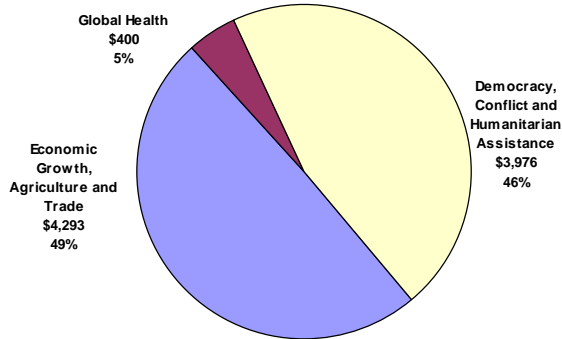
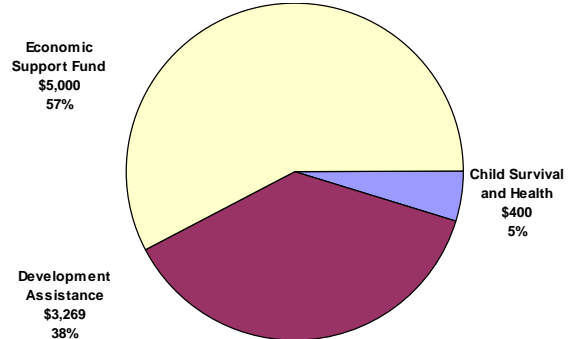


# Sierra Leone

**FY 2006 Assistance by Sector**



**FY 2006 Assistance by Account**



## Objectives and Budget

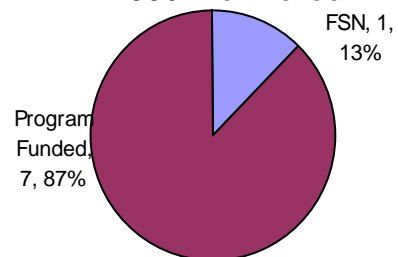
Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Reintegration	636-001	3,968	6,418	4,693
Strengthening Democracy	636-002	4,788	4,534	3,976
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>		<b>8,756</b>	<b>10,952</b>	<b>8,669</b>

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

## Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation		148	151
USDH Salaries & Benefits			
Program Funds	269	269	269
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>420</b>

**FY 2006 Workforce**



**Mission Director:** Annette Adams

## Sierra Leone

**The Development Challenge:** After 25 years of poor governance under one-party rule followed by an 11-year brutal civil war which ended in 2002, Sierra Leone is now on a steady but difficult path to recovery. Although regional instability continues, Sierra Leone itself is moving toward peace and development thanks to a United Nations (U.N.) Peacekeeping Force and a substantial international investment in returning Sierra Leone to a peaceful, stable and self-sufficient country. Today's peace and stability are fragile, but the outlook is optimistic. Sierra Leone's future lies in maintaining the momentum toward positive development and ensuring the sound management of its substantial mineral, agricultural and fishery resources. For this to happen, better democratic performance on the part of Sierra Leonean leadership must prevail.

The remnants of the civil war are seen in the charred-out homes, schools and hospitals that still litter the countryside and towns, and the limbless children and adults inhabiting the cities and upcountry villages. With this backdrop, it is not surprising that Sierra Leone still holds the rank of 177, last on the U.N. Development Program's 2004 Human Development Index. Sierra Leone's population has grown from 2.9 million in 1975 to 4.8 million in 2002. Almost half of the population is under 15 years of age and urban migration is increasing rapidly. Almost half the country's population is expected to move to the cities over the next ten years. Real GDP growth has increased from 3.8% in 2000 to 6.9% in 2003, yielding a steadily upward trend from 1999's low of -8.1%. As a poor and heavily indebted nation, Sierra Leone remains heavily reliant on foreign aid.

Despite the profound effects of war, the country is on the mend, and donors are challenged to move their assistance from emergency relief towards the longer-term challenges of real development. These challenges include strengthening democratic institutions and governance to sustain peace and stability. Corruption remains rampant and ubiquitous. However, spurred by Anti-Corruption Commission actions, press activism, and donor support, change is coming about through awareness at the grassroots level that corruption will stifle any hope for improvements in Sierra Leoneans' lives. The challenge is now to ensure, at a minimum, a foundation of peace, stability, and food security upon which development can take root. In that regard, President Kabbah has identified food security and increased agricultural production along with decentralization as his top priorities. USAID's program also focuses on these priorities in its Transition Strategy.

