

Sierra Leone

Recovery Strategy for Newly Accessible Areas

National Recovery Committee

May 2002

Table of Contents

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
1. INTRODUCTION	12
1.1. The National Recovery Structure.....	12
1.2. A bottom-up approach emphasising local consultations	12
1.3. A recovery strategy to promote stability.....	13
2. RESTORATION OF CIVIL AUTHORITY.....	14
2.1. District Administration	15
2.2. District Councils	16
2.3. Sierra Leone Police	17
2.4. Courts.....	19
2.5. Prisons.....	20
2.6. Paramount Chiefs and Chiefdom functionaries	21
2.7. Court Barriers.....	22
3. RESETTLEMENT, REPATRIATION & REINTEGRATION	24
3.1. Resettlement of IDPs and repatriation of refugees	24
3.2. Reintegration of ex-combatants	28
4. RECONCILIATION & PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS	32
4.1. Reconciliation	33
4.2. Child Protection	34
5. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE & RESUMPTION OF BASIC SERVICES	36
5.1. HEALTH.....	36
5.2. WATER & SANITATION	42
5.3. EDUCATION	49
5.4. SHELTER	57
5.5. FOOD AID & SAFETY NETS	64
6. STIMULATING THE ECONOMY	69
6.1. Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	69
6.2. Construction.....	72
6.3. Mining.....	73
6.4. Micro-credit	75
7. EXTENDING ACCESS	79
7.1. Summary findings.....	79
7.2. Status.....	80
7.3. Priority actions	82

8. COORDINATION, MONITORING & EVALUATION	83
8.1. At the national level	83
8.2. At the District Level.....	83

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACF Action Contre la Faim
ADB African Development Bank
CAP United Nations Consolidated Appeal Process
CDF Civil Defence Force
CHC Community Health Centre
CID Central Investigation Division
CREPS Complementary Response Education Programme
CRP Community Reintegration Programme (DFID)
CRS Catholic Relief Service
DIFD Department for International Development
DMRC District Management Recovery Committee
DO District Office
ECHO European Community Humanitarian Office
ERSF Emergency Recovery Support Fund
FAO Food and Agricultural Organisation
GTZ German Technical Cooperation Multilateral Programme
HIPC Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
IAS Initiative Pour Une Afrique Solidaire
ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA International Development Association
IDP Internally Displaced People
INGO International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM International Office for Migration
IPRSP Interim Poverty Reduction strategy
JOP Justice of Peace
LDP Law Development Project
LWF Lutheran World Federation
MCHP Maternal and Child Health Post
MILOBS Military Observers (UNAMSIL)
MMR Ministry of Mineral Resources
MoAFMR Ministry of Agriculture, Forests & Marine Resources
MoE&P Ministry of Energy & Power
MoDEP Ministry of Development & Economic Planning
MoJ Ministry of Justice
MoLHCPE Ministry of Lands, Housing, Country Planning & Environment
MoHS Ministry of Health & Sanitation
MoRDLG Ministry of Rural Development & Local Government
MoYES Ministry of Youth, Education & Sports
MoSWGCA Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs
MSF-H Médecins Sans Frontières - Holland
NaCSA National Commission for Social Action (formerly NCRRR: National Commission for Reconstruction, Resettlement & Rehabilitation)
NCDDR National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilisation & Reintegration

(Executive Secretariat)
NEC National Electoral Commission
NFI Non-Food Items
NGO Non-Governmental Organization
NRC Norwegian Refugee Council
NRC National Recovery Committee
OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
PHU Peripheral Health Unit
PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RUF Revolutionary United Front
RREP Rapid Response Education Programme
7SDO Senior District Officer / Office SIDA Swedish International
Development Association
SLIS Sierra Leone Information System
SLP Sierra Leone Police
SLRCS Sierra Leone Red Cross Society
SLRRP Sierra Leone Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programme (EU)
SRRP Support to Resettlement and Reintegration Programme (NaCSA/UNDP)
RSLAF Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces
TBD To be determined
TFC Therapeutic Feeding Centre
UNAMSIL United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
WFP World Food Programme
WSD Water and Sanitation Division (MoE&P)

1 The Human Development Index (HDI) computes life expectancy estimates, adult literacy rates, gross school enrolment ratios and GDP per capita to give a measure of human development in a given country. Because of the unavailability of data, some countries, including some of the poorest, are not included in the HDI list. The list comprises 162 countries in 2002.

2 Kambia, Port Loko, Bombali, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Kono, Kenema, Kailahun.

3 Moyamba, Bo, Pujehun, Bonthe.

4 Further details on sectoral priorities are provided in relevant sections of the strategy.

5 The team should be composed of the Senior District Officer and immediate colleagues, the District Medical Officer, the Inspector of Schools, the District Agricultural Officer and/or the District Land and Housing Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 18 January 2002, a brutal, decade-long conflict came to an end in Sierra Leone, leaving the country with the lowest Human Development Index in the world¹. The end of the war raised new hopes for peace, reconciliation and reconstruction of a dilapidated country. Security and access had already significantly improved during the eight-month disarmament process (May 2001 to January 2002), allowing the progressive extension of humanitarian assistance to newly accessible districts as well as the gradual restoration of state authority. The further improvement of the security situation in 2002 provides a unique window of opportunity to move towards the consolidation of peace. But needs are immense, capacity constraints – both human and financial – massive. To address these challenges, the Government of Sierra Leone, with the help of its international and national partners has embarked on a programme to provide a quick-start to recovery, with the objective of promoting stability in the country.

Based on needs assessments conducted at district level, this National Recovery Strategy focuses on immediate actions to address essential needs of the population, while laying the foundations for the transition towards sustainable development. It should form a bridge between emergency humanitarian assistance, which to a large extent has until now been provided by NGOs and UN Agencies (through the Consolidated Appeal Process, CAP), and longer-term Government development programmes. Those will be reflected in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). This Recovery Strategy constitutes an effort by the Government to restore its leadership role in the recovery process, while capitalising on the support received from its partners. It is also aimed at promoting a people-centred approach, seeking community empowerment and participation.

The present document constitutes the first volume of the National Recovery Strategy, focusing on the newly accessible districts². It will be followed shortly by a "Volume 2" for the remaining districts³

Objectives

The strategic goal of the National Recovery Strategy is to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the stabilisation of the country while laying the foundations for longer-term development. The strategy is comprised of six essential components, focusing on the following objectives:

- **Consolidate civil authority.**
State authority has been virtually absent in most of the newly accessible districts for the past ten years. The strategy aims at restoring law and order in these areas and ensuring the protection of civilian populations, while laying the foundations for improved governance and the emergence of local government.

- **Improve the delivery of basic services.**
The successful reintegration of war-affected populations will largely depend on the improvement of the living conditions in areas of return. Due to lack of infrastructure and qualified personnel, basic services in these areas are often either absent or in a state of disrepair. Beyond the pressing humanitarian dimension, the restoration of basic services will constitute the most visible element in the process of consolidation of peace and contribute to restoring confidence in the state.
- **Facilitate resettlement and reintegration.**
The resettlement of IDPs and the repatriation of refugees will result in significant movements of population. These will have a major impact on all aspects of recovery in newly accessible districts, from increases in demands on basic services to reintegration challenges. Of particular importance for the stability of the country is the need to drive forward support for the community reintegration of ex-combatants.
- **Promote reconciliation and rights.**
Greater focus and attention needs to be given to measures that promote reconciliation and confidence-building, as well as strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of the most vulnerable.
- **Stimulate economic revival.**
To support the stabilisation of the country, opportunities need to be created in core sectors that offer the potential for stimulating the economy, rebuilding livelihood security and creating job opportunities. These include agriculture, construction, mining and small-scale trade.
- **Improve access.**
Facilitating the free movement of people and goods throughout the country underpins many other components of the recovery strategy and has important security and economic implications.

Activities in these domains should be conducted as a priority in those areas that have been most destroyed and where most returnees are expected. Kailahun, for example, where practically all facilities have been destroyed, is expected to have the highest levels of resettlement, and should receive the top priority.

The Government and the people of Sierra Leone will play the principal part in this endeavour. Substantial budget allocations are being made accordingly, including under the provisions of the HIPC debt relief initiative (See Annex 1). However, international assistance to address these needs will be indispensable.

Timeframe

The process of recovery will be gradual, but demonstrating quick impact on the ground and showing the potential dividends of peace will be key to the stabilisation of the

country. It is therefore important to identify activities with maximum impact for rapid implementation. The onset of the rainy season, which paralyses most construction work and transportation in the country, will be a definite benchmark, by which a number of activities will need to be completed or under way. Three phases can be considered for prioritising activities in each of the six components above:

Phase 1: pre-rains.

Over the short-term (**April-June 2002**), the emphasis should be placed on i) the resettlement of refugees and IDPs; ii) essential infrastructure repairs on roads, hospitals and state buildings; and iii) the restoration of civil authority throughout the country. Provision of shelter to vulnerable families and the restoration of minimal basic social services in main areas of resettlement, before the rains, will be key, as well as promoting the means for people to optimise their engagement in the main agricultural season, in particular through the provision of seeds and tools.

KEY PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR PHASE 1⁴	
Civil Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure that a core administration team⁵ is functioning in all districts; - reinforce police deployment in border districts, notably Kailahun, and provide adequate communications and logistics; - ensure peaceful presidential and parliamentary elections; - rehabilitate the prisons in Kambia and Kono;
Resettlement, repatriation & reintegration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilitate resettlement and repatriation movements to chiefdoms declared safe for assisted resettlement; - continue existing programmes and secure funds to expand reintegration opportunities for ex-combatants;
Reconciliation and rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - develop and promote reconciliation initiatives and strengthen the protection of human rights; - accelerate family tracing and reunification programmes;

<p>Humanitarian assistance & basic services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expand primary health care to all chiefdoms without functional PHUs; - establish referral (secondary) health care in Kailahun town; - deploy appropriate levels of trained medical staff to all PHUs and referral hospitals; - accelerate and expand rehabilitation of traditional wells and construction of boreholes; - accelerate construction of latrines; - provide temporary and permanent shelter material to areas with high levels of destruction and resettlement; - expand mechanisms for resolving housing disputes; - develop and expand food and cash for work schemes for the rainy season;
<p>Stimulating the economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - secure funds to fill the gap identified for seeds and tools for vulnerable families in areas of resettlement; - assert Government's authority on mining areas; - deploy Ministry of Mines staff to ensure reduction in illicit mining;
<p>Extending access</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rehabilitate priority roads in Kono, Kenema and Kailahun to ensure humanitarian access;

Phase 2: rains.

During the rainy season (**June-November 2002**), based on the achievements of the first phase, the emphasis of the strategy will shift to the preparation for the new school year, as well as the initiation of governance reforms. Capacity building at the district and local levels should be emphasised. Resettlement and repatriation should be completed, accompanied by the continued restoration of minimal basic services in the main areas of resettlement. The health status of populations should be monitored, to provide emergency response in the event of disease outbreaks. In this phase, construction, mining, road infrastructure repairs will become more and more difficult.

KEY PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR PHASE 2

<p>Civil Authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide training to district officials; - continue the rehabilitation of police, court and prison infrastructure, where feasible;
<p>Resettlement, repatriation & reintegration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expand reintegration opportunities for ex-combatants; - monitor protection, food security and health status of resettled populations and respond accordingly;
<p>Reconciliation and rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - develop and promote reconciliation initiatives and strengthen the protection of human rights;
<p>Humanitarian assistance & basic services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor health status of populations; - ensure continuity in the resupply of drugs and medical equipment; - expand health education and hygiene promotion; - continue rehabilitation and construction of water and sanitation facilities where feasible; - prepare schools for the next academic year with the provision of temporary and permanent shelter, school furniture, teaching, learning, and recreation materials; - deploy appropriate levels of trained teachers; - continue shelter programmes where feasible; - initiate town planning committees; - monitor food security in high risk areas and respond accordingly; - implement therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes where necessary;
<p>Stimulating the economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extend micro-credit schemes to the most vulnerable; - implement mining policy promoting formal artisanal diamond mining and encouraging private investment for industrial mining; - rehabilitate nurseries and restore agricultural extension services.

Extending access	- Spot repairs and maintenance on priority roads;
-------------------------	---

Phase 3: after the rains.

After **December 2002**, the focus will shift back to infrastructure support, with particular attention given to schools, PHUs, roads and the agricultural sector. The key primary objective during this phase will be to stimulate the economy, with a view to rebuilding livelihood and creating job opportunities to consolidate stability.

KEY PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR PHASE 3	
Civil Authority	- continue the rehabilitation of key infrastructure; - hold district council elections;
Resettlement, repatriation & reintegration	- continue reintegration programmes for ex-combatants, and support transition from targeted to community-based programmes; - support the promoted repatriation of refugees if necessary conditions are met;
Reconciliation and rights	- develop and promote reconciliation initiatives and strengthen the protection of human rights;
Humanitarian assistance & basic services	- continue and expand rehabilitation of PHUs and referral hospitals (especially Kailahun and Kambia); - continue rehabilitation and construction of water and sanitation facilities; - continue and expand construction of primary and secondary schools; - introduce and expand school feeding programmes (Kono, Bombali, Koinadugu); - reactivate and commence new shelter rehabilitation programmes;
Stimulating the economy	- resume and expand construction projects in all areas; - provide assistance for restocking of livestock and support to fishing communities.
Extending access	- resume major infrastructure work on roads, bridges, ferries;

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The National Recovery Structure

The National Recovery Committee (NRC), chaired by the Vice-President, was established with the revitalisation of the peace process in 2001 to drive forward the restoration of civil authority and broader recovery throughout the country. A Technical Committee, chaired by MoDEP, was formed to support the work of the NRC, and Provincial, District and Chiefdom Recovery Committees have been tasked with spearheading recovery at these different levels.

District Management (Recovery) Committees (DMRC) need to play a key role in the restoration of civil authority and broader recovery by being at the forefront of the recovery process in the district. They bring together key district and local government officials and the civil society in order to establish the most basic needs and priorities in their respective districts. They help in determining pragmatic, field-based plans of action for recovery activities, including rehabilitation of infrastructure and return of personnel to the district. Liaising with the Paramount Chiefs and guiding the Chiefdom Recovery Committees, the DMRC will help foster a genuine, consultative process with the local community for identifying priorities in recovery activities and resource allocations. These recovery committees provide the antecedents for the reactivation of democratic, local government and decentralization, which would gradually reclaim the provision of basic services.

The National Recovery Committee is meant to guide the recovery programme, and is therefore time-bound. After the elections of May 2002, the new Government will need to review this mechanism to ensure the implementation of the National Recovery Strategy.

1.2. A bottom-up approach emphasising local consultations

As disarmament progressed, the National Recovery Committee commissioned inter-agency needs assessments (involving key Government ministries, UN Agencies and NGOs) in each newly accessible district and in other parts of the country to identify priority requirements for stimulating recovery. These led to the formulation, at the district level, of recovery strategies, which present priority activities that need to – and could – be implemented without delay. Their immediate aims are to maintain security and promote reconciliation, provide humanitarian assistance, restore basic social services, re-establish the rule of law and create a core structure, in the form of time-bound recovery committees, that can coordinate Government strategies with on-going and planned agency activities, so helping to ensure the efficient matching of available resources with agreed recovery priorities.

Recovery assessments have been undertaken in Kambia, Kono, Port Loko⁶, Koinadugu, Bombali, Kailahun and Kenema Districts, between July 2001 and February 2002, coordinated by NaCSA, OCHA, MoDEP and UNAMSIL Civil Affairs. Recovery Strategies have been prepared for all these districts⁷. International NGOs (INGOs), led by CARE International, have undertaken an assessment in Tonkolili using the same

methodology. To monitor the progress in recovery and identify critical gaps, quarterly update reports are planned for each District. To date there has been two update reports for Kambia. This reporting now needs to be expanded to all other Districts. An Interim Recovery Strategy, based on the then available needs assessment, was presented as a working paper to a donor mission in February 2002.

The present document is aimed at presenting, in summarised form, the main findings and priorities for the newly accessible areas. The process of developing Recovery Strategies for Districts in the Southern Province is underway. A Current Status Review is being prepared for each of the four districts. These will act as draft Recovery Strategies for the Districts. Given that these areas have been accessible for some time, the focus here is more on medium-term strategies for each of the sectors, though there still remain significant levels of destruction. Without discounting the urgency of the assistance to be provided to these districts, this initial focus on the Northern and Eastern Provinces also reflects a process of prioritisation that the NRC has adopted and that characterises the entire approach to recovery in Sierra Leone⁸.

1.3. A recovery strategy to promote stability

The ultimate objective of the National Recovery Strategy is to create the conditions on the ground that will consolidate peace and promote stability. The gains achieved with the peace process since the Abuja agreement in November 2000, and in particular the deployment of UNAMSIL throughout the country and the disarmament of the warring factions between May 2001 and January 2002, created the necessary space for a gradual return to normalcy. It is imperative, though, that efforts and resources be targeted at critical elements (sectors or population groups) that will prevent any relapse of the conflict. Consultations and coordination between the various actors are vital, as well as the definition of indicators of progress, so that priorities are defined and activities implemented in a coherent and mutually supportive manner. This Strategy represents a first step in this direction. Another important element in this exercise will be to maintain transparency and accountability for the use of funds towards the agreed priorities. It is also crucial to note that this strategy is a living document to be reviewed, updated and revised regularly and as necessary. In particular, its objectives are based on the assumption that security throughout the territory will be sustained, and in particular that elections will be violence-free and the situation in the Mano River Union countries will continue to improve.

