	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2001	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2001
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	4.800.000	0	4.800.000	0
R A C	0	0	#DIV/0!	0
R A P	4.290.217	4.290.217	#DIV/0!	4.290.217
R A L	4.290.217	4.290.217	#DIV/0!	4.290.217
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	89%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Nbr of years to absorb RAL	2		#DIV/0!	

Number of EXTENSION REQUESTS on GLOBAL Commitments - 2006

0

N° CAT	CATEGORIES "OLD RAP"	AMOUNT	%	Nbr of Contracts	%
0	File not found / missing.	0	0%	0	#DIV/0!
1	Ongoing valid legal commitment.	0	0%	0	#DIV/0!
2	Final report awaited, incomplete or being examined.	0	0%	0	#DIV/0!
3	Financial report awaited, incomplete or being examined (e.g. advance payment not yet justified)	0	0%	0	#DIV/0!
4	Audit to be carried out at commission's request.	0	0%	0	#DIV/0!
5	Audit completed, results being examined.	0	0%	0	#DIV/0!
6	Legal dispute ongoing.	0	0%	0	#DIV/0!
7	(Final payment and/or de-commitment (shortly to be) initiated in OLAS or to be requested	0	0%	0	#DIV/0!
8	Other.	0	0%	0	#DIV/0!
	Not indicated	4.290.217	100%	0	#DIV/0!

Annex VI - Financial Situation 9th EDF

Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector
Period ending 31-12-2005

ENVELOPE 'A'

Account. No.	Programme	Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
		at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005
	Budget Support						
9,008	Audit of Budget Support	195.000		194.422		162.076	93.091
9,017	Poverty Reduction Budget Support	50.000.000	50.000.000	47.500.000	47.500.000	17.500.000	17.500.000
		50.195.000	50.000.000	47.694.422	47.500.000	17.662.076	17.593.091
	Infrastructure						
9,005	Road Infrastructure Programme	42.000.000		32.659.492	32.634.192	2.965.217	2.965.217
9,009	Study on Rehab of 7 Jetties	98.328					
9,010	Study on Terms of Rutile Loan	79.000		64.629		49.790	
9,016	Rehabilitation of 650km feeder roads	9.500.000	9.500.000				
		51.677.328	9.500.000	32.724.121	32.634.192	3.015.007	2.965.217
	Institutional Strengthening						
9,011	Technical Cooperation Facility	1.872.200		209.939	209.939	96.490	96.490
9,014	Support to the NAO	3.130.000		1.847.200	1.847.200	324.240	324.240
9,015	TA to the Min. of Mineral Resources	1.000.000		568.884	568.884	125.490	125.490
9,019	Institutional Support-Fisheries Management	3.000.000	3.000.000				
		9.002.200	3.000.000	2.626.023	2.626.023	546.220	546.220
	Rural Development Programmes						
9,003	Verification of Hand Pumps	9.632		9.632		7.072	
9,007	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Programme	10.000.000		7.584.900	2.965.900	5.592.563	3.461.475
		10.009.632	0	7.594.532	2.965.900	5.599.634	3.461.475
	Good Governance						
9,001	Good Governance & Institutional Supp.	49.100		49.100		43.389	
9,002	Support to Decentralisation process	72.120		61.800		42.569	
9,012	IFES - Assistance to Local Elections	1.999.000		1.621.050			
9,018	Decentralisation Capacity Building	10.000.000	10.000.000				
		12.120.220	10.000.000	1.731.950	0	85.958	0
	TOTAL ENVELOPE 'A'	133.004.380	72.500.000	92.371.047	85.726.114	26.908.895	24.566.004

Total Allocation Envelope 'A'	165.496.812
Decision/Allocation	80%
Commitment/Allocation	56%
Disbursement/Allocation	16%

ENVELOPE 'B'

Account. No.	Programmes	Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
		at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005
	Infrastructure						
9,006	Re-opening of Sierra Rutile	25.000.000		24.750.000	24.750.000	22.750.000	22.750.000
	Health						
9,013	Transitional Support to Health Sector	7.000.000		2.670.237	2.670.237	645.570	645.570
	Rural Development Programmes						
9,004	Institutional Support to IDPs, Returnees etc.	25.000.000		23.099.127	4.165.164	7.057.419	971.272
	Total Envelope 'B'	57.000.000	0	50.519.364	31.585.401	30.452.989	24.366.842

Total Allocation Envelope 'B'	62.700.000
Decision/Allocation	91%
Commitment/Allocation	81%
Disbursement/Allocation	49%

Annex VII - Financial Situation 8th EDF

Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector
Period ending 31-12-2005

Account. No.	Programme	Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
		at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005
	Budget Support						
8,011	Post Conflict Budget Support	12.550.000		12.550.000		12.550.000	
	Infrastructure						
8,018	Freetown-Conakry Road	10.000.000		7.453.000	18.000	6.553.700	4.828.085
8,020	Study- Rogbere Junction- Pamelap Rd	27.815		27.815		21.818	
8,021	Sierra Rutile Study	12.540		12.540		12.540	
		10.040.355	0	7.493.355	18.000	6.588.059	4.828.085
	Institutional Strengthening						
8,006	Inst. Stren. MOF	4.500.000	0	1.962.000	242.000	1.044.354	363.026
8,017	TA to the NAO	200.800	0	193.088	-7.712	193.088	
		4.700.800	0	2.155.088	234.288	1.237.442	363.026
	Health						
8,012	Health Sector Support Programme	28.000.000		10.606.921	2.029.785	4.976.841	1.827.242
8,015	TA to the Ministry of Health	747.512		635.370	0	602.534	132.597
		28.747.512	0	11.242.291	2.029.785	5.579.376	1.959.839
	RRP						
8,007	Resettlement & Rehab. Programme	20.000.000		19.903.907	55.248	18.162.335	629.990
	Good Governance						
8,016	Election Support Programme	1.506.703		1.489.853		1.166.009	
TOTAL NIP		77.545.370	0	54.834.493	2.337.320	45.283.221	7.780.940

Total Allocation	77.545.370
Decision/Allocation	100%
Commitment/Allocation	71%
Disbursement/Allocation	58%

OTHER EDF 8 PROGRAMMES

Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector
Period ending 31-12-2005

		Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
		at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005
						0	0
	Budget Support						
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		10.900.000	
8,010	Post Conflict Budget Support	1.600.000		1.600.000		1.600.000	
	Post Conflict Budget Support			0	0	0	0
		30.400.000	0	30.400.000	0	30.400.000	0
STABEX							
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			
8,005	stabex 99 coffee - raw or roasted	2.034.747		2.034.747			
8,013	Franchise Art.195 A- Cacao	53.056		53.056			
8,014	Franchise Art.195 A- Café	428.456	63.871	359.341			
		5.173.351	63.871	5.104.236	0	2.121.272	0
Total for other Programmes - EDF 8		35.573.351	63.871	35.504.236	0	32.521.272	0

Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector
Period ending 31-12-2005

Account. No.	PROGRAMMES	Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
		at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005
	Infrastructure (Roads)						
7.003	Improvement of F/town -Conakry Highway	454.627		454.627		454.627	
7.044	SLRA - Support Programme	20.500.000		19.707.052	214.300	15.866.689	5.562.203
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	
		21.250.112	0	20.422.164	214.300	16.548.561	5.562.203
	Agriculture						
7.007	Programme to support the Agricultural Sector	4.113.357		4.113.357		4.113.357	0
	Fisheries						
7.040	Study on Fisheries Management	56.543		56.543		56.543	
	Budget Support						
7.009	SASP	7.788.750		7.788.750		7.788.750	
7.093	SASP & STABEX Funds Audit	79.810		58.816		58.816	0
		7.868.560	0	7.847.566	0	7.847.566	0
	Institutional Strengthening						
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		416.167	
7.083	TA to the NAO - SASP	475.000		368.658		368.658	
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	
7.097	Services - Joe Keeley	221.000		216.356		216.356	
		7.182.764	0	6.886.295	0	6.725.806	0
	Health						
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	
		155.160	0	155.160	0	155.160	0
	Non Focal Sector						
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	
		3.285.391	0	3.285.391	0	3.285.391	0
	RRP						
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	
7.087	Rehabilitation & Resettlement Programme	10.000.000		9.729.146	659.013	8.806.879	1.234.490
		19.240.097	0	18.969.243	659.013	17.984.059	1.234.490
	Good Governance						
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	5.252.346	366.788	3.800.059	1.183.242
		5.853.328	0	5.601.474	366.788	4.103.387	1.183.242
	Electricity						
7.032	Rehabilitation of the Electricity Sector	4.500.000		3.554.932		3.554.932	
7.094	Emergency support to the Power Sector	62.551		62.551		62.551	
7.099	Emergency Rehabilitation Transmission Sys.	1.990.000		1.922.217	51.788	1.760.474	282.814
		6.552.551	0	5.539.700	51.788	5.377.957	282.814
	Sysmin						
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	
		131.223		131.223	0	131.223	0
	Private Sector Development						
7.076	Audit of Central and Commercial Banks	255.525		255.525		255.525	0
	Rural Development						
7.022	Rural Water supply Programme	1.200.000		1.175.435		812.958	0
	TOTAL NIP	77.144.612	0	74.439.077	1.291.888	67.397.494	8.262.750

Total Allocation	77.144.612
Decision/Allocation	100% %
Commitment/Allocation	96% %
Disbursement/Allocation	87% %

OTHER EDF 7 PROGRAMMES

Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector
Period ending 31-12-2005

	Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
	at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005
STABEX						
7.001	STABEX-90- Coffee	2.041.855		2.041.855		2.041.855
7.004	STABEX-91 Cocoa	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
		10.005.526	0	10.005.526	0	10.005.526
Structural Adjustment Support Programmes(SASP)						
7.008	SASP	11.901.086		11.901.086		11.901.086
Emergency Support						
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
		10.336.866	0	10.336.865	0	10.336.865
OTHERS						
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
		10.668.708	0	10.668.708	0	10.668.709
Total for other Programmes - EDF 7						
		42.912.187	0	42.912.186	0	42.912.186

ANNEX IX - FINANCIAL SITUATION 6th EDF

Breakdown of EDF decision by Economic Sector
Period ending 31-12-2005

Account. No.	PROGRAMMES	Decision		Commitment		Disbursement	
		at 31-12-2005	in 2005	at 31-12-2004	in 2005	at 31-12-2005	in 2005
	Infrastructure (Roads)						
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		16.292	-9.008	16.292	973
6.056	Study-Taiama - Bo Highway	35.900		18.243	-11.357	18.243	862
6.057	Study - Masiaka - Taiama Highway	78.700		52.332	-22.968	52.332	3.694
		27.949.940	0	27.895.932	-43.333	27.895.932	5.529
	Agriculture						
6.034	Interim management - SLPMB	45.982		45.982		45.982	
	Fisheries						
6.007	NW Artisanal Fisheries prog.	6.424.207		6.424.207		6.424.207	
	Budget Support						
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	
		6.014.154		6.014.154		6.014.154	
	Institutional Strengthening						
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	
		2.981.805		2.981.805		2.981.805	
	Health						
	Water & Sanitation						
	STABEX						
	Non Focal Sector						
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	
		158.816		158.816		158.816	
	RRP						
	Good Governance						
6.049	Support to return to Democracy	252.977		252.977		252.977	
	Electricity						
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		8.109.595		8.109.595	
6.050	Prep. Of Financing Proposal - Dist. Systems	71.819		71.819		71.819	0
6.054	Rehabilitation of Electricity sector	79.204		79.204		79.204	0
		13.339.675	0	13.339.675	0	13.339.675	0
	Private Sector Development						
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	
		5.453.900		5.453.900		5.453.900	
	Rural Development						
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	
		241.998		241.998		241.998	
	TOTAL NIP	62.863.453	0	62.809.445	-43.333	62.809.445	5.529
	Total Allocation	62.863.453					
	Decision/Allocation		100.0%				
	Commitment/Allocation		99.9%				
	Disbursement/Allocation		99.9%				

ANNEX IX - FINANCIAL SITUATION 6th EDF

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

Emergency Support						
6,002	Cholera Epidemic Victims	78.412		78.412		78.412
6,023	Liberian Refugees	339.011		339.011		339.011
		417.423	0	417.423	0	417.423
OTHERS						
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
		9.167.764	0	9.167.764	0	9.167.764
	Total for other Programmes - EDF 6	9.585.187	0	9.585.187	0	9.585.187

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

Sierra Leone Roads Authority Support Programme

- 1.1 **Project No.:** 7 ACP SL 44
- 1.2 **Project Amount:** €20,500,000
- 1.3 **Financing Agreement No.:** 1421/SL
- 1.4 **Starting Date:** September 1994
- 1.5 **Closing date:** December 2007

2.0 **General Description**

This project, whose Financing Agreement of 20.5 M€ was signed in January 1995, was interrupted by the civil war for several years. The FA was revised with a Rider in 2000, reallocating budget items within the FA to correspond to the prevailing needs. The programme has two main components:

- Capacity strengthening comprising Technical Assistance and other support for the Sierra Leone Roads 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 Project Purpose 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.

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

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;
- ✓ 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

The contract, originally envisaged to last for 36 months, was extended by two Riders to ensure the smooth transition from the Phase I Technical Assistance under 7 ACP SL 44, to Phase II under 9 ACP SL 5. Also the Computerised Financial Management System required longer than originally envisaged.

The contract came to a conclusion on the 21st October 2005. Although the assistance has been generally viewed as satisfactory, comments from the SLRA have been sought to learn lessons for Phase II. Also comments from the consultant were requested to advise SLRA on better streamlining of personnel and resources.

5.2 Masiaka – Makeni Road

The works contract was awarded to Compagnie Sahelienne d'Entreprise (CSE) of Senegal in 2003, while the company providing supervision services was DIWI. Masiaka-Makeni road being among the key road connections in Sierra Leone, this road project was a key output of the SLRA Support Programme. The works were completed in June 2005.

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. The contract for the spot improvement of this road was awarded to fifteen local contractors to support local road construction sector. The works were completed in 2004. However, as the improvement of the road has caused a considerable increase of traffic, it has been agreed to implement safety measures under WP 3B.

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

5.4 Work Programme No. 4

SLRA Regional Headquarters – Freetown, Port Loko, Bo and Kenema

All the components in this Work Programme to rehabilitate and equip SLRA regional offices have been achieved.

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 spare parts for air conditioners for the Western Region Headquarters.
- ✓ Procurement of office furniture and equipment for all Regions.

Unfortunately, due to late submission of relevant documentation supporting the request for replenishment of the imprest account, and to the abnormal increase of labour cost and fuel and lubricants, the first and fourth items did not start with the second only partially achieved. It has been agreed that a new Work Programme No. 4B will be considered to take care of the undone works.

5.6 Work Programme No. 5A

This spot improvement programme seeks to open a link between Kabala in the North and Koidu (Kurubola-Koidu road) 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 (Pendembu-Kailahun-Koindu road). 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 (Regent-Grafton road). The works on the three roads will be finished in the first quarter of 2006.