The United States has a number of national interests at stake in Sierra Leone. Having provided over \$300 million annually in support of the U.N. Peacekeeping Forces, it is in the US interest that this path to stability be maintained in order to capitalize on this investment and avert the need for such support in the future. Sierra Leone's stability is also intertwined with that of the neighboring Mano River Union countries of Guinea and Liberia where armed cross-border factions continue to be a destabilizing factor in the subregion. Maintaining peace and stability in Sierra Leone will contribute to regional security.

**The USAID Program:** USAID's Transition Strategy, which currently covers the period FY 2001 through FY 2006, includes two mutually-supporting Special Objectives. Under the Reintegration Objective, USAID will continue to provide social, economic and physical support to further solidify the ongoing reintegration process. Efforts are shifting from relief activities such as basic infrastructure rehabilitation and feeding programs to programs which boost agricultural production and increase employment skills and opportunities such as agricultural extension, marketing, and entrepreneurial training. USAID also continues its Democracy Special Objective, aimed at broadening participation of local communities and interest groups in key national and local issues such as the utilization of Sierra Leone's diamond resources, the provision of social services, and putting an end to corruption. During FY 2005, USAID will scale up efforts to focus on youth and gender issues designed to reduce violence, promote community healing, and safeguard human rights. The program will also increase emphasis on training politicians at the local and national levels in constituency relations, improved governance, and anticorruption. Advocacy training for civil society organizations will also receive increased emphasis.

**Other Program Elements:** Resources from the War Victims and Displaced Children and Orphans Funds support important initiatives that help ease the trauma and suffering of war victims by providing

prosthetics, psycho-social therapy, and basic vaccination programs to women and children. The West African Regional Program continues to fund an HIV/AIDS prevention program, along with a Sierra Leone-based regional human rights activity which provides counseling, community information, and training to victims of war-related sexual assault and post-war domestic violence and sexual assault. USAID's Bureau for Global Health and Bureau for Africa support activities that include micronutrient supplementation, polio eradication, and child survival programs.

USAID's Office of Food for Peace has transitioned from a food-relief program to a food for development program with the startup of its major three-year, \$15 million agricultural production and health program. This new program is closely coordinated with USAID's Reintegration Special Objective, which targets the same geographic area.

**Other Donors:** In addition to the United States, the key donors active in Sierra Leone are the United Kingdom (governance, law enforcement, budget support, civil society development, and the mining sector), the European Commission (health sector, transport and social infrastructure, budget support, decentralization, institution building, and governance and accountability), the World Bank (HIV/AIDS, basic education, energy sector, transport sector, community development, capacity building, and urban water supply) and the United Nations Development Program (procurement reform, civil service regulation, infrastructure, youth development, resettlement, policy development for decentralization and devolution of service delivery, poverty reduction, and justice sector support). Coordination remains strong, with regular meetings held with the Government of Sierra Leone and major donors. For humanitarian assistance, the United States was the largest single donor to the U.N. Consolidated Appeal for Sierra Leone in FY 2004 followed by the European Commission and Japan. Other major donors providing humanitarian assistance include Sweden, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway and Germany.

## Sierra Leone PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	784	100	400	400
Development Assistance	3,007	3,685	4,600	3,269
Economic Support Fund	11,910	4,971	5,952	5,000
PL 480 Title II	19,644	12,953	6,644	8,455
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>35,345</b>	<b>21,709</b>	<b>17,596</b>	<b>17,124</b>

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

636-001 Reintegration				
CSH	784	100	400	400
DA	2,907	1,868	2,758	1,793
ESF	0	2,000	3,260	2,500
636-002 Strengthening Democracy				
DA	100	1,817	1,842	1,476
ESF	11,910	2,971	2,692	2,500

Mission Director,  
Annette Adams

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Sierra Leone
<b>Program Title:</b>	Reintegration
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	636-001
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$400,000 CSH; \$2,758,000 DA; \$3,260,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$400,000 CSH; \$1,793,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2006