The timeframe considered is an important factor in the prioritisation of activities. Most of them will address the consequences of the war, but will also be targeted as much as possible at its commonly recognised causes: poor governance, neglect of the poor and most vulnerable in policy making, appropriation of the country's resources by a limited portion of the population, etc. However, longer-term development issues (promotion of girls' education, fight against HIV/AIDS, etc.) have informed the choice of priorities but may not appear as such in the Recovery Strategy: they will be the explicit focus of subsequent strategic documents such as the PRSP.

Significant progress has already been made in a number of areas considered in the recovery strategy, notably in the restoration of civil authority and resettlement of IDPs and repatriation of refugees. Such progress is highlighted under relevant heading of the strategy.

6 In Port Loko and Kenema, the assessment and recovery strategies focused on newly accessible chiefdoms.
7 District strategies for Bombali, Kailahun, Tonkolili and Kenema are to be finalised shortly.
8 As information becomes available, other areas will also require priority interventions.

2. RESTORATION OF CIVIL AUTHORITY

The conflict in Sierra Leone resulted in total disruption and paralysis of civil authority in the newly accessible areas. Provincial, district and local officials were forced to abandon their areas of responsibility and, in most cases, flee to the capital. Government infrastructure was particularly targeted. In many instances, district administration, security forces, the judiciary and local government had systematically been dismantled, and buildings were largely damaged or destroyed.

As disarmament progressed during 2001, the rapid restoration of civil authority in newly accessible districts became an essential component of national recovery. The immediate aim was i) to maintain security and re-establish the rule of law, through the deployment of the police force throughout the country; and ii) to establish a core structure that could coordinate government strategies with on-going and planned donor, NGO and other agency activities to ensure the efficient matching of available resources with identified priorities. Restoration of core Government services is in particular critical to support the resettlement process.

A timeline⁹ for the return of key Government officials, rehabilitation of related infrastructures and capacity building in the newly accessible districts was adopted by the National Recovery Committee in December 2001. It envisaged the deployment of the Sierra Leone Police throughout the country by end January 2002, the return of Government officials and Paramount Chiefs, as well as the establishment of key offices (NCDDR, NaCSA, NEC), to all newly accessible districts by end March 2002. All these objectives have been met, and there is now a need to consolidate these achievements with complementary measures to optimise their effectiveness. This includes stepping up support to other key related sectors (judiciary, prisons, chiefdom governance), but also initiating capacity building measures to improve governance at the district and local levels.

The re-introduction of civilian policing throughout the country, vital in particular in the period up to and following the elections, needs now to be closely followed by the extension of judicial coverage to ensure that legal systems exist to bring people to justice. The prison system will also need to be concomitantly and significantly improved, contributing to the reintroduction of the rule of law to the newly accessible districts.

Priorities for action in these three areas have been set in close consultation between the different departments concerned to ensure optimum impact.

Support to the rehabilitation of the infrastructure is a priority. Capacity constraints, in particular office facilities, residential accommodation and transportation for returning officials remain major impediments to the effective extension of state authority. Strategic human resource development and training (such as the one already provided to the SLP) is also critical to ensure effective functioning of civil authority.

2.1. District Administration

Tangible progress has been made in the deployment of key district officers to newly accessible areas, in particular through support from UNAMSIL and UNDP¹⁰. All Senior District Officers (SDO) have now returned to their districts. Chairpersons have been appointed for all District Management Recovery Committees (DMRCs), and in most cases the SDOs have been appointed as the DMRC secretaries for each district. With the support of UNDP's start-up fund, all DMRCs are currently being reactivated, and some have begun operating (Kono, Koinadugu, Tonkolili).

Table: Status of district offices (SDOs) in newly accessible districts¹¹

District	Status of premises	Identified Donor	Functional
Kambia	Rehabilitated	UNDP ¹²	X
Port Loko	Functional	-	X
Bombali	Destroyed. Reconstruction to be completed by Sept. 02	UNAMSIL ¹³	X (operating from rented building)
Tonkolili	Damaged. Minor rehabilitation ¹⁴ to be completed by May 02	UNAMSIL	X (operating from private house)
Koinadugu	Damaged. Minor rehabilitation ¹⁵ to be completed by June 02	UNDP	X (operating from rented building)
Kono	Destroyed. Reconstruction to be completed by May 02	UNDP	X (operating from rented building)
Kenema	Functional	-	X
Kailahun	Destroyed. Reconstruction to be completed by June 02	UNDP ¹⁶	X (temporary office by UNDP)

The progress made in some districts needs to be supported to achieve the critical mass with which Government presence in each district will have a significant impact on the recovery process. The core group of district officials is composed of the Senior District Officer and immediate colleagues, the District Medical Officer, the Inspector of Schools, the District Agricultural Officer and/or the District Land and Housing Officer.

The approximate cost for the deployment of these core services in each district has been estimated in annexed tables, addressing the immediate needs to ensure the return of civil authority: office space, equipment, mobility, communication, accommodation. On-going support, if provided, has been indicated for each category.

Once district officials have been reinstated, efforts will need to focus on capacity building and training, in line with the objectives set for public sector reform, governance and decentralisation (such as through district council elections).

<p>rains (April – June 2002)</p> <p>Core administration team functioning in all districts. Temporary premises available in Bombali, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Kailahun; construction of district office in Kono completed. District officers in Kono, Kailahun, Koinadugu provided with vehicles. DMRCs functioning in all districts.</p>
<p>Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)</p> <p>Training of district officials conducted. District offices provided with communications. Rehabilitation / reconstruction of district offices completed in Bombali, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Kailahun</p>
<p>Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)</p> <p>Elections for district councils held</p>

2.2. District Councils

District Councils were suspended in 1972, then reestablished in 2000 with the appointment of Management Committees. Elections are now planned after the general elections in May 2002 and should result in the constitution of representative councils

with delegated powers. As a clear manifestation of decentralization and strengthening of local governance, both elections and functioning of District Councils will require resources and support.

2.3. Sierra Leone Police

The Sierra Leone Police has now deployed to all newly accessible districts, albeit essentially in urban centres. The SLP now urgently needs to have their police stations, posts and barracks rehabilitated to expand and consolidate their presence.

On-going support, mainly from DFID and UNAMSIL, has provided critical rehabilitation work to key areas, and in particular for the rehabilitation of police stations in Kambia, Kabala, Makeni (DFID), in Lunsar (Norwegian Government) and in Koidu (UNAMSIL), as well as barracks in Koidu (DFID).

2002 budget allocations for restoration of police infrastructure only cover the rehabilitation of the CID Headquarters in Freetown.

The priorities identified in each newly accessible district are presented below:

Table: Immediate Priorities for rehabilitation of police structures in newly accessible districts (by order of priority)

	District	Police Structure	Proposed Deployment	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Identified / Potential Donor
1	Kailahun	Kailahun P/S & P/B	200	n.a.	DFID-SLIRP
2	Kailahun	Segbwema P/S & P/B	30	n.a.	
3	Tonkolili	Magburaka P/B	n.a.	n.a.	
4	Port Loko	Lunsar P/B	80	n.a.	
5	Kenema	Tongo Fields P/S & P/B	150	n.a.	DFID-SLIRP
6	Kailahun	Koindu P/S	60	n.a.	UNAMSIL
7	Tonkolili	Bumbuna P/S	40	n.a.	<i>UNAMSIL</i>
8	Kono	Yormadu P/S	n.a.	n.a.	
9	Port Loko	Rogberi P/S	20	n.a.	<i>DFID-CRP</i>
10	Kono	Mambunu P/S	35	n.a.	<i>UNAMSIL</i>
11	Kenema	Blama P/B	50	n.a.	

12	Kono	Ngandorhun P/S	20	n.a.	
13	Koinadugu	Fadugu P/S	20	n.a.	
14	Kambia	Kassirie P/S	30	n.a.	<i>DFID-CRP</i>
15	Bombali	Rogbaneh P/S	25	n.a.	
16	Bombali	Kamakwie P/S	20	n.a.	<i>DFID-CRP</i>
17	Port Loko	Petifu P/S	25	n.a.	<i>DFID-SLIRP</i>
18	Kailahun	Pendembu P/S	25	n.a.	<i>DFID-SLIRP</i>
19	Tonkolili	Yele P/S	25	n.a.	<i>DFID-SLIRP</i>
20	Port Loko	Barbara P/S	20	n.a.	<i>DFID-SLIRP</i>
21	Port Loko	Pepel P/S	25	n.a.	<i>DFID-SLIR</i>

P/S: Police Station - P/B: Police Barracks - P/P: Police Post

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

Security during elections ensured. Priority structures rehabilitated in Kailahun, Kono, Tonkolili. Police deployment reinforced in border districts, notably Kailahun, with adequate communications and logistics

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

Priority structures rehabilitated in Kenema, Port Loko, Koinadugu. Cordon and search operations undertaken as necessary.

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Internal systems and processes standardised and implemented nation-

2.4. Courts

The judicial system, both civil and customary, is virtually non-existent in the newly accessible districts. To ensure that the rule of law is extended throughout these areas, both civil and local courts need to be reactivated. Of the four high courts intended to provide country-wide coverage from Bo, Kenema, Makeni and Kono, only the ones located in Bo and (very recently) Kenema are functioning, albeit with only one judge who has not elected permanent residence in Bo.

Magistrate courts are functioning in Port Loko (covering in principle Lungi, Masiaka, Kambia and Magburaka) and in Kenema (with current jurisdiction over Kono and Kailahun). The reconstruction of the buildings in Kambia allowed the court to recently hold their first session in years. Courts cannot yet sit in Magburaka, Koidu, Kailahun, Makeni or Kabala. Future plans include the establishment of magistrate courts in Makeni, Kabala, Magburaka, Kono and Kailahun, where infrastructure is totally destroyed.

A long-term project aiming at constructing "dual-purpose" court buildings (servicing both high court and magistrate court in provincial capitals) estimates the cost of the new structure at US\$ 350,000. However, small rehabilitation work conducted in Kenema to renovate existing/temporary structures cost about US\$ 20,000.

The nomination by the Attorney-General of Justices of the Peace or rotating magistrates in the eastern and northern provinces will need to be supported by the provision of vehicles. Support to an effective judiciary (judges, magistrates and prosecution teams) should in time include the same assistance as that envisaged for district officers (accommodation, transportation, equipment, etc.). In terms of human resources, while the assignment of magistrates to the new courts is not seen as a problem, the appointment of judges remains a challenge. The Government is currently exploring ways to attract potential judges to fill the posts.

Table: Current status of courts in newly accessible areas (with order of priority for rehabilitation)

	District	Court	Status of Structure	Judges	Magistrate	JoP ¹⁷	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Identified Donor
1	Bombali	High Court	Damaged	0			n.a.	DFID/LDP
		Magistrates	Damaged	-	0		15,000	UNAMSIL
2	Kono	High Court	Destroyed	0			40,000	
		Magistrates	Destroyed	-	0		25,000	UNAMSIL
3	Tonkolili	Magistrates	Damaged	-	0		20,000	UNAMSIL
4	Koinadugu	Magistrates	Damaged	-	0		20,000	UNAMSIL
5	Kailahun	Magistrates	Destroyed	-	0		n.a.	UNDP ¹⁸

6	Port Loko	Magistrates	Occupied SLA	-	1		n.a.	
-	Kambia	Magistrates	Reconstructed	-	0		n.a.	UNDP
-	Kenema	High Court	Part Rehab.	1	-		n.a.	DFID
		Magistrates	Part Rehab.	-	1		n.a.	

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

High court and magistrate court re-opened in Kenema. Justices of the peace appointed in all districts.

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

High court re-opened in Bombali. Magistrate courts in Bombali, Koinadugu, Tonkolili and Kailahun reopened.

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Magistrates operating in all districts

2.5. Prisons

Most of the prisons in the newly accessible areas have been destroyed or sustained major damage (see Table below). This is having a negative impact on restoring civil authority and leading to the overcrowding of prisons in other parts of the country. The Sierra Leone Prisons Service has prioritised Kambia, Makeni and Koidu prisons for immediate reconstruction.

Under the HIPC debt relief initiative, it is envisaged that a substantial allocation be released in 2002 for the support to the reconstruction of prison institutions (Le 383.6 million) and barracks (Le 1 billion)¹⁹

	District	Prison	Capacity	Current Caseload	Comments	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Donors identified
1	Kambia	Kambia	15	0	Destroyed	n.a.	UNDP ²⁰
2	Bombali	Makeni	100	0	Major damage	n.a.	GoSL

3	Kono	Koidu	210	0	Destroyed	n.a.	UNDP
4	Kailahun	New prison	-	-	Destroyed	n.a.	
		Old prison	40	0	Intact, needs minor repairs and fencing	n.a.	
5	Tonkolili	Magburaka Central	400	0	Destroyed	n.a.	
		Magburaka Local	12	0	Intact, needs minor repairs and fencing	n.a.	
6	Kenema	Kenema	70	110	Intact, needs minor repairs and fencing	n.a.	
7	Koinadugu	Kabala	25	0	Intact, needs minor repairs and fencing	n.a.	
8	Port Loko	Port Loko	75	71	Intact, needs minor repairs and fencing	n.a.	

2.6. Paramount Chiefs and Chiefdom functionaries

Paramount Chiefs represent an important component of governance in Sierra Leone. Paramount Chiefs are responsible for general administration and development including maintenance of law and order, administration of law and justice in their chiefdoms. During the conflict, many Paramount Chiefs were forced to flee their chiefdoms and relocated to the Western Area and other safe areas in the country. Restoration of these Paramount Chiefs had been therefore a major challenge in the past year. All Paramount Chiefs and Regent Chiefs²¹ are now back in post. However, substantial support is needed in order for the traditional authorities (Paramount Chiefs) to be effective in handling the challenges facing the population in their chiefdoms.

The Governance Reform Secretariat, supported by DFID, is currently assisting in the construction of houses for Paramount Chiefs. This is on-going mainly in the southern province due to previous access constraints. The demand in the newly accessible areas is even greater and requires priority attention. At the same time, support in enhancing the capacity of the traditional authorities in the collection and management of taxes is crucial

to make them self-sustaining. Due to the lack of functioning banking system in most parts of the newly accessible areas and to strengthen the local tax collection by Paramount Chiefs, it is necessary to provide them with safes (approx. US\$ 300 per unit). If chiefdoms are to be effective, there is a need to provide refresher training to chiefdoms functionaries, particularly in the area of finance and administration. The Peace and Development Initiative, with UNDP funding, will support this.

Currently there are 37 vacant Paramount Chiefs positions in the newly accessible districts. DFID and UNDP are supporting the revision of the Chiefdom Councillor's list for the election to the vacant posts. Strengthening the Chiefdom Police with training and uniforms is also another area where immediate assistance is required.

Table: Status of paramount chiefs in newly accessible areas

DISTRICT	ELECTED	VACANT ²²
Kambia	52	
Port Loko	6	5
Bombali	10	3
Tonkolili	9	2
Koinadugu	6	5
Kono	104	
Kenema	8	8
Kailahun	6	8

2.7. Court Barriers

The Ministry of Rural Development & Local Government (MoRDLG) has appointed Local Court Chairmen in the 149 chiefdoms of the country. These appointments have been made in consultation with the Paramount / Regent Chiefs and the Chiefdom Committees. One of the problems faced in restoring customary law is that many of the local courts (court barriers) and lock-ups have been damaged or destroyed (see table below).

DISTRICT	Number of Courts	Intact	Minor repairs	Major repairs	Destroyed	Rehabilitated	Need rehabilitation	Estimated Costs	Donors identified
Kambia	17 -		4	7	7	1	17 255,	000	
Port Loko ²³	32 -		7	-	-	1	6	90,000	
Bombali	29	-	-	6	7	-	13	195,000	
Tonkolili	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2			
Koinadugu	28	-	11	1	13	-	13	195,000	
Kono	29	1	5	-	21	2	19	285,000	
Kenema	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-			
Kailahun	21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				

Note: this only includes court barriers in the areas assessed and so does not reflect the total number of court barriers that are in existence. Many chiefdoms have more than one court barrier.

A number of court barriers have been rehabilitated in Kambia (1), Kenema (3), Port Loko (1), Tonkolili (2) and Kono (2). These are being funded through the Government's development budget, the World Bank and African Development Bank funded Emergency Recovery Support Fund of NaCSA and the UNDP-funded Support to Resettlement and Reintegration Programmes of NaCSA. The estimated cost for rehabilitating a court barrier has been calculated at an average US\$ 15,000²⁴.

The Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government is providing further support for the regeneration of local communities (Le 1 billion from the development budget and a potential supplementary allocation of Le 2.3 billion from the HIPC debt relief initiative). In addition to the restoration of court barriers, funds are allocated to the rehabilitation of markets, district and town council buildings and local functionaries' quarters.

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

Paramount Chiefs elected to Parliament.
 Refresher course provided to chiefdoms functionaries in all districts.
 Rehabilitation of 10 court barriers and lock-ups.

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

Refresher courses for Paramount Chiefs and sub-chiefs.
Rehabilitation of local courts completed in all chiefdoms.
All planned local courts functioning.