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

Freetown-Conakry Highway

1.1 **Project No.** 8 ACP SL 18, 7 ACP GUI 124, 6 ACP RPR 594

1.2 **Project amount** €17,800,000

1.3 **Financing Agreement No.:** 6592/SL

1.4 **Starting Date:** November 2001

1.5 **Closing date:** December 2007

2.0 **Background**

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

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:

- 86km of new gravel highway between Rogbere Junction in Sierra Leone and Farmoreah in Guinea;
- Construction of two new bridges and nine major drainage culverts;
- Construction of a spur road of 6.7km from Rokupr junction to the river port village of Rokupr;

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

- Construction of common border crossing facility.

4.0 Achievements to Date

Based on an open international tender, the works contract was awarded to C.E.C. SrL in April 2004, while HydroArch had earlier been selected as the supervisor. Due to various administrative reasons, a Rider to the works contract was signed in July 2004 and mobilization commenced soon after. In 2005, progress on site was considerably slower than expected and the performance of both the contractor and the supervisor fell seriously short of expectations. The project has to date seen four Project Managers and 4 Resident Engineers, and the changes in other staff have also been considerable. To overcome all problems with the contractor, the Minister of Development and HoD have been involved from time to time in the management of the project. There will be a need for an extension of the works contract coming to an end in April 2006.

The project is expected to be followed by "Phase II" to overlay the laterite road. The PIF for Phase II is to be submitted to Brussels in the first quarter of 2006 once the pending questions regarding Guinean funding have been solved.

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

Road Infrastructure Programme

- 1.1 **Project No.** 9 ACP SL 5
- 1.2 **Project amount** €42,000,000
- 1.3 **Financing Agreement No.:** 9066/SL
- 1.4 **Starting Date:** December 2003
- 1.5 **Closing date:** 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. This programme intends to improve the key road connections and to provide institutional support to SLRA.

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, improve access to deprived communities and thus constitute to the socio-economic development of the remote populations.

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:

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- Reconstruct the Masiaka–Taiama-Bo Highway (164 km) to asphalt standard and re-gravel and widen the Songo–Moyamba–Moyamba Junction (104 km) road;
- Carry out spot improvements/rehabilitation 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.

4.0 Achievements to date

Due to an abnormal increase of wages in the country and cost for fuel and lubricants, the original budget had to be revised as it became clear that the sums earmarked for the construction of the Masiaka-Bo and Songo- Moyamba roads were inadequate. A Rider to the FA was submitted to Brussels in December 2005 to increase the budgets for the two road rehabilitation projects while reducing the maintenance budget.

4.1. Masiaka-Taiama-Bo Highway

The supervision contract was awarded to Black & Veatch International. As all works tender submissions exceeded the financial envelope, the tender was cancelled and a revised budget negotiated with the the lowest tenderer, Salini Costruttori. The works contract was signed in November 2005, and the works started in the beginning of 2006.

4.2. Songo-Moyamba-Moyamba Junction road

The tender documents went through numerous revisions and faced various technical and administrative problems. However, they were finally ready for submission to NAO in the beginning of 2006. The tenders will be launched as soon as the Rider to the FA will be signed.

4.3. Road maintenance

A Programme Estimate for the maintenance component was drafted but had to be frozen due to the foreseen Rider to the FA reducing the maintenance budget.

4.4. TA to SLRA

After an international tender, Louis Berger was selected to provide long-term Technical Assistance to SLRA. The TA team started their work in December 2005.

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

Rehabilitation of 650 km of Feeder Roads

1.1 **Project No.** 9 ACP SL 16

1.2 **Project amount** €9,500,000

1.3 **Financing Agreement No.:** 9322/SL

1.4 **Starting Date:** June 2005

1.5 **Closing date:** December 2010

2.0 Background

The road network in Sierra Leone has suffered prolonged deterioration during and after the 11 years civil war. The volume of traffic is increasing and, due to the bad state of the roads, the transportation costs are sky-rocketing. Poor access to rural areas is not only a human and economic problem but also a security issue preventing efficient governance of the remote regions.

3.0 Objectives

3.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective is the improvement of economic and social development in rural areas.

3.2. Project purpose

The project purpose is improved access to rural areas in four districts (Kambia, Port Loko, Kenema and Pujehun) through rehabilitation of some 650 km of economically viable rural roads.

3.3 Expected results

The expected results of the project include:

- Improved network of rural roads in Kambia, Port Loko, Kenema and Pujehun districts;
- Increased economic benefits to the communities;
- Improved access to social services;
- Increased farming activity in the areas;
- Reduction of vehicle operating cost;
- The roads will be classified as “all weather roads” passable throughout the year;
- Enhancement of the rural road network;
- Attraction of substantial labour force for the project thus minimizing decline of skilled labour in the areas.

3.4 Activities

The main activities include the selection of four supervising consultants and eight contractors through local tendering for the project and eventually the rehabilitation of 650 km of viable rural roads in the Kambia, Port Loko, Kenema and Pujehun districts to gravel standard. The scope of works includes general clearance, construction of road pavement, drainage structures, bridge repairs/replacement and installation of traffic signs.

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4. Achievements to date

The tender documents for the four supervision and eight works tenders are in circulation for being published in the first quarter of 2006.

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

MINING

Re-opening of Sierra Rutile Mine

- 1.1 **Project Number:** 9 ACP SL 6
- 1.2 **Project Amount:** €25,000,000
- 1.3 **Financing Agreement No.:** 9068/SL
- 1.4 **Starting date:** December 2003
- 1.5 **Closing date:** December 2008

2. General Description

The mining site of Sierra Rutile Limited (SRL) was attacked and occupied in January 1995 by rebels. Thus, the operations of a company that provided a bulk of the Government's revenue and was the largest employer in the private sector were abruptly disrupted.

The re-opening of the war mine will create many direct and indirect jobs not only in the Moyamba District where the mine is located but will also assist in reducing the immense unemployment figures in post-war Sierra Leone. Apart from the direct revenues, GoSL hopes that the reopening of the mine will serve as a catalyst for other business interests contemplating investing in Sierra Leone.

The mine rehabilitation programme is a co-funding arrangement among the EDF (25 M€), the Overseas Private Investment Corporation OPIC (25 M\$) and Sierra Rutile shareholders (12 M\$). The project will enable the mine rehabilitation, development and partial expansion.

The EDF component is a grant to GoSL to be on-lent to Sierra Rutile Limited as a "bank loan" attracting commercial rates of interest of 8% per annum. The length of the loan is 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€ TA to the Ministry of Mineral Resources project (9 ACP SL 15) aims at monitoring the re-opening of the mine.

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's income taxes

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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

- Refurbishment of the process plant, dredge and mine services ;
- 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 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.

4. Main achievements

Two loan releases were executed in 2005, amounting to 18 and 4.75 M€, respectively. With these funds, the works at the mine site have been progressing as planned. Thus, only the retention of 2 M€ and the 250,000 € audit budget remain undisbursed under the FA. SRL is planning to re-start rutile exports in the first half of 2006.

The project was evaluated in 2005 by four independent mining experts from four different companies. All evaluations praised the project as an exemplary undertaking and as a very well managed exercise.

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The TA to MMR (9 ACP SL 15) has been monitoring the project since the TA arrived in October and worked closely with SRL and the Ministry of Mineral Resources to ensure compliance with the EDF requirements.

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MINING

Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Mineral Resources

- 1.1 **Project Number:** 9 ACP SL 15
- 1.2 **Project Amount:** €1,000,000
- 1.3 **Financing Agreement No.:** 9296/SL
- 1.4 **Starting date:** December 2004
- 1.5 **Original closing date:** December 2011

2. General Description

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 8th EDF / SYSMIN.

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 9th 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.

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- 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 GoSL to monitor and control the loan to SRL.
- Follow-up of the mine refurbishment and development.
- 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.
- Co-ordination with the other stakeholders.
- Preparation of the future utilisation of the paid back capital and interests for purposes listed in the 9 ACP SL 6 Financing Agreement.
- 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

Based on an international tender, the long-term TA was selected in 2005, and he arrived in Sierra Leone in October 2005. Since then, the TA has been effectively monitoring the Re-opening of the Sierra Rutile Mine and advising MMR on other mining issues.

Based on discussions among GoSL, the Delegation and the TA, an agreement has been reached that a Rider to the FA is necessary to increase the flexibility in the utilisation of the funds for "supporting activities" under the FA. The Rider will be submitted to Brussels in early 2006.

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

1.0 SPECIFIC INFORMATION:

- 1.1 **Project Title:** Rehabilitation and Resettlement Programme
- 1.2 **Project No.:** 7 ACP SL 087/8 ACP SL 007
- 1.3 **Project Amount:** Euros 30M (Euros 20M)*
- 1.4 **Financing Agreement No.:** 6363/SL
- 1.5 **Start Date:** June 2002
- 1.6 **Original End Date:** 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 9th 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.

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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.

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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.”

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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 7th /8th 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.

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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

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

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.

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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.

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

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).

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

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.

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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

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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.

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SOCIAL SERVICES & GOOD GOVERNANCE SECTOR

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 de-commitment, 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

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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)

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

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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

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 1.1 | Project No: | 9 ACP SL 011 |
| 1.2 | Project Amount: | Euro 1,872,200 |
| 1.3 | Financing Agreement No: | 9188/SL |
| 1.4 | Starting Date: | 08/07/2004 |
| 1.5 | 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 9th 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 acts 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.

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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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.1 Project No: | 7 ACP SL 100 |
| 1.2 Project Amount: | Euro 5,500,000 |
| 1.3 Financing Agreement No: | 5900/SL |
| 1.4 Starting Date: | 24/11/03 |
| 1.5 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.

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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 4th and 19th 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.

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.

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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 indicated to the NAO and the Delegation that it will not ask for any payment under this project 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 and decommitment is underway. The May 2004 Local government elections process was positively assessed even though the turnout had been disappointingly low. However, post-election evaluation showed that a statistically significant number of wards results exceeded 100 %. Conclusions demonstrated electoral fraud by means of ballot-stuffing on a wide scale in concert with the NEC's electoral staff. The fraud favoured both main political parties and independent candidates. This demonstrated that NEC civil service staff structure was unsuitable as it neither catered for the professional development of staff, nor did it enhance the Commission's constitutional independence. A PIF for 5 million EUR has been submitted to finance the Restructuring and Operations of the National Electoral Commission for the coming 2007 Presidential and legislative Elections.

1.0 Sierra Leone Population and Housing Census

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.1 | Project No: | 7 ACP SL 100 |
| 1.2 | Project Amount: | Euro 5,500,000 |
| 1.3 | Financing Agreement No: | 5900/SL |
| 1.4 | Starting Date: | 24/11/03 |
| 1.5 | 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.

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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 4th and 19th 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, the results showed a total population of 4,963,298 persons enumerated in December 2004. A Post-enumeration survey (PES) took place in May 2005 and selected 2 % of the completed 9,673 enumerations areas. As expected there was a 2 % difference in the total population which can be attributed to population dynamics. A 10 % sample was selected from the completed enumeration areas to be processed electronically. Data processing started after the coding of questionnaires and data analysis is now completed. As far as the analysis of the 10 % results is concerned, 3 reports out of 10 have been received so far (employment, migration and mortality reports). The project focus will gear towards longer term institutional reinforcement, notably by building Statistics Sierra Leone capacity in the field of financial management. Professor Kandeh, Chief Census Officer, has left Statistics Sierra Leone in December to work for UNFPA in Sudan. A temporary replacement has been recruited for a 3 months contract (Dr. Armand Thomas)

1.0 Decentralized Capacity Building Programme

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------|
| 1.1 | Project No: | 9 ACP SL 018 |
| 1.2 | Project Amount: | Euro 10,000,000 |
| 1.3 | Financing Agreement No: | 9378/SL |
| 1.4 | Foreseen Starting Date: | February 2006 |
| 1.5 | End of operational implementation phase: | 30/06/2011 |

2.0 General Description and objectives

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As foreseen in the 1999 Lome Peace Agreement, the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) embarked on a process to re-establish local government structures – (which had been abolished in 1972 by the Siaka Stevens regime) - since centralisation of political power and decision-making in the capital city (Freetown) was seen as one of the root causes for the decade-long civil war. The implementation of this overall policy framework poses immense challenges in terms of policy-making, training, capacity building and institutional support, equipment, infrastructure and community participation.

The “Decentralization Capacity Building Programme”, has been designed to complement

This programme has been designed to complement the World Bank’s Institutional Reform and Capacity Building programme which is, as of today, the largest and more comprehensive single programme of support to the decentralisation process in Sierra Leone. Moreover, it will be implemented through a multi donor trust fund administered by the World Bank. DFID will also co-participate together with the EC to this programme, channelling its support through the same WB trust fund. This coherence of efforts shall maximise the complementarity and eventually the impact of donors’ activities and avoid duplication of management structures.

3.0 The overall objectives of the programme are:

The overall objective of the project is to provide efficient, transparent and accountable delivery of services to the poor through the establishment of local governance.

4.0 Project purpose and results

The project purpose is to facilitate the devolution of functions and enable the local councils to carry out their mandate in accordance with the LGA and other applicable regulatory framework.

Expected results:

Result 1: Major inconsistencies between exiting laws and the LGA are resolved including clarification of roles and responsibilities between local councils and chiefdom authorities. The principle of decentralised governance is entrenched in the Constitution.

Result 2: Policy-making and implementation, monitoring capacity, information management and communication at central level is strengthened for Decentralisation

Result 3: Local Councils are provided with the adequate infrastructure and equipment means to carry out their mandate

Result 4: Councillors and LC professional staff have acquired the competencies for the LC to assume the delivery of core local responsibilities.

Result 5: National and Regional Training Service Providers progressively able to formulate and implement training to Local Councils

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Result 6: Local Councils have at their disposal discretionary development transfers enabling them to acquire and “practise by doing” their planning, budgeting, and management skills.

Result 7: Progress and impact of the Decentralisation process are monitored and evaluated.

Result 8: The trust fund is managed in accordance with applicable procedures and guidelines

5.0 Progress to date

The project is foreseen to start in February 2006.

1.0 Support to the National Authorizing Officer

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|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 1.1 | Project No: | 9 ACP SL 014 |
| 1.2 | Project Amount: | 3,130,000 |
| 1.3 | Financing Agreement No: | 9277/SL |
| 1.4 | Starting Date: | September 2006 |
| 1.5 | End of operational implementation phase: | 31/12/2008 |

2.0 General Description and objectives

The EC’s objectives in relation to this project, as laid down in the Cotonou Agreement, are to sustain economic growth through building the capacity of the actors in development and improving the institutional framework necessary for social cohesion. The project aims at strengthening the capacity of the NAO by providing project performance and thus addresses the overall objective of enhancing the efficient and effective use of EC resources. The project design is fully in line with the EC “draft set of guidelines on the reinforcement of the National Authorizing Officer system” as it focuses on capacity building, through the transfer of know-how and management tools, as opposed to the provision of substitution staff as might have been the case in previous support projects.

3.0 The overall objectives of the programme are:

The overall objective of this project is to contribute to the development of the country and to the poverty reduction by reinforcing the GoSL administration of development activities and enhancing the results of the GoSL development strategy.

4.0 Project purpose and results

The specific objectives of this project are:

- To strengthen the command of the Project Cycle Management and EDF procedures by the NAO.
- To improve the accounting and financial management of the projects/programmes as well as budgetary support in accordance with EDF rules

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and procedures and develop adequate management tools and systems within the NAO.