**Summary:** In FY 2005 the reintegration program will shift its primary focus from conflict management and mitigation to advancing the economic integration of war victims and communities. The program aims to increase unity and reconciliation, and encourage resettlement by rebuilding vital public infrastructure in devastated communities and stimulating economic activity. The program provides ex-combatants and war-affected youth with job skills and income and employment opportunities. Activities also include training a broader segment of war-affected communities in conflict management, peace building and nation building.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$657,000 DA; \$2,260,000 ESF). This activity will stimulate local economies, support the re-establishment of productive enterprises, and rebuild sustainable livelihoods. Activities will include micro-credit lending to entrepreneurs, particularly women and youth; business skills development; and agro-processing enhancement and/or strengthening of market linkages. Using successful new techniques and ideas from different partners and countries, the program will create business and job opportunities, especially for women and youth. It will bring together representatives from all segments of the community to formulate and drive development priorities for their communities. The program will offer business and entrepreneurial training to clients, and create long-term employment opportunities for youth in the USAID target communities of Kono, Kailahun and Koinadugu, the potential breadbasket of Sierra Leone. USAID will initiate pilot activities to address the massive youth unemployment in principal urban centers of the country. Principal grantees: CARE (prime); and World Vision International (WVI), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), American Refugee Committee (ARC), and Search for Common Ground (SFCG) (subs).

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$2,101,000 DA). USAID will increase agricultural development and economic growth for a range of beneficiaries including private sector entrepreneurs, public sector entities, local farmers' organizations, women's and youth groups or cooperatives, and small-scale businesses. USAID will provide agricultural-related services to increase productivity and add value to agricultural products. Activities will include: improving agricultural production of staple and cash crops; improving access to appropriate agricultural technologies; improving market linkages and market information dissemination; building local private sector capacity to provide agricultural and related services (i.e., rural finance, supply of improved tools and seeds, farming inputs, etc.) and other means of production. Principal grantees: CARE (prime); and WVI and CRS (subs).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$1,000,000 ESF). Rehabilitation of essential infrastructure will address economic sector needs through the repair of rural roads, bridges, drying facilities, small-scale irrigation systems, market facilities, agricultural production storage facilities, and small-scale processing plants for agricultural products. USAID will initiate an urban infrastructure rehabilitation project aimed at creating employment opportunities for targeted vulnerable youth populations. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$400,000 CSH). USAID will help to prevent the spread of polio in Sierra Leone by providing financial support to the World Health

Organization's Polio Eradication Program. Principal contractors and grantees: World Health Organization; and others to be determined.

**FY 2006 Program:** Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$583,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue activities to stimulate local economies, support the re-establishment of productive enterprises, and rebuild sustainable livelihoods. Activities will include providing microcredit, business skills and related training to entrepreneurs (particularly women and youth). Principal grantees: CARE (prime); and WVI, CRS, ARC, and SFCG (subs).

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,210,000 DA). Community-based reintegration programs will continue but will move further away from post-conflict, emergency-oriented activities to a focus on reconstruction and development activities, including micro-enterprise lending, agricultural extension, marketing activities, and university linkages. Principal grantees: CARE (prime); and WVI, and CRS (subs).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$1,500,000 ESF). Rehabilitation of infrastructure will continue to address critical economic and social sector needs. The repair of rural roads, bridges, irrigation systems, market facilities, agricultural production storage facilities and small-scale processing plants for agricultural products will continue to be important. Urban infrastructure rehabilitation projects will continue. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$400,000 CSH). USAID will help to prevent the spread of polio in Sierra Leone by providing financial support to the World Health Organization's Polio Eradication Program. Principal contractors and grantees: World Health Organization; and others to be determined.

**Performance and Results:** USAID support for the reintegration process has contributed greatly to creating a stable environment in some of the most severely war-affected regions of the country. Over 162,000 displaced persons have returned to the targeted districts and more than 52,000 beneficiaries have been reached in nearly 445 communities. USAID has provided financial support to 314 micro-enterprise groups and involved nearly 5,000 ex-combatants and war-affected youth in public works projects. A total of 31,000 participants have benefited from reintegration skills training and 155 community-based organizations have been formed. In addition, 302 persons have benefited from training in democratic governance skills. Community development committees are confidently setting their own priorities by engaging in the design and identification of projects, and improving the interaction and collaboration between ex-combatants and community members. USAID activities have also helped many young women and youth develop the business skills which today enable them to feed their families two meals a day--a seemingly small but incredibly significant improvement from only two years ago when one meal a day was the norm. The program has also provided resources and technical inputs to rebuild the physical facilities of targeted villages, towns, and chiefdoms. By the end of FY 2006, it is envisioned that the program will reach about 130 communities and over 50,000 beneficiaries.