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Elections of vacant Paramount Chiefs completed.
Safes to be provided to all chiefdom treasuries.
Provision of uniforms and training for chiefdom police

9 See Annex 2.
10 In particular through NaCSA's Support to Resettlement and Reintegration Programme.
11 The table only presents the status of the Senior District Officers' office, as an example of the on-going restoration of civil authority. Other district offices are also being rehabilitated.
12 UNDP funds through NaCSA's Support to Resettlement and Reintegration Programme.
13 UNAMSIL Trust Fund.
14 The office is currently occupied by UNAMSIL contingent but will be soon vacated.
15 The office is currently occupied by UNAMSIL contingent but will be soon vacated.
16 Stop-gap projects, co-funded by UNAMSIL and UNDP, coordinated by UNAMSIL.
17 Justices of the Peace
18 UNDP funds through its Support to Resettlement and Reintegration Programme (SRRP).
19 The total proposed allocation of HIPC funds is presented in Annex 1.
20 UNDP funds through its Support to Resettlement and Reintegration Programme (SRRP).
21 The Regent Chiefs are appointed by the Government when the Paramount Chief dies and serve until another Paramount Chief is elected.
22 This indicates that the Paramount Chief has died. Regent Chiefs take over this position until the successor has been elected.
23 This includes only those assessed in Bureh, Maforki, Masimera, Sanda Magbolonthor and TMS chiefdoms.
24 Costs estimated by NaCSA based on previous projects.

3. RESETTLEMENT, REPATRIATION & REINTEGRATION

3.1. Resettlement of IDPs and repatriation of refugees

(i) Introduction

Over the past year, the Government in close cooperation with its UN, NGO and donor partners has resettled over 65,000 internally displaced to areas that have been declared safe for facilitated resettlement. Between late February and early March 2002, NaCSA and partner agencies supported the resettlement of over 13,500 to Port Loko and Kambia Districts. At the same time, UNHCR facilitated the resettlement of returnees to Port Loko and Kambia Districts.

Under the Government's Resettlement Strategy, IDPs and returning refugees are provided targeted assistance, which offers bridging support as they re-enter their communities. This includes food, non-food items and plastic sheeting and, where feasible, transport. Concurrently, the provision of basic services within areas of resettlement is aimed for to allow people to return in security and dignity. This includes access to primary health care and referral systems, potable water, sanitation facilities,

shelter and education. Upon resettlement, efforts will be made to ensure that IDPs, returnees and the existing population are being supported with livelihood start-up assistance, such as the provision of seeds and tools, and interventions to rejuvenate the local economy.

ii) Resettlement planning figures

The following are the total projected figures for the return of registered IDPs, displaced returnees and refugees²⁵

District	Previous Pop (1985) ²⁶	Projected Pop ²⁷	Expected IDP Return ²⁸	Expected Return of Refugees from Guinea ²⁹	Expected Return of Refugees from Liberia ³⁰	Expected Return of Displaced Returnees ³¹	Total Estimated Return of IDPs, Refugees & Returnees	
Kambia	186,231	242,000	517	536	46	24,58732	25,686	12%
Port Loko	329,344	392,000	13,324	448	165	3,758	17,665	4.5%
Bombali	317,729	497,000	25,947	1,199	1,017	1,457	29,620	6%
Tonkolili	243,051	308,000	29,480	476	261	707	29,480	9.5%
Koinadugu	183,286	226,000	411	408	194	153	1,166	0.5%
Kono	389,657	499,000	24,758	20,770	248	8,811	54,587	11%
Kenema	337,055	474,000	10,091	744	5,270	344	16,449	3.5%
Kailahun	233,889	341,000	38,130	26,046	10,494	12,387	87,057	25.5%
TOTALS	2,220,242	2,979,000	142,658	50,627	17,695	52,204	263,154	8.8%

The figures for IDPs, displaced returnees and refugees are for those displaced that have been registered in camps or host communities within Sierra Leone or countries of asylum. It is expected that there are many more unregistered displaced people that will spontaneously return to their home areas, such as in the border chiefdoms of Koinadugu District.

(iii) Phase 3 of resettlement

Following the completion of disarmament and the positive progress made in the restoration of civil authority, much of Sierra Leone has now been declared safe for resettlement. Currently, only eight chiefdoms in the eastern District of Kailahun have yet to meet the safety criteria. It is envisaged that a number of these will follow suit shortly following further consolidation of civil and military authority.

With this progress, the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA)³³ and its partner agencies are seeking to accelerate the resettlement programme in newly accessible areas prior to the rainy season. This will require supporting over 120,000 internally displaced to resettle. This will occur in two stages. The first will occur from March to April, and the second, smaller operation in June. No resettlement will occur during May on account of the elections and the need to ensure that the displaced are not disenfranchised. A system for the transfer of voter registration has been put in place for all those resettling prior to the elections. UNHCR will also be facilitating the resettlement of a significant number of displaced returnees and repatriating refugees. The National Electoral Commission has provided the opportunity for those refugees returning to Sierra Leone who were not in country during the national voter registration to register in April for the elections. Promoted repatriation will not occur until after the elections.

Resettlement now will allow people to engage in the fast approaching, main agricultural season and help drive forward recovery in areas of return. Delays in resettlement will result in the continued diversion of limited donor and government resources to the care and maintenance of the displaced.

(iv) Targeted resettlement assistance

Food agencies have indicated that they should have sufficient stocks for supporting the entire caseload of registered internally displaced and returnees. Although in the case of non-food items for resettling IDPs, some may need to be provided after resettlement due to the lead-time of procurement.

There has been a shortfall in the capacity and resources for the provision of transport assistance to resettling internally displaced. This is being offered to principally support the return of the more vulnerable, such as women, children and the elderly, many of whom have been displaced far from their home areas. Transport is being provided by IOM, Lutheran World Federation and UNAMSIL. A DFID-logistics team has also been deployed to support movement operations.

In addition, spontaneous resettlement has been encouraged, as for many it offers the opportunity for a more rapid return home to allow them to rebuild shelter and make preparations for the agricultural season prior to the onset of the rains. This resettling population will receive their resettlement start-up package entitlements in their home areas. As has been experienced in previous phases of resettlement, members of households are returning home prior to facilitated resettlement to prepare the ground for the rest of their family's return.

(v) Community-based resettlement assistance

Assistance at the community level is a critical part of the reintegration process and forms the major part of the resettlement programme, supporting resettling displaced, existing populations and ex-combatants and their dependants. Efforts need to be made to restore basic service coverage and rejuvenate the economy in these areas as soon as possible. Prior to the rains, the critical interventions will be in the health, water and sanitation sectors and in the provision of seeds and tools in preparation for the agricultural season.

Although progress has been made, in many areas this is starting from a highly impoverished base and in a fledgling state of peace. The rapid return of displaced people into these areas will put further burdens on very limited services and resources. The rapid creation of employment opportunities and support to social reintegration is urgently required to enhance stabilisation and to avoid any further dislocation of the population.

(vi) Stability and protection

A further important component of resettlement is security, both in terms of ensuring that people resettle in safety and that the resettlement process itself does not have a significant impact on the stability in areas of return. In the case of the former, a two-tier Government-UN body has been established to assess and monitor the safety of each chiefdom. In the case of the latter, careful coordination and planning is required to reduce any potential negative effects on security in areas of resettlement. The continued strengthening of the SLP presence in areas of high return, notably Kailahun and Kono, is essential to provide protection to returnees and existing population.

The resettlement programme will be expanding into those areas in which disarmament has recently been completed and civil authority is being restored. Many of the remaining buildings, and to a lesser extent land, have been occupied, some by ex-combatants. With the return of more people to these areas, property claims will increase, particularly in those areas in which there have been higher levels of destruction. The ability to resolve such disputes will need to be increased in line with resettlement, focusing particularly on urban areas (see section 4).

Increasing returns of people will also lead to increased pressure on resources and economic opportunities. Close attention will need to be paid to matching access to income generating opportunities and basic services with the increased population pressure and the specific security dynamics in the area of return. Particular attention will need to be paid on areas such as Kono, Kailahun, northern Kenema and Makeni. Failure to deliver will breed disillusionment in the peace process.

3.2. Reintegration of ex-combatants

(i) Background

On 18 January 2002, the President declared the war in Sierra Leone over, at the completion of a disarmament phase that swept the country over an eight-month period. During three successive phases of the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programme³⁴, a total of 69,463 ex-combatants, including 62,618 adults and 6,845 children, had been disarmed, demobilised and discharged³⁵.

This achievement has been critical in making areas accessible to humanitarian organisations, Government agencies and private sector organisations, forming an indispensable basis for a post-conflict national recovery programme. It enabled in particular the re-deployment of civil servants, police, armed forces, the expansion of humanitarian and recovery activities, the resettlement of IDPs and refugees, as well as voter registration for elections. Moreover, the significant increase in commercial trade of goods and services has triggered economic activity in areas previously inaccessible to trade.

The social and economic reintegration of ex-combatants is now the most important challenge for the Government and all key partners. Although NCDDR has been involved in providing reintegration opportunities for those discharged in previous phases since 1998, it could not expand the services nation wide until such time the disarmament was completed.

(ii) Status

Adult Ex-combatants

The reintegration strategy for adult ex-combatants includes the following:

1. Provide post discharge resettlement support to ex-combatants in form of reinsertion benefits.

212. Provide Short-Term Reintegration

opportunities, which enable them to sustain themselves through the provision of short-term employment, acquisition of basic skills, basic inputs for self-employment, or formal education.

3. Provide referral and counselling services to strengthen their relationships and increase their participation in family and community based activities.

Of the adult target population of 62,618 ex-combatants, 2,385 have opted to join the Military Reintegration Programme (MRP). As a result, an estimated 60,233 adult ex-combatants are eligible to receive civilian reintegration assistance. NCDDR estimates

that 100% of those eligible will register for and receive their reinsertion *benefit* of Le 300,000. NCDDR also estimate that 80% of those eligible (48,186) will register for programme opportunities. This forms the basis for NCDDR programme planning and operations.

Payment of Reinsertion Benefits: initiated in October 2001, it was completed in March 2002. All the 53,767 ex-combatants that registered for reinsertion benefits have been paid.

Short-Term Reintegration opportunities: on the basis of the preferences expressed by ex-combatants and an analysis of the in-country capacity, NCDDR has identified five key sectors of support:

- Formal Education: 39%
- Vocational and skills training (SED): 23%
- Agriculture: 22%
- Apprenticeship-10%
- Public Works- Job Placement and Employment: 4%

Currently, 70% of the estimated adult caseload has registered for programme opportunities. Already, NCDDR has placed 22,036 in programmes with 5,744 of those having completed their programmes. This represents a NCDDR service delivery rate of 66% of those 33,622 ex-combatants who have registered for opportunities. NCDDR has further created additional opportunities for an additional 4,779 ex-combatants, mostly in newly accessible areas (Bombali, Kailahun, Kono, Tonkolili).

NCDDR continues to work with ex-combatants and partner organisations to explore potential initiatives in support of ex-combatants' reintegration. Current partners include the Ministries of Agriculture, Defense and Public Works, NaCSa, SLP, UNICEF, WFP, UNAMSIL, UNDP, DFID, GTZ and IOM. NCDDR continues to expand both contractual and parallel partnerships to rapidly deliver short-term reintegration services. In many instances the ex-combatants along with their communities have presented proposals, which NCDDR has supported, since in many areas the deployment of NGOs with sufficient capacity has been limited.

NCDDR works closely with line ministries to ensure that all sectors are within the technical guidelines of the ministry guidelines.

Table: Summary of Registration and Placement

	Number of adults ex-combatants		
	<i>registered</i>	<i>in programmes</i>	<i>completed</i>
Vocational Training SED	16,414	3,803	2,955
Formal Education	7,635	6,452	-
Apprenticeships	3,613	1,722	1,518
Public Works	414	717	82
Agriculture	5,338	3,598	1,189
Awaiting Trade Test	208	-	-
Total	33,622	16,292	5,744

Child Ex-combatants

The provision of assistance to children is based on a memorandum of understanding with UNICEF; it includes:

- the provision of interim care services, which includes, family tracing, counselling and primary health care and reunification.
- reintegration opportunities for children in two programmes: Community Education and Investment Programme (CEIP) and Training and Employment Programme (TEP). The CEIP programme supports formal education or accelerated learning programmes in communities including ex-combatants. The TEP supports child ex-combatants between 15-17 years of age who are not able to return to formal education.

There are 6,845 child ex-combatants³⁶. Over 2,000 children have already been integrated into programmes. Currently, 2,007 children are in CEIP and 736 children in TEP activities. The placement of children in both programmes is based on assessment by social workers.

(iii) Challenges

The following critical issues influence NCDDR's service delivery rate, the social cohesion in communities and the stabilisation of security throughout the country.

Reconciliation

Promoting and fostering reconciliation among the divergent population groups (IDPs, refugees, ex-combatants) in communities in the country remains a crucial challenge impacting on the short and long term national recovery. In response to these concerns, NCDDR has facilitated the return of ex-combatants to their home communities, played a mediation role for their social acceptance through a network of referral and counselling officers, disseminated information and supported community initiatives for reconciliation. Furthermore, NCDDR views ex-combatant participation in economic reintegration activities as an integral part of the daily socialisation process. Ex-combatants and their host communities form a key target population for the programmes referred to in section 4.1.

In-country capacity

The factors influencing the delivery of reintegration assistance include the availability of implementing partners, the costs of services in areas previously inaccessible due to the lack of necessary infrastructure and lack of resources. The shifting preferences by ex-combatants add to the delay in the delivery process. NCDDR is addressing these issues by increasing its capacity to identify projects in all districts, reviewing its delivery mechanisms and being open to other flexible arrangements, reviewing the cost structure but bearing in mind variation in newly accessible areas which impact on quality and also highlighting the urgent need to address the major funding gaps. Environmental conditions such as the weather and the academic year are also to be taken into account, and reduce activities in agriculture, public works and formal education at certain times.

Linkages with community based initiatives and national recovery activities

The NCDDR mandate is to provide short-term reintegration assistance (6-12 months), after which ex-combatants engage in on-going national recovery programmes. The pace, scope and scale of national recovery activities led by other Government agencies such as NaCSA need to expand in an rapid manner in order to sustain the gains made thus far.

In that regard, NCDDR supports the National Recovery effort and programmes of NaCSA and other partners. Upon completion of NCDDR activities, there is a need to ensure the transition of programmes targeted at ex-combatants into longer-term programmes implemented by NaCSA and other agencies. This is in order to avoid disillusionment among this group and the wider community who need similar services. NCDDR and NaCSA have already started mapping out these strategies with support from other partners.

On the wider-scale, opportunities, whether targeted or community-based, generated in specific sectors that can act as catalysts for stimulating economic recovery will contribute to absorb the trained/skilled ex-combatants and other community members at large. Agriculture, (re)construction (especially of shelter and roads) and mining are obvious sectors in the immediate term already identified (see section 6).

Funding

The total estimated cost of the DDR programme is US\$ 34,444,085. To date the NCDDR programme expenditure has totalled US\$ 20,955,277. There is a short fall of US\$ 13,488,362 that is required to complete this crucial programme. Failure to meet that shortfall will result in disillusionment of the ex-combatant population, which is likely to jeopardise the success of the programme and the security gains made so far. NCDDR is currently working with the World Bank, the Ministry of Finance and the United Nations to contact donor countries to ensure that the funds to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund are forthcoming.

25 A breakdown of estimated returns to each chiefdom is available from OCHA or NaCSA.
26 Source: 1985 National Population Census (Central Statistics Office).
27 Source: Central Statistics Office (August 2001) in Sierra Leone Encyclopaedia, OCHA Humanitarian Information Centre.
28 Source: UN OCHA IDP Census. February, 2001 and food pipeline agencies' statistics.
29 Source: UNHCR, Sierra Leone. December, 2001
30 Source: UNHCR, Sierra Leone. December, 2001.
31 Source: UNHCR, Sierra Leone. December, 2001
32 Displaced returnees were resettled to Kambia from Loko Masama in December 2001
33 Formerly the National Commission for Reconstruction, Resettlement & Rehabilitation (NCRRR)
34 In the first two phases of the DDR programme (June 1998 - January 1999 and July 1999 - May 2000). 21,682 ex-combatants had been demobilised and discharged. During the third phase of the programme, initiated after the signature of the Abuja II agreement on 15 May, NCDDR disarmed, demobilised and discharged 47,781 adult and child ex-combatants over an eight-month period. This process involved 200 civilian staff establishing and managing 15 demobilisation centres in 13 districts, 7 interim care centres, all during rainy season. It was significantly supported by UNAMSIL.
35 NCDDR is in the process of following up on the destruction of weapons and ammunition collected in the disarmament process in close consultation with UNAMSIL.
36 Under the age of 18.

4. RECONCILIATION & PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Serious human rights violations were committed in Sierra Leone during the conflict, in particular in the newly accessible areas. Summary executions, mutilations and torture, abductions, sexual abuse, forcible recruitment into fighting forces and massive displacement were to various degrees prevalent in these areas. It is estimated that between 50,000 and 64,000 IDP women were victims of sexual abuse. Children have been during the conflict and continue to be particularly vulnerable to human rights violations.

Although the human rights situation has improved throughout the country, it is important to address the violations that took place during the conflict and inculcate respect for human rights in all sectors of the population, ensuring that such abuses are prevented in the future. Reconciliation will be a crucial element for the stabilisation of the country in the months ahead, as ex-combatants, IDPs and refugees reintegrate their communities.