- To examine the positioning of the NAO systems within the Sierra Leone national administration and to recommend a re-positioning of the NAO system if deemed necessary.

Expected results:

- improved capacity of the NAO to identify and programme new projects in co-ordination with other donors.
- Improved command by the NAO staff of Project Cycle Management and EDF procedures, being reflected by an improved quality of documents prepared (financing proposals, annual work plans, tender dossiers, etc.) and an improved ability to manage, monitor and evaluate projects in order to improve overall performance as regards timely, efficient and effective use of resources.
- A strengthened role of the NAO as interface and support to line Ministries and Agencies which are the main responsible for project implementation.

5.0 Progress to date

Further to the launching of a restricted international tender in July 2004, the TA team (PMU) was recruited and kicked off working in September 2005. The team is composed of three expatriate consultants specialised in the following fields: Programming / monitoring / evaluation, Management and monitoring of infrastructure projects, and Contractual and financial management. One of the consultants had to be substituted just before his foreseen start of duty in September due to illness. The substitute started working with about 2 months delay. During the inception phase of the project the delegation had to consistently guide and monitor the work of the TA in the elaboration of the first annual programme estimate due to their widespread misunderstanding of the objectives of both their terms of reference as well as of the project. Poor quality deliverables were submitted requiring considerable revision. As a result the first PE will be delayed. If the performance the TA team does not improve remedial actions will have to be taken by the delegation.

1.0 Technical Cooperation Facility

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|-----|--|----------------|
| 1.1 | Project No: | 9 ACP SL 011 |
| 1.2 | Project Amount: | Euro 1,872,200 |
| 1.3 | Financing Agreement No: | 9188/SL |
| 1.4 | Starting Date: | 08/07/2004 |
| 1.5 | End of operational implementation phase: | 31/10/2008 |
| 2.0 | General Description and objectives | |

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The programme aims at facilitating and supporting the implementation of the 9th 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 acts 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

The TAF budget has allowed covering in 2005 pre-feasibility, feasibility, preparation studies and a short term technical assistance. The use of the TSPP and CS budget will be managed, by means of specific annual programme estimates, by the TA team to the NAO which has been recruited in September 2005 under the “Support to the National Authorising Office Project”.

1.0 Health Sector Support Programme (HSSP)

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|-----|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1.1 | Project Number: | 8 ACP SL 012 |
| 1.2 | Project Amount: | Euro 28M |
| 1.3 | Financing Agreement No.: | 6412/SL |
| 1.4 | Start date: | 1st December 2001 |
| 1.5 | End date: | 31st December 2006 |
| 2.0 | General Description and objectives | |

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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. The latter was only included in the programme estimate in August 2004. In 2005 the second programme started and has been extended until end of March 2006. Due to the late start of activities at district level, little has been achieved to date under this component of the project

Some major issues affecting the performance of the PMU have been addressed in the course of 2004 and 2005 and 4 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 showed some positive results on the disbursement and procurement side, but an overall strategy and workplan is still lacking.

An external evaluation mission took place in July 2005 and its first recommendation was to close the project. However this was not accepted by the MoHS and the second recommendation is now pursued, i.e a restructuring of the project with a greater focus on support to district activities. The conclusions of the external evaluator were confirmed by the ROM exercise which took place in October 2005. Following this, and upon suggestion from the evaluator, the HSSP steering committee agreed in November 2005 to organise a workshop to define the building blocks of the revised HSSP. This

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workshop took place in February 2006 and produced a revised logframe which is now being examined by all stakeholders (ECD but also social sectors thematic support unit in AIDCO) before being validated to be used as a basis to prepare a rider to the HSSP FA. This rider will include an extension of the project potentially until 31/12/2008. The service contract with SOFRECO for the TA will also be amended accordingly.

1.0 Transitional Support to the Health sector in Sierra Leone (Health LRRD)

- 1.1 **Project Number:** 9 ACP SL 013
- 1.2 **Project Amount:** Euro 28M
- 1.3 **Financing Agreement No.:** 9270/SL
- 1.4 **Start date:** 1st December 2004
- 1.5 **End date:** 31st December 2008

2.0 General Description and objectives

The present programme has been prepared, at the request of the GoSL, to address the urgent short to medium term transition challenge of supporting the health sector as it evolves towards longer term development and structural soundness.

This post-conflict programme for €7.0m, in coordination with other ongoing actions targets a limited number of priority sectors and geographical areas. The programme's purpose is to contribute to sustained improvement of the health services for the population of Sierra Leoneans and refugees by preserving the achievements of emergency health assistance as a more adequate environment for development programmes is established.

The proposed project aims, in a first instance, to maintain, and in the second instance, to improve health service delivery in remote and neglected areas and consequently contributing to the economic recovery of the country and its long-term social development by improving the health status of the population.

Designed to fit into a complex post-conflict situation, the programme aims to further the consolidation of peace and stability in Sierra Leone.

3.0 Project purpose and results

The project purpose is to achieve a sustained improvement of the health services for the population of Sierra Leoneans and refugees by preserving the achievements of emergency assistance while a more adequate environment for development programmes is established.

The project will ensure that EC assistance efficiently links relief, rehabilitation and development interventions supported by different instruments (EDF, ECHO, other budget lines) within the framework of Sierra Leone's long term-term development and poverty reduction strategies.

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4.0 Results:

Component 1: EPI cold chain in peripheral and remote areas is sustainable

Component 2: The technical capacity of MoH&S staff at district level is reinforced

Component 3: Transitional support is provided to the key strategic location of Kenema

Component 4: Donor coordination, as well as coordination between INGOs and MoH&S is improved so that vertical policies supported by the FP are agreed and covered by longer-term development programmes

5.0 Progress to date

Thanks to the derogation granted in the financing agreement, it was possible for the Delegation to start contracting activities just after the signature of the financing agreement. As such, priority was given to those activities that were a continuation of activities previously financed by ECHO: health care in Largo camp, surgical training in Kailhahun Hospital and Support to Kenema DHMT. The grant agreements corresponding to these three activities were respectively signed with MSF-F, IMC-UK and IRC-UK during the first half of 2005, with some retroactivity clauses being granted whenever deemed necessary in order not to hamper implementation.

During the second half of 2005, focus was put on the remaining grants and as of today, grants covering disaster preparedness activities, extension of the EPI cold chain and malaria prevention were signed or are about to be signed. In addition to this, the support to Largo camp is going to be extended through another partner as the camps are still operating, due to delays in the repatriation process.

The grants for training in anaesthesiology and Lassa fever prevention remain to be finalised by the IPs, while the MoHS decided not to implement the surgical training activity (nationwide – to be implemented by Emergency) with EC funds.

As regards the technical assistance, delays were experienced in the contracting but the TA eventually started his assignment in November 2005. His arrival should allow to speed up the preparation of the remaining grant agreements and improve the frequency of field monitoring. He will also be in charge of fostering donor coordination, participate actively in the CCM meetings (global fund) and provide policy advice to MoHS whenever required.

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ECONOMIC, TRADE AND REGIONAL COOPERATION SECTION

Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Finance

- 1.1 Project No.:** 8 ACP SL 006
- 1.2 Project Amount.:** Euro.4,500,000.00
- 1.3 Financing Agreement No.:** 6344/SL
- 1.4 Starting Date.:** July 2004
- 1.5 Final closing date.:** December 2007

2.0 General Description

The Republic of Sierra Leone and the European Commission, under the 8th European Development Fund, signed in November 2000 the Financing Agreement for the Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Finance Project.

The Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Finance is a 4.5 million Euro project which aims to substantially and sustainably strengthen capacity in the Ministry of Finance to manage public finances, especially budget allocation and expenditure control, in an efficient, transparent and accountable manner; in a stable macro-economic framework.

3.0 Project / Overall Objective

The purpose of the project is to improve accountability and transparency in the management of Government finances and to achieve a more efficient and effective allocation and utilisation of public finances.

3.2 Anticipated Results

The expected results from the activities are:

- Improved budget preparation.
- Improved control and management of budgetary expenditure.
- Improved accounting control, monitoring and reporting of expenditure.
- Reduction in fraud and waste.
- Sustainability of public financial services through institutional strengthening and capacity building.

4.0 Activities

The activities under this Capacity Building Project include;

- A service contract with KPMG providing external Technical Assistants to provide expertise in the Ministry of Finance
- A Supply Contract to purchase 60 computers to key MDAs and the Accountant-Generals' Department, for the roll-out of the new Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS).
- Annual Programme Estimates to strengthen the institutional and human capacity in the Ministry of Finance through recruitment of Local Technical Assistants and financing of training activities

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5.0 Main Achievements

The three expatriate Technical Assistant started work in July 2004 and have integrated themselves into the Ministry of Finance and are performing tasks that correspond to their individual ToR's. The Team Leader is coordinating the project activities and involved in strategic budget planning, MTEF EC TA has helped in deepening the MTEF budgeting and establishing Internal Audits Units in line ministries. The IT Expert has played a crucial role in interfacing between the FMAS and the new IFMIS systems. Unfortunately the IT expert, Mr Crentsil, who gave a valuable contribution to the project, fell ill in October and subsequently passed away in January 2006. A replacement will be recruited in early 2006.

The project is supporting the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS) roll out through provision of computer equipment software licences. To this effect, an open International Tender was launched and evaluated during the year for the purchase of 60 computers and related equipment to the Accountant General's Department and the 4 key line ministries targeted by the project.

Training activities continued throughout the year via the implementation of the programme estimate. No. 2. During the year ten local technical assistants (LTA) were recruited and posted to various sections in the Ministry of Finance and the Accountant General's Department. Recruitment of LTAs will be continued in 2006, as suitable candidates were not identified in the first round of recruitment to fill all the positions envisaged. The LTAs actively participated in the preparation of the budget process and helped MDAs to prepare their budget estimates for the next three years.

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Poverty Reduction Budget Support

- 1.1 Project No.:** 9 ACP SL 017
- 1.2 Project Amount.:** Euro.50,000,000.00
- 1.3 Financing Agreement No.:** 9375/SL
- 1.4 Starting Date.:** November 2005
- 1.5 Closing date.:** June 2008

2.0 General Description

Sierra Leone is moving from a post-conflict situation towards a development process, in which the PRSP provides the focus for development and poverty-reduction efforts. The €50 Million direct and untargeted budget support is envisaged to support GoSL MTEF National Budgets during the years 2005-2007. The support delivered through this operation is divided between centralized untargeted budget support (€47.5m) and decentralized institutional support for PRSP M&E, programme monitoring and evaluation /audit of the programme (€2.5m).

The Poverty Reduction Budget Support Programme is to enhance the macro economic base of Sierra Leone particularly at a time when the country is facing the challenging situation from post conflict level to one of development. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper which was finalized in January 2005 provides the focus for development and poverty-reduction efforts of the Government and the focus for results oriented monitoring of the Programme.

3.0 Project Objectives

3.1 Overall Objectives

The aim of the budget support is to contribute to the implementation of the Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy, to reinforce the macroeconomic stability and the management of public finances. The institution support component will support the PFM reform and the PRSP M&E Framework.

3.2 Project Purpose

The PRBS programme will benefit the rural and urban poor by contributing to the successful implementation of the PRSP, including more efficient management of public finances, which in turn will allow more efficient and equitable delivery of social services and enhancement of the enabling environment for income generation. The PRBS will, through results indicator monitoring, specifically target those government agencies that are responsible for implementing GoSL agenda related to Public Financial Management, Education, Health and Rural Roads.

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

3.3 Expected Results

The proposed budget support programme will, through support to the PRSP, be directly relevant to the Governments efforts to reduce poverty and will, through the support and emphasis on PFM, impact on good governance. Furthermore, the macroeconomic stability of Sierra Leone has a direct impact on the political stability of the country and the improved social services delivery will help to underpin the still rather fragile peace. Success in achieving the PRSP objectives (food security and job creation) will help to ensure political stability while agricultural development in particular is anticipated to produce tradable goods for the world market. The health and education actions under the PRSP will have a direct impact to the welfare and development prospect of the people of Sierra Leone.

This budget support programme is expected to provide a predictable three year funding source, which along side of other support will allow considerable progress towards the PRSP targets. The focus on PFM and key poverty related indicators – health, education and rural roads infrastructure - will assist the Government in prioritising core activities. Some of the specific, monitorable results anticipated are:

- Increased spending on health and education.
- Establishment of internal audit units to review the use of public funds
- Improvement in child nutrition
- Increased use of mosquito nets to prevent malaria
- Improved condition of rural road network
- Availability of textbooks in schools for improved education and
- Increases in number of children, girls and boys, who graduate from primary school

4.0 Achievements to Date

The programming phase for the PRBS was conducted in efficient and expedited manner during the year 2005. The programming included policy dialogue in key areas of the PRSP. Financing agreement between the GoSL and the European Commission was signed in November and the first fixed tranche of €17.5m was disbursed to support the National budget for the financial year 2005 as originally envisaged. The disbursement decision was supported by an assessment letter from the IMF and the timely disbursement in turn allowed the PRGF preparations to continue as planned.

During the programming phase the European Commission played a catalytic role in bringing all the donors offering budget support to the government together, and during the year the foundations of the Multi Donor Budget Support Framework were agreed on, discussed with the GoSL and the relevant documentation was produced.

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

Post Conflict Budget Support

1.1 Project No.: 8 ACP SL 8-9-10-11

1.2 Project Amount.: Euro.34,750,000.00

1.3 Financing Agreement No.: 6344/SL

1.4 Starting Date.: December 2000

1.5 Final closing Date.: March 2005

2.0 General Description

The Post Conflict Budget Support programme was put into place immediately after the conflict period to provide assistance to rehabilitation and economic recovery in Sierra Leone. The Government's immediate post conflict efforts were focused on establishing economic stability, on building conditions which can make peace permanent, including: disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants. The programme also was targeted at the efforts to re-launch the provision of social services to the population, particularly on health and education sectors.

3.0 Project Objectives

3.1 Overall Objective

The €34.75m budget support targeted wage and non-wage expenditure in the Health and Education Ministries. Also, the Government's contribution to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) was during the programme period declared eligible for the EC/PCBS.

3.2 Anticipated Results

This support resulted in;

- Availability of foreign exchange provided by the Bank of Sierra Leone to the private sector through its foreign exchange auction.
- Support to wage and non-wage expenditure in the ministries of Education and Health & Sanitation.
- Support, through replenishment Government's contribution, to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR).

4.0 Activities

The anticipated tranches of support have been disbursed following signatures of 2 Memorandums of Understanding, describing in more detail the disbursement conditions. The first tranche supported the budget in 2000 and 2001 and was linked to the successful implementation of the IMF and World Bank programmes.

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 1st tranche were carried out during 2004.

ANNEX X – PROJECT SHEETS

Following acceptable results, the decision was made in September 2004 to transfer the 2nd and 3rd tranches in the amount of 18.18M€ to the counterpart funds account in Bank of Sierra Leone.

The Memorandum of Understanding releasing the 2nd and 3rd tranches from the counterpart funds account was subsequently signed in December 2004 and the two final fund releases (10 Million and 8.18 Million) were made in December 2004 and March 2005. The final Audit of the programme was conducted in May 2005 and the final report issued in December 2005. Following the exhaustion of the programme funds and the acceptable audit results, the programme is ready for closure.