The start-up of Food for Peace's three-year Developmental Relief Program (DRP), the goal of which is to support Sierra Leone's recovery from the war by focusing on restoring livelihoods for rural households in 29 chiefdoms in some of the most severely affected districts in the country, has greatly strengthened the impact of USAID's reintegration program. The DRP repairs key infrastructure, including housing units, community buildings and tertiary roads, in order to enhance overall productive capacity and long-term food security. The DRP has mobilized communities to rehabilitate and bring back into production 1,800 hectares of targeted crops (cassava, ground nuts, maize and sweet potatoes) and 1,036 hectares of rice. In addition, 913 hectares of tree crop plantations have been rehabilitated (coffee, cocoa and oil palm). Fifty-three kilometers of farm-to-market roads have been rehabilitated, as have 666 houses, and 13 public infrastructures (clinics, wells and pit latrines).

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Sierra Leone

636-001 Reintegration	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>				
Obligations	3,374	6,718	1,710	5,850
Expenditures	2,411	5,264	1,629	5,721
Unliquidated	963	1,454	81	129
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>				
Obligations	100	1,868	0	2,000
Expenditures	366	683	0	33
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>				
Obligations	3,474	8,586	1,710	7,850
Expenditures	2,777	5,947	1,629	5,754
Unliquidated	697	2,639	81	2,096
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>				
Obligations	400	2,758	0	3,260
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>				
Obligations	400	2,758	0	3,260
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>				
Obligations	400	1,793	0	2,500
Future Obligations	1,500	2,000	0	2,000
Est. Total Cost	5,774	15,137	1,710	15,610

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Sierra Leone
<b>Program Title:</b>	Strengthening Democracy
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	636-002
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$1,842,000 DA; \$2,692,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$1,476,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2006

**Summary:** USAID's Democratic Governance program in Sierra Leone provides technical assistance in: broadening community-based political participation; promoting civic dialogue and informed participation in public affairs; and strengthening the ability of the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) and local communities to manage the diamond mining sector. This program equips local communities, including traditionally disenfranchised groups such as women and youth, with the information and skills they need to participate in decision making, tackle corruption, and contain human rights abuses. At the national level, the program hones in on issues of governance, particularly in the diamond sector (diamonds having been one of the principal sources of conflict during Sierra Leone's civil war) by developing a more transparent, equitable, and legal diamond industry.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,842,000 DA; \$1,232,000 ESF). This program seeks to broaden community-based political participation through a variety of mutually reinforcing activities. USAID funding will enhance the effectiveness and responsiveness of newly formed local government councils and civil society by promoting open debate, strengthening the capacity of local government councils, providing effective advocacy skills, and informing citizens of their rights and responsibilities. Training and mentoring programs for Paramount Chiefs, Members of Parliament and newly-elected local leaders will encourage informed dialogue, transparency, and the level of active community participation required to make decentralized programs successful. Additional activities utilizing ESF funds will strengthen the engagement of civil society in the electoral process at all levels. Through the use of mass media, a parallel effort will promote civic dialogue and informed participation in public affairs. Specific activities will include the development of radio programming and other media materials designed to support the newly created local councils and address national issues related to good governance. USAID will provide assistance to advance the establishment of community radio stations and effective media networks. Principal contractors and grantees: Management Systems International (MSI), Search for Common Ground (SCG) (primes); World Vision International (WVI) (sub), and others to be determined.

Promote and Support Anti-corruption Reforms (\$1,460,000 ESF). This activity addresses corruption, primarily in Sierra Leone's mining sector, by strengthening the ability of the GOSL and local communities to manage diamond resources. USAID will continue to support the Kimberley Process, a voluntary agreement between industry and national governments to encourage legitimate and transparent trade in diamonds. Alternative marketing outlets (sales) are also being created by involving more international players. USAID will also facilitate the involvement of commercial banks to eliminate the role of untraceable cash in the purchase of diamonds. In addition, a new program will be launched to expand anti-corruption activities beyond the diamond sector. This initiative will build upon previous USAID efforts to increase citizen's access to justice, strengthen the rule of law, and address key human rights issues, corruption, and mismanagement in local and district governance processes. Principal contractors and grantees: MSI (prime); others to be determined.

