

# Sierra Leone

## Peace, Recovery and Development



## UN Development Assistance Framework

(2004-2007)





**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT  
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK  
SIERRA LEONE  
2004 – 2007**

**United Nations Country Team  
March 2003**

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## **Executive Summary**

The decade long brutal conflict devastated much of Sierra Leone and brought immense suffering to its people. As a result, more than half the population was displaced, economic activity was severely disrupted and infrastructure was destroyed or badly damaged. The causes of the conflict were many and complex, including bad governance, denial of fundamental rights, economic mismanagement and social exclusion.

Since the completion of disarmament in January 2002, there has been significant progress towards peace and recovery, including extension of civil authority throughout the country, peaceful Parliamentary and Presidential elections, return of over 300,000 IDPs, returnees and refugees. Although these are encouraging signs, much remains to be done to improve the lives of the people and to set the country on the path to sustainable development.

To support the national efforts in peace-building, recovery and the transition to sustainable development, the UN country team, in close consultation with the Government, its partners in civil society and international community, has prepared a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The UNDAF is the result of an on-going consultative process, both within the UN and with the Government and its partners. It is guided by national priorities, as outlined in the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) and the National Recovery Strategy as well as global targets such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Using the analysis and priorities established in these documents, the UN country team, in close collaboration with UNAMSIL, prepared a UN Peace-building and Recovery Strategy (PBRS) to plan for the transition from relief to development and from peace-keeping to peace-building.

The UNDAF translates the key dimensions of the PBRS into a common operational framework for development activities upon which the individual UN agencies, funds and programmes will formulate their actions for the period 2004-2007. The World Bank's future assistance strategy will take into account the UNDAF. The UNDAF will also assist the UN system in focusing its contribution to the preparation of Sierra Leone's full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, expected by end 2003.

UNDAF will guide the UN System's efforts to assist the People and the Government of Sierra Leone as they address the consequences and the causes of the conflict. The UNDAF therefore focuses on four inter-related areas of cooperation where the UN system utilizes its accumulated experience, technical expertise and financial resources: (i) Poverty reduction and reintegration, (ii) Human rights and reconciliation, (iii) Good governance, peace and stability, and, (iv) Economic recovery.

## UNDAF preamble

The United Nations country team<sup>1</sup> supports the national effort, led by the Government, to improve the lives of Sierra Leone's citizens and especially the poorest and the most vulnerable.

We shall work closely with the Government and other development partners to sustain the process of recovery, reconciliation and the transition to sustainable peace and development.

In pursuing this goal, we shall encourage the participation of civil society, the empowerment of local communities and the promotion of the rights of all Sierra Leoneans, particularly women and children, who so often have been the victim of violence and abuse. We will ensure the transparent and accountable use of the resources made available to us for this purpose.

Our collective aspiration is to assist the people of Sierra Leone in their quest for a brighter future, a future that is free of violence and one that offers the hope and reality of a better life for all.

Minister of Development and Economic Planning, Government of Sierra Leone

UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator  
Sierra Leone

FAO Representative

UNDP Representative

UNFPA Representative

UNHCR Representative

UNICEF Representative

UNOCHA Chief

WFP Representative

WHO Representative

World Bank Representative

<sup>1</sup> The Chief Political Affairs Officer, UNAMSIL and the Head of Mission, IOM also participate in the UN country team in Sierra Leone.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

1. After ten years of conflict, there is renewed hope that peace has finally returned to Sierra Leone. The disarmament process was completed in January 2002, peaceful Presidential and Parliamentary elections were held in May 2002, civil authority has been restored throughout the country and over 300,000 IDPs, returnees and refugees have moved back to their places of origin. These are encouraging signs, but the challenge of recovery and peace-building are enormous.

### **Challenges of recovery and peace-building**

2. Much of Sierra Leone was devastated by the conflict. Over 3,000 villages and towns were decimated through widespread destruction of homes, health care and education facilities and other basic services and infrastructure. More than half the entire population was forced into displacement and the economy was severely disrupted. Poverty was widespread and social indicators declined dramatically, keeping Sierra Leone at the bottom of the Human Development Index<sup>1</sup>. For example, maternal mortality rates increased to become one of the highest in the world, and both net primary school enrollment and child immunization rates dropped drastically.

3. These are the immediate consequences of the conflict, but they do not explain its origins or brutality. The causes of the war were many and complex, reaching back well beyond the last decade. By common agreement, they lie in a mix of bad governance, the denial of fundamental rights, economic mismanagement and social exclusion. The diversion and misuse of diamond, rutile or other resources exacerbated these problems. All these factors, together with the instability in neighboring states, contributed to the collapse of national institutions and local services, the breakdown of state security and the misappropriation of government resources, which has led to the impoverishment of rural populations and urban dwellers alike. These concerns have to be addressed if peace is to be consolidated. At the same time, considering the fragile sub-regional context, there is a need for emergency preparedness, particularly for the potential increase of refugees from neighboring countries. The early implementation of an effective management scheme for the mining and marketing of diamonds is an especially critical challenge given the potential destabilizing effect on the country as a whole of the uncontrolled and unprincipled exploitation of these resources.

4. Overcoming the legacy of the “lost” years will take time, dedication and resources. National ownership and commitment to this process of renewal is indispensable. At the same time, the continuing engagement of the international community through policy dialogue and material assistance is essential. Such a partnership should aim to move Sierra Leone on to a track of sustainable development as quickly as possible, led by a resurgence of private investment and trade allied to expanded national investment in human development.

### **Transition from peace-keeping to peace-building and from relief to development**

5. Building on the opportunities for peace and recovery that have now emerged and a continuing presence of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), the UN country team, in close consultation with the Government, its partners in civil society and the international community, has prepared a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

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<sup>1</sup> *The Human Development Report does not include all countries in the world, including some of the poorest.*

6. The UNDAF in Sierra Leone results from an on-going consultative process both within the UN and with the Government and its partners. It is guided by national priorities as outlined in the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP), and the National Recovery Strategy (NRS)<sup>2</sup>, together with the documentation prepared for and agreements reached during the Consultative Group meeting in November 2002<sup>3</sup>, and the internationally agreed commitments contained in conferences and conventions, especially the Millennium Declaration and its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).<sup>4</sup>

7. Using the analysis and priorities established in these documents, the UN country team, in close collaboration with UNAMSIL, prepared a UN Peace-building and Recovery Strategy (PBRS), to plan for the transition from relief to development and from peace-keeping to peace-building. The PBRS explores how the UN humanitarian and development entities and UNAMSIL can contribute, in a coherent manner, to the process of transition and peace-building in Sierra Leone. The PBRS provides an integrated framework (peace and security, poverty reduction, reintegration, human rights and reconciliation and good governance), within which the UN focuses its dialogue, advocacy and operational activities during 2003-2007. It also provides the basis for a dialogue within the UN during the transition, ensuring that the achievements of UNAMSIL are sustained through longer term programmes. The PBRS and other analytical documents referred to above have obviated the need for a separate common country assessment (CCA) and allowed the UN country team to move directly to the preparation of the UNDAF<sup>5</sup>.

8. The UNDAF translates the key dimensions of the PBRS into a common operational framework for UN development activities upon which the individual UN agencies, funds and programmes will formulate their actions during 2004-2007. The UNDAF will also assist the UN in focusing its contribution to the preparation of the full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), expected by end 2003, and which will provide the framework for all poverty reduction programs and activities. The World Bank's future assistance strategy will support implementation of Sierra Leone's PRSP and take into account the UNDAF.