5.0 Main Achievement

Funds have been completely disbursed and an ex-post audit was undertaken to examine the utilization of foreign exchange; to examine the generation of counterpart funds and their utilization in the national budget and to analyse and check the eligibility of targeted budgetary expenditure. The audit report has been finalised in December 2005. In conclusion, it is to be noted that even though the programme delays and various problems were encountered during the implementation phase, the final outcome: total utilisation of available funding and improvement in the PFM systems during the programme period has been a remarkable achievement.

COUNTERPART FUNDS

Counterpart Funds

The European Commission and the Government of Sierra Leone hold in 2 different bank accounts in the Bank of Sierra Leone SLL 29,472,264,220 of counterparts funds (€ value approximately 8.4 Million). The number of the bank accounts where counterpart funds are held and the balances of these accounts are listed below.

AC. 1100580	EC SASP Treasury Account	SLL 24,882,264,220
AC. 1100820	EU Stabex Treasury Account	SLL 4,590,000,000

AC. 1100580 EC SASP Treasury Account

In November 2005 the Economic, Trade and Regional Programming Section identified a large balance in the account 1100580 and brought the finding to the attention of the Head of Delegation. Since then different collaborators (Ministry of Finance, Accountant Generals Department and the Bank of Sierra Leone) have been consulted in order to get reconciled information on the situation.

The reconciliation of the bank account information was provided by the Ministry of Finance, (see next page) and it shows that one of the explaining factors for the large balance is the SASP Project under the 8th EDF which funds seemingly were never disbursed from the counterpart funds account to the governments consolidated account. The other source of the balance is approximately half of the funds repaid by the government after an audit exercise had identified unjustifiable expenditures under previous EC Programmes.

Search through the relevant files have been undertaken by the Economic, Trade and Regional Cooperation Section and the HoD has approached several people who had worked on Sierra Leone at the time of the balances being created to find the documentation explaining the status of the funds. Information from different sources has been useful, but there are still gaps, as for the reason why the balance of the 8th EDF SASP funds are still in the counterpart funds account.

The Delegation is working with the NAO office and the Ministry of Finance to find an explanation for the large balance and once the background situation has been clarified the Delegation is intending to contact headquarters to find an acceptable way for utilising the funds. A previous precedence has already been established, in connection of the utilisation of the repaid funds for the DDR programme through the Post Conflict Budget Support Programme. During the year the Delegation expects to find a way for regularising the situation and utilising the funds.

AC. 1100820 EU Stabex Treasury Account

The balance is to be utilised under the recently approved Stabex Programme.

ANNEX XI

a/c no. 1100580 - EC Structural Adjustment Support Program

DATE	TRANSACTIONS	BALANCE	DESCRIPTION
31-Dec-00		19,570,867,020	op. Balance representing previous addition of SASP 8 Euro8.2m
During 2001	25,379,522,522		Addition of PCBS 1 Euro16.57m
31-Dec-01		44,950,389,542	cl. Balance
29-Nov-02	3,035,500,000	47,985,889,542	1st Tranche Reimbursement of Ineligible Expenditure (4 payments total Le12.142m)
29-Jan-03	3,035,500,000	51,021,389,542	2nd Tranche Reimbursement of Ineligible Expenditure (4 payments total Le12.142m)
31-Mar-03	3,035,500,000	54,056,889,542	3rd Tranche Reimbursement of Ineligible Expenditure (4 payments total Le12.142m)
30-May-03	3,035,500,000	57,092,389,542	4th Tranche Reimbursement of Ineligible Expenditure (4 payments total Le12.142m)
12-Dec-03	396,600	57,092,786,142	Cash deposit slip no J12217 - UNSURE OF REASON FOR ADDITION
03-Mar-04	(25,379,522,521)	31,713,263,621	Transfer to GOSL Treasury main a/c PCBS 1 Euro16.57m
05-Oct-04	13,611,808,600	45,325,072,221	Addition of 4.08M Euros part of PCBS 2 Euro16.58m
05-Oct-04	42,389,131,000	87,714,203,221	Addition of 12.5M Euros part of PCBS 2 Euro16.58m
05-Oct-04	5,404,192,000	93,118,395,221	Addition of 1.60M Euros is PCBS 3 Euro 1.60m. PCBS 2&3 is Euro18.18m
24-Dec-04	(33,776,200,000)	59,342,195,221	Transfer to GOSL Treasury main a/c Euro10m of PCBS
14-Mar-05	(6,831,000,000)	52,511,195,221	Final Contrib by GOSL to Multi-Donor Trust Fund ref. NAO/1027
25-Apr-05	(27,628,931,000)	24,882,264,221	Transfer to GOSL Treasury main a/c of Euro8.18m of PCBS
31-Oct-05	24,882,264,220	24,882,264,220	cl. Balance

ANNEX XI

Not yet transferred to Treasury Main a/c:

	Le	Le
SASP 8 Euro8.2m		19,570,867,020
Repayment of Ineligible Exp.	12,142,000,000	
Less: Multi-Donor Trust Fund Contrib.	<u>(6,831,000,000)</u>	
		5,311,000,000
Unknown deposit		<u>396,600</u>
TOTAL		24,882,263,620

Difference to closing bank balance is immaterial Le600 not transferred out of Euro18.18m

SUPPORT	New Pledges at CG				Pillar Pledges at the CG		
	2005 - 07	2005	2006	2007	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3
	(In million US\$, unless otherwise stated)						
Budget Support							
World Bank	20,00	-	10,00	10,00		35,00	
African Dev. Bank	15,00	7,50	7,50				
Sub Total	35,00	7,50	17,50	10,00	-	35,00	-
Total Budget Support	35,00	7,50	17,50	10,00	-	35,00	-
PROJECTS							
LOAN							
New Pledge							
World Bank	33,00	-	-	33,00			33,00
Sub Total	33,00	-	-	33,00	-	-	33,00
Loan Total	33,00	-	-	33,00	-	-	33,00
PROJECTS							
GRANT							
New Pledges							
FAO	3,91	-	3,91			3,91	
Germany	12,00	-	7,00	5,00		12,00	
Ireland	5,84		5,84				5,84
Japan	8,54	4,83	1,88	1,83			8,54
Int. Fund for Agric. Dev(IFAD)	10,80		10,80			10,80	
Sweden	4,60	2,50	2,10	-	4,60		
Saudi	50,00	-	25,00	25,00		50,00	
Italy	3,08	-	2,28	0,80		3,08	
DfID	39,26	13,40	11,30	14,56	39,26		
World Bank	44,00	-	44,00	-		44,00	
EC	-	-	-	-			
UNDP	2,00	-	2,00	-	2,00		
Sub Total	184,03	20,73	116,11	47,19	45,86	123,79	14,38
Grant Total	184,03	20,73	116,11	47,19	45,86	123,79	14,38
TOTAL NEW PLEDGES	252,03	28,23	133,61	90,19	45,86	158,79	47,38
Pillar Requirements at the CG	368,40				163,67	125,04	79,69
Funding Gap	116,37				117,81	(33,75)	32,31

SUPPORT	Pledges at CG				Original MTEF Estimates			Additionality from CG			Total CG Additionality (2005- 2007)
	2005 - 07	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	
BUDGET SUPPORT	(In million US\$, unless otherwise stated)										
Loan											
World Bank	20,00	-	10,00	10,00					10,00	10,00	20,00
African Dev. Bank	15,00	7,50	7,50				-	7,50	7,50	-	15,00
Sub Total	35,00	7,50	17,50	10,00	-	-	-	7,50	17,50	10,00	35,00
GRANT											
European Commission	55,48	20,44	17,52	17,52	20,44	17,52	17,52	-	-	-	-
UK DfID	86,25	25,88	25,88	34,50	25,88	25,88	34,50	-	-	-	-
World Bank	15,00	15,00	-	-	15,00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	156,73	61,32	43,40	52,02	61,32	43,40	52,02	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Support	191,73	68,82	60,90	62,02	61,32	43,40	52,02	7,50	17,50	10,00	35,00

SUPPORT	Pledges at CG				Original MTEF Estimates			Additionality from CG			Total CG Additionality (2005- 2007)
	2005 - 07	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	
PROJECTS											
LOAN											
New Pledge											
World Bank	33,00	-	-	33,00	-	-	-	-	-	33,00	33,00
Sub Total	33,00	-	-	33,00	-	-	-	-	-	33,00	33,00
On Going Support											
World Bank	46,02	19,50	13,26	13,26	19,50	13,26	13,26	-	-	-	-
African Dev. Bank	24,75	2,50	9,45	12,80	2,50	9,45	12,80	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	70,77	22,00	22,71	26,06	22,00	22,71	26,06	-	-	-	-
Loan Total	103,77	22,00	22,71	59,06	22,00	22,71	26,06	-	-	33,00	33,00
PROJECTS											
GRANT											
New Pledges											
FAO	3,91	-	3,91					-	3,91	-	3,91
Germany	12,00	-	7,00	5,00				-	7,00	5,00	12,00
Italy	3,08	-	2,28	0,80	-	-	-	-	2,28	0,80	3,08
Japan	8,54	4,83	1,88	1,83	-	-	-	4,83	1,88	1,83	8,54
Sweden	4,60	2,50	2,10	-	-	-	-	2,50	2,10	-	4,60
Ireland	5,84	5,84	-	-	5,84			-	-	-	-
Saudi	50,00	-	25,00	25,00					25,00	25,00	
DfID	39,26	13,40	11,30	14,56	-	-	-	13,40	11,30	14,56	39,26
World Bank	44,00	-	44,00	-	-	-	-	-	44,00	-	44,00
EC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Int. Fund for Agric. Dev(IFAD)	10,80		10,80		-	-	-	-	10,80	-	10,80
UNDP	2	0	2	0	-	-	-	-	2,00	-	2,00
Sub Total	184,03	26,57	110,27	47,19	5,84	-	-	20,73	110,27	47,19	128,19

SUPPORT	Pledges at CG				Original MTEF Estimates			Additionality from CG			Total CG Additionality (2005- 2007)
	2005 - 07	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	
On Going Support											
African Dev. Bank	20,22	2,10	9,85	8,27	2,10	9,85	8,27	-	-	-	-
EC	225,92	71,38	83,87	70,67	71,38	83,87	70,67	-	-	-	-
FAO	0,39	-	-	0,39	-	-	0,39	-	-	-	-
IOM	1,10	0,43	0,67	-	0,43	0,67	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2,25	2,25	-	-	2,25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	8,21	7,92	0,19	0,10	7,92	0,19	0,10	-	-	-	-
Norway	2,99	2,99	-	-	2,99	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNDP	7,28	2,43	2,43	2,43	2,43	2,43	2,43	-	-	-	-
UNHCR	23,67	15,24	8,43	-	15,24	8,43	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	12,26	4,09	4,09	4,09	4,09	4,09	4,09	-	-	-	-
UK DfID	15,51	11,61	3,80	0,10	11,61	3,80	0,10	-	-	-	-
WHO	24,00	-	12,00	12,00	-	12,00	12,00	-	-	-	-
World Bank	25,74	17,15	-	8,59	17,15	-	8,59	-	-	-	-
WFP	25,50	8,50	8,50	8,50	8,50	8,50	8,50	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	395,04	146,09	133,83	115,14	146,09	133,83	115,14	-	-	-	-
Grant Total	579,07	172,66	244,10	162,33	151,93	133,83	115,14	20,73	110,27	47,19	
TOTAL NEW PLEDGES	252,03	34,07	127,77	90,19	5,84	-	-	28,23	127,77	90,19	196,19
TOTAL PLEDGES FOR ON GOING PROGRAMS(Disbursement)	622,54	229,41	199,94	193,22	229,41	199,94	193,22	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	874,57	263,48	327,71	283,41	235,25	199,94	193,22	28,23	127,77	90,19	196,19

SUPPORT	Pledges at CG			
	2005 - 07	2005	2006	2007
	(In million US\$, unless otherwise stated)			
World Bank	183,76	51,65	67,26	64,85
Loan	99,02	19,50	23,26	56,26
Grant	84,74	32,15	44,00	8,59
African Development Bank	59,97	12,10	26,80	21,07
Loan	24,75	2,50	9,45	12,80
Grant	35,22	9,60	17,35	8,27
UK DfID	141,02	50,89	40,98	49,16
Grant	141,02	50,89	40,98	49,16
European Commission	281,40	91,82	101,39	88,19
Grant	281,40	91,82	101,39	88,19
Int. Fund for Agric. Dev(IFAD)	10,80	-	10,80	-
Loan	10,80	-	10,80	-
FAO	4,30	-	3,91	0,39
Grant	4,30	-	3,91	0,39

SUPPORT	Pledges at CG			
	2005 - 07	2005	2006	2007
Germany	12,00	-	7,00	5,00
Grant	12,00	-	7,00	5,00
Japan	16,75	12,75	2,07	1,93
Grant	16,75	12,75	2,07	1,93
Sweden	4,60	2,50	2,10	-
Grant	4,60	2,50	2,10	-
IOM	1,10	0,43	0,67	-
Grant	1,10	0,43	0,67	-
Ireland	5,84	5,84	-	-
Grant	5,84	5,84	-	-
Norway	2,99	2,99	-	-
Grant	2,99	2,99	-	-
IOM	1,10	0,43	0,67	-
Grant	1,10	0,43	0,67	-
Ireland	5,84	5,84	-	-
Grant	5,84	5,84	-	-
Norway	2,99	2,99	-	-
Grant	2,99	2,99	-	-
UNDP	9,28	2,43	4,43	2,43
Grant	9,28	2,43	4,43	2,43
UNHCR	23,67	15,24	8,43	-
Grant	23,67	15,24	8,43	-
UNICEF	12,26	4,09	4,09	4,09
Grant	12,26	4,09	4,09	4,09

SUPPORT	Pledges at CG			
	2005 - 07	2005	2006	2007
WHO	24,00	-	12,00	12,00
Grant	24,00	-	12,00	12,00
WFP	25,50	8,50	8,50	8,50
Grant	25,50	8,50	8,50	8,50
TOTAL DISBURSEMENT FROM EXISTING AND NEW AGREEMENTS	829,17	270,49	301,10	257,61

Table 2

SUPPORT	TOTAL COMMITMENTS AND PLEDGES BY SECTOR (2005 - 2007)														
	Loan/ Grant	Budgetary Support	Education	Health	Good Governance	Energy	Road	Agriculture	Private Sector Development	Youth and Sports	Mineral Resources	Marine resources	Others	Donor Total	% of total Commitments and Pledges
	(In million US\$, unless otherwise stated)														
World Bank	L	20,00												20,00	7,62
World Bank	G	15,00												15,00	5,71
African Dev. Bank	G	15,00		29,00	2,00									46,00	17,52
European Commission	G	55,48												55,48	21,13
UK DfID	G	86,25												86,25	32,84
Int. Fund for Agric. Dev(IFAD)	G								10,80					10,80	4,11
European Commission	G													-	-
FAO	G													-	-
Germany	G									7,72				7,72	2,94
IOM	G													-	-
Ireland	G													-	-
Japan	G						16,75							16,75	6,38
Norway	G													-	-
Sweden	G												4,60	4,60	1,75
UNDP	G													-	-
UNHCR	G													-	-
UNICEF	G													-	-
WHO	G													-	-
WFP	G													-	-
Total		191,73	-	29,00		-	16,75	-	10,80	7,72	-	-		262,60	100,00

* On going programme

** New pledge

L denotes Loan

G denotes Grant

Table 2

SUPPORT	TOTAL COMMITMENTS AND PLEDGES BY SECTOR (2005 - 2007)					
	Loan/Grant	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	pillar 2	Total	% of total Commitments and Pledges
	(In million US\$, unless otherwise stated)					
World Bank	L	20,00			20,00	10,43
World Bank	G	15,00			15,00	7,82
African Dev. Bank	G	15,00			15,00	7,82
European Commission	G	55,48			55,48	28,94
UK DfID	G	86,25			86,25	44,99
Int. Fund for Agric. Dev(IFAD)	G				-	-
European Commission	G				-	-
FAO	G				-	-
Germany	G				-	-
IOM	G				-	-
Ireland	G				-	-
Japan	G				-	-
Norway	G				-	-
Sweden	G				-	-
UNDP	G				-	-
UNHCR	G				-	-
UNICEF	G				-	-
WHO	G				-	-
WFP	G				-	-
Total		191,73	-	-	191,73	100,00
% of total commitments and pledges		100	0	0	100	

L denotes Loan

G denotes Grant

EIB PROJECTS

The Investment Facility (IF)¹ managed by the EIB is the potential instrument for Sierra Leone to benefit from, in terms of long-term finance. Given the challenging investment conditions in Sierra Leone, the country has not received new funding from the EIB in the past years. There are no ongoing projects from the EIB and there are no projects under consideration by the EIB at the moment.