4.1. Reconciliation

(i) Summary findings

As the districts in the newly accessible areas are declared safe for resettlement, many IDPs and returnees are returning home. Some have illegally occupied land and houses for which they have no claim and disputes could occur, threatening peace in the community. Many people have been traumatized, having lost their family members as well as their properties. Ex-combatants suspected of having committed atrocities face reprisals from host communities. The youth are largely unemployed and remain a potential source of instability. Lack of employment opportunities will breed disillusionment and a rise in criminal activity.

(ii) Strategy and priority action

To protect human rights and encourage reconciliation, the main national initiatives include the establishment of the Special Court, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the development of institutional capacities (judicial system, police and prisons) and the strengthening of national institutions (such as the National Commission for Democracy and Human Rights, the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace³⁷ and the office of the Ombudsman). National initiatives need to be complemented by the following community-based initiatives contributing to stabilisation and reconciliation:

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

Develop in each district alternative means of expression to prevent a return of violence in communities. This could include the organization of traditional cultural programmes, sports activities, community meetings, community services and other related activities for promotion of peace and confidence building.

Select, representatives of local authorities, religious and tribal chiefs to constitute Peace and Confidence-Building Committees.

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

Train selected members of Chieftom level committees on community human rights/civic education and the roles of peace-building committees.

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Train community members on community mobilisation, conflict resolution, land/property dispute resolution, trauma healing and overall community reconciliation.

4.2. Child Protection

(i) Summary findings

Children in Sierra Leone are a particularly vulnerable group and have been direct targets of abuse, violent attacks and displacement during the last 10 years. Interventions on behalf of children in all areas must take into account the localized dynamics of the war and the implications for different categories of children in need of special protection measures.

Most children from newly accessible districts have suffered displacement and exposure to traumatic events, some have endured gross child rights violations. Their experiences have differed depending on whether they fled to countries of asylum, ended up as IDPs in Government-controlled areas of Sierra Leone, or hid out in bush camps within their home areas during times of attack and occupation.

There are many thousands of children who have gone missing during the war. In Kono, for example, there are already over 1,000 names of children from the District on the national database of missing children. In all of the 33 locations assessed in Kono, there were reports of missing children. Some of those missing are child ex-combatants.

At the end of disarmament, almost 7,000 children had been released by the fighting forces. Most releases happened in the newly accessible districts. Rebuilding the lives of these children is a particular challenge in the current recovery environment: less than half of these children can be accommodated in existing schools, due to the status of the education system. This situation needs to be reversed immediately for the coming school year.

Young girls have been and are still especially vulnerable, particularly those abducted by combatant groups. The needs of young women and girls are complex. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs and Child protection agencies need to look at strategies for ensuring that their needs and their special circumstances are being met. Sexual violence is one of the most prominent problems faced by young girls. In some areas the incidence of sexual violence has decreased, particularly in areas where security has improved and they no longer fear attack within their communities. In other areas, sexual violence continues unabated. Prostitution continues to be a survival tactic for supporting themselves and their families. There are significant numbers of single, child mothers.

The increase in numbers of street children in urban areas is an emerging problem. Under the HIPC debt relief initiative, a substantial proportion of funds will be released for their reintegration³⁸: for 2002, an amount of Le 2,1 billion should complement the annual provision of Le 150 million.

(ii) Priority actions for child protection

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

Accelerate all family tracing and reunification activities; activate tracing of children from the border camps with Liberia and Guinea and facilitate their immediate return to families;
Mobilize women's organizations, local leaders and civic groups to address the special needs of street children and child mothers; if possible secure placements in education, skills training or apprenticeships;
Initiate community-based socio-economic projects for the youth, child ex-combatants and child mothers;
Conduct special training of the SLP on child protection issues especially in areas of recent deployment;
Facilitate the organization of district Child Protection Committees in the Northern and Eastern Provinces;

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

Continue sensitisation programmes on child rights for returnees and community leaders in the newly accessible areas;
Train social workers, counsellors, community organizers and youth workers on child rights and child protection;
Train members of the Child Welfare Committee on child rights and child protection with particular focus on child exploitation and child abuse and monitoring/reporting of violation of child rights;

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Train child protection workers in the district Child Protection Committees and the Sub-committee on sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Exploitation on the monitoring and reporting of violation of child

37 According to the Lomé Peace Agreement, dated 7 July 1999, article VI, 10, "the mandate of the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace shall terminate at the end of the next general elections".

38 The total proposed allocation of HIPC funds is presented in Annex 1.

5. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE & RESUMPTION OF BASIC SERVICES

5.1. HEALTH

(i) Summary findings

The health status of the Sierra Leone population is one of the worst globally. It is estimated that life expectancy is only 43 years. According to the Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey³⁹ the infant mortality rate is 170 per 1000 live births and for under-fives is 286 per 1000 live births. The maternal mortality rate is 1,800 per 100,000 live births, which is the highest recorded in the world. The health status of Sierra Leoneans in the newly accessible areas is envisaged to be more critical compared to other parts of the country under longer-term Government-control. The protracted conflict in these areas has severely affected primary and secondary health care services. It has led to the displacement of health workers, damage to water and sanitation facilities, destruction of shelter and the degradation of livelihood security. With increased population pressure in these areas following spontaneous and facilitated resettlement, there are further risks to the health status of both returnees and the existing population. The resumption of health care services in these areas must be treated as a priority. Improvements in the health care status will however only occur significantly if matched with progressive recovery in other core sectors, notably water and sanitation, shelter and food security.

(ii) Morbidity & mortality

The principal diseases affecting people in the newly accessible areas are those commonly found within Sierra Leone. Malaria and diarrhoea are principal causes of under-five morbidity and mortality. The other common major diseases include sexually transmitted diseases, pneumonia, acute respiratory infections (ARI), tuberculosis, malnutrition, anaemia, hernias, measles, scabies and intestinal worms. In the approaching rainy season, the major disease problems will be malaria, respiratory illnesses and malnutrition. Factors affecting treatment include lack of access to medical services, basic health education, vaccines and poverty.

In addition to these principal and wide-ranging diseases, there are a number of locations in the newly accessible areas that are prone to specific diseases. For example, Lassa Fever is found in Kenema and Kailahun Districts. The breeding sites of *Similium damosum*, the vector of onchocerciasis⁴⁰ are found mainly in Kailahun, Kono, Koinadugu and in the northern part of Bombali District, where there are fast flowing rivers. Onchocerciasis is prevalent in these areas with transferred cases found in every district in the country, especially in Port Loko District near the ophthalmic hospital at Lunsar, which is currently not functioning. Cases of yaws, formerly supposed to have been eradicated, have been reported in parts of Safroko Limba and Biriwa Chiefdoms in Bombali District. The study of the extent and severity of this is essential for its rapid eradication. In some areas, cholera has been endemic, such as in Samu Chiefdom in Kambia District.

There is also increasing concern about the spread of HIV/AIDS. The Ministry of Development and Economic Planning (MoDEP) is spearheading a national project (SHARP) to study, and coordinate nationwide preventive and health promoting action for controlling and suppressing the disease.

(iii) Status of primary health care delivery

Much of the infrastructure of the peripheral health units (PHUs) has been damaged or completely destroyed. There is a serious lack of basic furniture, equipment and medical supplies, with often a complete absence in PHUs not supported by agencies. The majority of water and sanitation facilities in the health units are dysfunctional, as is the case of most water and sanitation facilities in rural and urban locations (see Section 5.2).

Through the interventions of agencies, many of the chiefdoms now have a functioning PHU (see table below). This is a positive development. However, in many chiefdoms there is frequently only one functioning health unit servicing many thousands of people. In some areas, such as the southeast of Koinadugu, health care is completely absent with people having to travel considerable distances to reach the nearest functioning health unit.

Table: Status of PHUs in newly accessible areas

District	Previously operating PHUs	Currently operating PHUs	Priority rehabilitation	Chiefdoms with no functioning PHU
Kambia ²⁶		9 13		0
Port Loko	38	10	TBD	Buya Romende ⁴¹
Bombali	68	37	TBD Leibesaygahun	Sanda Loko Tambakka
Tonkolili	66		TBD Kholifa	Mabang ⁴²
Koinadugu	38	9	11	Dembelia ⁴³ Sinkunia ⁴³ Mongo ⁴⁴ Neya ⁴⁴ Nieni ⁴⁵
Kono	58		TBD	0
Kenema	76		TBD Gorama	Mende Malegohun

Kailahun	46	10	TBD Dia	Peje Peje Malema ⁴⁷ Penguia Yawei	Bongri ⁴⁶ West
----------	----	----	---------	--	------------------------------

TBD: To be determined.

The state of the road infrastructure is also having a major impact on the ability of MoHS and partner agencies to access newly accessible areas for opening-up PHUs, providing mobile health clinics and re-supplying drugs. This will be further confounded during the rainy season. The rehabilitation of road infrastructure will have a major affect on primary health care delivery (see Section 7).

(iv) Status of referral hospitals

DISTRICT	LOCATION	FUNCTIONING	MAJOR SURGERY	MINOR SURGERY ONLY	IPD CAPACITY (CURRENT)	IPD CAPACITY (PLANNED)	SUPPORT AGENCY TO MoHS	DONORS	COMMENTS
Kambia	Kambia	X	(X) ⁴⁸	X	40	40	MSF-H	MSF ECHO	Destroyed
	Port Loko	X	X			100	IMC	USAID Minbuza	
Port Loko	Lungi	X	X			40 ⁴⁹	IMC	USAID Minbuza	
	Makeni ⁵⁰	X	(X)		50	50	MSF-H	MSF SIDA	To be supported by IDA Credit ⁵¹
Bombali	Magburaka	X	(X)		40	100	MSF-H	MSF ECHO	
Tonkolili	Kabala	X	X		100 100		MSF-B	MSF ECHO	To be supported by IDA Credit
Koinadugu	Koidu	X	(X) ⁵²			60 MSF-	B	MSF ECHO To	be supported by IDA Credit

Kono	Kenema	X	X			150	ICRC Merlin	ECHO	
Kenema	Kailahun					50	MSF-F		
Kailahun ⁵³	Daru								

Following the interventions of agencies, many of the referral hospitals are now functioning and offering basic in-patient and outpatient care. Many of these hospitals require further significant rehabilitation and support. The current state of road infrastructure will mean that the full potential of the referral hospitals will be limited, with many having at present a narrow watershed. Mortality rates in the hospitals remain high, particularly in the first 48 hours, due to the constraints of transport, the lack of access to primary health care and due to the reliance on traditional medicine. A further problem affecting referral is the lack of ambulances and communications between PHUs and the referral hospital. In Kambia, for example, there is no ambulance.

Table: Status of hospitals in newly accessible areas

(v) Return of health practitioners

For those health facilities now operating (both PHUs and referral hospitals), there is a critical lack of trained health workers. This includes a lack of doctors, nurses, mid-wives, community health officers, laboratory technicians and MCH-Aids. In many PHUs and hospitals, there is a reliance on untrained volunteers to support the few trained workers present. Many health practitioners were displaced during the course of the war to safer areas of the country or to countries of asylum, notably Guinea and Liberia. Even where agencies are interested in providing support, there are difficulties in finding government-employed health workers willing to be deployed to peripheral areas, despite the incentives offered by NGOs. This is one of the critical bottlenecks facing the resumption of primary and secondary health care in newly accessible areas. Due to the extensive destruction of shelter in newly accessible areas, opportunities should be explored for supporting returning health workers with shelter assistance. Many also require re-training.

(vi) Health care programmes

Currently, most of the health care programmes do not have the capacity to adequately expand into the newly accessible areas. The programmes include malaria control, TB and leprosy control, ARI, water and sanitation, and onchocerciasis. It is hoped that the IDA-funded Health Sector Reconstruction and Development Project will enhance the capacity for appropriate expansion, but this will not commence until 2003 (see below).

(vii) Pipelined support to the health sector

HIPC Funds: under the HIPC initiative a substantial proportion of funds is expected to be released for the health sector to support primary, secondary and tertiary health care delivery, for enhancing the management capacity of MoHS and for rehabilitating health care infrastructure. It is envisaged that these additional funds will help restore health service in newly accessible areas. The proposed allocation for these resources is presented in Annex 1.

Health Sector Reconstruction & Development Project: This IDA Credit (US\$ 20 million), which will start in 2003 for five years, has four core components. It will have a major impact over time on health care delivery in the three newly accessible districts selected. Other newly accessible areas will benefit from the capacity building components.

1. Support primary and first referral health facilities in four districts of the country (Bombali, Koinadugu, Kono and Moyamba). This will include rehabilitating and re-equipping 12 health centres and 4 first referral hospitals and providing new equipment only to 50 health posts,
2. Support five key technical programmes to improve their performance and control infectious diseases of high public health importance in the country. These are malaria (including the distribution of bed nets), tuberculosis, onchocerciasis, HIV/AIDS and sanitation.
3. Strengthening public sector capacity through fostering decentralisation and improving the performance of district health teams, and strengthening human resource management, planning and monitoring, financial management, procurement and donor/NGO liaison.
4. Strengthening the private sector and civil society participate in the health sector.

Health Sector Support Programme: this EU-funded programme has three core components, which will have a beneficial impact on health care delivery in newly accessible areas.

1. Support decentralised health service management for primary health care throughout the country, and strengthen governance within three target districts, which are yet to be determined.
2. Build the capacity of the MoHS to establish and implement a human resource development and management plan, and build the capacity of the Community Health Training Centre in Bo.
3. Support the creation of an effective and efficient system for pharmaceuticals and medical supplies at central and district levels.

Sierra Leone HIV/AIDS Response Project: This IDA-financed initiative will have four components:

1. Capacity development
2. Multi-sector HIV/AIDS prevention and care
3. Health sector responses to HIV/AIDS, STI/TB and other opportunistic infection management, including prevention, care and support.
4. Civil society initiatives

Other health support programmes: In addition, a number of bilateral programmes will commence during the course of the recovery period. For example, DFID CRP's expansion in Port Loko, Kambia, Bombali and Tonkolili Districts will provide support to the rehabilitation of PHUs, if the delivery of services is guaranteed. The new phase of the EC SLRRP also plans to support the rehabilitation of up to 150 PHUs, for which approximately Euro 2.5 million has been provisionally allocated. This new phase is due to start in the 4th Quarter 2002 for a three-year period.

A detailed review of the health sector will be undertaken to support the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

(ix) Strategy and priority action

For the recovery period, the principal strategy of the health sector is to provide access to basic and primary health care services to all newly accessible areas. Given the rapid pace of resettlement, there is a critical need for the expansion of primary health care coverage to all chiefdoms and in areas of high population density. With the poor state of basic services in these areas and the approaching hunger season, there is a need to mitigate the potential risk of disease outbreaks and be prepared to respond if they emerge.

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

- Extend health service coverage to those chiefdoms that do not currently have a functional PHU (see Table in Section 5.1.3 above)
- Deploy appropriate levels of trained medical staff to all PHUs and referral hospitals
- Provide mobile health coverage to areas without a functioning PHU in cases where there are no MoHS staff available for setting up a permanent PHU.
- Where appropriate, provide communities with shelter materials to support the return of health workers.
- Rehabilitate health infrastructure, including water and sanitation facilities, and provide basic medical supplies and equipment to health units, prioritising larger centres of population and where higher levels of return are projected.
- Make preparations for re-supply of pharmaceuticals and other medical supplies to PHUs during the rains for areas difficult to access.
- Strengthen health sector coordination in each of the newly accessible Districts.
- Rehabilitate and provide basic referral health care services in Kailahun Town.
- Provide logistics support to the District Health Management Teams.⁵⁴
- Provide routine immunisation, particularly in areas difficult to access.

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

- Monitor the health status of populations in newly accessible areas, such as nutritional status⁵⁵, and provide emergency response in the event of disease outbreaks.
- ensure continuity in the resupply of drugs and medical equipment;
- Continue rehabilitation and expansion of primary health care delivery where feasible.

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

- Expand coverage of primary health care delivery.
- Rehabilitate Kailahun⁵⁶ and Kambia hospitals.
- Launch SHARP.
- Launch IDA-funded Health Sector Reconstruction & Development Project and EU-financed Health Sector Support Programme.

5.2. WATER & SANITATION

(i) Summary findings

In the newly accessible areas there is an acute lack of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. The 2000 Baseline Service Delivery Survey reported that 65% and 85% of the

population are without access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Many water and sanitation facilities were already either in a dysfunctional state before the war or insufficient to cover needs, others were destroyed during the conflict or have fallen into disrepair due to lack of maintenance as a result of displacement. In many villages and towns there is a reliance on the use of rivers, streams and the bush for both water and sanitation. In the northern provinces, a large number of wells are iron contaminated. This poses a serious health risk. Water-borne diseases, such as diarrhoea, are prevalent. A large number of wells are iron contaminated. With large-scale resettlement into areas in which there are no or limited facilities, the potential for disease outbreaks is exacerbated.

Recent estimates in the most neglected communities in the newly accessible areas, highlight the urgency for interventions in water and sanitation service delivery. In communities in Bombali, access to potable water and adequate sanitation is as low as 5% and 3% respectively. Many of the schools and PHUs are also deficient. Only 44% of clinics surveyed could claim a protected water source. In Tonkolili District, only 12% of the estimated population in assessed communities had access to a protected water source. Only 4% of the estimated population had access to sanitation facilities. In Kono District, access to potable water in assessed communities is estimated to be 17 % and for sanitation 16%. In Kailahun, access to potable water is estimated at 14% and for sanitation 1%.