## **2. PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK**

### **A. Areas of Cooperation**

9. The great majority of Sierra Leoneans live in poverty. Although the poverty level was high even before the war, it has deepened as a result of the war. The return of peace, which will permit the rebuilding communities, is in itself one of the most important steps that can be taken towards the reduction of poverty. Essential though that step is, it is only the first one.

10. To assist the Government in addressing simultaneously the consequences and the causes of the conflict, the UNDAF outlines a balanced set of actions aimed at assisting those

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<sup>2</sup> *The National Recovery Strategy (NRS) was prepared based on needs assessments conducted in every district. It provides a framework for recovery efforts. In four priority areas of interventions: restoration of state authority, rebuilding communities, peace-building and human rights, and, restoration of the economy, the NRS highlights progress made, target benchmarks to be achieved by 2003 as well as strategies and financial requirements to achieve these benchmarks. Where possible, it outlines geographical priorities.*

<sup>3</sup> *"Post-conflict Development Agenda: Strategies for Growth and Poverty Reduction", "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) Progress Report" and "A Framework for Peace, Recovery and Development".*

<sup>4</sup> *Other documentation consulted included: the Ten-year Action Programme for the Development of Sierra Leone (2001-2010) and the "Vision 2025".*

<sup>5</sup> *Guided by the PBRS, the UN country team prepared a UN inter-agency appeal for 2003, which addresses both relief and recovery needs.*

who have suffered most during the conflict while also directing attention to deep-seated challenges in four inter-related and mutually reinforcing areas in which the UN System has experience and expertise.

- i) Poverty reduction and reintegration
- ii) Human rights and reconciliation
- iii) Good governance, peace and security
- iv) Economic recovery

11. The UN country team has also identified a series of crosscutting issues that will be addressed in the four areas of cooperation, including gender equality, children's and women's rights, youth, population, HIV/AIDS, education, anti-corruption and capacity building initiatives.

## **B. National Development Goals and Expected Outcomes**

12. Based on national development priorities contained in the IPRSP and the National Recovery Strategy, the UN country team has, in each of the four areas of cooperation, identified expected outcomes to be achieved during 2004-2007, major lines of action, cooperation strategies as well as contributing agencies and their programme modalities. Details are described in Table 1.

### o **Poverty Reduction and Reintegration**

13. Despite the nation's wealth of natural resources, poverty is endemic in Sierra Leone. The Government has therefore made poverty reduction the central goal of its development strategy. Current estimates suggest that about 85% of the population live in extreme poverty<sup>6</sup>. In addition, the country is confronted with the challenge of reintegrating large populations of internally displaced people (IDP) and returning refugees while coping with a significant influx of Liberian refugees.

#### **Box 1.1 Status of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Sierra Leone**

The achievement of the MDGs in Sierra Leone poses special challenges. At the end of a ten year conflict, the country finds itself deeply impoverished. As described in Annex B, Sierra Leone will have to make huge strides forward if it is to come close to achieving any of the MDGs. Nevertheless a start has been made in that direction.

14. Poverty reduction and reintegration in Sierra Leone requires a multidimensional approach. Therefore, the UN System has proposed a number of specific areas for intervention where it has global mandates, operational capacities and local experience, encompassing access to basic social services and employment creation. In addition, the UN will support capacity-building for national institutions that have the responsibility to track and monitor progress in poverty reduction.

15. To encourage the permanent return of IDPs and returnees and their reintegration into local communities and places of origin, measures such as community-based support and rebuilding of local economies and infrastructure will be required. Community-based initiatives for reintegration must therefore be an integral part of poverty alleviation efforts.

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<sup>6</sup> Under 1 US\$ per day.



16. The UN System has identified the following expected outcomes and key major lines of action in its approach to support poverty reduction and reintegration interventions as summarized in boxes 1.2 and 1.3 below.

**Box 1.2 - Expected Outcomes**

- income generation opportunities for poor people.
- poverty monitoring.
- services, including shelter.
- food security and farm incomes.

**Box 1.3 - Key major lines of action**

- communities.
- health and education services.
- to communities for small and medium scale productive programmes in the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors.
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○ **Human Rights and Reconciliation**

17. The conflict in Sierra Leone was characterized by widespread attacks against the civilian population and flagrant violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, especially against women and children. As the Government, including traditional leaders, consolidates its authority throughout the country, there is need for systematic and sustained investment in the promotion of human rights as an integral effort to consolidate peace. The objectives of these efforts are to create structures that protect human rights, promote a culture of respect for human rights, harmonize national laws with international obligations and enhance capacity for conflict resolution.

18. The UN will build capacity with the focus on the judiciary and law enforcement agents. The UN will support programs for the promotion of human rights and national reconciliation, involving communities at large and youth, women and children in particular, and, assist national and local structures in dispute settlement, reconciliation and peace building in order to encourage traditional practices of reconciliation in accordance with international standards.

19. The UN system has identified (in boxes 2.1 and 2.2 below) the following expected outcomes and key major lines of actions in its approach to support human rights (HR) and reconciliation.

**Box 2.1- Expected Outcomes**

- HR at national and community levels, including the adoption/amendments of national laws as per international obligations.
- agents in the respect and protection of HR and in conflict resolution at national and local levels.

**Box 2.2 - Key major lines of action**

- mass information campaigns for law enforcement agents, civil society, youths, schools, national and local authorities
- HR and reconciliation activities.
- absorb returnee and refugee populations and promote reconciliation.
- focus on women and children, as expressed in international conventions.
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○ **Good Governance, Peace and Security**

20. Sierra Leone is generously endowed with a wide range of resources, both natural and human, which should have sustained a rapid socio-economic development of the country. The disparity between the promise of the country and the deprivation of the vast majority of the people has been attributed to bad governance, which contributed to a narrowing of the political and democratic processes and a growing alienation of the majority of the people from their Government.

21. For decades, poor governance systematically undermined the quality of economic management and social service delivery, compromised the enforcement of law and eroded effective local government. The dismantling of local government, accompanied by the deterioration of conditions of public service, the politicization of the civil and uniformed services, together with growth of corruption, all contributed to the decline of the state.

22. While the primary responsibility for the effective governance and prosperity of Sierra Leone lies with its Government and people, it will be difficult to consolidate peace and security in the country in the absence of lasting security in the Mano River sub-region as a whole. UN and sub-regional initiatives that can help to bring peace to the sub-region are therefore an essential dimension of the peace building efforts underway within Sierra Leone itself.

23. An enormous task remains for the Government to ensure that the state has the ability to meet its security responsibilities as UNAMSIL gradually withdraws. The Government still lacks adequate capacity, including police, judiciary and prisons to respond to potential threats and adequately maintain peace, law and order.

24. The expected outcomes and key major lines of action of UN system assistance are summarized in boxes 3.1 and 3.2 below.

