

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Sierra Leone
Program Title:	Reintegration
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	636-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$400,000 CSH; \$2,758,000 DA; \$3,260,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$400,000 CSH; \$1,793,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	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
Through September 30, 2003				
Obligations	3,374	6,718	1,710	5,850
Expenditures	2,411	5,264	1,629	5,721
Unliquidated	963	1,454	81	129
Fiscal Year 2004				
Obligations	100	1,868	0	2,000
Expenditures	366	683	0	33
Through September 30, 2004				
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
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA				
Obligations	400	2,758	0	3,260
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005				
Obligations	400	2,758	0	3,260
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA				
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