(ii) Status

Whilst some progress has been made in recent months in improving peri-urban and rural access to potable water, safe means of excreta disposal and household hygiene behaviour have been limited. Water and sanitation programmes have tended to follow rather than lead resettlement programmes for the displaced. As a consequence the percentage of populations with access to potable water supply and adequate sanitation in Districts with the highest levels of return, Bombali, Tonkolili, Kono and Kailahun, remains alarmingly low.

This sector has over time continued to suffer from under-funding and a limited capacity on the part of both the Government and its partner agencies. For example, there has been little response to the water and sanitation sector in the UN Consolidated Appeal. As a result, UNICEF's ability to undertake water and sanitation interventions, such as its proposed rehabilitation of 750 traditional wells in Bombali, Tonkolili and Kailahun, during this critical period has been lost.

The following table provides an overview of identified, activities in the water and sanitation sector. It is important to note that the presence of a programme(s) does not indicate that all needs are being met, but merely that interventions are occurring⁵⁷. This is followed by a table highlighting chiefdoms in which there are no known interventions for water.

In addition to the above, UNICEF has provided training to Blue Flag Volunteers in Kambia (700, all chiefdoms), Port Loko (500, all chiefdoms), Bombali (500, 6

chiefdoms), Tonkolili (250, 5 chiefdoms) and Kenema (300, 4 chiefdoms). The Sierra Leone Water Company of the Ministry of Energy and Power is implementing urban water supply programmes in Kenema and Makeni. There are currently watsan components in the ERSF programme, funded by the World Bank, ADB and the Government, supporting activities in Port Loko and Kailahun and within the ADB/Government funded SAPA programme, operating in all newly accessible districts except Port Loko.

Table: Completed and ongoing water and sanitation projects in newly accessible areas

DISTRICT	CHIEFDOM	WAT	SAN	OPERATING AGENCIES	POTENTIAL AGENCIES
Kambia	Bramaia	X		UNICEF/contr. ⁵⁸	
	Gbinleh Dixon	X		UNICEF/WSD, Caritas Makeni	
	Magbema	X	X	Caritas Makeni, SLRCS, UNICEF/contr.	
	Mambolo	X		Caritas Makeni	
	Samu	X	X	AFCOD, UNICEF/WSD	
	Masungbala	X		UNICEF/contr.	
	Tonko Limba	X		UNICEF/contr.	
Port Loko ⁵⁹	Maforki	X	X	Oxfam, ICRC, UNICEF/contr., Rural Aid	
Bombali	Biriwa	X		ACF	
	Bombali Shebora	X	X	SALWACO ⁶⁰ , ACF	
	Safroko Limba	X		ACF	
Tonkolili	Gbonkolenken	X	X	ACF	
	Kholifa Rowala	X		SALWACO ⁶¹	UNICEF

	Kunike Barina	X		ACF	UNICEF
	Kunike Sanda	X		ACF	UNICEF
	Tane	X		SALWACO ⁶² , ACF	UNICEF
Koinadugu	Various	X	MSF-B ⁶³		
Kono	Fiama	X	X	ICRC, World Vision, GTZ	
	Gbane	X	X	World Vision, GTZ	
	Gbane Kandor	X	X	ICRC, GTZ	
	Gbense	X		World Vision	UNICEF
	Kamara	X		World Vision	
	Lei	X	X	ICRC, Peace Winds, World Vision	UNICEF
	Mafindor	X	X	ICRC, GTZ	
	Nimikoro	X		World Vision	UNICEF
	Nimiyama	X		World Vision	
	Tankoro	X		World Vision, GTZ	UNICEF
	Sandor	X		World Vision	
Soa	X	X	ICRC, Peace Winds, World Vision, GTZ		
Kenema	Dama	X	X	Goal	
	Koya	X	X	Goal	
	L. Bamabra	X	X	SLRCS	

	Nongowa	X	X	SALWACO ⁶⁴ , UNICEF/Caritas	
	Tunkia	X		LWF	
Kailahun	Jawie	X	X	TearFund	
	Kissi Kama	X		ACF, Oxfam	
	Kissi Teng	X		ACF, Oxfam	
	Kissi Tongi	X		Oxfam	
	Luawa	X		ACF, Oxfam	UNICEF
	Njaluahun	X		TearFund, GTZ	UNICEF
	Mandu	X		Oxfam	UNICEF
	Peje Bongre	X		ICRC, GTZ	
	Peje West	X		ICRC, GTZ	
	Penguia	X		ICRC	
	U. Bambara	X		Oxfam	UNICEF
Yawei	X		ICRC		

There are also a number of other programmes and funding streams in the pipeline for supporting the water and sanitation sector. CARE International is currently awaiting assessment results to determine the location of their watsan programme in Tonkolili District. CARE plans to support 32 communities, rehabilitating 32 communal wells, 128 family wells and constructing 640 family latrines. Within the new phase of the EC Sierra Leone Resettlement & Rehabilitation Programme, approximately Euro 1.5 million has been allocated for water and sanitation interventions. Under the expansion of DFID Community Reintegration Programme in Port Loko, Kambia, Bombali and Tonkolili Districts, there are plans to engage in water and sanitation interventions, including provision of health education.

In the health and education sector, there is a drive to ensure that water and sanitation provisions are made with the reconstruction of PHUs and schools. This should be a standard policy for all interventions in these sectors. Progress has already been made in both sectors (see Sections 5.1 and 5.2) through the activities of Government ministries and its partner agencies and there are further programmes pipelined.

Under the IDA-financed Health Sector Reconstruction & Development Project, support will be provided to sanitation in the four target districts (Bombali, Koinadugu, Kono and

Moyamba). Additional funds will also be made available for the Government's commitments to the sector through provisions made in the HIPC Debt Relief Initiative (see Annex). This includes indicatively an additional Le. 1,120 million for water wells and VIP toilets. Aiming at standardization of pumps, the Government and its partners have agreed to reduce the models of pumps used to three.

Table: Chiefdoms with NO completed or ongoing water programmes

DISTRICT	CHIEFDOM	PRE-WAR POP	RESETTLING POP.	POTENTIAL PROGRAMME
Kambia	-	-	-	-
Port Loko	BKM	22,874	503	
	Buya Romende	24,013	3,111	
	Dibia	N/A	410	
	Marampa	63,230	8,760	
	Masimera	N/A	1,230	
	Sanda Magbolonthor	N/A	373	
	TMS	N/A	353	
Bombali	Gbanti Kamaranka	19,899	806	
	Gbendembu Ngowahun	N/A	226	UNICEF
	Leibesaygahun	11,571	3,652	
	Magbaimba Ngowahun	N/A	162	UNICEF
	Makari Gbanti	23,531	3,229	UNICEF
	Paki Masabong	12,390	381	
	Sanda Loko	26,779	297	
	Sanda Tendaren	N/A	349	
	Sella Limba	N/A	316	
	Tambakka	N/A	407	
Tonkolili	Kafe Simira	15,260	194	
	Kalansogoia	10,449	149	
	Kholifa Mabang	11,055	1,397	Concern
	Malal Mara	14,027	1,139	

	Sambaia	15,087	105	
Koinadugu	<u>ALL CHIEFDOMS</u>			
Kono	Gorama Kono	6,147	738	
	Toli	2,959	298	
Kenema	N/A			
Kailahun	Dia	7,450	4,539	
	Malema	10,113	6,214	

(ii) Strategy & priority action

During the recovery period, the principal strategy of the water and sanitation is to provide access to potable water and sanitation facilities as far as possible to all newly accessible areas and to improve the health status of the population. Given the pace of resettlement and the current state of the sector, the focus in the immediate term is for the provision of emergency water and sanitation facilities in resettlement drop off points, and to accelerate and expand interventions that can provide rapid access to potable water and basic sanitation. This will be followed by an expansion of rehabilitation and construction activities and hygiene promotion. Emphasis should be placed on community participation to ensure the sustainability of interventions.

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

Accelerate and expand rehabilitation⁶⁵ of traditional wells and construction of boreholes in areas where there are high levels of return, such as Kailahun, Kono, Bombali and Tonkolili. Accelerate rehabilitation and reconstruction of gravity-fed systems in peri-urban and urban locations where there are high levels of return and/or where the resident population is not served. Complete existing construction work on hand dug wells. Accelerate construction of latrines in resettlement drop-off points and expand household latrine construction, focusing on peri-urban and rural areas. Provide water bladders on a temporary basis in urban areas, such as Daru and Koidu, where there this is large population pressure following resettlement and where there are inadequate facilities available⁶⁶. Strengthen water and sanitation coordination mechanisms at the District-level and enhance the engagement of the District Health Management Team. Develop a strategy to address iron contamination in existing wells in the northern provinces. Repair existing hand-pumps, particularly in Kailahun.

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

Continue rehabilitation and reconstruction of water and sanitation facilities when and where feasible.
Monitor health conditions throughout newly accessible areas and respond with water and sanitation interventions where necessary.
Provide training for the maintenance of water points
Train Blue Flag Volunteers.
Expand hygiene promotion campaigns
Consolidate information on status of water and sanitation in each newly accessible area, identify priority requirements and prepare new water and sanitation programmes for the approaching dry season.
Chlorinate water points in primary urban centres and expand as when necessary according to the DHMT's monitoring systems.

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Expand rehabilitation and construction of water and sanitation facilities
Expand hygiene promotion programmes
Undertaken an audit of watsan service delivery.

5.3. EDUCATION

The conflict has severely affected the education sector in Sierra Leone, particularly in the newly accessible areas. More than 500,000 children, mostly IDPs and refugees, but also ex-combatants, in the 10-14 year age range, have missed years of schooling and the average literacy rates are 14% and 20% in the North and East respectively.

(i) Summary findings

Most of the school structures have sustained serious damage, some of which are beyond repair. Most schools lack furniture, equipment and teaching material. Buildings not directly damaged by fighting and vandalism, have deteriorated because of lack of maintenance. The districts of Kailahun, Koinadugu and Kono have suffered most damage according to the Ministry of Education and Sports' (MYES) damage index. Water and sanitation facilities are either destroyed or in need of repair. Despite the level of damage, many schools have started functioning, but are operating under seriously sub-standard conditions. Many of the schools are holding classes in dwelling houses or under temporary shelters, some operating double shifts. In addition to the rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the school structures, virtually all the schools are in urgent need of teaching, furniture and recreation materials before the next school year starts in mid-September 2002.

Before the war, Sierra Leone had difficulties attracting qualified teachers to teach in schools in rural districts, particularly in the more remote areas. A remote area allowance

was granted as an incentive. Since the conflict, the problem of getting teachers to return to newly accessible areas, and attracting and retaining newly qualified teachers, is an enormous challenge. Factors affecting the return of teachers are the lack of accommodation, transportation and low remuneration. As a result, there is an acute shortage of trained teachers throughout these areas. In some districts, such as Kailahun, it is estimated that only 30% of the teachers have returned to their schools or teaching posts.

The table below demonstrates the disparity in the number of qualified teachers between districts. For example, in Kambia, Kono, Kailahun, Koinadugu and Tonkolili, 60-70% of the teachers are unqualified, whereas in Kenema they are only 37%. In one education zone in Port Loko, MYES' figures indicate that there is on average one qualified teacher to every 272 children.

Table: Status of teachers in the newly accessible areas (primary schools)

DISTRICT	# of pupils	Qualified teachers	Non-qualified teachers	Total # of teachers	Teacher-pupil-ratio ⁷⁰	Displaced teachers	# of displaced teachers willing to return
Kambia	37,584	216	553	769	174	9	6
Port Loko	73,714	858	935	1793	86	51	12
Bombali	58,757	855	722	1577	69	24	17
Tonkolili	63,914	554	1131	1685	115	90	58
Koinadugu	28,731	178	380	558	161	31	12
Kono	17,206	160	386	546	107	53	31
Kenema	64,924	1393	825	2218	46	326	287
Kailahun	18,437	331	549	880	55	132	76
Total	363,267	4,545	5,481	10,026	102 (average)	716	

While the girl-boy enrolment ratio in primary school is high (58-80%), the gender gap becomes more pronounced as children progress up the education ladder, particularly in the newly accessible districts (see table below). For example, in Kailahun, it drops from

71.8% to 18.2% between primary and secondary level. Concerning HIV/AIDS, a survey⁷¹ found that only 46% of women knew about HIV/AIDS and few knew where to get tested.

Table: Girl-Boy Enrolment Ratio and Primary-Secondary Enrolment ratio

DISTRICT	G/B Ratio in primary	G/B in secondary
Kambia	57.7	28.4
Port Loko	76.5	47.7
Bombali	71.0	37.2
Tonkolili	78.8	48.8
Koinadugu	67.2	37.1
Kono	60.8	65.0
Kenema	80.1	50.1
Kailahun	71.8	18.2

(ii) Status

The Government, together with its UN and NGO partners, has made progress in resuming education programmes in the newly accessible districts, particularly in the rehabilitation of schools. Between March 2001 and March 2002, more than 140 primary schools have been rehabilitated in the newly accessible areas. However, there is still an acute need to continue to rehabilitate, reconstruct and construct new schools (see table below). In 2002, MYES aims at rehabilitating 50-60% of primary schools in need of repair. In some areas, such as Tonkolili and Koinadugu, only 3% and 4% of the primary schools have been or are planned to be rehabilitated in 2002.

To respond to the needs of the children and youth, that are overage for their academic class level, the MYES has developed, together with UNICEF, the Complementary Response Education Programme (CREPS). This programme compresses the six-year long primary school programme into three years. So far, 2600 children have been enrolled in the programme. For refugee and IDP children out of school, NRC, UNICEF and the Ministry have developed the Rapid Response Education programme (RREP), that concentrates on numeracy and literacy skills with additional topics such as peace-building and human rights. Teachers in this programme are trained to cope with children and youth who may still feel the psychological effect after trauma.

UNHCR has a reintegration programme in Kambia, Kono, Kailahun and Pujehun in which education is an important element.

Table: Status of school buildings in assessed areas (primary schools)

DISTRICT	# OF SCHOOLS ⁷²	# OF INTACT SCHOOL BUILDINGS ⁷³	# OF SCHOOLS TO BE REPAIRED	REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION COMPLETED (2001-MARCH 2002)	ON-GOING/PLANNED REHABILITATION IN 2002
Kambia	160	5 <i>(22%)</i>	155	4 UNHCR, 3 NRC, 3 NRC/ UNHCR, 1 UNHCR/NaCSA, 6 UNICEF, 3 EC.	1 NaCSA/ERSF, 3 NaCSA/ERSF 2 UNHCR, 3 NRC, 1 NRC, 118 UNICEF, 3 IRC. Other interested partners: DFID.
Port Loko	286	37 <i>(13%)</i>	249	1 NaCSA/ERSF, 9 NaCSA/ERSF 2 NaCSA/SRRP, 10 NRC, 5 PLAN 3 UNICEF, 6 UNHCR, 2 EU, 11 DFID	1 NaCSA/ERSF, 1 NaCSA/SRRP
Bombali	256	31 <i>(12%)</i>	225	10 UNICEF, 4 CCF	1 NaCSA/SRRP, 95 UNICEF Other interested partners: CCF and DFID.
Tonkolili	321	51 <i>(16%)</i>	270	2 NaCSA/ERSF, 1 NaCSA/SRRP 3 GTZ, 2 CCF	3 NaCSA/ERSF, 1 NaCSA/SRRP 2 NaCSA/SAPA. Other interested partners: CCF, CONCERN and DFID.
Koinadugu	123	22 <i>(18%)</i>	101	3 CCF	Interested partners: CCF
Kono	148	4 <i>(3%)</i>	144	3 NRC/UNHCR	6 NaCSA/ERSF, 14 UNHCR 3 NRC, 3 NRC, 5 UNICEF, 3 IRC, 5 IRC. Other interested partners: World Vision, IOM, COOPI, IAS.
Kenema	206	21 <i>(10%)</i>	185	1 NaCSA/ERSF, 6 NaCSA/ERSF 1 NaCSA/SRRP, 3	6 NaCSA/ERSF, 6 NaCSA/SAPA 3 NaCSA/SAPA, 4 IRC, 1 IRC.

				NaCSA/SAPA 7 GTZ, 4 UNICEF, 2 EC, 7 IRC	
Kailahun	237	5 (2%)	232	5 UNHCR, 2 NRC/UNHCR, 10 UNICEF	4 NaCSA/ERSF, 1 NaCSA/SAPA 2 UNHCR/NRC, 12 UNHCR, 19 PLAN (5 new), 95 UNICEF, 3 IRC. Other interested partners: GTZ, WFP, World Relief, BDPA.
TOTAL	1737	176	1561	143	430

l: ongoing B: pipeline

WFP is supporting school feeding in some parts of the newly accessible areas (see table below) and plans to extend its operations to Bombali and Kono. In addition WFP is also supporting RREP programmes in Port Loko, Kambia and Kailahun districts and CREPS programme in Port Loko.