<b>Box 3.1 - Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Box 3.2 - Key major lines of action</b>
<p>➤ local Government restored and effectively functioning.</p> <p>justice system established;</p> <p>accountable service delivery;</p> <p>strengthened.</p>	<p>including human resources.</p> <p>government elections nation-wide.</p> <p>capacity in economic management and policy analysis.</p> <p>information, sensitization of law enforcement agents.</p> <p>assistance to enhance capacity to ensure sustainable integration and protection of vulnerable groups including IDPs, returnees, ex-combatants and Liberian refugees.</p>

○ **Economic Recovery**

25. The long conflict severely disrupted the economy and debilitated the capacity of Government to mobilize domestic resources while also greatly reducing average household income. Farming was seriously affected as thousands of farm families were displaced, and farm inputs and economic infrastructure destroyed. Mining and manufacturing firms were forced to shut down. Total investment and output declined to their lowest levels at the height of the war during 1997-1999.

26. With the cessation of hostilities and the start of disarmament, the economy began recovering, with real GDP growth of 5.4% in 2001. The recovery of economic activity accelerated in 2002, as real GDP growth reached an estimated 6.6%, reflecting increased resettlement and rehabilitation activities, a donor financed upsurge in imports, increased agricultural output, removal of war-related barriers to domestic mobility and trade, and growth of commercial activities. The price level has been remarkably stable since 2000, and the consumer price index actually fell 4% in 2002. International reserves also have increased substantially.

27. To enhance economic recovery and sustain high growth rates over the long term, peace, good governance and the successful reintegration of IDPs, returnees, ex-combatants and refugees are essential pre-requisites. In addition, economic recovery and sustained high growth will depend on consolidating fiscal sustainability (through rationalizing the tax system and strengthening expenditure controls and management); fostering competition and private sector development; resurrecting agriculture and mining; and greatly improving infrastructure.

28. In line with the above, the expected outcomes and key major lines of action of UN system assistance are summarized in boxes 4.1 and 4.2 below.

<p><b>Box 4.1 - Expected Outcomes</b></p> <p>➤ ➤ employment.</p>	<p><b>Box 4.2 - Key major lines of action</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• capacity to expand the private sector, investment and trade.</li><li>• the legal and regulatory framework for private sector participation.</li><li>• national micro-finance policy.</li></ul>
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**C. Cooperation Strategies**

29. The UNDAF, as a strategic planning framework, serves as the foundation of UN programmes, providing a collective, coherent and integrated response to the country's development priorities. The UNDAF will be used as the basis for the preparation of the country programmes of individual UN agencies. The UN country team will work closely together to design their individual country programmes, thus ensuring an integrated approach to the objectives set out in the UNDAF.

30. The UN country team is aware that its resources and capacities are limited. The needs and expectations for peace-building, recovery and the transition to sustainable development are huge. They go well beyond the means of any individual agency and call for multi dimensional partnerships with the Government, between UN agencies, with UNAMSIL as well as with other humanitarian and development partners both national and international. The UN country team will therefore be an active partner within the Aid Coordination mechanism, agreed to at the Consultative Group meeting.

31. In large measure, the achievement of the UNDAF goals and targets will require strong relationships with partners involved in the same areas of cooperation while pursuing active policy dialogue with all stakeholders to ensure that the priorities identified are addressed at the right level and in an efficient manner. The UN country team will pursue a partnership strategy, which revolves around joint UN dialogue with development partners, especially with the Government, its development partners and civil society.

32. In the process of achieving the goals, the UN country team will strive to build local capacity to ensure the sustainability of its interventions. It will also encourage community participation and empowerment to ensure that local people have a strong voice in all decisions that directly affect their lives and futures.

33. To the maximum extent possible, the UN country team will undertake joint policy reviews and formulation, joint monitoring and evaluation, and joint programming to provide a common and consistent approach to monitor progress against the priorities, goals and targets set out in the UNDAF. This will also help to reduce the administrative burden on the Government

34. The strategy will facilitate participation of all stakeholders and beneficiaries with particular focus on women and adolescents in the planning, design and evaluation of programme interventions.

35. The UN commits itself to provide humanitarian and development assistance, in a transparent, equitable and accountable manner to the Government and people of Sierra Leone and their partners in line with the standards of accountability for humanitarian and development workers, adopted by the UN organizations and their partners operating in Sierra Leone. These standards will serve as a benchmark to ensure the integrity of UN activities.

### **3. PROGRAMME RESOURCES FRAMEWORK**

36. The estimated financial resources required for each area of cooperation are presented in Table 2.

37. These contributions include both regular and extra budgetary (trust funds, cost-sharing, in-kind contributions) resources of the UN agencies, funds and programmes expected to be available during the UNDAF time frame (2004-2007). It should be understood that resource commitments can be made only in programme or project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each UN agency.

38. The UN country team will seek to mobilize extra budgetary resources and to strengthen partnership building.

#### **4. IMPLEMENTATION**

39. The UNDAF will be implemented through Government-approved country cooperation programmes of the UN agencies. Individual UN country programmes and project documents will have explicit links with the UNDAF objectives explaining how they contribute to the overall UNDAF objectives. The World Bank will take the UNDAF objectives into account in formulating its future assistance program. The harmonized programme cycles (2004-2007) of individual UN agencies will facilitate effective individual and joint programming and joint monitoring and evaluation. It will also reduce the burden on the Government of parallel programme negotiations with individual UN agencies.

40. In implementing the UNDAF, the UN country team will focus on results. UNDAF Indicators are in line with the IPRSP indicators and will be used, adjusted as needed when the full PRSP is ready, to keep track, with partners, of outcome changes and their implications. Major benchmarks for 2007 will be set by the UN country team in accordance with the full PRSP, expected to be finalized by the end 2003. The resulting reports together with lessons learned will be reflected in the annual report and work plan of the Resident Coordinator.

#### **5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

41. The UN country team will institute continuous monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms in order to more effectively manage the outcomes leading to the achievement of development results. Central to this M&E mechanism will be the emphasis and reliance on the results-based management (RBM) approach.

42. The monitoring of the UNDAF outcomes will be periodic (every six months) to enable the UN country team to capture information on an on-going basis regarding the progress towards the various outcomes. Table 3 depicts how the outcomes, baselines and indicators will support the assessment and analysis of the situation during the monitoring process. Included in the monitoring mechanisms will be field visits (in some cases, jointly with other partners or individual UN agency), stakeholders meetings and other desk reviews and reports.

43. Undertaking outcomes evaluation will also be critical. It will help the UN country team to assess how and why the UNDAF outcomes, including progress towards MDGs, are or are not being achieved, and provide recommended actions to improve performance. The outcome evaluations will be carried out, in partnership with strategic partners, using an evaluation plan. The plan will reflect all aspects of outcome evaluations, from defining objectives, to timing and data collection and reporting.

44. The M&E mechanisms will be coordinated through the Resident Coordinator's office and will form part of the RC's annual report. The UN country team will, under the direction of the RC, oversee the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation processes through two vehicles. The first vehicle is the sector groups established by the Government to prepare and monitor the PRSP. The second is an inter-agency committee, which will produce half-yearly reports on progress against UNDAF outcomes for review by the Government and Heads of Agencies.