In the course of the year 2005 the GoSL cleared the backlog of arrears due to EIB, so from this perspective the relationship with the EIB is on sound footing and also there are no arrears with the EIB that would effect the HIPC completion point expected in the second half of 2006.

Based on an agreement between the EC and GoSL signed in 2002 under the overall umbrella of HIPC debt relief, EC has been providing interim coverage for the service obligation of EIB loans, of which €8,58m during the HIPC interim period. The latest communication on the extended coverage is attached to this annex

No loan requests have been submitted to the EIB during 2005 by private investors. So far, the general investment climate does not attract sufficient foreign investment and also the conditions for EIB engagement are not sufficiently in place. Though successive visits, the last one at the end of March 2006, the Bank however maintains the relationship and they are willing to take proposals under consideration.

¹ Between 2003 and 2008 nearly 4 billion € will be provided to promote private or commercially run projects in the public sector (EU-ACP)



Loan N°	Project	Date of signature	Date of payment	Currency	Amount
70588	National Power Authority	18/11/1992	15/10/2005	EUR	583,515.00
70889	National Power Authority	18/11/1992	15/10/2005	EUR	622,415.00
80024	Promotion SME	08/11/1978	15/04/2005 15/10/2005	EUR EUR	19,318.20 19,333.70
00130	North West Agricultural Project	22/08/1983	01/04/2005 01/10/2005	EUR EUR	51,575.05 51,526.52
80255	Rehabilitation Telecom Network	02/12/1987	15/04/2005 15/10/2005	EUR EUR	200,450.88 200,943.98
80308	Rehabilitation Telecom Network II	04/06/1990	01/06/2005 01/12/2005	EUR EUR	42,589.50 42,733.05

We would like to take this opportunity to remind you that Sierra Leone has committed itself to allocate resources freed by HIPC debt relief to priority poverty reduction programmes, as defined in the framework of the PRSP exercise.

Yours faithfully,

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

G. Heim

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EPA questionnaire – Sierra Leone

1) Give your assessment of the level of preparation of each ACP country in order to take part in trade and EPA negotiations

a) Technical capacity of ministries concerned

Sierra Leone is faced with a multitude of developmental challenges, one of many being human resource capacity to effectively conduct trade negotiations on regional or global level. The two ministries relevant to the EPA negotiation (Ministry of Trade and Industry for trade issues and negotiations in general and Ministry of Development and Economic Planning for ECOWAS matters) are both lacking qualified personnel, IT capacities, etc. i.e. basic elements of functional authorities. Additionally, the current division of responsibility is not optimal with a view of conducting EPA negotiations effectively.

Despite the difficulties, the Government, especially the Ministry of Trade and Industry, seems to be committed to trade matters in policy level and is seeking assistance to develop its capacities. They have received TA from the EC and the Commonwealth; FIAS (WB) undertook a study looking into administrative barriers to investments, and Sierra Leone has recently undergone a WTO Trade Review as well as the DTIS mission under the WTO Integrated Framework

b) Existence of national strategies concerning trade and regional integration,

At the level of ECOWAS, Sierra Leone is taking part to the Trade Liberalization Scheme and is committed to gradual adoption of the Common External Tariff system, with a plan to be fully compliant by the year 2007. In the national Budget for 2005, import duty rates and some tariff levels were aligned to the CET. It is worth noting that so far, Sierra Leone has kept its commitment for the CET, despite the negative fiscal impact.

c) Open dialogue with relevant stakeholders from the private sector and civil society,

A Public-Private Sector forum has recently been established to discuss matters of common interest, including trade issues, so some willingness from the Government can be seen for including different perspectives into the policy making processes.

d) Establishment and functioning of a national EPA negotiations committee.

With assistance from the EC funded TA, a National Coordination Committee on Trade (NCCT), a national sub-committee for ECOWAS and EPA negotiations and a team of Chief Negotiators were established with participation from: Ministries of Development, Agriculture, Foreign Affairs and Finance, Office of the Vice President, University and private sector representatives. However, after the departure of the TA, the structures have not been maintained and currently only the National Technical Committee on Trade is maintaining some level of activity.

The Delegation has agreed with the Ministry of Trade and Industry representative to embark on a process to revitalise the participation to the negotiations, keeping in mind the constraints and, therefore, aiming for a restricted but more coherent level of participation.

2) Give your assessment of the level of implication of each government in regional integration and in taking part in its regions EPA

a) To what extent the Government position reflects stakeholder opinion and interests in a long term development perspective.

Sierra Leone is implementing its first PRSP starting in 2005 and has, at this level, included private sector development, which is expected to lead to increased trade, into the broader development framework.

b) How does each country view the negotiating process and does it have confidence in the role played by the relevant regional organisation(s) in these negotiations?

Sierra Leone has suffered from a decade long internal conflict and is situated between Liberia and Guinea Conakry, which both are currently and/or potentially further causes for instability. This geographical location does not help normal cross-border relationships, which may be one of the reasons Sierra Leone is seeking alliances from the regional level.

The ECOWAS region is a very difficult regional grouping with Nigeria having an overwhelmingly powerful position against a group of poor small countries, the only exception maybe being Ghana. ECOWAS, as an institution, is not able to run the negotiation process very effectively. The information about negotiations is often received very late, most of the material is received in the French language which is a problem for the Anglophone Sierra Leone and in general the information distribution seems to be slightly fragmented.

c) Report any technical or political obstacles that might prevent a better implication of each government in regional integration and the EPA process.

Provided that Sierra Leone will remain stable and peaceful, which is naturally a pre-condition for any long term political commitment, it seems that technical and institutional capacities are the biggest obstacle to the regional integration and the EPA process.

3) If your country has not asked for an impact study on the effects of an EPA, does it wish to do so now?

a) If it has benefited from one or more impact studies and / or national seminars, can you try to ascertain from the government if these have delivered the information and recommendations expected and have they been useful in identifying relevant opportunities and problems that could influence a country's position vis-à-vis the EPA, as well as what economic integration initiatives or reforms would be necessary to support and/or optimise the results of the EPA process;

b) Have the studies / seminars proposed concrete actions / support measures and what is the country's (government, private sector) position vis-à-vis those support propositions;

The FIAS study on Administrative Barriers has made concrete recommendations on corrective actions, some of which are currently being implemented. Further resources are sought for full implementation of the study recommendations. The WTO IF DTIS study also makes recommendations, in a format of a matrix. Once these documents become available, by mid 2006 at the latest, it should be possible to better understand the needs and responses needed for addressing them.

The private sector and the Government do not seem to have major differences in the approach to trade issues. Recommendations received from diagnostics and studies are generally well received. By the Government and the private sector representative organisations such as Chamber of Commerce. The limit to implementing recommendations always depends on the financial and/or human resource capacity, so follow up action is not generally very effective.

c) Report the current support to the countries EPA preparation efforts, including other donor's cooperation.

EC Support

The EU/ACP EPA Capacity Building Project has previously funded a TA for 12 months period, whose recommendations and reform initiatives were well received initially, but not sustained after the departure of the expert. The institutional capacity constraints remain an obstacle for effective policy implementation.

Sierra Leone is seeking assistance to build its capacities, including an impact assessment of EPA. The EPA Impact study field mission has been undertaken under the EU/ACP Capacity Building Project. The entire experience with the EPA impact study has been coloured by delays that seem to have occurred at every step of the process. The field mission took place between November 2005 and January 2006 in a fragmented manner and the draft report was expected for February. However, it has not been received by the national authorities yet. At this point, already certain reservations have been expressed towards the potential quality of the analysis, but the quality of the analysis and usefulness of the recommendations will need to be judged once the study becomes available.

Other Donor Support

Sierra Leone has received long term Technical Assistance from the Commonwealth Secretariat, which is ongoing and as far as the Delegation is aware is intended to continue for some time.

The WB FIAS has undertaken the Administrative Barriers to Investment study. The World Bank has recently indicated willingness to look into supporting private sector/trade related issues.

Within the WTO Integrated framework, a DTIS study has been conducted to give an overall assessment of trade related development needs in the country. This study is anticipated to give guidance towards the formulation of the EC funded TA.

DfID is currently formulating a project for supporting private sector development, which may eventually have components that support the trade agenda. DfID has also indicated willingness to offer direct support for the EPA process, both at the country level and regionally.

UNIDO has formulated a Programme called: Post-Conflict SME Support Programme for Industrial Development and Poverty Alleviation. One of the components of this programme is: Improving Market Access and Competitiveness of the Food Sector (Special Focus on Fisheries).

4) Identify any bottlenecks or serious blockages in our ongoing programmes.

The delay in the EPA impact Study is currently the main blockage in moving forward with NIP funded EPA assistance. Also the total lack of involvement of the delegation in the Impact Study, not on practical level but the absence of Delegation role in the ToR for the study, can be questioned.

5) Indicate as a consequence what additional regional integration, trade and trade-related assistance needs to be undertaken or programmed in each country's NIP or the RIP, taking into account the capacity of absorption and implementation of the proposed implementing partners;

During the Mid Term Review of the 9th EDF, it was agreed with the Government of Sierra Leone that if a suitable area for support can be identified, support for EPA negotiations and trade issues in general could be considered under the NIP non-focal sectors. The formal discussions on this are yet to be conducted and one of the main bottlenecks is the delayed process with the EPA impact study.

The NIP funded support, should be a stop-gap measure that would offer general assistance to GoSL in ECOWAS and EPA trade negotiations, but also offer capacities for following the existing global/regional programmes and facilitate application to those in order to take advantage of the assistance available.

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IOM International Organization for Migration
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

Country Paper on the Status of
Migration in Sierra Leone.

Prepared by International Organization for Migration
Freetlow, Sierra Leone

November 2005

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International Migration

1.1 Introduction

Migration is a controversial topic and one that is often presented as a negative phenomenon not only in developed countries, where public opinion strongly influences policy makers, but also in countries, notably affected by the brain drain issue. In Africa, this negative perception is reinforced by conflict-related mass movements that take place in about one third of the countries and subsequent impact on economic and social structures. Migration can, however, generate important benefits for both origin and host countries and for the migrants themselves if their contributions are highlighted (competencies and remittances) and they are fully integrated into the ongoing development dynamic, in line with the constitutive Act of the African Union.

Further to the letter reference DGO/071/2005 dated 29 March 2005 from the Director and Deputy Director General of the International Organization for Migration addressed to the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, please be advised that the government of Sierra Leone included migration for development in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. Please find attached the Programme Framework in building capacities to implement the Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy. Page 10 of the document realises that the scale and scope of the personnel and expertise gaps in Sierra Leone are of a magnitude that requires a multi-pronged and comprehensive short and long term strategy to address them. Included in the recommendations is a MIDA (Migration for Development in Africa) programme designed to bring in highly skilled Sierra Leone nationals in the Diaspora. On Page 26 item 1.5 Develop and implement, in collaboration with donors and IOM, a MIDA programme to bring 25 highly skilled Sierra Leone nationals in the Diaspora – the skills required and host Ministries Departments and Agencies to be specified during design of programme.

The growing importance of migration issues and their links with development lead us to the question of how this can be featured in the general development policy of states. The increasing awareness amongst African governments of the importance of transversal migration has been influenced in stages:

The Decision CM/Dec 614 (LXXXIV), adopted the OAU council of Ministers in Lusaka in July 2001, calling upon member states to ensure the integration of migration and related issues into the national and regional agenda for security, stability, development and co-operation.

The Decision CM/Dec 673 (LXXVI) on the ‘Development of Human Resources for Health in Africa: Challenges and opportunities for Action’ adopted by the OAU council of Ministers Held in Durban in 2002.

During the Maputo summit in July 2003, the Assembly of Heads of States and Governments endorsed the inclusion of a new clause in the AU Constitutive Act to invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora in the building of the African Union.

NEPAD called upon governments to create the necessary enabling political, social and economic environment in Africa as well as develop strategies for utilizing the skills as well as the scientific and technology know-how of Africans in the Diaspora.

The UN General Assembly Resolution 58/208, adopted in February 2004, on ‘international migration and development’ called upon the international community to strengthen International Corporation in this

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domain in order to address all aspects of migration and to maximize the benefits of international migration.

The present international reality is equally determined by migration: the IOM International Dialogue on migration; the international process led by the Swiss in the framework of the Berne initiative and the independent Global Commission for international Migration, which will report to the UN Secretary General and where many African Governments participate and share their views, have all further opened new possibilities for the development of common approaches to migration management based on co-operation between states. Lastly, it is important to recall that a high-level dialogue on international migration and development will take place at the United Nations in 2006.

In this general context, IOM initiated its migration and development strategy that offers an important added value both for host and receiving countries. Migrants as potential agents to development can contribute to the fight against poverty not only through skills transfer- physically or through the use of new technologies- but also by remittances, investment and expenditure, and entrepreneurial activities to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) ¹

¹ Note attached to Letter from the Director General of IOM to the President of Sierra Leone.

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International Migration - Sierra Leone experience

2.1 Forced Labour Migration

On 23 March 1991, armed conflict broke out in Sierra Leone – a country on the coast of West Africa made up of approximately 4.5 million people - when forces of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) crossed the border from Liberia into the town of Bomaru near the eastern border. This invasion heralded the beginning of a decade of violence that devastated the country. As the conflict exploded into appalling brutality against civilians, the world recoiled in horror at the tactics used by the RUF, its allies and opponents. Reports emerged of indiscriminate amputations, abductions of women and children, recruitment of children as combatants, rape, sexual slavery, cannibalism, gratuitous killings and wanton destruction of villages and towns. This was a war measured not so much in battles and confrontations between combatants as in attacks against civilian populations. Its awesome climax was the destruction of much of the capital, Freetown in January 1999. Close to one half of the population, or 2 million persons, were internally displaced, while others took refuge in neighboring countries and abroad. With the destruction of the civil structure, institutes of higher learning, schools, hospitals and the economic infrastructure, professionals and skilled manpower migrated.