Table: WFP-assisted schools feeding in newly accessible areas⁷⁴

DISTRICT	# schools	# beneficiaries	Boys	Girls
Kambia	19	5,686	3,426	2,260
Port Loko	78	20,117 11,486	8,631	
Bombali	0	0		
Tonkolili	46	11,787	6,652	5,135
Koinadugu	0	0		
Kono	0	0		
Kenema	76	43,234	23,566	19,668
Kailahun	19	6,531	3,841	2,690

building and human rights. Teachers in

this programme are trained to cope with children and youth who may still feel the psychological effect after trauma.

UNHCR has a reintegration programme in Kambia, Kono, Kailahun and Pujehun in which education is an important element.

Table: Status of school buildings in assessed areas (primary schools)

DISTRICT	# OF SCHOOLS ⁷²	# OF INTACT SCHOOL BUILDINGS ⁷³	# OF SCHOOLS TO BE REPAIRED	REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION COMPLETED (2001-MARCH 2002)	ON-GOING/PLANNED REHABILITATION IN 2002
Kambia	160	5 (22%)	155	4 UNHCR, 3 NRC, 3 NRC/ UNHCR, 1 UNHCR/NaCSA, 6 UNICEF, 3 EC.	1 NaCSA/ERSF, 3 NaCSA/ERSF 2 UNHCR, 3 NRC, 1 NRC, 118 UNICEF, 3 IRC. Other interested partners: DFID.
Port Loko	286	37 (13%)	249	1 NaCSA/ERSF, 9 NaCSA/ERSF 2 NaCSA/SRRP, 10 NRC, 5 PLAN 3 UNICEF, 6 UNHCR, 2 EU, 11 DFID	1 NaCSA/ERSF, 1 NaCSA/SRRP
Bombali	256	31 (12%)	225	10 UNICEF, 4 CCF	1 NaCSA/SRRP, 95 UNICEF Other interested partners: CCF and DFID.
Tonkolili	321	51 (16%)	270	2 NaCSA/ERSF, 1 NaCSA/SRRP 3 GTZ, 2 CCF	3 NaCSA/ERSF, 1 NaCSA/SRRP 2 NaCSA/SAPA. Other interested partners: CCF, CONCERN and DFID.
Koinadugu	123	22 (18%)	101	3 CCF	Interested partners: CCF
Kono	148	4 (3%)	144	3 NRC/UNHCR	6 NaCSA/ERSF, 14 UNHCR 3 NRC, 3 NRC, 5 UNICEF, 3 IRC, 5 IRC. Other interested partners: World Vision, IOM, COOPI,

					IAS.
Kenema	206	21 (10%)	185	1 NaCSA/ERSF, 6 NaCSA/ERSF 1 NaCSA/SRRP, 3 NaCSA/SAPA 7 GTZ, 4 UNICEF, 2 EC, 7 IRC	6 NaCSA/ERSF, 6 NaCSA/SAPA 3 NaCSA/SAPA, 4 IRC, 1 IRC.
Kailahun	237	5 (2%)	232	5 UNHCR, 2 NRC/UNHCR, 10 UNICEF	4 NaCSA/ERSF, 1 NaCSA/SAPA 2UNHCR/NRC, 12 UNHCR, 19 PLAN (5 new), 95 UNICEF, 3 IRC. Other interested partners: GTZ, WFP, World Relief, BDPA.
TOTAL	1737	176	1561	143	430

I: ongoing B: pipeline

WFP is supporting school feeding in some parts of the newly accessible areas (see table below) and plans to extend its operations to Bombali and Kono. In addition WFP is also supporting RREP programmes in Port Loko, Kambia and Kailahun districts and CREPS programme in Port Loko.

Table: WFP-assisted schools feeding in newly accessible areas⁷⁴

DISTRICT	# schools	# beneficiaries	Boys	Girls
Kambia	19	5,686	3,426	2,260
Port Loko	78	20,117 11,486	8,631	
Bombali	0	0		
Tonkolili	46	11,787	6,652	5,135
Koinadugu	0	0		
Kono	0	0		

Kenema	76	43,234	23,566	19,668
Kailahun	19	6,531	3,841	2,690

In order to restore the Government education programme in the newly accessible areas, there is a need to support the return of MYES' Inspectors of schools. The Norwegian Refugee Council and UNICEF have provided support to the return of the MYES' inspectorate staff in a number of areas, such as Kambia. UNICEF has also provided training, vehicles and communications equipment to the inspectorate office in Kambia, Kailahun and Bombali and training and basic equipment to Port Loko, Kono and Koinadugu offices.

The Government continues to show its commitment to education through significant allocations in the recurrent and development budget. For 2002, Le 450 million in particular will be allocated to the reconstruction of primary schools, of tertiary institutions and to illiteracy eradication. This will be supported through the HIPC debt relief initiative by an estimated Le 6.15 billion, essentially targeted at the rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools⁷⁵.

There are a number of planned initiatives that will in the medium-term contribute to the resumption of education. These include the Rehabilitation of Basic Education Project, co-funded by IDA/ADB, which is aimed at rehabilitating 140 primary and 60 secondary schools and constructing 115 new primary and secondary schools during 2002-2006. The new phase of the EC/SLRRP project aims at rehabilitating more than 400 class-rooms over the period 2002-2004 with allocation of approximately € 3 million. The specific geographical targeting of the resources is not yet determined.

(iii) Strategy and Priority action

After many years of war and despair, over 360,000 children in the Northern and Eastern provinces are eager to go back to school. For the new school year, starting in September 2002, MYES has set with its partners the following core objectives:

- 1. Ensure that the maximum number of schools are operating, so that in the maximum of children enter the formal school system Special emphasis should be placed on the participation of the girl.*
- 2. Ensure that trained teachers are returning to the schools in the newly accessible areas.*
- 3. Provide a rapid response education programme in the emerging areas for children who have been out of school for some time.*

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

Rehabilitate the less damaged schools, prioritising larger centres of population and where higher levels of return are projected. This will include providing school furniture, teaching, learning, and recreation materials for all schools and rehabilitating water and sanitation facilities. Provide interim support to allow destroyed schools to get up and running to allow as wide an education coverage as possible at minimal cost. This could include the provision of plastic sheeting, as well as education materials. Deploy teachers that are on the government payroll to return to the schools⁷⁶.

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

Provide training for teachers.
Provide support to the MYES Inspectorate staff and strengthen coordination of education sector at the District level⁷⁷.
Introduce new Complimentary, Rapid Education for Primary Schools (CREPS).
Sensitise parents on the importance of education for girls.
Sensitise parents and children of HIV/AIDS.
Expand teacher-training Colleges and provide them with teaching and learning materials.

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Continue construction, re-construction and rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools.
Introduce and extend school feeding programmes into Bombali, Tonkolili and Kono.
Improve facilities in technical and vocational schools and institutes.
Establish adult education training centres.

5.4. SHELTER

(i) Summary findings

The findings of the District recovery assessments reveal that there has been widespread destruction of shelter. The following tables provide an overview of the levels of destruction encountered. These include a summary of shelter destruction per district, a listing of those chiefdoms with the levels of destruction above 60% and the levels of destruction encountered in major urban centre in the newly accessible areas. The most serious destruction of shelter has occurred in Kailahun District, followed by Kono. As is

presented in other sections, the state of shelter in many areas is one of the factors affecting the return of government-employees, such as health workers and teachers.

Table: Summary of shelter destruction in areas assessed⁷⁸

District	A. % Intact	B. % Partially Damaged (Basic rehab)	C. % Heavily Damaged (Major rehab)	D. % Destroyed	RANK (C+D)
Kambia	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	N/A
Port Loko⁷⁹	22	26	12	40	5
Bombali	56	28	6	10	7
Tonkolili	21	32	3	45	6
Koinadugu	36	11	6	47	4
Kono	10	17	45	28	2
Kenema	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kailahun	3	10	7	80	1

Table: Chiefdoms with levels of destroyed shelter above 60% in areas assessed

District	Chiefdom	% Destroyed	1985 Pop.	Resettling Pop.
Kailahun	Penguia	99	7,051	4,220
Kailahun	Peje Bongre	95	10,263	5,350
Kailahun	Dia	93	7,450	4,539
Kono	Sandor	92	66,526	5,720
Kailahun	Peje West	91	10,667	4,875
Kailahun	Mandu	85	13,857	3,712
Kailahun	Njaluahun	84	30,522	11,315
Kailahun	Jawei	82	22,829	6,174
Kono	Fiama	80	13,736	1,609

Kailahun	Luawa	80	49,084	16,092
Kenema	Malegohun	78	11,852	2,628
Bombali	Tambakka	75	26,779	407
Koinadugu	Mongo	73	23,478	159
Kailahun	Malema	70	10,113	6,214
Port Loko	Masimera	70	12,000	1,230
Kailahun	Upper Bambara	69	16,599	3,880
Kenema	Gaura	69	14,817	2,054
Koinadugu	Diang	68	12,365	41
Tonkolili	Malal Mara	68	14,027	1,139
Tonkolili	Tane	65	17,029	1,469
Port Loko	TMS	64	18,206	353
Kailahun	Yawei	63	9,514	6,678
Kono	Tankoro	62	38,919	10,312
Port Loko	Buya Romende	61	24,013	3,111

A further problem being encountered in a number of urban centres, such as Koidu, Makeni and Lunsar, is that people are returning to their houses to find them occupied by others, notably ex-combatants. Housing committees have been set up in some areas for resolving this issue, using as far as possible local conflict resolution mechanisms. The membership of these committees includes Paramount Chiefs and the local authority representatives, representatives from the ex-combatant groups, the District Administration, the Sierra Leone Police and UNAMSIL. All disputes have been resolved in this way in Lunsar. Such community-led activities need to be intensified, specifically in the areas of major resettlement.

Table: Shelter destruction in key urban centres in newly accessible areas

District	Urban centres	% Intact	% Partially Damaged (Basic rehab)	% Heavily Damaged (Major rehab)	% Destroyed
Kambia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Port Loko ⁸⁰	Lunsar	5	30	28	37
Bombali	Makeni	71	26	2	1
	Kamakwie	0	75	10	15
Tonkolili	Magburaka	88	8	2	2
	Matatoka	1	17	5	77
Koinadugu	Kabala ⁸¹	66	8	4	22
Kono	Koidu	8	21	58	13
	Yengema	40	7	32	21
Kenema	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kailahun	Kailahun Town	0	2	17	81
	Daru ⁸²	7	81	0	12
	Segbwema	0	6	2	92
	Koindu	0	14	29	57
	Buedu	0	25	3	72

In many of the urban centres, rising numbers of people resettling to these areas will lead to an acute pressure on shelter. Occupation of houses will heighten this. This is already a problem in the Koidu area and unless pressure is released, such as through the intervention of Première Urgence (see below), overcrowding will lead to growing tensions and the potential for disease outbreaks to occur. This is also likely to be particularly acute in the towns in Kailahun District.

Given the levels of destruction in some of these urban centres, it is essential that reconstruction activities are well planned to mitigate environmental health risks and to ensure that an appropriate foundation is put in place for their recovery and economic revival.

(ii) Status

In many of the newly accessible areas, households, whether the existing population or those resettling, are starting the process of rebuilding their houses by themselves. What is revealed is that many lack the means for accessing certain shelter materials, notably corrugated iron sheeting.

Under facilitated resettlement, resettling displaced will be provided plastic sheeting. This is aimed at providing temporary shelter support as both returnees and IDPs re-enter their home areas. Non-food items, including plastic sheeting, have been distributed or are planned for the most vulnerable of existing communities in many of the newly accessible areas by CARE and ICRC. In addition, UNHCR is providing community-based shelter support, consisting of temporary shelter materials, in various locations in Kono and Kailahun Districts.

Further more permanent support is required at the community-level. This will be particularly important in areas where there are high levels of resettlement, especially in urban areas where there has been high levels of shelter destruction and potential threats to security as a result of house occupation. As is presented in the table below, only a few interventions are underway in newly accessible areas.

Table: Shelter rehabilitation projects in newly accessible areas

DISTRICT	LOCATION	AGENCY	DONOR	# HOUSES
Kambia	Gbinle Dixon & Magbema Chiefdoms	CRS / Action Aid	SIDA	400
	Samu Chiefdom	Caritas Makeni	EC SLRRP	108
Port Loko ⁸³	-	-	-	-
Bombali	-	-	-	-
Tonkolili	Gbonkolenken & Kholifa Rowalla chiefdoms	CARE	TBD	TBD
Koinadugu	-	-	-	-
Kono	Koidu	Premier Urgence	DFID & EC SLRRP	500
	Various ⁸⁴	GTZ	UNHCR	
	Various	World Vision ⁸⁵	UNHCR	

Kenema	-	-	-	-
Kailahun	Various ⁸⁶	GTZ	UNHCR	TBD
	Various	BPDA ⁸⁷	UNHCR	TBD

TBD: To Be Determined.

There are a number of additional interventions planned. CRS has secured funding for the construction / rehabilitation of 400 houses, which is to be undertaken in Bombali, Kono or Kailahun Districts. The next phase of the EC's Rehabilitation and Resettlement Programme, which is due to commence in the 4th Quarter 2002, plans to allocate a proportion of Euro 3.5 million towards labour intensive work in support of shelter reconstruction over a three-year period. The specific geographical targeting of these resources is not yet determined. For the extension of the DFID Community Reintegration Programme in Port Loko, Kambia, Bombali and Tonkolili Districts, there are plans to support shelter rehabilitation in the most severely affected communities. In addition, the Commonwealth is supporting a Resource-Based Building Materials Project through MoDEP. At present, there are no provisions for shelter support under the HIPC debt relief initiative.

Although these interventions mark a positive start to shelter reconstruction, they cover only a small proportion of the overall shelter needs in the newly accessible areas. The large majority of the chiefdoms with shelter destruction in assessed areas over 60% have no ongoing or planned interventions to support the permanent shelter requirement. These are some of the principal areas in which large-scale resettlement is occurring. Shelter assistance for the most vulnerable in these areas should be treated as a priority.

(iii) Strategy & priority action

The recovery strategy for shelter is aimed at providing the most basic of shelter assistance to the most vulnerable households in the most severely affected newly accessible areas. In the immediate term, given the rapid opening up of newly accessible areas and the speed of resettlement, this will largely be in the form of temporary shelter materials to support people during the rains. Where resources permit, there should be a shift towards supporting the most vulnerable households with permanent shelter assistance. Shelter rehabilitation should be viewed as a core component for the livelihood security of households, for rebuilding shattered communities and as a key requirement for mitigating health risks. Given the extensive destruction that has occurred, shelter reconstruction will have a positive effect on security by reducing overcrowding and the competition over limited, existing shelter availability.

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

Continue distribution of plastic sheeting to resettling IDPs and refugees. Extend distribution of plastic sheeting with other non-food items to vulnerable households in newly accessible areas. Accelerate existing shelter programmes prior to the rains. Expand and accelerate community-based (temporary) shelter programmes in areas in which there are high rates of return and high levels of destruction. Support the return of teachers, health workers and other government-employees with the provision of shelter materials to selected communities. Monitor and expand mechanisms for resolving cases in which houses of returning populations have been occupied. Deploy Ministry of Lands, Housing, Country, Planning and Environment (MoLHCPE) staff to the District to provide technical advice in settlement and urban planning. This should initially focus on the major urban areas. MoLHCPE to establish a shelter committee for each District for coordinating shelter activities and providing technical advice and guidelines to partner agencies

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

Continue shelter reconstruction programmes where feasible. MoLHCPE to initiate town-planning committees in the larger urban areas with a broad base of stakeholder participation. MoLHCPE to organise training workshops of stakeholders (Paramount Chiefs, Chiefdom Speakers, Section and Town Chiefs, Provincial Administrators etc.) in town and village planning techniques. MoLHCPE and shelter agencies to develop new shelter rehabilitation programmes for the approaching dry season, where appropriate these should link rehabilitation activities with training and income generation opportunities for community members, including youths and ex-combatants⁸⁸.

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Reactivate and commence new shelter rehabilitation programmes.

5.5. FOOD AID & SAFETY NETS

(i) Summary

The food security situation in Sierra Leone, which drastically deteriorated during the war, is gradually improving as security is restored countrywide. Over the past decade, food aid and commercial imports, supplied to bridge the wide food deficit of the country, have insufficiently complimented the meager national agricultural production. With the improved security situation, access to food and income will increase and the food deficit observed in 2001 is not expected in 2002. Food aid interventions are however still needed to support the recovery process, especially in areas with a high concentration of resettling populations.

ii) Assessment findings

The difference in the food security situation between newly accessible and previously accessible districts was less than might have been expected. This can be attributed to the continued cultivation of mainly cassava, the informal cross border and inter-district trade and the relative peace during the 2001-cultivation season. The difference between the household food security of resident and spontaneous or facilitated resettling IDPs was also less than expected. This can be attributed to the ability of the resettling populations to immediately exploit food and income options through the harvesting of wild foods, sale of natural resources, labour, petty trade and the cultivation of short duration crops such as vegetable and groundnuts.

The critical factor determining access to food and income in a given area can be attributed to security. Providing that the current stability reigns in Sierra Leone, the food deficit experienced in 2001 is expected to diminish. However, areas such as northern Kailahun need to be closely monitored.