## 6. TABLES

**Table 1. UNDAF: Programme Framework**

Area of co-operation 1 National Development Goal(s) and Targets	<b>Poverty Reduction and Reintegration</b>			
Expected outcomes	Brief description of co-operation strategies	Major lines of action	Contributing Agencies	Programme modality <sup>(7)</sup>
<p><b>1. Increased access to employment and income generation opportunities for poor people</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UN system and its partners will support Government capacity for planning, policy formulation and monitoring and encourage opportunities for private sector investment.</li> <li>Working closely with NGOs and civil society to maximize access and opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support GOSL to collect and use reliable data for policy and planning purposes.</li> <li>Support GOSL to make data available for the productive sectors.</li> </ul>	UNDP WB WFP FAO WHO UNICEF UNFPA UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All contributing agencies</li> <li>All contributing agencies</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Strengthened capacity and systems for poverty monitoring</b></p>	<p>In collaboration with other strategic partners, the UN System will undertake action to improve GOSL systems and capacity to monitor reintegration and self-reliance/poverty reduction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide skills training for data collection and analysis.</li> <li>Provide technical assistance and tools for database creation, storage and dissemination.</li> </ul>	UNICEF UNDP UNHCR WHO WB WFP FAO UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All contributing agencies</li> <li>All contributing agencies</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Increased access to quality social services, including shelter</b></p>	<p>By collaborating with GOSL and NGO partners and communities the UN system aims to identify and address priority areas of need for the social services while assisting the GOSL to strive towards achieving the MDGs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide safe water and sanitation to rural communities.</li> <li>Rehabilitate schools and health infrastructure.</li> <li>Implement school feeding programmes.</li> <li>Provide health and medical supplies.</li> <li>Provide technical and physical support for health and education services.</li> <li>Develop multi-sector approaches to combat HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>Provide shelter support and assist with comprehensive housing strategy that includes IDPs, returnees and refugees.</li> </ul>	UNFPA UNICEF WHO WFP WB FAO UNDP UNIFEM UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF, WFP, WB, UNHCR</li> <li>UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WB</li> <li>WFP</li> <li>UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR</li> <li>UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WFP (collaborative), WB</li> <li>All agencies (collaborative)</li> <li>UNDP, UNHCR</li> </ul>

*Note: (7) "Programme modality" refers either to individual agency country programmes/projects parallel programming or joint programmes or projects*

Expected outcomes	Brief description of co-operation strategies	Major lines of action	Contributing Agencies	Programme modality <sup>(8)</sup>
<b>4. Increased food production, household food security and farm incomes</b>	The UN system will collaborate with GOSL and communities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve rural infrastructure (markets, PHS, roads); support service delivery and enhance GOSL capacity to monitor food security situation;</li> <li>▪ Strengthen the operational capacity of local institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support periodic assessments of vulnerability and monitoring of food security situation.</li> <li>▪ Provide physical and technical assistance to communities for small and medium scale. Productive programmes in agro-based livelihoods, agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors.</li> <li>▪ Provide land and income-generating opportunities for Liberian refugees in order to reduce dependency on food aid.</li> </ul>	FAO WFP UNICEF WHO OCHA UNHCR IFAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO, OCHA, UNHCR (collaborative)</li> <li>• FAO, WFP (collaborative)</li>   <li>• UNHCR</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting co-operation strategies</b>				
Key strategies will include community-based initiatives for reintegration, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, gender equality and human capacity building of target beneficiaries.				

*Note:* <sup>(8)</sup> "Programme modality" refers either to individual agency country programmes/projects parallel programming or joint programmes or projects

**Table 1. UNDAF: Programme Framework**

Area of co-operation 2 National Development Goal(s) and Targets	Human Rights and Reconciliation			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote of Human Rights at National and Community levels.</li> <li>Ensure the respect for Human Rights in the administration and structures of justice and law enforcement including for vulnerable groups such as refugees.</li> <li>Encourage and support community reconciliation for the consolidation of peace.</li> </ul>			
Expected outcomes	Brief description of co-operation strategies	Major lines of action	Contributing Agencies	Programme modality <sup>(9)</sup>
<b>1. Increased awareness and respect for human rights at national and community level, including the adoption/amendments of national laws as per international obligations.</b>	The UN System will work with its partners to sensitize and build the capacity of GOSL, civil society and communities (particularly youth) to recognize and respect human rights for all, including refugees, returnees and IDPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize human rights training, sensitization and mass information campaigns for civil society, youths, schools, national and local authorities.</li> <li>Promote the rights of women and children as expressed in international conventions.</li> <li>Develop community capacity to effectively absorb resettling and refugee populations and promote reconciliation.</li> </ul>	UNAMSIL UNDP UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA UNIFEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP, UNAMSIL, UNIFEM, UNHCR (collaborative)</li> <li>UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNAMSIL, UNHCR, UNFPA (collaborative).</li> <li>UNHCR, UNDP, UNAMSIL (collaborative).</li> </ul>
<b>2. Improved capacity of law enforcement agents in the respect and protection of human rights and in conflict resolution at national and local levels.</b>	Through close collaboration with its partners the UN system aims to support the capacity building and broadening number of civil society institutions and their related processes and activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement and foster community-based peace-building activities.</li> <li>Provide technical assistance to early warning monitoring systems.</li> <li>Provide human rights training for police, judicial and prison officials.</li> </ul>	UNDP UNAMSIL UNICEF UNHCR UNFPA WB WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNAMSIL, UNDP, UNHCR, WB (collaborative)</li> <li>UNHCR, UNAMSIL, UNDP (collaborative)</li> <li>UNAMSIL</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting co-operation strategies</b>				
These will encompass gender equality, women's rights, education and capacity building at community levels.				

*Note: <sup>(9)</sup> "Programme modality" refers either to individual agency country programmes/projects parallel programming or joint programmes or projects*



**Table 1. UNDAF: Programme Framework**

<b>Area of co-operation 3</b>  <b>National Development Goal(s) and Targets</b>	<b>Good Governance, Peace and Security</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration/Strengthening of Local Government Administration and Conduct of Elections</li> <li>• Strengthening the capacity and efficiency of the public service and supporting policies that foster transparency, anti-corruption and accountability</li> <li>• Promote peace-building initiatives and improve the capacity and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies, structures and systems</li> </ul>			
<b>Expected outcomes</b>	<b>Brief description of co-operation strategies</b>	<b>Major lines of action</b>	<b>Contributing Agencies</b>	<b>Programme modality<sup>(10)</sup></b>
<b>1. Decentralization policies adopted and local Government restored and effectively functioning.</b>	The UN system will work with strategic partners, and district communities to build capacity of decentralized structures; and sensitize public on the benefits of free and fair elections and decentralized local Government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide guidance and technical assistance to promote policies and legislative framework.</li> <li>▪ Support conduct of free and fair local Government elections nation-wide.</li> <li>▪ Strengthen capacity of local Government structures through training and material support.</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UNAMSIL UNHCR WB UNIFEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP, UNAMSIL (collaborative)</li> <li>▪ UNDP, UNAMSIL (collaborative)</li> <li>▪ UNICEF, UNHCR, UNAMSIL, WB, UNDP, UNIFEM (collaborative)</li> </ul>
<b>2. An effective, efficient and accountable justice system established.</b>	The UN system and its partners will support and encourage the reform of laws and judicial systems to ensure equal and unrestricted access, particularly for vulnerable groups, to justice and law enforcement and land and property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Intensive training, mass information, sensitization of law enforcement agents.</li> <li>▪ Campaign for and support the Government to officially adopt and fully comply with international laws (refugee, women and child rights conventions in particular).</li> <li>▪ Strengthen judicial infrastructure, including human resources.</li> </ul>	UNAMSIL UNHCR UNICEF UNDP WB UNIFEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNAMSIL, UNDP, UNHCR, (collaborative)</li> <li>▪ UNDP, UNAMSIL, UNICEF, UNHCR (collaborative)</li> <li>▪ UNDP</li> </ul>
<b>3. Public sector reformed for efficient and accountable service delivery.</b>	UN system will work closely with the BWIs to develop and establish sound public sector management systems and structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support to restructuring and capacity-building of key ministries.</li> <li>▪ Technical assistance to enhance capacity in economic management and policy analysis.</li> <li>▪ Support to efficient procurement policies and reforms.</li> <li>▪ Promote anti-corruption practices.</li> </ul>	UNDP WB UNAMSIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP, WB</li> <li>▪ UNDP, WB</li> <li>▪ UNDP, WB</li> <li>▪ UNDP, WB, UNAMSIL</li> </ul>
<b>4. Security institutions and personnel strengthened.</b>	Support on-going bi-lateral and multi-lateral efforts to re-build the required competencies and systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide advice and technical assistance on the management of small arms database.</li> <li>▪ Support to collaborative exercises among security services</li> <li>▪ Provide rehabilitation, technical and material support.</li> <li>▪ Technical assistance through training in Early Warning Systems to manage internal crisis, natural disasters, refugee influx etc.</li> </ul>	UNDP UNAMSIL UNHCR WHO FAO UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP, UNAMSIL</li> <li>▪ UNAMSIL, UNDP</li> <li>▪ UNHCR, UNDP, UNAMSIL</li> <li>▪ UNHCR, UNAMSIL, UNDP, FAO</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting co-operation strategies</b>				
Factors such as women's rights, youth education and capacity building will cut across planned activities.				