Women became the targets in the brutal conflict in Sierra Leone. They suffered abduction and brutality at the hands of their perpetrators. Their vulnerability was deliberately exploited in order to dehumanize them. Women were raped, forced into sexual slavery and endured other acts of sexual violence, including mutilations, torture and a host of other cruel and inhuman treatment. They were taken from their homes and villages by force. Refusal to comply with their captors often met with death. For those fortunate enough to escape, displacement invariably followed, in exile or in camps inside or outside the country. They were not safe even in these camps, as humanitarian workers meant to protect them also violated their rights. Women and girls were compelled to barter their bodies in order to access aid to which they were rightfully entitled. Girls as young as 12 were forced to pay for aid with sex in order to gain assistance for their families.

Children were violated by all the armed groups involved in the Sierra Leone conflict, forced to become perpetrators and compelled to violate the rights of others. Thousands of children were killed during the conflict in Sierra Leone. In addition, the Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs estimates that more than 15,000 children suffered separation from their families and communities during the decade civil war. This resulted in their becoming refugees in other West African States and abroad through ship store away and other illegal migration means. While conflict, civil strife and political instability have been major causes of forced migration of both skilled and unskilled workers, poor governance, patronage and corruption also encouraged migration.

With the return of peace, the majority of Sierra Leonean refugees have since returned home from neighboring countries while very few returns have been recorded from the Diasporas in Europe and the United States of America resulting in the country suffering from a serious post conflict brain drain.

2.2 Smuggling of Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa

In October 2005, world media attention was drawn to the immigration problems concerning Morocco and the Spanish enclaves, as migrants launched massive and desperate attacks on the border fences. The response from Spanish and Moroccan border forces left several migrants seriously injured and some dead. On the same time the Government of Morocco accused its African neighbors of turning a blind eye to the immigration problem, and Europe for not assisting in solving the steadily increasing problem. In the wake

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of the migration problem, lucrative illegal business has developed for people providing different services to the irregular migrants. The total number of migrants in Northern Morocco is not known². However, the events of October 2005 have proven that thousands of migrants from most of the West and Central African countries, like Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal.

2.3 The Routes to Europe

The illegal migrants use different routes to get to their destination and many of them use different modes of transportation at several stages on their itinerary. The easiest mode of travel is of course **by air**. Migrants travel on falsified documents directly to Europe or on falsified or legal documents³ to Morocco from where they continue their travel over land or and by boat. Obviously traveling by air is cost intensive and as migration is often triggered by socio-economic reasons, most clandestine immigrants are unable to afford this mode of travel. Illegal immigration by air is highly dependant on organized crime as it requires the provision of falsified passport, visa and supporting documents as well as guidance on route selection and a prepared cover story to be used when questioned at the final destination. Nigerian drug smugglers were apprehended in Freetown, Sierra Leone in transit to European capitals.

The **maritime route** is used by large numbers of clandestine migrants. There have been cases in which vessels from as far as Cameroon or Nigeria traveled along the West African Coast, the destination in most cases being the Spanish Canary Islands or Azores⁴. The vessels often land in different inadequately controlled ports on the route or anchor of shore to take clandestine immigrants on board from canoes. In other cases ferries travel on established routes between two (neighboring) countries and are used by migrants on one leg of a longer journey. Smuggling of migrants on the maritime routes are highly dependant on organized crime, as it requires access to large oceangoing vessels, financial support of the operation and serious planning to be able to pick migrants up from several countries on the route. Nigerian, Ghanaian, Liberian and Senegalese crime groups are believed to be involved in these activities. In some occasions Ghanaians are believed to have bought and repaired vessels in Senegal and Sierra Leone prior to an illegal immigration attempt. The availability of a vessels going to Europe is spread by word⁵.

The land routes run through the Sahara desert from south to north⁶. When it comes to trafficking over land there seems to be two scenarios. In the first scenario, the migrant buys a "full packet solution" from his place of origin. The packet can include falsified documents, transport, accommodation, bribery of border officials, advise etc. Although there are indications that this mode of smuggling by organized crime groups exists, it is difficult to find hard evidence to pin point smuggling organizations involved. Rumors tell that "the full packet solution" often is organized by Nigerian nationals.

Map with land and maritime routes used for smuggling of migrants (scanned from l'Intelligent / Jeune Afrique n. 2336)

² Some indications of the number of illegal immigrants en route to Europe or intercepted in Europe.

In 2003, Spanish police intercepted some 14.000 illegal immigrants and 664 illegal vessels (IRIN news 20 September 2004). In 2004, the Algerian police intercepted 2582 illegal migrants who wanted to travel to Morocco, whereas in the first 10 months of 2005, they have already arrested 3234. (Spokesperson of the Algerian Gendarmerie for RFI (09 October 2005). September 2004, Interpol Rome conservatively estimated that 23,000 clandestine immigrants were waiting in North Africa to cross the Mediterranean for Europe.

³ Senegalese nationals (and possibly nationals from some other ECOWAS Member States) do not need visa for Morocco.

⁴ Police Liaison Officer based in Dakar, Senegal.

⁵ Quarterly, Liaison Officers Meeting, Dakar, Senegal 19.10.2005.

⁶ In this report, the focus is on land routes to Northern Morocco and not on the routes to Tunisia and Libya.

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The second scenario is often described in newspaper articles and by UNODC contacts and it seems to be the most frequent. Migrants will try to get as far as they can by themselves using normal roads and transportation. However, unavoidable they will get in contact with organized crime. Along the routes through Sahara, local people have specialized in providing services to migrants ranging from providing food or accommodation to falsified document and transport and guidance through Sahara without detection. These local people facilitating transport on one leg of the route have contacts, who can take care of transport on the next stage⁷. If need be, border enforcement officers are bribed on the route. It is all very organized⁸.

The city of Gao, located in central Mali, is one of the main stops for migrants using the land route. The city is repeatedly mentioned as the stronghold of Touareg overland people smugglers. As nomads, Touaregs are used to the harsh conditions in the desert and they are able to navigate through the desert avoiding official border crossings. In the immediate aftermath of the recent crisis in Ceuta and Melilla, Moroccan authorities pointed the finger to Algerian authorities and Polisario Front of Western Sahara as organizers /accomplices of the part of the flow of illegal migrants entering Morocco.

In addition to African migrant smuggling, it has to be mentioned that the people smuggling routes in Africa are also being used by migrants from other continents, particularly Far East and East Asia and Migrants from China, India and Bangladesh have been found stranded in West or North Africa. Asian migrants normally travel by air to West Africa, from where they continue on either the maritime route or the land routes towards Europe. Presumably they travel on their legal documents from Asia to Africa. Their travel documents are normally destroyed before entering Europe.

2.4 Organized Crime and Smuggling of Migrants

There is no doubt that the services provided to migrants from local people along the smuggling routes from Sub-Saharan Africa, through the Sahara desert to North Africa in most cases fall under the definition of organized crime in the United Nations Transnational Organized Crime Convention. When it comes to maritime and air smuggling routes it is obvious that organized crime groups are involved. It must be anticipated that organized crime groups involved in smuggling of migrants are loosely structured with a flat hierarchy. This is a general conclusion of West African organized crime according to the study; “Transnational Organized Crime in the West African Region⁹”. It is also very likely that organized crime groups involved in smuggling of migrants can be involved in other types of cross border crimes such as contraband (particularly cigarettes), drug trafficking, arms and human trafficking, etc.

Maritime smuggling unavoidably requires some sort of close-knit organization. The larger initial capital investments required for purchasing and reconditioning wrecked vessels suggests a more structured organization and an even more pronounced business orientation of the involved networks. The Quarterly Liaison Officers Meeting held in Dakar, Senegal 19.10.2005 reported that, West African harbours abound of wrecked fishing and commercial ships, which can be easily bought at relatively low price and refurbished as to complete their last trip with either migrants or narcotics before being sunk. The lax maritime registries of countries such as Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and Guinea facilitate the hiding of the origin and ownership of such ghost vessels.

⁷ In an article published on www.rfi.fr (Radio France International, *Gao, couloir de transit pour l'Europe*, 17 October 2005) the journalist describes the situation in which he attends a meeting of “Chiefs of Ghetto’s” in the city of Gao, (Mali) as he overhears one of the Chiefs dialing an Algerian telephone number and speaking to an accomplice in that country and explaining that a new group of migrants will soon be smuggled in his direction.

⁸ Interview of an Algerian people smuggler (passeur) on RFI (Radio France International) on 18.10.2005.

⁹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime publication 2005.

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Some prevailing circumstances make clandestine immigration from West Africa to Morocco and the Spanish enclaves relatively easy:

- Most countries do not have legislation, which criminalize people smuggling.
- The free movement of people within ECOWAS. (Citizens of ECOWAS Member States can travel without passport within ECOWAS. An ID card or laissez-passer is all that is needed. Residents from some countries like Senegal do not need visa to enter Morocco).
- The vast and inadequately patrolled borders (land and waters).
- The rich availability of falsified travel documents, or even worse, the availability of original travel documents issued on false basis.
- The African brotherhood notion, where unconcerned can seek assistance and shelter from fellow Sub-Saharan Africans.
- Widespread corruption amongst border control and enforcement agencies.
- Low knowledge and awareness of people smuggling and illegal immigration amongst law enforcement agencies.
- Lenient penalties for criminal activities in relation to people smuggling in comparison to different trafficking activities.

2.5 UNODC ROSEN - Recommendations.

To be able to address the problem of people smuggling effectively from a law enforcement perspective, it is necessary to understand the nature, origin and modus operandi of the organized crime groups involved. It is also necessary to put the regulatory framework in place.¹⁰

¹⁰ Smuggling of Migrants in Sub-Saharan Africa , UNODC ROSEN Law enforcement Unit, 20-10-2005

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International trafficking in Women and Children

3.1 Trafficking in persons is defined in the Protocol to the UN Convention Against Transactional Organized Crime as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Not only is it widely believed that the number of people trafficked worldwide continues to increase, but the amounts of money exchanging hands for such activities leads Interpol to believe trafficking now ranks as the third most profitable organized crime. Trafficking not only elicits transnational crime, but also violates the individual's human rights and forces them into a contemporary form of slavery. Females are increasingly the victims of these sacrilegious practices, specifically for sexual exploitation.

Like in migrant smuggling, the extensive trafficking networks involve recruiters, middlemen, and agents through whom victims are transported overland or by sea, sold and resold as commodities to rogue employers. To cover these costs, traffickers frequently force victims into prostitution or indentured labor, which amounts to virtual slavery. As national law enforcement agencies become aware of these activities, traffickers seek alternative routes often through third countries, which makes international cooperation essential.

3.2 Conditions in country of origin - Traffickers exploit impoverished and vulnerable individuals seeking a better life. In countries with chronic unemployment, widespread poverty or a lack of economic opportunities, traffickers use promises of higher wages and good working conditions in foreign countries to lure individuals into their schemes. The trafficker is generally viewed as a benevolent employment/travel agent, and frequently contacted by the parents or husband of the trafficked woman.. In some cases, the family raises money for the trafficker to take the woman abroad with false promises of sending them to school or securing employment. The majority of trafficked women are aware that they are expected to work as commercial sex workers overseas, and so do their families. However, the women are not told about the conditions of forced commercial sex labour, deprivation of human rights and freedom of association, health-threatening physical and mental abuse, and economic exploitation under which they will eventually work at their destination countries.

3.3 Biased information on conditions abroad - The information that reaches the families and communities of the victims of trafficking is biased towards reinforcing the success stories, and suppressing the facts concerning the exploitation inherent in trafficking. Therefore, both failure to make money and opting out of the exploitative conditions of trafficking are perceived as personal failure and letting down one's family. The repercussions may be re-trafficking, stigmatization by the family and community, and a sense of shame and failure in the victim. Secondly, as the women have been working in commercial sex work, the details of the exploitation and abuse are perceived as too shameful to tell to anybody, and are also seen as bringing shame upon the family, if known to the public.. As a result, potential victims of trafficking don't receive accurate information about the hazards and exploitation involved.

3.4 Conditions in transit countries - In order to get the women through immigration control points, the traffickers will often supply their victims with stolen or professionally forged documents, and bribe immigration, airline and embassy officials in order to ease the women's journeys to the countries of destination. The trafficking routes taken are fraught with hazards. The women are frequently sexually and economically exploited on the way, the journey may take months, and the women may get held in transit

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or disappear altogether. Like in the smuggling of migrants some women go overland through transiting through countries, such as Ghana, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, where they may be held up indefinitely..

3.5 Conditions in countries of destination - Many are kept locked up when not working, have to pay expensively for boarding and lodging, clothes, make-up, a work-place in the brothel or on the pavement and other services (medical care, abortion, any kind of documentation, etc.). The women have to receive many customers a day to pay back the traffickers at the agreed rate and as a result they have little time to sleep or rest, and frequently suffer from exhaustion, nervous conditions, depression, substance abuse, malnutrition, STDs and unwanted pregnancies. With the arrival of more women and harder competition, paying back the traffickers becomes more difficult. The traffickers are widely believed to tip off the authorities, when the women have paid off their debt, in order to clear the way for new victims. The Parliament of the Republic of Sierra Leone enacted the Anti-Human Trafficking Act 2005 in August 2005 in order to facilitate the prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims and prevention of trafficking.

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Labour Migration

4.1 Skilled Labour Migration and the Brain Drain

In Post conflict Sierra Leone, poor socio-economic conditions, low wages and unemployment spur international migration to other regions especially the European Union countries and the United States of America. The voluntary migration of professionals from Sierra Leone is influenced by lack of opportunities; poor working environment and high professional demand in other regions. Push and pull factors combine with a range of other issues to make migration an attractive option. These include the widening gaps in earnings between African and developed countries, lower costs of migration, greater access to information about other countries and desire to join family members or friends. Employment offers by international organizations and multinational companies have also presented incentives to migrate. The government can assist in reversing the brain drain through the participation of Sierra Leoneans in the Diaspora in national development through the transfer of skills and other resources

The negative effect of brain drain is perhaps the most significant cost of migration to Sierra Leone. As with other aspects of migration, the issue is complex and difficult to quantify due to lack of accurate information. Few African sending countries including Sierra Leone have accurate data on the migration of skilled workers or their return, and even receiving countries lack systematic data. However, although it may not be possible to determine the extent of skilled migration, it is clear that even a minimal loss of skilled and educated workers can have a detrimental effect on most African countries given their limited stock of human capital. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that forty percent of African countries have thirty five percent or more of their university graduates residing abroad.

The relative lack of private sector opportunities in Sierra Leone has meant that skilled professionals have sought employment in the public sector or else where. However, conflict and immediate post conflict economic difficulties have frequently resulted in deteriorating employment conditions, further limiting professional options. At the same time, due to the economic globalization, more intense international competition, and an expansion of demand for professionals on the part of industrialized countries led to a rapid expansion of international skilled labor migration. Increasing the demand for skilled workers in post conflict Sierra Leone is a fundamental part of the strategy to retain skilled labour. This requires the creation of more private sector opportunities and a more conducive investment climate to attract the foreign direct investment that can transfer knowledge and create employment. The Sierra Leone investment code is intended to create conditions conducive for private sector investment.