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

July to September in Sierra Leone is the hungry or lean season, when stocks of rice, the main staple are low. In 2002, the food shortage normally experienced during this period will be further compounded by the resettlement of 155,000 IDPs and 38,000 displaced returnees, mainly to Kailahun, Kono, Bombali and Tonkolili districts. If not addressed, there is a risk that the large influx of resettlers will place excessive pressure on local resources and the capacity of the local food economy to absorb the resettling populations. It has been recommended by nutritional and food security agencies that intensive food aid programmes are carried out in areas of return for a period of eight months. While there may be no need for immediate emergency interventions, there is an urgent need for interventions that will assist the process of recovery.

(iii) Status

The Government of Sierra Leone does not import food aid. The 88,000 MT appealed for Sierra Leone is imported via the World Food Programme, CARE, World Vision and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS). To date 35,000 Mt has been secured by CARE, World Vision and CRS, though the total quantity is not available in country at the moment. It is called forward gradually three times a year. WFP on the other hand has secured funding for only 41% of the 53,000 Mt it has appealed for. The current food pipeline is sufficient up to July when a shortage of pulses will occur.

Provisions have been secured to support the provision of two-month food rations for 193,000 resettling IDPs and returnees and 140,000 farm families. This caseload can be augmented as seeds and tools provisions are funded for an additional 50,000 farm families as well as those who will cultivate during the second planting season in June. Food for work activities will also continue and other labour intensive works, implemented through various programmes, can also provide a source of income for vulnerable families. Some 230,000 school children can further be assisted.

(iv) Critical gaps

The resourcing of an additional 31,000 Mt of food aid for the country

The provision of adequate quantities of seed rice and tools to further improve the food security situation in the upcoming year

The provision of adequate complimentary tools and construction materials for food for work schemes, in order for interventions to truly improve income and safety schemes of participants and the overall rural economy

Support to nutritional agencies conducting nutritional screening and implementing supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes, especially in Kono district.

(iii) Strategy & Priority action

Food aid is programmed to address the immediate nutritional needs upon the return of displaced populations in their area of resettlement, as well as promote the economic and agricultural recovery at the household level and for the community at large. Food aid interventions are also aimed at enhancing and complementing the overall principles and goals of the National Recovery Strategy, namely; the facilitation of resettlement, the improvement of basic social services, promotion of reconciliation, stimulation of the economy and the extension of physical access.

The strategy will encompass the following elements:

The provision of two month resettlement ration, to enable resettling populations to focus on the preparation of clearance of cultivable land and identification of other means of income.

The provision of food for agriculture to resident and returning farm families, as a form of sustenance and to protect seed during the hungry season.

The provision of food and cash for work for the rehabilitation of key roads, bridges, health facilities, schools, water and sanitation systems, cash crop plantations, market facilities and shelter.

The provision of food for training for enhancing food production and marketable skills that will eventually improve access to food and income.

The provision of school feeding during the academic year.

Alleviating malnutrition through Supplementary and Therapeutic feeding Programmes in collaboration with nutritional agencies.

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

Provide two months resettlement ration to resettling IDPs and returnees; Provide Food for Agriculture to those who are resettling in time for the cultivation period as well as vulnerable resident populations; Expand Food and Cash for Work schemes that need to be carried prior to the heavy rains, such as for water systems, health facilities, schools, roads and private shelter; Continue school feeding programmes in current areas until the end of the school year;

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

Continue Food and Cash for Work schemes; Monitor vulnerability status of the population; Provide food for agriculture for those engaging in the second cropping season, mainly inland valley swamp; Support therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes where necessary; Resume of school feeding and food for training with the commencement of the new scholastic year targeting 230,000 children;

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Resume food for work activities;

Expand school feeding programme to Bombali, Tonkolili and Kono.

39 MICS 2. Author. Date.

40 Commonly known as 'river blindness'.

41 CAD has proposed to support two PHUs in the chiefdom in Kamasundu and Rosint Buya.

42 Concern Worldwide has proposed to support MoHS re-open PHUs, but this currently is unfunded.

43 MoHS plan to start supporting the Community Health Centre in Sinkunia.

44 MoHS plan to start supporting the Community Health Post in Kurubonla.

45 MOHS, and potentially MSF-B, plan to support the Community Health Post in Firawa.

46 ICRC plans to provide support to Peje Bongri, Peje West and Yawei.

47 Africare have proposed to support the MoHS PHU in Jojoima.

48 Providing emergency surgery (Kambia, Makeni, Magburaka).

49 Plus special casualty ward.

50 A decision is pending as to whether Makeni or Magburaka hospital will provide tertiary-level care for the northern region, offering internal medicine and dermatology, general surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics, dentistry, paediatrics, blood banks, isolations wards, etc.

51 IDA: Health Sector Reconstruction and Development Project (see section 6.1.4 below)

52 MSF-B will support the provision of emergency surgery.

53 Kenema is currently used as the referral hospital.

54 See annex for indicative costing of logistical support required.

55 See section 6.5 for further information on food security and malnutrition.

56 The estimated for full rehabilitation, equipment, drugs, ambulance, generator and a surgical intervention for 1 year, including training and support of staff is USD 975,000.

57 Contact UNICEF for a detailed listing of interventions being undertaken.

58 Contr.: work undertaken by a contractor.

59 Considering newly accessible chiefdoms only.

60 World Bank-funded urban water supply project for Makeni.

61 World Bank-funded urban water supply project for Magburaka.

62 World Bank-funded urban water supply project for Matatoka.

63 MSF-H have rehabilitated 24 wells in various locations in Koinadugu.

64 World Bank Funded urban water supply project for Kenema Town.

65 Including dewatering, cleaning and chlorinating.

66 These should only be made available until adequate permanent potable water facilities are made available.

67 Page 9, Project Appraisal Document on a proposed credit to Sierra Leone for Rehabilitation of Basic Education, World Bank, February 2002.

68 MICS 2

69 The damage index is used for prioritisation of school rehabilitation. The index is calculated on the following formula: The sum of classrooms in a district (C), multiplied by the level of damage (D), divided by the sum of classrooms. The index of level of damage is ranked as follows: a classroom in usable condition (no repair needed) is ranked as 1, a classroom in need of minor repair is ranked as 2, a classroom needing rehabilitation is ranked as 3, and a classroom needing reconstruction is ranked as 4. The note on the survey instrument indicated that "needing minor repair" = less than 35% damage; "needing rehabilitation" = from 35% to 70% of cost of total reconstruction or replacement. This categorization of level of damage was used in the district recovery assessment.

70 Teacher-pupil ratio: This indicator is used to measure the level of human resource input in terms of number of teachers in relation to the size of the pupil population. Sierra Leone has determined its national norm to be 40 pupils to one teacher in primary schools and 25 in secondary schools.

71 Transitional support strategy of the World Bank.

72 Status of education in Sierra Leone, MYES in preparation for the World Bank's Rehabilitation of Basic Education Project.

73 Based on an assessment undertaken in some areas, providing an indication of the status of schools building: intact, minor, major damage and destroyed.

74 Information provided by WFP. In addition, WFP are providing to RERP and CREPS programmes.

75 See proposed allocation of these resource in Annex 1).

76 The Technical Committee of the NRC is currently reviewing appropriate mechanisms for supporting teachers return to newly accessible areas.

77 See Annex for costing of support requirements for the Inspectorate of Schools.

78 It is important to note that assessments only covered the major, accessible towns and villages.

79 Assessments were undertaken only in newly accessible chiefdoms.

80 Assessments were undertaken only in newly accessible chiefdoms.

81 Kabala remained a Government-controlled enclave during the conflict.

82 Daru remained a Government-controlled enclave during the conflict.

83 Newly accessible chiefdoms.

84 8 communities located within Fiama, Soa, Gbane Kandor, Mafindor, Tankoro and Gbane chiefdoms

85 World Vision, through UNHCR funding, will be providing shelter materials at the community level to support the return of teachers and health workers.

86 7 communities located within Yawei, Njaluahun, Peje West, Peje Bongre and Upper Bambara Chiefdoms.

87 BPDA , through UNHCR funding, will be providing shelter materials at the community level to support the return of teachers and health workers.

88 These could build on the approaches being used by Action Aid and CRS in Kambia as part of the SIDA-funded MoLHCPE/UNDP Integrated Shelter Rehabilitation Project.

6. STIMULATING THE ECONOMY

There are a number of core sectors in Sierra Leone during the recovery phase that offer the potential for stimulating the economy, rebuilding livelihood security and creating job opportunities. These include agriculture⁹⁹, construction (shelter and roads), mining and small-scale (petty) trade. Progress and opportunities created in these sectors will be critical to stabilise the security situation and consolidate peace. This is particularly important for supporting the reintegration of ex-combatants. There is a need to ensure that, after their short-term training, this newly skilled labour force and, in addition, unemployed youth are absorbed into the economy and in doing so form a core part of efforts to reconstruct the country.

6.1. Agriculture, fisheries and forestry

(i) Summary Findings

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy in all of the newly accessible areas and accounts for the employment of over 75% of the rural population⁹⁰. This makes agriculture a critical activity for the alleviation of poverty. Even in Kono, with its wealth of mineral resources spread over a quarter of the surface area of the District, over 70% of the rural population, prior to 1991, were engaged in agricultural production of some sort.

The agriculture sector has been severely affected by the war. In many of the areas there has been little or no agricultural interventions and as a result productivity has been minimal. Tree crops were destroyed, livestock mutilated, fishing facilities destroyed and post harvest facilities vandalized. Major damage was also done to the training and research facilities and substantial support is needed to rehabilitate these facilities.

In Kono, it is estimated that less than 50% of the former farming areas are under cultivation. A similar picture is revealed in Koinadugu. In Tonkolili, this percentage is estimated at 25%. The average proportion of pre-war farms currently being farmed is roughly 53%. In Kailahun, which accounted for 60-70% of cash crop cultivation before the war, preliminary findings indicate that current levels of production are between 0 and 30% of pre-war norms. These figures reveal that the 2002 harvest is unlikely to be adequate to guarantee food security, so indicating the need for further targeted food assistance for the most vulnerable in many of the newly accessible areas.

The 2001 Crop Survey was conducted between December 2001 and February 2002 in 13 districts, including the Western Area. The survey results indicate that during the 2001 cropping season, a total of 425,000 ha were cultivated, with rice accounting for 273,448 ha producing 220,633 MT of cereal. Rice imports are estimated at 115,000 MT in 2001. There is 57% recovery of rice production to the pre-war levels. This means with an additional two years of gradual phasing out of emergency support, the production could reach pre-war levels. The most vulnerable districts in terms of cereal requirements for 2002 are Kono, Bombali and Kailahun districts.

Livestock and cash crop production has followed a similar fate. In Koinadugu, the former leading vegetable and livestock producing area in the country, production has been devastated. Much of the livestock was lost, though some farmers managed to migrate to neighbouring Guinea with their animals.

Much of the infrastructure supporting agricultural has been damaged or destroyed, such as agriculture extension posts, research stations, livestock stations and markets. Stores and drying floors have been equally affected. The poor state of the road infrastructure will also have a marked effect on restoring agricultural production and reactivating agricultural markets.

The concentration of populations resulting from massive displacements is putting a heavy pressure on land and wood for fuel in certain areas. Environmental concerns need to be factored into agricultural planning, but also linked to other dimensions of the recovery process.

Priority should be given to supporting existing and resettling farming households in these newly accessible areas for the approaching agricultural season, so as to avoid continuing dependence on food and other assistance until the end of the next agricultural season in October 2003. Under current pipeline projections, just over 113,000 farm families will be supported with seeds and tools by the Government and a number of agencies. Most of this assistance is targeted at newly accessible areas. There are however a few chiefdoms in Bombali, Kambia, Port Loko and Tonkolili for which assistance has not been committed. This will need to be rapidly addressed.

Seeds and Tools inputs from agencies for the first cropping season

District	Agency Support	Vulnerable Farm Families	GAPS
Bombali	17,900	37,594	19,694
Kailahun	37,400	53,950	16,550
Kambia	8,520	23,000	14,480
Kenema	4,500	14,315	9,635
Koinadugu	5,100	13,942	8,392
Kono	33,250	35,761	2,511
Port Loko	2,300	-2,399	4,699
Tonkolili	4,062	20,881	16,819
TOTAL	113,032	196,414	83,382

N.B. FAO has additional seeds and tools for 27,200 farm families that will be targeted in Kailahun, Kono and Bombali, this also includes contingency stocks for the second cropping season that will be targeted at resettling farm families.

The registration of the vulnerable farm families by agencies is still on-going. Available stocks of FAO and NGOs are sufficient to provide basic food production inputs for 140,232 farm families, leaving a gap of 56,200 farm families. Providing assistance to them before the end of the cultivation period in June will be critical, to ensure that they will not be dependant on food aid up to the harvest season in October 2002.

Under the HIPC initiative, a substantial proportion of funds is expected to be released for the agricultural sector to support agricultural activities, such as the rehabilitation of agricultural stations and research institutions and for rehabilitating inland valley swamps. It is envisaged that these additional funds will help support agriculture in newly accessible areas. The proposed allocation for these resources is presented in Annex 1.

(ii) Priority actions

The top priority is to fill the seeds and tools gap. Funds need to be secure and seeds and tools distributed to the families registered for assistance.

Seasonality and timing are critical aspects of agricultural production, requiring the timely delivery of basic food production inputs. In Sierra Leone, upland rice must be cultivated by the end of June and is harvested between October and January. Lowland or inland valley swamp (IVS) rice can be cultivated from July to September. Cassava and vegetables are planted and harvested on a perennial basis.

140,232 farm families, leaving a gap of 56,200 farm families. Providing assistance to them before the end of the cultivation period in June will be critical, to ensure that they will not be dependant on food aid up to the harvest season in October 2002.

Under the HIPC initiative, a substantial proportion of funds is expected to be released for the agricultural sector to support agricultural activities, such as the rehabilitation of agricultural stations and research institutions and for rehabilitating inland valley swamps. It is envisaged that these additional funds will help support agriculture in newly accessible areas. The proposed allocation for these resources is presented in Annex 1.

(ii) Priority actions

The top priority is to fill the seeds and tools gap. Funds need to be secure and seeds and tools distributed to the families registered for assistance.

Seasonality and timing are critical aspects of agricultural production, requiring the timely delivery of basic food production inputs. In Sierra Leone, upland rice must be cultivated

by the end of June and is harvested between October and January. Lowland or inland valley swamp (IVS) rice can be cultivated from July to September. Cassava and vegetables are planted and harvested on a perennial basis.

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

Seek funds to cover the gap in seeds and tools for the approaching agricultural season.

Provide seeds and tools and, where appropriate, food for agriculture assistance to the existing population and resettling IDPs and returnees for the approaching agricultural season. This will include seeds and planting materials for rice, cassava, groundnut, sweet potato and vegetables.

Organize labour intensive works programmes on a food or cash-for-work basis. This can include the rehabilitation of feeder roads.

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

Rehabilitate nurseries to enhance oil palm, cashew, mangos, citrus and guava production.

Restore government agricultural extension services and strengthen the capacity of MoAFMR offices.

Provide support to rehabilitate tree crop plantations.

Provide ploughs, tillers, rice and palm kernel mills for both pre- and post harvest activities in preparation for the next agricultural season.

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Provide assistance for the restocking of livestock and support to fishing communities, such as provision of boats, nets and engines.

Rehabilitate training and research facilities to pre-war level.

Rehabilitate markets in key population centres.

6.2. Construction

As reflected in all previous chapters, the rehabilitation and reconstruction of buildings and various infrastructure will be a major part of the recovery process. The level of destruction in newly accessible districts is on average quite significant, whether one considers housing or public structures. The process will therefore require significant resources and manpower.

The Government has made substantial provisions for the reconstruction of schools or health clinics (including through proposed allocations under the HIPC debt relief initiative), and is receiving additional support from various partners, in particular for the rehabilitation of Government offices and roads (see corresponding chapters).

The sector will also represent a substantial source of employment and income for skilled and unskilled workers in the recovery economy. From this perspective, its contribution to the stabilisation of the country should not be underestimated.

The Ministry of Works and Maintenance will play an important role in the coordination and the provision of technical expertise.

6.3. Mining

(i) Status

Mining has been important for the economy of Sierra Leone since the 1930's. During the early 1990s the sector generated about 20% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 90% of the registered exports and about 20% of fiscal revenues. The mining and quarrying also provided income for over 270,000 workers (14% of the total labour force) mostly in rural areas where few other employment opportunities exist⁹¹. Mining involved principally diamonds, gold, rutile to produce titanium and bauxite to produce alumina and aluminium with the entire mineral production exported. Over the years, political instability, macro-economic policies, governance and administration of the sector contributed to the decline in GDP, low share in fiscal revenues. The major illegal trade and export of the diamonds has fuelled the war economy.

Currently, the sector is reduced to small-scale and artisanal diamond mining, which has absorbed a large number of workers. Nevertheless, with the end of the conflict and the enactment of a diamond certification scheme in late 2000, Sierra Leone's diamond exports for 2001 reached \$26 million⁹². The number of illicit miners has drastically reduced since the completion of disarmament and legal diamond exports in 2001 rose to over 220,000 carats — the most since 1996. The mining of other minerals has yet to resume.

(ii) Strategy

The Government regards the potential of the mining sector to be significant and its revival as a principal source of economic growth and poverty reduction. The reform of the mining sector and the diamond sub-sector are therefore considered crucial, due to their potential income and employment generation in the rural artisanal mining areas as well as fiscal revenues for the government from large industrial mining. The Ministry of Mineral Resources (MMR) with assistance from the World Bank, DFID and USAID is currently preparing a comprehensive post-war recovery programme, focusing on two principal objectives: (i) maintaining civil order in the mining areas, and (ii) establishing a sound regulatory framework for mining and marketing. Sound governance for the mining sector will be emphasised.