*Note: <sup>(10)</sup> "Programme modality" refers either to individual agency country programmes/projects parallel programming or joint programmes or projects*

**Table 1. UNDAF: Programme Framework**

<b>Area of co-operation</b> <b>4</b> <b>National Development Goal(s) and Targets</b>	<b>Economic Recovery</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote sustainable economic stability and growth</li> </ul>			
<b>Expected outcomes</b>	<b>Brief description of co-operation strategies</b>	<b>Major lines of action</b>	<b>Contributing Agencies</b>	<b>Programme modality<sup>(11)</sup></b>
<b>1. Stabilized and Competitive Economy</b>	UN System will join other strategic partners to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen capacity in economic and financial policy design management, and monitoring.</li> <li>Build capacity of civil society groups for meaningful public policy dialogue formulation and management processes.</li> <li>Forge partnerships to promote transparency, accountability and financial management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide assistance to build national capacity to expand the private sector, investment and trade.</li> <li>Strengthen public expenditure management and accountability.</li> <li>Periodic review of national processes such as budget discussions and oversights, PETS, MTEF and the PRSP</li> <li>Provide technical assistance for Aid Coordination and debt management.</li> </ul>	WB UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP, WB (collaborative)</li> <li>UNDP, WB (collaborative)</li> <li>UNDP, WB (collaborative)</li> <li>UNDP, WB (collaborative)</li> </ul>
<b>2. Increased private investment and employment</b>	The UN system will work with its partners to provide continuing support to improving basic infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical assistance for reviewing the legal and regulatory framework for private sector participation.</li> <li>Provide support to the National Commission of privatization and anti-corruption.</li> <li>Assist GOSL in implementing the National Micro-Credit Policy.</li> </ul>	WB UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP, WB (collaborative)</li> <li>UNDP, WB (collaborative)</li> <li>UNDP, WB (collaborative)</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting co-operation strategies</b>				
Strategies will incorporate capacity building, empowerment and anti-corruption initiatives.				

*Note: <sup>(11)</sup> "Programme modality" refers either to individual agency country programmes/projects parallel programming or joint programmes or projects*

**Table 2. UNDAF: Programme Resources Framework (US\$ '000)**

Expected Outcomes		Poverty Reduction and Reintegration				Human Rights and Reconciliation		Good Governance, Peace and security				Economic Recovery		Budgetary and extra budgetary resources	Total by agency
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 1	Outcome 2		
		Increased access to employment and income generation opportunities for poor people.	Strengthened capacity and systems for poverty monitoring	Increased access to quality social services, including shelter	Increased food production, household food security and farm incomes	Increased awareness and respect for human rights at national and community level	Improved capacity of law enforcement agents in the respect and protection of human rights and conflict resolution at national and local levels.	Decentralization policies adopted and local Government established and effectively functioning.	An effective, efficient and accountable justice system established.	Public sectors reformed for efficient and accountable service delivery.	Security institutions and personnel strengthened	Stabilized and competitive economy	Increased private investment and employment.		
UNDP	R	1,515	995	900	1,545	1,150	280	1,796	865	895	1,605	250	1,000	12,796	25,591
	E	1,515	995	900	1,545	1,150	279	1,796	865	895	1,605	250	1,000	12,795	
UNHCR	R														12,060
	E	700	200	4,100	1,700	2,800	1,400	400	470		290			12,060	
UNICEF	R	10	10	5,000	50	5	5	1	100	20				5,201	42,610
	E	60	70	36,000	360	36	36	7	700	140				37,409	
FAO	R		80	200	3,000									3,280	11,280
	E	1,000			7,000									8,000	
WHO	R	200	100	4,500	200						300			5,300	8,250
	E	100	50	2,500	100						200			2,950	
WFP	R														32,000
	E	1,000	1,000	26,000	4,000									32,000	
UNFPA	R	1,500	1,500	4,000										7,000	8,000
	E			500		500								1,000	
UNAMSIL	R					159	1,000								1,159
	E														
Estimated total UNDAF resource requirements		7,600	5,000	84,600	19,500	5,800	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,950	4,000	500	2,000	140,950	
Total by area of cooperation		116,700				8,800		12,950				2,500			

