

SIERRA LEONE



MID-YEAR REVIEW

MAY 2003



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sierra Leone continues to make further progress in the consolidation of peace and stability, albeit some internal hitches and increasing instability in the sub-region.

The stable environment in Sierra Leone is enabling continued opportunities for reintegration and recovery efforts and accelerated repatriation, while the instability in Liberia, is generating additional influxes of refugees. As a result the *Inter-agency Appeal for Relief and Recovery for Sierra Leone in 2003* is requesting an additional US\$ 3.7 million for Liberian refugee operations.

Some progress has been achieved in meeting the humanitarian and recovery needs through the collective efforts of communities, the government, UN agencies and national and international NGOs. However, delays in the commitment of resources during the first quarter of the year have hampered efforts to implement activities in time for the planting season and before the heavy rains undermine rehabilitation efforts.

The main priorities for the humanitarian community in Sierra Leone for the rest of 2003 are to: provide adequate assistance and protection to Liberian refugees; support promoted repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees from neighbouring countries; support reintegration efforts and enhance the delivery of education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation and shelter services.

2. THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT: EFFECTS ON THE HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME

The ***security situation*** within Sierra Leone continued to stabilise, however, sporadic cross border incursions from Liberia threatened communities in the border regions. Internal security incidents that could have potentially destabilised the situation were contained through the collective efforts of the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF), Sierra Leone Police (SLP) and UN Peacekeeping Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) troops. The capacity of national forces to adequately secure the border areas needs to be reinforced, as some troops fled a village that was under attack from Liberian forces, rather than protecting it. Increased training through the British-led International Military Advisory Training Team (IMATT), and border patrolling is being undertaken to restore the capacity of and confidence in the armed forces. The SLP continues to strengthen its presence throughout the country and is playing an important role in maintaining law and order. UNAMSIL is continuing its gradual draw down plan, and has downsized from a force of 17,500 to 14,000 troops. As RSLAF and SLP capacity is strengthened, UNAMSIL forces will continue to withdraw from major towns in the provinces.

The Special Court and the ***Truth and Reconciliation Commission*** (TRC) have made progress in their efforts to address impunity, ensure justice, accountability and reconciliation in post-war Sierra Leone. ***The Special Court*** indicted eight people, charged with bearing the greatest responsibility for war crimes, crimes against humanity and violations of international humanitarian law, from all parties to the conflict. The indictments are generating varied reactions amongst the people of Sierra Leone; nevertheless the government remains committed to ensuring the independence of the Court. The TRC has collected over 7,100 statements from victims and perpetrators of the war throughout the country. The TRC hearings, centered on individuals, themes, events and institutions, began in mid-April and will continue through to July.

The ***government continues to make progress in consolidating state authority.*** All provincial secretaries, and district officers are now in post, though they are constrained by limited logistical and administrative capacity. The National Recovery Committee (NRC), chaired by the Vice President, is holding monthly meetings in the district capitals with district officials, communities, line ministries and external partners. This enables communities to report on their achievements, voice their main concerns, most pressing needs and priorities directly to senior members of government. The Cabinet also plans to hold sessions in the provinces, bringing the government closer to the people.

Sierra Leone is also making headway in ***mobilising partners and funds to support the development process.*** The first Development Partners Committee (DEPACO) was held in March 2003 to report on progress since the Consultative Group Meeting in November 2002. A Development Assistance Coordination Office (DACO) is being established to coordinate and monitor the flow of development assistance. Loans and grants from the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), African and

Islamic Development Banks (ADB and IDB) have also started to flow into Sierra Leone to support reconstruction efforts.

Economic indicators also point to continued macro-economic stability. Efforts are being made to attract and secure investors for Sierra Leone's main industries, such as diamonds, rutile and agriculture. Unemployment, however, remains very high, especially among the youth.

At the **sub-regional** level, the government remains concerned about the deteriorating situation in Liberia and its impact on Sierra Leone. The government is collaborating with the International Contact Group on Liberia and Mano River Union (MRU), in finding a solution to the crises. The government is also supporting initiatives to achieve a peaceful resolution to the crises in Cote d'Ivoire through the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The implications of the current situation, both within and outside Sierra Leone on the humanitarian and recovery situation are two-fold. On the one hand, the environment is conducive for the promoted repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees from neighbouring countries and reintegration and recovery efforts. On the other hand, the instability in Liberia continues to generate influxes of Liberian refugees.

The current situation was foreseen and represents the main elements outlined in the most-likely scenario of the Appeal for 2003. The objectives and goals outlined within the Appeal, therefore, remain relevant.

3. PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS STATED GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

To promote the voluntary repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees in safety and dignity

During 2003, **14,000 Sierra Leonean refugees were repatriated** from Guinea (13,050), Liberia (900) and from other countries in West and Northern Africa (50). This represents 40% of the target caseload indicated in the *2003 Appeal*. This brings the total number of repatriated refugees since 2001 to 226,500. It is hoped that an additional 32,000 refugees will be repatriated by the end of the year, including 25,000 by land from Guinea, 6,000 by boat from Liberia and 1,500 by air from other countries. Repatriation packages consisting of food and non-food items were provided to all repatriating refugees who are registered with UNHCR. Those who repatriate spontaneously benefit from community-based assistance in areas of return. The conditions in which the refugees are returning are deemed to respect their safety and dignity.

To ensure protection and services for Liberian refugees and other potential displaced populations in a manner that addresses the impact on the host community and ensures a peaceful coexistence

With the intensification of the conflict in Liberia, the number of **Liberian refugees** seeking asylum in Sierra Leone has **increased** from 64,000 to **77,000** since January 2003. Of the total number of refugees, 53,500 are accommodated in camps or way stations, 15,000 are in border regions and 8,700 are in urban areas.

Newly arriving refugees are reported to be in poor health conditions, especially children and pregnant and nursing women. Due to insecurity along the border regions and excessive strain on limited host community resources, mass information campaigns were carried out along the border areas, which have resulted in the willingness of some of the refugees to relocate into camps in the interior.

Capacity to provide adequate accommodation, protection and services to camps still remains a main concern for the humanitarian community. Overcrowding and poor sanitation have contributed to outbreaks of Lassa fever in some of the camps. Health and camp management agencies have been working together to promote measures to prevent and contain the outbreak.

Sensitisation on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) initiatives has proven to be effective, as victims are increasingly reporting misconduct to relevant authorities.

To contribute to the rebuilding of viable and peaceful communities through the facilitation of community based reintegration and reconciliation of IDPs, returnees, ex-combatants and separated children in home communities

Good progress is being made in the process of reintegration in areas of return. Communities are driving the process and providing the manpower and resources to supplement initiatives being made by local and international organisations. While the emphasis of reintegration is community-based, specialised organisations are ensuring that specific groups such as amputees, separated children, ex-combatants, amongst others are being supported in a sustainable manner in the areas of return. Peace building and reconciliation activities also continue to be carried out to support the process.

To target identified vulnerable groups, especially malnourished children, pregnant and nursing women and the disabled

The humanitarian community continues to provide assistance to vulnerable groups. This includes continued support to amputees and war wounded who have not yet resettled. Food aid assistance continues to be provided to moderately and severely malnourished children and their mothers through the supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes. War-wounded and disabled groups have been targeted with farm inputs, training and agro-based livelihood opportunities.

To improve access to and quality of the provision of basic social services, especially in the health, education, water and sanitation, shelter and food sectors

Water and Sanitation: still remains a critical need; an average of 6.6% of the population has access to safe water.

Shelter: several NGOs are engaged in some shelter activity, but over 80% of needs still remain unmet. With the continuing return of refugees, the demand for adequate permanent shelter support will continue to be high. In areas where shelter programmes have been implemented through community based-participation, there has been significant impact in the economic recovery.

Health: Progress made is encouraging, with community participation and involvement enhancing the revitalisation of health services. Coordination mechanisms have substantially improved with the commitment of Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) and health partners.

Education: rehabilitation of schools, supply of teaching materials and training of teachers is ongoing throughout the country.

To contribute to the restoration of household food security and livelihoods to ensure people's "right to food" through the stimulation of agricultural production and the rural economy

The **2002 Crop Survey** was carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and partners to determine the level and impact of assistance provided to vulnerable farm families on food production and household food security. Support provided by agencies, contributed to 53% of the normal seed rice requirement of the 150,280 farm families supported.

Findings also indicate that the **overall cereal self-reliance is estimated at about 50% of national cereal requirement**. Due to farming activities in 2002, there has been a **78% recovery of rice production to pre-war levels**. This implies that with continued Emergency Agricultural interventions in 2003 and the commencement of Transitional Agricultural Programmes (TAP), there is a potential for production to reach pre-war levels by the end of the 2003 cropping season.

The 2003 Vulnerability Survey was conducted and 25 of the 149 chiefdoms have been classified as extremely vulnerable mainly in the east and northern parts of the country, due to low production levels and access. Findings indicate that about 140,000 farm families will be in need of assistance for the 2003 cropping season. Due to low levels of funding, most of the farmers are at risk of not receiving assistance, which will affect their ability to plant their crops.

An Inter-agency Food Security Assessment of rural livelihood, food security, and health and nutrition, was carried out by World Food Programme (WFP) and partner agencies. The findings are currently being compiled but results are expected to improve geographical targeting of food aid interventions.

Rehabilitation of feeder roads in key areas of the Northern and Eastern provinces has been carried out. By facilitating access to markets, rural commerce has been stimulated.