**FY 2006 Program:** Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,476,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF). The program will continue activities which provide good governance, civic training and advocacy skills for local councils, community leaders, civil society organizations and community participants to create responsive



governance, transparency and accountability at all levels of government in Sierra Leone. Additional activities will utilize ESF funds to engage and support civil society in the electoral process. Support will continue for political party strengthening and development; targeted local and national electoral reforms; and electoral processes and related logistical support. USAID will continue its nationwide multimedia civic education and public information campaign to promote informed participation in local governance. USSAID will provide technical assistance and materials to promote community radio. Additional efforts to promote good governance, peace and stability through community-based public events will continue.

Promote and Support Anti-corruption Reforms (\$1,500,000 ESF). Anti-corruption efforts will continue to encourage communities and governments to make positive changes in the way the diamond sector is managed in Sierra Leone. USAID will also consolidate the advances made in development of private sector alliances involving international diamond buyers, local mining cooperatives, local NGOs, and international human rights watch groups and organizations. Activities to increase transparency, reporting, and management oversight of diamond tax revenues by local government authorities will continue. Additional anti-corruption activities (beyond the diamond sector) will continue with the aim to increase citizen's access to justice, strengthen the rule of law, and to address key human rights issues, corruption, and mismanagement in local and district governance processes.

Same implementers as FY 2005, plus others to be determined.

**Performance and Results:** Significant advances have been made in stimulating citizen's collective awareness of specific human rights and corruption issues while strengthening the capacity of local and national civil society organizations to seek redress. USAID has worked with local communities and the National Forum for Human Rights to launch a campaign to secure legal rights for citizens to access key information about government processes and decision-making. In addition, USAID has developed a community paralegal training manual and provided training to 117 paralegals in targeted districts. One third of the participants were women; youth groups and associations were also well represented. Paralegals developed sample work plans to monitor cases of human rights abuses. They are now able to replicate basic human rights training in their communities; provide advice on and/or settle disputes at the local level; network with other paralegals; and engage with traditional authorities on issues of litigation.

USAID activities have increased the proportion of legally traded diamonds and reduced the role of conflict diamonds as a source of domestic and regional instability. USAID has improved governance in the mining sector by working through a High Level Steering Committee to leverage political support at the international level. USAID continues to be a key player in implementing the Kimberly Process and artisanal diamond management. Within Sierra Leone, national laws have been strengthened and enacted to combat illegal mining, smuggling and unlawful possession of diamonds. At the local level, diamond-mining communities have received direct financial benefits in proportion to the legal mining and marketing taking place within their chiefdoms. The net effect is clearly demonstrated in increased licenses and legal export figures. USAID-funded activities contributed substantially to legal mining activities in FY 2004, during which legal diamond mining netted about \$120 million, a 76% increase over \$68 million in FY 2003. In addition, cash allocations to diamond-producing communities rose from \$500,000 in FY 2003 to over \$815,000 in FY 2004. These are significant sums to communities, which have received virtually nothing from central governments in the past.

By program completion, Sierra Leoneans in targeted areas will be more knowledgeable of their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and will be equipped to be stronger advocates for better democratic performance from the GOSL and its institutions. Local councils as instruments of democratic governance will be more effective and responsive to community needs, and rural and traditionally disenfranchised groups like women and youth will become key players in improved democratic governance. The mining sector, as an example of a key industry requiring democratic reform, will become increasingly transparent and responsive to the needs of local communities. The net effect will be the eventual reduction in reasons to resort to violence and hence promote peace, security and stability in Sierra Leone.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Sierra Leone

	DA	ESF
636-002 Strengthening Democracy		
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	4,997	2,318
Expenditures	2,641	1,281
Unliquidated	2,356	1,037
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	1,817	5,178
Expenditures	1,767	226
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	6,814	7,496
Expenditures	4,408	1,507
Unliquidated	2,406	5,989
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	1,842	2,692
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	1,842	2,692
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	1,476	2,500
Future Obligations	1,342	1,342
Est. Total Cost	11,474	14,030