R- Regular budget  
E- Extra budgetary resources

**Table 3. UNDAF: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

Expected outcomes	Indicators	Baseline in 2002	Sources of verification
<p><b>Outcome 1</b> Increased access to employment and income generation opportunities to poor people.</p>	<p>01. Percentage of population (national and refugee) below poverty line (US\$ 1per day)</p>	<p>01. 85%</p>	<p>01. PRSP, Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL)</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2</b> Strengthened capacity and systems for poverty monitoring</p>	<p>01. Annual reporting of poverty related data and MDGs</p>	<p>01. MDG 2002 Baseline</p>	<p>01. SSL, PRSP</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3</b> Increased access to quality social services, including shelter.</p>	<p>01. HIV prevalence rate nationwide</p> <p>02. Awareness rate of HIV/AIDS (% of women (15-49) have sufficient knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission)</p> <p>03. TB prevalence rate</p> <p>04. Maternal mortality rate</p> <p>05. Under-five mortality rate</p> <p>06. Infant mortality rate</p> <p>07. Full immunization coverage</p> <p>08. Tetanus Toxoid immunization coverage</p> <p>09. Vitamin A, Iodine deficiency and anemia</p> <p>10. Primary School enrolment ratios (GER, NER)</p> <p>11. % of people with access to safe water and sanitation</p> <p>12. Number of homeless IDPs/returnees and refugees in camps in need of local reintegration</p> <p>13. Adult literacy rate</p>	<p>01. 4.9%</p> <p>02. 20%</p> <p>03. TBD</p> <p>04. 1,800/100,000 live births</p> <p>05. 286/1000 live births</p> <p>06. 170/1000 live births</p> <p>07. 40%</p> <p>08. 50%</p> <p>09. NA</p> <p>10. GER = 59% (Boys = --- % Girls = ----), NER = 42% (2001), (Boys = --- % Girls = ----)</p> <p>11. Water 54%, Sanitation = 63%</p> <p>12. TBD</p> <p>13. TBD</p>	<p>01. MOHS)</p> <p>02. MOHS</p> <p>03. MOHS</p> <p>04. MOHS</p> <p>05. MOHS</p> <p>06. MOHS</p> <p>07. MOHS</p> <p>08. MOHS</p> <p>09. MOHS</p> <p>10. MOE</p> <p>11. MOHS</p> <p>12. OCHA, UNHCR</p> <p>13. MOE</p>
<p><b>Outcome 4</b> Increased food production, household food security and farm incomes</p>	<p>01. Percentage of rural population accessing at least 90% of daily kilo-calorific intake.</p> <p>02. Annual rice production (mt)</p> <p>03. Level of agricultural incomes</p> <p>04. Kilometer of functioning feeder roads (cumulative length of km of feeder roads rehabilitated)</p> <p>05. Number of functional markets and storage sites</p>	<p>01. 2100 kcals / person/ day</p> <p>02. 250,000mts (Yr 2000)</p> <p>03. 175 dollars/yr/person</p> <p>04. TBD</p> <p>05. 415 (Dec 01)</p>	<p>01. MAFFS, FAO</p> <p>02. MAFFS, FAO</p> <p>03. MAFFS, FAO</p> <p>04. Ministry of Works and housing (MOWH), MAFFS, FAO</p> <p>05. UNAMSIL Progress Report on Proxy Indicators, PRSP</p>
<p><b>Outcome 1</b> Increased awareness and respect for human rights at national and community level, including the adoption/amendments of national laws as per international obligations.</p>	<p>01. Number of disputes of land resolved in favor of women.</p> <p>02. Training, workshops and mass awareness/sensitization campaigns organized by Local HR Associations and NGOs</p> <p>03. Prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) is mainstreamed into all assistance interventions and an effective system to monitor and respond to cases of GBV exists.</p> <p>04. Number of GBV working committees at district/camp level.</p> <p>05. Number of HR abuses</p> <p>06. Number of CSOs promoting respect for HR.</p> <p>07. Establishment of a National HR Commission (HRC)</p>	<p>01. TBD</p> <p>02. 1% of workshops and training organized by Local HR associations and NGOs.</p> <p>03. TBD</p> <p>04. One per camp.</p> <p>05. An average of 60 alleged HR abuses reported to UNAMSIL per month</p> <p>06. 30 CSOs</p> <p>07. No existing HRC</p>	<p>01. Office of the Registrar; Chief Justice's Office</p> <p>02. UNAMSIL, National forum for HR NGOs, National Commission for Democracy and Human Rights.</p> <p>03. CCSEA</p> <p>04. UNHCR, UN/OCHA GBV working group.</p> <p>05. UNAMSIL</p> <p>06. UNHCR, UNAMSIL</p> <p>07. GOSL, UNAMSIL</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2</b> Improved capacity of law enforcement agents in the respects and protection of human rights and conflict resolution at national and local levels.</p>	<p>01. No of local officials trained in conflict prevention / resolution</p> <p>02. No of inter- and intra-community conflicts</p> <p>03. Degree of potential for community conflict</p>	<p>01. TBD but minimal</p> <p>02. Reports of tension in border areas, diamond producing areas, amongst ex-combatants, youth, between host communities and refugees, including ethnic issues.</p> <p>03. High</p>	<p>01. District records/organization registers, DRCs (eg Social Development Officers)</p> <p>02. SLP, UNAMSIL, DRCs</p> <p>03. Community surveys/qualitative analysis (eg UNAMSIL integrated reports), DRCs, UNHCR</p>

Expected outcomes	Indicators	Baseline in 2002	Sources of verification
	04. Number of NGOs and community representatives trained and involved in peace building activities at district level. 05. No and type of peace-building activities, eg sports and cultural events, sensitization 06. Existence of mechanism allowing for free expression and degree of participation/inclusiveness 07. HR workshops organized by UNAMSIL for judiciary and law enforcement agents.	04. 70 local HR NGOs 05. Some activities taking place 06. Zero 07. 20 training sessions on basic HR, 35 cross-sector sensitization sessions on HR, TRC and SC organized by UNAMSIL	04. UNAMSIL, DRCs, HRC, UNHCR 05. Ministry of Youth and Sports, MLG&CD, DRCs, Human Rights Committee, UNHCR 06. UNAMSIL, DRCs, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch 07. UNAMSIL
<b>Outcome 1</b> Decentralization policies adopted and local Government restored and effectively functioning.	01. Number of District Council (DC) and Chiefdom Council functioning (CC) <sup>12</sup> 02. Number of District Council (DC) elections held 03. Number of trained elected Paramount Chiefs in post 04. Number of local councilors trained	01. No Chiefdom Councils (CC) or District Councils (DC) functioning. 02. 14 DC elections to be held 03. 149 untrained Paramount Chiefs 04. Total of 966 untrained local councilors in the country.	01. Parliament for Government Act, Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD), UNAMSIL Progress report on Proxy Indicators 02. MLGCD 03. Community Development for Decentralization Strategy Framework, MLGCD, UNAMSIL Progress report on Proxy Indicators 04. National Electoral Commission (NEC)
<b>Outcome 2</b> Establish an effective and efficient justice system	01. Number of functioning Magistrate Courts 02. Number of Government Office Management Units modernized and operational 03. Case load turn over per magistrate per court 04. Number of prisons and lockups per district 05. Number of trained judicial staff 06. Length of time of pre-trial detention 07. Number of laws and regulations reformed for adopted 08. Number of International and regional human rights instruments to which Sierra Leone is party.	01. 10 Magistrate Courts functioning 02. 1 Unit functioning in the Office of the Establishment Secretary 03. TBD 04. Minimum target level per district 05. 122 Judges, 14 Magistrates (one magistrate covering four provinces), Office of the DPP has only 20 staff, concentrated in Freetown; No state prosecutor in provinces, 06. 70% of detainees waiting for more than 1 year 07. No comprehensive national refugee Law 08. TBD	01. UNAMSIL Progress Report on Proxy Indicators 02. Office of the Establishment Secretary 03. UNAMSIL Progress Report on Proxy Indicators 04. UNAMSIL Progress Report on Proxy Indicators 05. Records from National Archives 06. Office of the Registrar, Chief Justice's Office UNAMSIL/Human Rights Section 07. Law Reform Commission (LRC) 08. LRC, Houses of Parliament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)
<b>Outcome 3</b> Public sectors reformed for efficient and accountable service delivery.	01. Number of key staff in public sectors trained in policy formulation, aid coordination and budgetary planning 02. Government Office Personnel records updated and fully computerized 03. Number of functioning District Recovery Committees (DRC) and Chiefdom Development Committees (CDCs) 04. Number of households with access to telecommunications, electricity and postal services. 05. Number of Tender Boards transparently operating 06. Number of Ghost Workers present in Public sector	01. TBD 02. Office of the Establishment Secretary Personnel Management Unit functioning 03. 14 DRCs set up and only few of the 149 CDCs functioning. 04. TBD 05. Four Tender Boards transparently Operating 06. TBD	01. Budget Bureau for Ministry of Finance 02. EPRU 03. UNAMSIL Progress Report on Proxy Indicators 04. Ministry for Housing and Works, Ministry for Power and Energy, Ministry for Transport and Communications 05. MODEP 06. MOFA, Anti-Corruption Committee
<b>Outcome 4</b> Security institutions and personnel strengthened.	01. Percentage of small arms registered and monitored 02. Number of functioning SLP posts and stations per district 03. Number of police officers recruited, trained and equipped 04. Number of regular training sessions held 05. Number of regular joint exercises conducted among security, police and emergency civilian personnel.	01. TBD (on completion of registration) 02. 154 03. 7,036 04. TBD 05. TBD	01. Ministry of Internal Affairs (SLP's Firearms Licensing Bureau) 02. Ministry of Internal Affairs (SLP) 03. UNAMSIL Progress Report on Proxy Indicators 04. Ministry of Defense (MOD) 05. Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA)
<b>Outcome 1</b> Stabilized and competitive Economy	01. Fiscal deficit-GDP Ratio <sup>13</sup> 02. Inflation rate <sup>14</sup> 03. External Current Balance-GDP Ratio <sup>15</sup> 04. Foreign exchange reserves	01. 9.4% (2001) 02. 2.2% (2001) 03. 21.3% (2001) 04. 1.7 months of imports (2001)	01. Ministry of Finance (MOF), Bank of Sierra Leone (BSL) 02. MOF, BSL 03. MOF, BSL 04. MOF, BSL
<b>Outcome 2</b> Increased private investment and employment	01. Private Investment-GDP Ratio 02. % of population employed	01. 3.1% (2001) 02. TBD	01. MOF, MOTI 02. MOF, BSL