Health and education services have been adversely affected by the migration of qualified and experienced staff. There is one qualified Psychiatrist in Sierra Leone despite the high post conflict demand for psychiatric, trauma healing and counseling services. In addition, the deficit of skills affects the ability to attract foreign investment, which depends on the availability of an educated and trainable workforce.

There is no way Sierra Leone is going to effectively recover without the physical or virtual transfer of resources and skills from the Diaspora to reverse the brain drain. Sierra Leone can not afford to bring in expatriates to fill the gaps created by the forced and voluntary migration of qualified nationals. Skilled manpower and resources are needed to support the Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and realise the MDGs.

4.2 Migration for family reunion

Migration in Sierra Leone is often a family, rather than an individual, decision. Sending family members to developed countries from which they can provide support for those left behind has long been a coping

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strategy. Family reunification through the International Organization for Migration also provides opportunities for additional migration – nearly one third of all Africans admitted into the United States as migrants in the late 1990s were family members of earlier migrants. The size of existing migrant stocks acts as an incentive for further migration in that networks of family and friends provide welcome, financial support and assistance with employment and housing for newcomers. As the numbers of migrants have grown, the networks that facilitate additional migration have expanded. African women once migrated predominantly to join family members, now more are migrating for employment and to support their families.

4.3 Migration for Development in Africa - Sierra Leone

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) requested IOM to draw up a strategy pertaining to African human resources that would make it possible to increase the use, retention and creation of skills crucial to conflict prevention and development and to help create partnerships with all the economic and social players and institutions (trade unions, employers and private sector). This request was fulfilled through the adoption of the MIDA Strategy at the OAU Summit at Lusaka in July 2001. Furthermore, it has been recognised by the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) that one of the greatest resources to Africa's development are the experience and knowledge available from African nationals abroad. The contribution Africans can make toward the development of their countries as a key to political, economic and social renewal can also be seen within the context of the MIDA Programme, paralleling a goal of NEPAD.

Most of the Sierra Leoneans who are now expatriates in the European Union countries, the United States of America and other regions left Sierra Leone fleeing from conflict and economic hardships. The vast majority maintain close ties (family, social and economic) with their country of origin. They have acquired knowledge and know-how that are often acutely lacking in their country of origin. Most of them have skilled professions and have gained meaningful experience that could be most beneficial to the economic recovery and development of Sierra Leone.. More and more women migrate as independent economic actors, and their level of social and professional integration in the host countries tends to be high. These women have acquired experiences that can contribute in a significant way to the development of Sierra Leone and the stabilisation of the country and the region.

In December 2002, the Government of Sierra Leone organised a Homecoming Summit in Freetown. The event was aimed at finding ways for Sierra Leone nationals residing abroad to contribute to the development of their country. One of the organizers was Dr Kadi Sesay, Minister for Trade and Industry who confirmed her Government's eagerness to reverse the "brain drain" and to attract Sierra Leone nationals back to their country. In addition, Dr Kadi Sesay stated her support for a programme on Migration and Development at a meeting held in Monterrey supported DFID. On his visit to DFID in London, the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone expressed his interest in the Sierra Leone Diaspora assisting in the development of their country through the transfer of skills and other resources. This request was further confirmed in a letter from the office of the President addressed to the International Organization for Migration. The International Organization for Migration member states were advised to include Migration and Development in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and MDGs.

Sierra Leoneans living in the UK in collaboration with Africa Recruit of the Commonwealth Business Council organized a forum on 4th June 2005 at the Hilton London Docklands Riverside in London. The objectives of the Forum were to mobilize Sierra Leoneans in the process of rebuilding their country, inform the Diaspora and engage in their country's recovery and development process. Particular issues discussed included how Sierra Leoneans abroad could return home to utilize their skills, expertise and resources in public, private and non-profit ventures in their country through secondary or tertiary avenues,

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while they remain in the Diaspora. Participants were briefed by the Deputy High Commissioner, James Allie and the Minister of Education, Science and Technology, Dr. Alpha Tejan Wurie about Human Resources Development and Capacity Building Programmes in Sierra Leone, the reconstruction of schools all over the country as well as emphasis on technical and vocational training. Participants were further informed about Government's newly established Senior Executive Service Scheme (SESS) intended to encourage qualified and experienced Sierra Leoneans abroad to make their services available and to contribute to the national development effort. The UK Home Office and DFID were waiting for the EC communication on Migration and Development and subsequently also producing their own policy paper before revisiting the proposed Sierra Leone MIDA project.

4.4 Workshops on Migration and Development

Representatives from Sierra Leone Government Ministries were invited to send delegates to workshops on migration management and development hosted by the International Organization for Migration and Cooperating Partners.

1. Berne Initiative Regional Consultations for Africa
Organized- IOM/Swiss Government, Date-25th -26th March 2004, Venue - Addis Ababa, Participants – Sierra Leone - Ministries of Foreign and Internal Affairs
2. Intersession Workshop on Migration and Development
Organized- IOM/DFID, Date - 2nd – 3rd Feb 2005, Venue - Geneva, Participants- Sierra Leone - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3. CEN-SAD Sahel-Saharan States Workshop on International Travel Documents and Issuance Systems:
Organized- IOM/CEN-SAD, Date- 13-15 April 2005, Venue-Niamey Niger, Participants Sierra Leone-Passport Officer and Chief Immigration Officer
4. Migration and Gender Issues within the Millennium Development Goals.
International Conference for Women Leaders
Organized-IOM/Israel MFA/ Israel CIM, Date -25th – 28th September 2005, Venue - Haifa Israel.
Participants-Chief Immigration Officer
5. Regional Workshop Migration Management in West Africa
Date -14-16 November 2005, Venue-Abuja, Nigeria, Participants Sierra Leone-Ministries of Justice and Internal Affairs and Mano River Union Secretariat.
6. Workshop on Migration and Development – Sierra Leone Parliamentarians
Date 8 November 2005, Venue- Parliament of Sierra Leone, Participants Sierra Leone Members of Parliament.

4.5 Migrant Remittances Sierra Leone experience

In addition to the movement of persons and the transfer of skills, the positive impact of the migratory phenomena on development must be maximized, in particular via transfers of migrant workers' incomes. Globally, remittances now outstrip development assistance, and even though the volume of remittances to African countries is less than to other regions, they still represent substantial flows of foreign capital. In 2002 remittances transferred to Africa through formal channels accounted for \$12 billion, with \$4 billion flowing to Sub-Saharan African countries.

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The idea of sending monies back home takes different shapes and forms. The formal way of transferring money through the banks was the normal procedure before the civil war. However, during the conflict in Sierra Leone, most of the banks were closed and as a result of which most people in the Diaspora no longer have current accounts or saving accounts in Sierra Leone any more. The disruption of the formal banking system resulted in the boom in the informal transfer of money. Most of the shops that are transmitting money from the Diaspora to Sierra Leone are registered and are taking all the precautionary measures to make sure that monies transferred get to the right person at a very cheap cost as compared with all the other established foreign exchange bureaux which have been operating in the past years in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The sum involved is huge. Taking Southwark, Western Union, Money Gram etc, we are talking of remittances well over £200,000 on a weekly basis. Definitely a lot of money is being lost along the route as a result of transfers in the form of bank charges and transfer fees but there is no evidence at the moment to prove that taxes are being paid on this money in Sierra Leone were the receiving agents pay a registration fee.

In order to increase the volume of remittances, the government of Sierra Leone and their development partners could implement policies and measures to facilitate their transfer at reduced cost. Recognizing the value of remittances, some African governments have implemented schemes to attract higher volumes through special banking and tax provisions. Their experiences could also usefully be shared and the more successful strategies built upon.

Efforts to attract increased remittances should be placed within the overall context of increasing savings and investment. Just as efforts are needed to retain skills, so the government needs to encourage retention of capital. An estimated 40 percent of Africa's wealth is currently held outside of the continent. Strategies to reduce capital flight and those to attract remittances and investment by the Diaspora need to be pursued concurrently. For the most part, such strategies will require the implementation of sound macroeconomic policies to guarantee stability, as well as expansion of investment opportunities and financial intermediation.

Experience shows that apart from consumption and savings, remittances are often also invested in human and other productive capital, such as in health and education and to finance the construction of houses and the operation of businesses. Project activity in the area of remittances should promote incentives to reduce transfer costs and increase the development impact of remittances. This includes analysis of the contribution of remittances for alleviating poverty; the share of household income attributable to remittances, and organizations and projects in the communities receiving remittances.

4.6 Migration Management and Security Initiatives

One of the International Organization for Migration's core responsibilities is that of assisting Member and Observer States, which include Sierra Leone and at times non-member states, in developing their capacity to manage and control migration. IOM provides direct technical assistance for capacity building through programmes and projects throughout the world, and through the provision of opportunities for inter-governmental dialogue and assistance between and among interested States. Technical Cooperation Services include – work on border management and control, travel documents, enhancing management and administrative structures, related policy and law, training system improvements and inter-governmental dialogue. The work on borders and security focuses on the following areas: Establishing or strengthening border systems, including the data systems used at checkpoints and at central management sites, improving the business process of the border, and, assisting countries in moving toward more integrated border management approaches.

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Improvement of travel documents and their issuance systems, primarily passports but also at times visas. We assist countries in assessing their current documents and systems, in planning and specifications for new systems, in creation of tenders for such systems, and at times in the management of the subsequent programme to implement the upgrading of systems and documents. This is a complex area of technical cooperation and an area of increasing importance in managing security. We participate in ICAO meetings and support their work in the promotion of internationally-standard machine readable travel documents, and we work with the private sector on solutions in this sector.

Building administrative and management structures related to migration and security. The investigation of trans-national organized crime in the migration sector, particularly smuggling and trafficking, requires special skills and resources within the government at many levels. The arms of government dealing with migration management are an important part of the overall approach, and require capacities in this regard. One example of IOM's work in this area is with Government of Indonesia, where we are helping to build a migration analysis unit that will have the function of case and trend analysis, in support of other arms of government dealing with law enforcement. Many countries would benefit from this kind of support in the migration sector, and we are beginning to see expanded interest from countries in need, and from countries that can support these projects.

All of the operational border-work, travel document improvements, etc.-needs to be supported and guided by a clear policy base, and a clear legal and regulative framework. This is particularly the case if security is to be vigorously pursued without violating international norms and conventions dealing with privacy and human rights. We encourage States to pursue security without sacrificing the principles of freedom and justice. It can be done, if this perspective is taken from the start.

Strengthening training and human resource development systems that support all features of migration management, including those most directly linked with migration and security. Here our work commonly takes the route of working with our partner countries to build up national training systems and institutions, and develop the recurrent capacity for governments to design, deliver and upgrade their own training systems.

Viewing Security from a Migration Management Perspective- Systems supporting the normal functions of migration management is not a world apart from those for security management in migration. Long before security became such a crucial issue, governments were working to address all or most of the areas discussed - border systems, travel documents, administrative and management structures, training and inter-governmental dialogue to support better border systems. This had been done, and continues to be done, for broader reasons than the recent emphasis on security, though these initiatives have always had security elements to them.

Initiatives were undertaken and supported in the past under the umbrella of improved governance, reduction of irregular migration, and facilitation of trade and normal movement of persons. Those all remain sound reasons to pursue better managed borders and better travel documents. Border management remains an essential component of overall migration management. Also under the banner of migration management, countries have had to define and address human rights, privacy and an overall balanced approach to border management. Most nations and groups of nations seek governance based on freedom, justice and security. It would be counter-productive to achieve anyone of those goals at the expense of the others.

All of the historic and current work in migration management forms a solid base for stronger pursuit of security in border management, and complementing pursuit of human rights. What have changed is the urgency, and the level of threat from abuse of borders. This urgency has given rise, with justification, for

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generally higher national and international standards of inspection, and the need for much expanded and expedited cooperation on data sharing and cooperation in pursuing trans-national criminal cases. Additionally, it has given rise to the need for much improved capacity for the migration sector departments to contribute to the investigation and analysis tasks undertaken by other departments when pursuing criminal cases and analyzing trends in the security sector. This has also given rise to an expansion of the number of actors in this area, greater donor interest and greater need for coordination and partnership.¹¹

On 3 October 1973 the Governments of Sierra Leone and Liberia signed the Mano River Union Treaty, which at that stage primarily constituted a customs union, designed to allow the free movement of bona fide legitimate travellers and goods. In 1980, The Republic of Guinea became a signatory and entered the union. The 15th Protocol of the MRU Declaration signed on May 8th 2000, constitute the legal framework for developing a programme of lasting peace and fast economic recovery for Mano River Union countries. At a meeting of the Mano River Union Working Group held in Conakry (Guinea) in the first quarter of 2000, three fast-track projects were identified including support to the MRU for the establishment of a Joint Security Arrangement.

Border areas are particularly vulnerable to cross-border problems and instability, including smuggling, trafficking, banditry, international terrorism and other security related threats due to the existence of vast borders with limited security enforcement capacity to patrol them. The inability of Mano River Union Countries and Cote d'Ivoire to patrol their porous borders is evidence that they remain extremely vulnerable. Sierra Leone, for example, controls about 32 out of 150 crossing points on its Southeastern borders, while Guinea has only 37 security points on its more than 1,400 km-long border with Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The proposed Border Management and Control Capacity Building Project managed from Sierra Leone will be undertaken with the collaboration of the Governments of the Mano River Union and Cote d'Ivoire. The Programme aims at enhancing the MRU countries capacity to strike the right balance between preventing their territories from becoming origin, transit and destination routes for illegal migration. The programme is intended to facilitate the entry, transit, destination and exit of bona fide travelers and goods, as well as applying internationally-recognized human rights laws with respect to asylum seekers, trafficked persons and other irregular migrants. The implementation phase will be simultaneous or on a selective pilot basis. Subject to the availability of funds, the assessment mission will be funded by IOM while the implementation phase will be funded by donors yet to be identified.

4.7 Information on Legal Migration

As millions of people move across borders each year, the need for information has become fundamental to all migration decisions. Distorted perceptions and insufficient information about the realities in the countries they are trying to reach increases the need for migrants to have access to information. Most migrants are unaware of the practical, legal, social and economic consequences involved in moving to another country. This lack of awareness puts migrants at risk and undermines orderly migration. Taking

¹¹ *Presentation at the Joint OSCE/UNODIC International Technical Experts Conference on Border Management and Security. Vienna: 7 - 8 September 2004 Technical Cooperation International Organization for Migration - IOM*

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the lead in the dissemination of information on safe migration are the UK, USA and Canada who have established detailed web-sites their visa and immigration requirements.

Information campaigns help fill this void by providing migrants with the basis to make informed decisions. To date, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has used information campaigns to address a variety of timely migration issues-Irregular Outflows, Protection of Migrants' Rights, Trafficking in Women and Children, Humanitarian Crisis, Regularization/Amnesty Programmes, Reconstruction and Development, Movements and Return, Migration and Health.