The MMR strategy includes the following:

- Re-establish and consolidate MMR authority over the Mining Areas. This implies an increase in the Ministry's work-force.
- Attract and support foreign mining companies with venture capital, technical, managerial and financial capabilities to immediately re-activate their existing mining and exploration licenses.
- Create conditions for improving the economic benefits and social conditions in mining communities through sound administration of artisanal mining, and for reducing adverse environmental impacts.
- Create an enabling climate for attracting private investors into mineral exploration and mine development, as done by other mining countries.
- Create an effective framework for negotiating investment agreements, with the aim of obtaining a fair share of the mining value for the country and the communities involved.
- Develop a framework for artisanal mining, applying free-market principles, including taxation and enforcement of basic environmental and social standards.

(iii) Current Priorities

Assess, formulate and adopt a revised mining policy and strategy promoting formal artisanal diamond mining activity and creating an enabling environment to attract private investment for medium and large scale mining.

An MMR Task Force that comprises key government ministries is working with the World Bank in a major study to realise this initiative. MMR is also in consultations with DFID and USAID to further strengthen the management of the sector.

Ensure significant reduction in number of illicit miners.

MMR has initiated the re-deployment of its staff throughout the country (Kono, Kenema, Tongo Fields etc), encouraging use of licenses, allowing communities to engage in the licensing process, regular supervision and enforcement of current policies. These short-term measures will need to be complemented by a more robust operational framework to consolidate security.

Support the immediate reactivation of current mining leases.

The Government has finalised agreements with Sierra Rutile/ SIEROMCO to reactivate the rutile and bauxite mines, and encouraged investors to engage in small scale artisanal diamond mining projects in partnership with local communities. In addition, the Government intends to facilitate investors' operations by simplifying the licensing

procedures, sensitising communities and recommending the waiver of customs duties on the importation of mining equipment.

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

Re-establish and consolidate MMR authority over the Mining Areas;
Ensure significant reduction in number of illicit miners;

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

Implement mining policy promoting formal artisanal diamond mining and encouraging private investment for industrial mining;
Support the immediate reactivation of current mining leases;

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Expand the mining operations to their full scale potential.

6.4. Micro-credit

In an economy marked by the high incidence of the informal sector⁹³, the Government of Sierra Leone has identified the provision of micro-credit as a key mechanism to help reduce poverty. The provision of financial services (savings, insurance, loans) to low-income households is aimed at enabling them to acquire capital, improve their livelihoods and generate informal sector employment. Micro-financing is also regarded as a way of promoting employment generation, import substitution and private sector development, thus having an important impact on the local and national economy.

Women, an often-recognised important beneficiary of micro-credit schemes, need to be specially targeted. The main challenges for the Government are the limited amount of lendable capital in Sierra Leone and the limited capacity for delivery.

(i) Status

Most of the groups that provided micro-credit services, both financial (rural banks) and non-financial (NGOs) were incapacitated by the conflict.

In mid 2001, the Government decided to adopt a new approach to micro-credit scheme to ensure that the target beneficiaries are being reached. The SAPA programme of NaCSA was selected to manage the scheme in provincial areas and a sub-committee chaired by the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning was established to oversee the management of the scheme. To strengthen its capacity, district-based Loan Monitors

were hired to oversee its operations. Chiefdom Micro-credit committees (CMC), chaired by the Paramount Chiefs, were established to supervise the scheme and loan collectors were appointed. Despite difficulties caused by the slow economic activity and the lack of mobility of the Loan Monitors, the overall process has been deemed satisfactory. Out of the 13,060 projected beneficiaries in the five Northern and Eastern districts (Kambia, Koinadugu, Port Loko, Tonkolili and Kenema), it reached 10,715 beneficiaries between August 2001 and February 2002.

The National Commission for Social Action (NACSA) is launching a Micro-Credit Programme that builds on the achievements of the ADB-funded SAPA programme that developed a solid track record in small scale enterprise.

Women, an often-recognised important beneficiary of micro-credit schemes, need to be specially targeted. The main challenges for the Government are the limited amount of lendable capital in Sierra Leone and the limited capacity for delivery.

(i) Status

Most of the groups that provided micro-credit services, both financial (rural banks) and non-financial (NGOs) were incapacitated by the conflict.

In mid 2001, the Government decided to adopt a new approach to micro-credit scheme to ensure that the target beneficiaries are being reached. The SAPA programme of NaCSA was selected to manage the scheme in provincial areas and a sub-committee chaired by the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning was established to oversee the management of the scheme. To strengthen its capacity, district-based Loan Monitors were hired to oversee its operations. Chiefdom Micro-credit committees (CMC), chaired by the Paramount Chiefs, were established to supervise the scheme and loan collectors were appointed. Despite difficulties caused by the slow economic activity and the lack of mobility of the Loan Monitors, the overall process has been deemed satisfactory. Out of the 13,060 projected beneficiaries in the five Northern and Eastern districts (Kambia, Koinadugu, Port Loko, Tonkolili and Kenema), it reached 10,715 beneficiaries between August 2001 and February 2002.

The National Commission for Social Action (NACSA) is launching a Micro-Credit Programme that builds on the achievements of the ADB-funded SAPA programme that developed a solid track record in small scale enterprise.

Table: Disbursements and Number of Beneficiaries

District	Initial disbursement (thousand Leones)	Cumulative disbursement (thousand Leones)	Beneficiaries	Projected beneficiaries
Kambia	102,900	164,300	1,643	1,657
Koinadugu	99,000	111,522	1,115	1,201
Port Loko	166,500	240,800	2,408	2,819
Tonkolili	139,000	164,000	1,646	1,848
Kenema	267,000	441,300	3,903	5,535
TOTAL	681,000	1,121,922	10,715	13,060

Table: Micro-credit funding requirements for 2002

Districts	Beneficiaries	Funds required (Le)
Kono	10,000	1 billion
Kailahun	10,000	1 billion
Kenema	7,330	7,330,000
Kambia	8,791	8,971,000
Koinadugu	9,001	900,100
Port Loko	8,335	833,500
Bombali	10,000	1 billion
Tonkolili	8,210	821,000
Total	71,947	7,19 billion

For 2002, the Government projects that over 71,000 beneficiaries in the newly accessible areas will receive micro-credit of 100,000 Leones, amounting to a total of Le 7,19 billion. Micro-credit will finance commercial activities, including agriculture, vegetable gardening, soap making, fish smoking and petty trading. The stipulated duration of each micro-credit is six calendar months. The funds collected will be re-allocated to other beneficiaries in the country.

(ii) Priority Actions

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

Focus provision of micro-credit facilities to single mothers
Provide support to graduates of skills development programmes (notably ex-combatants) through start up kits loan to establish small-scale businesses and cooperative ventures.

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

Coordinate activities of micro-credit institutions to ensure equitable distribution of micro-credit resources and avoid duplication between agencies.
Consolidate the micro-credit schemes operated through NGOs and increase support to chiefdom level micro-credit committees that will promote the establishment of Financial Service Centres at chiefdom levels.
Support the provision of inputs for loans to groups for small-scale industrial ventures encouraging small and medium enterprise creation.
Integrate HIV/AIDS, adult literacy, family planning and civic education in the micro-credit programme.
Coordinate closely with the Public Works and the Community-Based Programmes in order to address poverty in a multi-pronged approach.

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Develop a micro-credit policy framework with both a financial and social focus that guides the implementation of micro-credit programmes in the country.
Design credible micro-credit programmes that will attract donors.
Re-establish rural banks or village/community banks in order to mobilize savings.
Link micro-credit to market development.

89 Including fishing and forestry.
90 Of this 75%, about 60% are women.
91 Mining Sector Review 1993
92 This is more than double the \$10.1 million figure for the previous year and over 20 times the \$1.2 million for 1999.
93 Overall, the informal sector accounts for over 20% of the total labour force, 70% of the urban labour force and at least 15% of the rural labour force. Women account for over 60% of the labour employed in this sector. Micro-finance can provide the necessary funds for many in this sector, in particular the poor.

7. EXTENDING ACCESS

7.1. Summary findings

Recovery in newly accessible areas is dependent upon the ability to gain access. Reconstruction and rehabilitation of civil authority, health, education, water and sanitation infrastructure all rely on a functioning road network. The ability to re-supply pharmaceuticals and other medical supplies, and to transport referral cases to secondary medical care is reliant on access. It is also critical for maintaining security. The opening up of road networks will have a high impact on economic recovery and provide much needed employment opportunities through labour intensive works.

The state of the road infrastructure in newly accessible areas is a primary bottleneck to recovery. In Kono, the eastern chiefdoms are largely inaccessible by road, though efforts are now being made to open these up. In Koinadugu, the south east of the District is largely inaccessible from the District capital, Kabala. Access is currently only achievable through Kono. As a result, humanitarian interventions into this area have been negligible or non-existent. The population in the area currently has to travel large distances to access primary health care. Movement in Kailahun are largely restricted to the major roads.

The approaching rains will have a major impact on access. There is a danger that some of the roads currently accessible will become impassable or travel time will increase significantly due to deepening and expansion of pot holes, gully formation, collapse of bridges and flooding. This will be further exacerbated by the increased use of the road network by heavy goods vehicles and other traffic that has followed from the progress in the stabilisation of these areas.

Roads: Trunk roads that were once asphalted are in a state of dilapidation with numerous potholes. There are many stretches of primary roads in all Districts that are only passable with difficulty. Secondary roads were once well constructed with gravel / laterite spread on them with side drains and reinforced culverts and bridges. These roads are now heavily deteriorated. A significant number of culverts on primary and secondary roads require rehabilitation or new construction. Side drains have silted up or collapsed over the years and are now overgrown with bush. Water now passes on the carriageway of the roads in the absence of drains, so leading to further erosion. In hilly areas gullies have

formed. In the valleys and swamp areas, pools of water form on the roads, particularly in the rainy season. Feeder roads are generally impassable to four-wheel drive vehicles.

Bridges: many of the concrete, Bailey and log bridges are damaged, some are in a particularly dangerous state.

Table: Bridges requiring rehabilitation in assessed areas within Districts

District	Concrete bridges	Metal Bridges	Bailey	Log bridges	Total
Kambia	N/A	N/A		N/A	12
Port Loko	27	4		N/A	31
Bombali	15	2		7	24
Tonkolili	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Koinadugu	3	7		23	33
Kono	N/A	N/A		N/A	24
Kenema	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Kailahun	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A

Ferries: There are a number of ferries that require immediate attention to allow them to re-function. These include the Mabanta crossing and the ferry crossing the Rokel river between Masimera and Marampa chiefdoms are not functioning. The former should be prioritised as it forms the sole axis between Sanda Magbolonthor chiefdom to the rest of Port Loko District.

7.2. Status

A concerted and coordinated effort is being taken to drive forward road rehabilitation. The Sierra Leone Roads Authority is taking the lead role. The Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) has developed a database to track information about road conditions in the newly accessible areas. From this, priorities are being identified for emergency rehabilitation. The following roads have been put forward for emergency rehabilitation:

ROADS	KM TO BE REHABILITATED
Rogbere – Lunsar	17

Koidu - Kamiendor	65
Masingbe – Koidu	20
Makeni - Kamakwie	106
Pujehun – Bandasuma - Zimmi	80
Mano Junction – Tongo	70
Kenema - Koidu	180
Panguma – Ngaima Sewafe	100
Koidu – Gandorhun - Bunumbu	105

DFID Sierra Leone Infrastructure Reconstruction Programme (SLIRP) has committed funds through SLRA to support grading, gravelling, culvert instillation and bridge works on a number of these roads.

NACSA is to support brushing and ditch clearing through its Labour Intensive Works Programme. At first, this will include the roads between Masignbi and Koidu, between Koidu and Kamiendor, and sections of the road between Mano Junction and Koidu in Kailahun District. NCDDR is also supporting these activities along sections of this road through labour intensive works.

Engineers of the Pakistani Battalion of UNAMSIL are supporting reconstruction work in its operation area, Sector 5. They have already undertaken significant repairs between Masigbi and Koidu and between Kenema and Koidu.

GTZ through its DFID-funded Project: Socio Economic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants in 15 Severely Affected War-Affected Communities in Kono and Kailahun Districts plan to support critical spot rehabilitation of feeder roads. GTZ is also looking to support the rehabilitation of the Kailahun – Kono road. World Vision has already signalled its interest in engaging in road rehabilitation in Kono District.

The EU has funds secured (€ 1.1 million) for the rehabilitation of the Makeni – Kamakwie road. It is envisaged that work will start in September 2002. In the 3rd Quarter 2002, €2.4 million will be made available by the EU for spot improvement activities, through labour intensive works, to keep roads open. It is expected that these funds will be largely targeted at roads in the north and east of the country. In the 4th Quarter 2002, resurfacing work on the road between Masiaka and Makeni is due to start, for which the EU has allocated €10 million. In early 2003, the EU will realign and rebuild the road between Rogbere and Farmoreah (Guinea).

The expansion of the DFID Community Reintegration Programme in Port Loko, Kambia, Bombali and Tonkolili Districts is looking to continue from the progress already made in road rehabilitation in Port Loko District. In Port Loko, new activities will focus on feeder roads and bridge rehabilitation. In Bombali District, DFID CRP are potentially looking to rehabilitate three ferries (Banthoro, Yibeli and Kaba), repair bridges and culverts and undertake side brushing and cleaning of drainage channels on key rural roads. In Tonkolili, interventions could include the rehabilitation of the Komrabai ferry, repair of key bridges and culverts and side brushing and cleaning of drainage channels.

Under the HIPC initiative, it is envisaged that a significant allocation will be made in 2002 to support road construction (Le 50 million in addition to the annual provision of Le 100 million), rehabilitation of feeder roads (Le 1.75 billion to be added to the annual provision of Le 550 million) and rehabilitation of second class roads (a new provision of Le 1.7 billion). These additional funds should be used particularly in newly accessible areas⁹⁴

7.3. Priority actions

Phase 1: pre-rains (April – June 2002)

Rehabilitate priority roads in Kono, Kenema, and Kailahun districts, include brushing and cleaning of drainage channels;
 Rehabilitate key bridges and culverts to open up and maintain access into previously inaccessible areas;
 Inspect log bridges to assess their current load-bearing capacity;
 Undertake selected spot improvements on critical routes;

Phase 2: rains (June – November 2002)

Maintain and undertake spot repairs on priority roads;
 Continue road rehabilitation activities where and when feasible;
 Continue brushing and ditching on key routes;
 Audit progress made on all road rehabilitation and set priorities for the coming dry season;
 Prepare contract documents and undertake tender exercises with a view to expanding road rehabilitation activities immediately after the rains;

Phase 3: after the rains (December 2002 – onwards)

Resume systematic rehabilitation of roads in line with set priorities.

⁹⁴ The total proposed allocation of HIPC funds is presented in Annex 1.

8. COORDINATION, MONITORING & EVALUATION

Close coordination will be crucial to allow critical humanitarian interventions, the restoration of civil authority, reintegration and recovery in general to be both effective and efficient, both at the national and the district level. Accountability and transparency will be critical elements of the systems to be put in place or already existing, both for financial reporting and tracking progress on the ground.

8.1. At the national level

Existing coordination mechanisms will need to be reviewed after the elections to ensure that the overall recovery process is implemented and that progress is monitored against the priorities defined in this document. Quarterly progress reports will need to be developed and shared with all partners.

Linkages will need to be strengthened between the recovery strategy and other initiatives, notably the PSRP, as well as donor coordination mechanisms to be established during the transition from recovery to development.

Overall humanitarian coordination is carried out by the Consultative Forum chaired by NaCSA.

Each sector represented in the Recovery Strategy has national-level committees which will monitor progress made in the achievement of their objectives priorities. Specific sectors should promote participation of fund managers with interests in that sector at their meetings to coordinate and help target priority interventions.

Resettlement is planned and coordinated at the national level by the Resettlement Steering Committee. The Committee is chaired by NaCSA and made up of representatives of NCDDR, OCHA, UNHCR, the sectoral committees and the displaced population.

The National Resettlement Assessment Committee is the joint Government – UN body mandated to monitor the safety and security of chiefdoms for resettlement.

8.2. At the District Level

Recovery and the restoration of civil authority: the District Management (Recovery) Committees (DMRC) play a key role in the restoration of civil authority and broader recovery. Through constant contact and interaction with the established NaCSA Inter-Agency forums at the district level, the Chair of the DMRC and the SDO will be able to coordinate government strategies and programmes with those of its partners. This will help to ensure the efficient matching of available resources with identified priorities. Similarly, they will provide a well-informed point of contact at district level for liaison with donor representatives

Humanitarian assistance: overall coordination of humanitarian assistance will be provided through the District-level Inter-Agency Forums, chaired by NaCSA and supported by UN OCHA. It has a key role in ensuring that basic services and economic opportunities are present in the areas of resettlement. District Resettlement Assessment Committees are mandated to monitor safety and security of each Chiefdom for resettlement.

Sector coordination: coordination within each sector will occur through sector committees, in close collaboration with the District-level Inter-Agency Forum and the District Management Recovery Committee.

Available online at: <http://www.sierra-leone.org/recoverystrategy-contents.html>