<sup>12</sup> Chiefdom Committees (CCs) have been in existence since pre-war times. In the NRS, the Chiefdom Development Committees (CDCs) were created to liaise with the District Recovery Committees (DRCs). Both DRCs and CDCs are now in existence.

<sup>13</sup> On commitment basis and including grants.

<sup>14</sup> Consumer prices (annual average)

<sup>15</sup> Excluding official transfers

## 7. ANNEXES

### A. List of Acronyms

<b>ACC</b>	Anti-Corruption Commission	<b>MOIA</b>	Ministry of Internal Affairs
<b>BSL</b>	Bank of Sierra Leone	<b>MOI</b>	Ministry of Interior
<b>BSDS</b>	Baseline Service Delivery Survey	<b>MOJ</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>BWIs</b>	Bretton Wood Institutions	<b>MOYS</b>	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>CBO</b>	Civil Society Organization	<b>MODEP</b>	Ministry of Development and Economic Planning
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Assessment	<b>MOMR</b>	Ministry of Mineral Resources
<b>CC</b>	Chiefdom Council	<b>MOPE</b>	Ministry of Power and Energy
<b>CCSEA</b>	Coordinating Committee for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	<b>MRU</b>	Mano River Union
<b>CDC</b>	Chiefdom Development Committee	<b>MTC</b>	Ministry of Transport and Communications
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization	<b>MTEF</b>	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development (UK)	<b>NaCSA</b>	National Commission for Social Action
<b>DC</b>	District Council	<b>NCDDR</b>	National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration National Electoral Commission
<b>DRC</b>	District Recovery Committee	<b>NEC</b>	National Recovery Strategy
<b>ECA</b>	Economic Commission for Africa	<b>NERS</b>	Net Enrolment Ratio
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West-African States	<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>EPRU</b>	Economic Policy and Research Unit, MOF	<b>NRA</b>	National Revenue Authority
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<b>PBRs</b>	Peace Building and Recovery Strategy
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence	<b>PETS</b>	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>GER</b>	Gross Enrolment Ratio	<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>GRS</b>	Governance Reform Secretariat	<b>RRA</b>	Relief and Recovery Appeal
<b>GOSL</b>	Government of Sierra Leone	<b>RSLAF</b>	Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces
<b>HR</b>	Human Rights	<b>SLP</b>	Sierra Leone Police
<b>HRC</b>	Human Rights Commission	<b>SSL</b>	Statistics Sierra Leone
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>HQs</b>	Headquarters	<b>TBD</b>	To be determined
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person	<b>TRC</b>	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
<b>IDT</b>	International Development Target	<b>UMR</b>	Under-five mortality rate
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund	<b>UNAMSIL</b>	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
<b>IMR</b>	Infant Mortality Rate	<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>IOM</b>	International Office for Migration	<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>IPRSP</b>	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>LRC</b>	Law Reform Commission	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>UNHCHR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>MICS</b>	Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>MAFFS</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals	<b>UNIFEM</b>	United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>MDTs</b>	Millennium Development Targets	<b>UNRC</b>	United Nations Resident Coordinator
<b>MLGCD</b>	Ministry of Local Government and Community Development	<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>MMR</b>	Maternal Mortality Rate	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>MOF</b>	Ministry of Finance	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>MOFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
<b>MOD</b>	Ministry of Defense		
<b>MOE</b>	Ministry of Education		
<b>MOEH</b>	Ministries of Energy and Health		
<b>MOHS</b>	Ministry of Health and Sanitation		

## B. STATUS OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN SIERRA LEONE

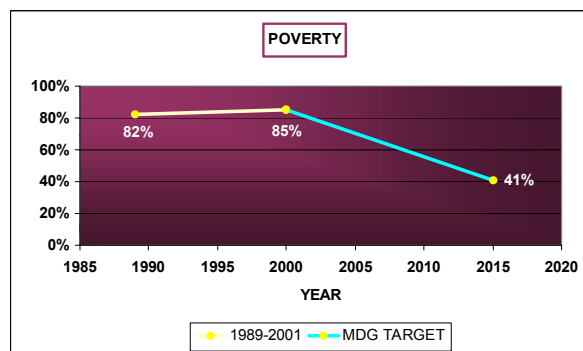
The UN Global Conferences of the 1990 drew up a number of key development goals and targets, of which the core list became known as the International Development Targets (IDT). At the Millennium Summit of September 2000, 147 Heads of State and Government – and 191 nations in total – adopted the Millennium Declaration, which included a set of targets for development and poverty eradication, mainly inspired by the IDTs, covering the areas of extreme poverty, safe water, primary education, malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases, maternal mortality and hunger. The status of these Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Sierra Leone is set out below. The blue lines represent the trends that would have to be achieved if the goals are to be accomplished.

### MDG 1. EXTREME POVERTY

**MDT:** Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015.

**Indicator:** Proportion of population living below 1 US\$/day.

**Status:** Current estimates suggest that 85% of the population currently live in extreme poverty, compared to 82% in 1989<sup>16</sup>.

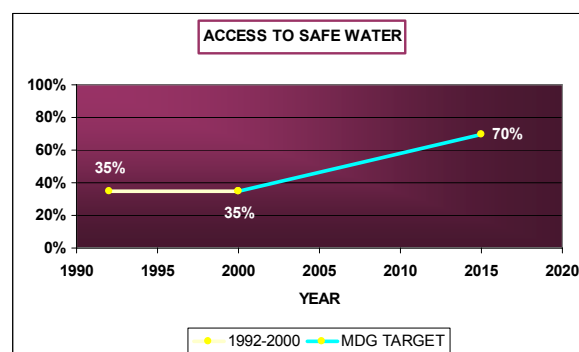


### MDG 2. SAFE WATER

**MDT:** Halve the proportion of people unable to reach/afford safe drinking water between 1990 and 2015.

**Indicator:** Proportion of people with access to safe sources of water supply.

**Status:** The water infrastructure, deficient in meeting the requirements of the population prior to conflict (35%)<sup>17</sup> is estimated 35%<sup>18</sup> after the conflict.