Information campaigns can act at many levels and over various time frames. Some of their most common achievements include:-Raising the awareness of target audiences; Influencing public opinion; Changing common perceptions and misconceptions about migration; Influencing day-to-day behavior on the part of actual or potential migrants; Putting migration issues at the center of public debate; Fostering dialogue and solution finding on a wide range of migration problems;

4.8 Migration Health and Mobility - Sierra Leone experience

Effective public health includes all members within communities. A person's health profile includes his or her personal health history, and his or her cultural, social, economic, and environmental health beliefs. Health care systems of host countries, including public health, may not recognize migrants' personal health history and beliefs about health. Migrants may carry a higher risk of infectious diseases, for example, TB, due to higher disease prevalence in a country/region they travelled from or through. Migrants may experience a "collision of cultures" within mixed communities that prevents successful compliance with global public health.

Human rights issues are particularly relevant to migration health policy when trauma, rape, torture, or other inhuman or degrading experiences are part of a migrant's background. Integration into a host society is an important condition for a successful migration outcome. Addressing migrant health provides benefits to host societies. Early diagnosis and treatment, and prevention and health education can spare financial, social, and political costs later on. Healthy migrants are more receptive to education, employment, and social activities/integration. Healthy migrants contribute more to host societies.

Regular or irregular mobility patterns and related legal status often define the level of vulnerability of migrants in a society. Some mobility patterns (in particular the irregular ones) have implications that harm migrant health. Mobility involves more than the physical displacement of a person or of populations.

The legislative base for immigration health assessment is found at three different levels- the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations, adopted in 1971 and currently under revision, national quarantine legislation and regulations governing a country's activity in managing infectious diseases at the national level, specific immigration health laws or regulations designed to manage health and disease concerns in migrant populations

Health assessments are done before arrival by the traditional receiving countries on persons accepted for immigration (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States). Health assessments are done after arrival by most European countries. Health assessment focuses on infectious or communicable diseases. When pre-arrival health assessment discloses a condition posing a risk to public health, the response may be quarantine, pre-departure treatment, containment, and exclusion. Pre-departure health assessment by a traditional receiving country focuses on TB, vaccine-preventable diseases, parasitic diseases, and sexually transmitted infections. The criteria to determine who will be assessed prior to arrival are usually based on:

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prevalence of a specific infectious disease in the person's country of origin, the category of application, the migrant's intended occupation, the migrant's expected length of stay in the host country.

Migrants belong to the world's most vulnerable populations at risk of HIV/AIDS infection and spreading. According to several assessments, the problem of HIV/AIDS in Sierra Leone is an impending catastrophe, sparked mainly by a combination of previous high displacement rates related to Internally Displaced Persons movements, the return of refugees, internal and cross border military movements, low education levels as a result of the wars, lack of adequate testing and treatment facilities. There is a need for High Impact HIV/AIDS awareness through community based high visibility activities targeting, mobile workers communities of origin, transit points and destination communities in Sierra Leone.

The Government of Sierra Leone is committed to the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment that was adopted at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) in June 2001. In collaboration with the International Organization for Migration, United Nations Country Theme Group on HIV/AIDS the Government of Sierra Leone aims to address the concerns raised in paragraph 50 of the Declaration which stipulates that member states should "by 2005, develop and begin to implement national, regional and international strategies that facilitate access to HIV/AIDS prevention programmes for migrants and mobile workers, including the provision of information on health and social services". The proposed project aims to reduce the vulnerability of mobile workers to HIV/AIDS by establishing a Partnership on HIV/AIDS and Mobile workers in Sierra Leone. In addition to the existing National HIV/AIDS programmes, the Partnership will identify the HIV/AIDS prevention and care needs of mobile workers and target the gaps in prevention and care services in order to reduce mobile worker vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.

Integration of Migrants

5.1 Determining the Goals of Integration

Policy approaches by States hosting migrants have varied and evolved significantly over time. A host country is often concerned about its capacity to accommodate various cultural influences. A country of origin is often concerned about the possibility that its Diaspora members, especially those of the second and third generation, may lose cultural and economic links to their country of origin. Traditional approaches to integration include assimilation, two-way integration, multiculturalism, and segregation.

5.2 Adjustment, integration, and degrees of diversity

The foundation of the assimilation approach is a monocultural definition of society. Segregation does not expect migrants to assimilate into the culture of the host society. Two-way integration is also based on a monocultural definition, but it requires both the migrants and the host society to adjust to each other. The multicultural approach recognizes different value systems and cultural practices within society, revolving around a set of common, non-negotiable core values.

Integration and multiculturalism are very similar; aiming for managed diversity. Individual and group approaches to integration an individual-based approach rejects the concept of groups as bearers of rights. A group-based approach recognizes the existence of groups within societies that have distinct needs and rights concerning access to opportunities.

In practice, governments commonly tend to adopt a combination of both individual and group approaches according to the particular situation in their country. In Sierra Leone context, refugees from neighbouring

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countries have integrated mainly through inter-marriage. Some immigrant-receiving States already factor integration considerations into the selection criteria for skilled/qualified applicants and recruit persons on the basis of points acquired for such attributes as qualifications, age, linguistic skills, and connections with the country.

International law contains provisions concerning a number of basic rights, which are specifically relevant to integration, equality and recognition before the law, education, association, and to peacefully assemble, join or form trade unions, social security, take part in social and cultural life, practice their religion and language, freely choose their residence.

5.3 Return migration

A number of international instruments refer to the rights of migrants and to return. The most important reference is in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 13(2), which states: “everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country”.

The U.N. Protocols against migrant smuggling and human trafficking enjoin States to facilitate and accept, without undue or unreasonable delay, the return of their nationals or permanent residents.

A large number of labour migrants from developing countries have often been recruited with no intention to provide them with permanent resettlement, nor support for their return, when facing political or economic downturns in the host country.

5.3.1 Assisting Voluntary Return

In general, many migrants may intend to return when they emigrate but the intention to return may gradually subside in proportion to the time spent in the host country. The effectiveness of voluntary return programmes is often dependent on the degree to which returnees are made aware of the availability of an AVR capacity and on their being informed about the return process itself, including conditions awaiting them in their country of origin.

AVR is an indispensable component of migration management because it: ensures the integrity of regular migration programmes while respecting international principles and standards concerning migrants in irregular situations enhances cooperation between countries of origin and host countries promotes the sustainability of the return through reintegration measures that support the socio-economic reintegration of returning persons can be located in the context of international cooperation, where the needs and concerns of countries of origin, transit, and destination are recognized as important considerations.

AVR represents a more humane and administratively less cumbersome option than return through deportation and is clearly interdependent with involuntary return. Acceptance of the AVR option rests on there being no other choice, in light of the temporary nature of the status granted to the individuals in question. For migrants, AVR is a more humane and dignified alternative to forced return that is conducive to legal migration in the future. For host governments, AVR is more cost effective than forced returns and can often be a quicker solution. For governments in countries of origin, AVR can support development and reconciliation efforts through targeted return and the reintegration and job placement of qualified nationals.

5.3.2 Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Projects – Sierra Leone

UK-At the end of 1998 the Home Office Enforcement Policy Unit agreed to fund an initial 6-month pilot programme to assist asylum seekers (both pending and rejected) who wished to return voluntarily and

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permanently to their home countries, but who did not have the resources to do so. In early 1999 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between IOM London and the Home Office Enforcement Policy Unit for the pilot scheme, which was extended and ran until the end of July 2000. While initial uptake during the first six months was much lower than expected, the extension of the Pilot Programme eventually saw an increase in referrals and departures from December 1999.

The trend in 2000 continued to show a significant increase in the numbers of asylum-seekers seeking voluntary return, with the largest majority being Albanians returning to Albania, but also other nationalities enquiring about the project and seeking assistance. IOM London was therefore able to demonstrate to the Home Office that the pilot programme has served its purpose to verify the need for a full Voluntary Assisted Return Programme (VARP).

Consequently, in September 2000 the Home Office funded a new generic Voluntary Assisted Return Programme, which replaced the pilot and aimed to assist asylum seekers and those granted Exceptional Leave to Remain. This programme, providing basic assistance such as air transportation, luggage allowance, transit and arrival assistance and documentation (if required) has gone from strength to strength, with IOM London assisting the return of over 100 returnees per month from April 2001 onwards. The total number assisted within the 12 month project period has exceeded 1000 returnees – and therefore close to the 1200 target. An independent evaluation commissioned by the Home Office has verified that voluntary return provides a cost efficient and effective service to the Governments, and allows returnees an option to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity.

A significant number of those applying for the VARP have enquired about the possibilities of assistance to help them re-establish their lives on their return to their home countries. The majority of returnees assisted under the criteria of the VARP travelled illegally to the UK through smugglers, and accordingly were forced to raise large sums of money to meet the costs of their illicit passage. Some of these returnees have highlighted to IOM that the inclusion of reintegration assistance would be a very welcome component of their voluntary return; so as to assist in the re-establishing of their lives. In order to strive towards sustainable return, this project will include a pilot component, in the provision of reintegration assistance to returnees once back in their country of origin. IOM London in cooperation with IOM offices worldwide including Sierra Leone developed reintegration activities to benefit the returnees.

A recent research commissioned and published by IOM on the return and reintegration of rejected asylum seekers and irregular migrants clearly states “the stable and successful return of irregular migrants is likely to be closely linked with their effective reintegration in their country of origin.”(Khalid, K., ‘The Return and Reintegration of Rejected Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants, IOM, 2001). The provision of Reintegration assistance bridges the gap between return and basic needs i.e. initial housing, employment, health and education thus considerably enhancing the chances of a successful and lasting reintegration.

Furthermore, the case of linking returns to reintegration activities in order to sustain returns and prevent further outflows is generally acknowledged. In a speech, by Antonio Victoriano, the EU Commissioner for Justice and Home Affairs, has outlined the need for “...migrants to have possibilities of moving on or going back as the situation develops in their country of origin and elsewhere in the world” and for “innovative ideas to encourage the voluntary return of migrants...in a framework of supported reintegration in countries of origin” (July 12th, 2000). The UK assisted voluntary return and reintegration project is ongoing with IOM Freetown being responsible for reception and reintegration.

Swiss - The pilot project facilitates voluntary return and reintegration of Sierra Leonean nationals currently residing in Switzerland under the Swiss Asylum Law. IOM is entrusted with the operational implementation of this AVR project, especially with regard to return arrangements and reintegration

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activities in Sierra Leone. IOM Bern is responsible for the management and IOM Freetown for the co-management of the project.¹² The overall responsibility for the project is with the Swiss federal authorities, namely the ILR through the created *Project Team West Africa*.

The project is open to recognized refugees, unsuccessful Sierra Leonean asylum seekers whose return is temporarily suspended and unsuccessful Sierra Leonean asylum seekers in possession of a provisional admission. In order to exclude the risk of creating an unintended *pull-effect*, participation in the AVR project is limited to those persons who have filled their asylum request prior to May 1, 2005. This will be communicated in a clear and concise way in Switzerland and abroad. To facilitate the preparation of the return, IOM Bern provides the return counsellors with country of origin relevant information and other information related to the project, such as success stories that will be published on the IOM Bern website.

The AVR project provides return transportation, reception, and onward transportation. It also supports the social and professional reintegration of the project participants through measures of financial reintegration assistance. In addition, the project participants have the possibility to receive funding from the Swiss FOM for revenue-generating projects. To obtain funding from the Swiss FOM, the returnee has to provide to the Swiss FOM a small, feasible business plan. The returnees can provide the business plan to the Swiss FOM prior to departure in Switzerland or via IOM Freetown within three months after arrival. In the framework of the individual assistance for the individual project, returnees have also the possibility to participate on a vocational training course in Freetown to be identified case by case through the RIF programme.

Special attention is paid to vulnerable cases (single parents, unaccompanied minors, families with minor children and people whose ability to work is hindered by age or handicap). Due to the special situation of vulnerable persons, a standardized return package often appears inadequate. Therefore, the project focuses on individual needs and required support for return and reintegration. For vulnerable cases, IOM Bern will work out a solution proposal in co-ordination with IOM Freetown, Swiss authorities, and other partners to identify the appropriate services that the returnees could be referred to. Such support is expected to be financial assistance, social care, accommodation, income-generation and medical support. The Swiss FOM will decide upon individual assistance based on suggestions made by IOM. The decision will be based on a comprehensive assessment of each individual vulnerable case, taking especially into account the individual needs of the returnee. Additionally, IOM will monitor the process of reintegration through follow-up visits, where needed.

Although not a part of the present AVR project, the overarching return project by the Swiss Government contains structural aid components as a strategic means to complement the individual return assistance. Such aid may consist in institutional assistance, capacity building or local development assistance, which may be separately pursued in parallel to the project implementation. The project is implemented in close collaboration with the relevant Sierra Leonean authorities.

5.4 The relationship between international migration and national law

International treaties are contracts at the international level. International customs are general practices of States that are accepted as law by all States. There are two approaches to the question of whether individuals can use international law before a national court. In some countries, international law will have direct effect if a State ratifies an international treaty, because no further steps are needed to make the treaty provisions applicable to the national population. In other countries the provisions of an international treaty have to become part of the national legislation before they will have direct effect on the population.

¹² In order to allow the good implementation of the project from the beginning on, meetings between IOM Bern and IOM Freetown, such as visit of the Chief of mission of IOM Freetown to Switzerland or/and TDY to Sierra Leone, are envisaged.

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This is accomplished, for example, through an Act of Parliament. Internationally accepted human rights impose limits on what a State can and cannot do to persons within its territory. There are a number of human rights known as “movement-related rights” that are particularly relevant to migrants:

Freedom of Movement is a fundamental principle in the international migration context, which is found in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his or her residence. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his or her own. The abovementioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those that are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order, public health or morals, or the rights and freedoms of others, and that are consistent with the other rights recognized in the Covenant. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his or her own country. International human rights treaties generally include a non-discrimination clause, which provides that States must ensure human rights to all people within its territory without making distinctions of any kind. Non-discrimination rights require that States’ laws and policies must not discriminate against migrants.

5.5 Freedom of movement and residence

The freedom of movement and residence within the border of a State applies only to persons lawfully within a territory of a State, not to undocumented migrants or migrants in an irregular situation. The right to leave any country including one’s own implies a right to travel and have access to appropriate travel documents.

Under international law, there is no corresponding right to enter the territory of another country. This creates a major limitation on the right to freedom of movement and is an example of a gap in international migration law.

The right to freedom of movement and residence, and freedom to leave any country, can be restricted in certain circumstances if restrictions: are provided by law and are in the national legislation are consistent with the other rights recognized in the Covenant. The right to enter one’s own country has been the subject of lengthy debate because “own country” raises issues as to whether citizenship is a requirement.

5.7 International Law and Migrant Rights and Obligations

Traditionally, the close link between sovereignty and citizenship has resulted in the differential treatment of citizens and non-citizens, both under international law and in State practice. Recent years have seen increasing international recognition of the migration and human rights nexus.

6.8 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, the Declaration was intended as “a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations.” Its thirty articles cover a wide range of human rights.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

The Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

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The Convention on the Rights of the Child

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families

Many regional human rights instruments provide similar rights guarantees, and apply to all persons within the jurisdiction of the contracting parties. The Government of Sierra Leone needs capacity building in the domestication of international treaties.