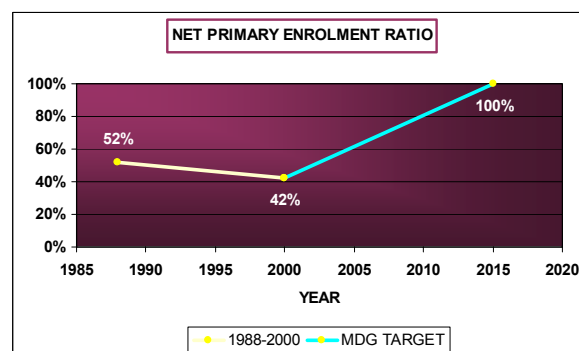


### MDG 3. PRIMARY EDUCATION

**MDT :** Achieve universal access to primary education in 2015 and eliminate gender disparity in primary education by 2005.

**Indicator:** Net primary enrolment rate (NER).

**Status:** The primary Net Enrolment Ratio has declined from 52% before the war to current 42%<sup>19</sup>.



<sup>16</sup> 1989/90 indicator as reported by "Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Sierra Leone", April 1999, GOSL/UNICEF, pg 141. (Indicator defined: Percentage of population living below the poverty line of US \$1 per capita per day) 2001 indicator as reported by "Country Report on Sierra Leone", September 2001, the Economic Intelligence Unit.

<sup>17</sup> Source: 'Survey Report on the Status of Women and Children in Sierra Leone' MICS2, Central Statistics Office of the Ministry of Economic Development and Planning, Government of Sierra Leone 2000, pg 31.

<sup>18</sup> 2000 Baseline Service Delivery Survey (BSDS)

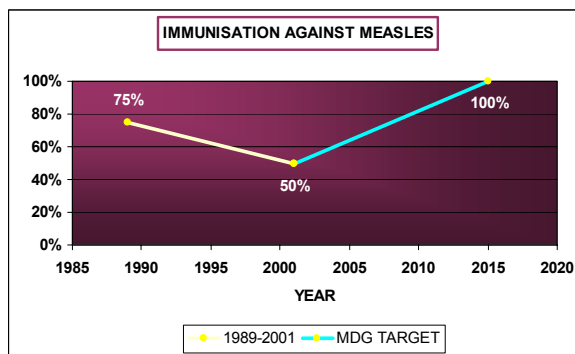
<sup>19</sup> All indicators as reported by "Clinic Reports," pg. 1, 2001, MOH/GOSL. (Indicators defined: Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) for measles coverage for children 0 – 11 months). The MICS report uses children aged 12-23 months.

## MDG 4: MEASLES

**MDT:** To halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases (measles).

**Indicators:** Proportion of children aged 0 – 11 months immunized against measles.

**Status:** The decline in immunization coverage of measles from 75% before the war and 50% in 2001.

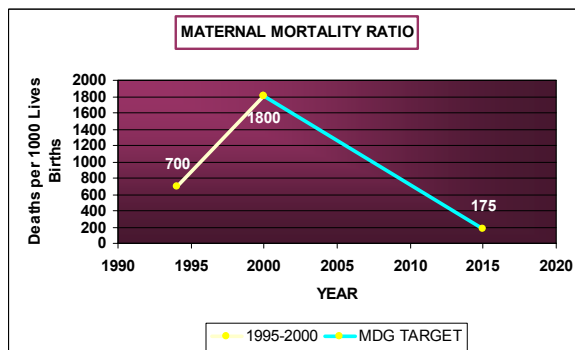


## MDG 5: MATERNAL MORTALITY

**MDT:** Reduce maternal mortality rate (MMR) by three quarters by 2015.

**Indicator:** Maternal mortality ratio.

**Status:** The MMR of 1,800<sup>20</sup> 21/100,000 today compared to 700/100,000 in 1994, is estimated to be the highest in the world.

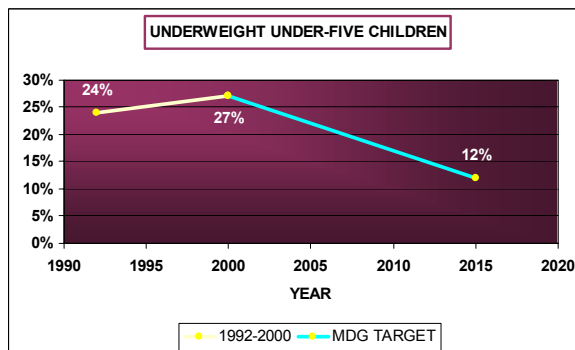


## MDG 6: HUNGER

**MDT:** Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015.

**Indicator:** Proportion of children under five who are underweight.

**Status:** In 1992, the prevalence of underweight under-five children was 24%, compared to 27%<sup>22</sup> in 2000.



## MDG 7: HIV/AIDS

**MDT:** Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015

**Indicator:** HIV prevalence rate (%) among adults (15-49 years)

**Status:** The first case of HIV/AIDS was officially diagnosed in 1987. Preliminary results of a survey conducted in April 2002 suggest a national HIV/AIDS prevalence of 4,9%<sup>23</sup>.

## Conclusion

It should be noted that data in Sierra Leone are at best unreliable, and at worst, unavailable. Given the lack of safe access to many parts of the country during the conflict, national data, even when available, is often unreliable and figures have been extrapolated from old sources. However, Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) has recently completed a report on the data required for the MDGs<sup>24</sup> providing a detailed overview of the data available and the gaps which need to be filled in this area. To address the long-term goals of development, one of the challenges will be provision of reliable data through the conduct of the proposed 2003 Population and Housing Census. It is reasonable to assume that for a number of targets and goals, notably poverty levels, Sierra Leone, as a result of the conflict, is in a substantially worse position today than it was in the baseline year of 1990. It will be necessary for the Government of Sierra Leone, along with its development partners, to begin the process of establishing benchmarks and timeframes aiming at achieving the MDGs.

<sup>20</sup> 1994 indicators as reported in "National Report on Population and Development" prepared for the International Conference on Population and Development, 1994. 2000 indicator as reported in "Survey Report on The Status of Women and Children in Sierra Leone" (MICS2), November 2000, GOSL, pg 61-63. (Indicator defined: Number of maternal deaths out of 100,000 live births)

<sup>21</sup> However, it should be noted that it generally takes a much larger sample size than that of the MICS2 to estimate the MMR to a reasonable level of precision; the MICS2 report goes on to calculate the level of precision revealing that the 95% confidence limits for the MMR estimate are + or - 800. This means that there is a 95% chance that the MMR is between 1,000 and 2,600 deaths per 100,000 live births. This said, even the lower end of this confidence interval represents a tragically high MMR.

<sup>22</sup> Indicators as reported in "Survey Report on The Status of Women and Children in Sierra Leone" (MICS2), November 2000, GOSL, pg 26-27. (Indicator defined: Number of children dying before the age of five years divided by the number of live births).

<sup>23</sup> HIV Zero-prevalence and Behavioral Risk Factor Survey in Sierra Leone, April 2002

<sup>24</sup> This report was finalized in November 2002, following a validation workshop which involved UN agencies, UNAMSIL and government representatives.