To support the restoration of state services throughout the country in order to ensure that communities and citizens are afforded equal access to administrative and legal facilities

Key administration and legal posts at the district level have been filled, and infrastructure rehabilitated. However, **poor communication, logistical and administrative capacity, remains a major constraint.** Training of key government service officials such as education and health workers needs to be reinforced and expanded. There is an acute shortage of accommodation for government technical staff assigned to the regions.

A Decentralisation and Local Governance Task Force has been developing plans for elected local government. Fourteen district-level consultations and 42 focus group discussions involving over 12,000 participants marked the beginning of a public information process, and technical planning for local government elections started in April.

To raise awareness and mitigate the spread of Human Immune-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

Campaigns to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS continue through various means including schools, distribution centres, health facilities, radio, television and print media. However, due to lack of resources, facilities to improve diagnosis and provide care for people living with HIV/AIDS continue to remain extremely inadequate. HIV/AIDS is now recognised by government and many people in society as a serious threat to the population.

To build and sustain a culture of human rights in Sierra Leone

The TRC and Special Court processes are seen to be major steps, not only in promoting human rights but also in providing accountability measures. Child protection agencies have played an important role in providing guidance and support to the handling of children within the TRC process. The TRC is also addressing issues related to sexual violence and abuse of women and children, many of whom were former IDPs.

3.1 Programme Implementation and Impact on Affected Populations

AGRICULTURE

Even though most stakeholders within the agriculture sector have struggled to access financial support in a timely manner, transitional and developmental activities continue to be supported in most regions of the country. Major funding from the World Bank, African Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and FAO will provide inputs, extension services, capacity building and improvement of the rural infrastructure. Meanwhile, available funds are utilised for emergency-oriented interventions implemented in specific areas in the north and east of the country. Vulnerable groups (e.g. women and the disabled) continue to be targeted through the provision of farm inputs, training and post harvest facilities.

Coordination of emergency and rehabilitation agricultural activities continues to ensure effective information sharing, prioritisation of vulnerable areas, and prevention of overlapping of activities. Support to strengthening the capacity of the Ministry Agriculture Forestry and Food Security to coordinate activities continues at the national and district level.

EDUCATION

Utilising carry-over funds from 2002, UNICEF rehabilitated six schools in Kambia district benefiting 2,300 pupils. Ten schools in Kono and Kailahun districts are currently being rehabilitated. In addition, 260 formal primary schools each with an average population of 390 children were supplied with teaching and learning materials in the whole country. 25,731 pupils (42% being girls) are being supported with teaching and learning materials in 169 CREPS centres. Also 170 facilitators from 68 centres in four districts in the southern province received pupils' kits for Non-formal Primary Education classes. This benefited 5,684 pupils, 49% of whom were girls.

FOOD AID

Repatriation: WFP has provided over 850 MTs of food to over 8,000 returning Sierra Leoneans and resettling amputee and war wounded survivors.

Liberian Refugees: WFP provided 1,209 MTs of food to refugees in camps and way stations. On 1 March WFP successfully took over the responsibility for food provision in all camps bringing the average monthly total supported people to over 50,000. In Jembe and Gerrihun camps, post distribution and food basket monitoring were done regularly and the results indicated an improvement in the consumption rate of the monthly food ration due to the availability of hand grinders in the camps.

Reintegration: WFP continued to serve 230,000 primary school children each day with lunch via the Emergency School Feeding programme (ESF). WFP expanded the ESF Programme significantly in January to include Kono with 40,000 new beneficiaries. Some 2,090 MTs went to ESF programming.

Vulnerable groups: Supplementary feeding was provided to five refugee camps. Life-saving rations to sustain severely malnourished children in the Therapeutic Feeding Centres were provided to medical NGO partners like MSF, Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and International Medical Corps (IMC). Although moderate and acute malnutrition remains chronic, the rates did not increase during the first quarter.

Household Food Security and Livelihoods - WFP and its partners (World Vision International [WVI], Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere [CARE], Catholic Relief Services [CRS], ACF, MAAFS) joined forces to undertake countrywide food security assessment in March 2003.

HEALTH

Response to Outbreak of Epidemic-prone Diseases: Suspected outbreaks of unknown diseases and diarrhoeal cases reported, were responded to in 48 hours, investigation carried out and appropriate action taken to save hundreds of endangered lives. Immediate response to reported cases of Lassa Fever in several refugee camps undertaken, with technical support provided to partners, including revision of technical guidelines for case definition and management. Technical guidelines for rodent control have also been produced and provided to health workers and partners. Integrated Disease Surveillance is ongoing with full involvement of WHO Sub-Office in Bo, UNICEF and health NGOs.

Rehabilitation of Operating Theatre in Koidu Hospital: -Rehabilitation of the Operating Theatre of the Koidu Hospital in Kono was completed in early 2003 and handed over to the Ministry of Health and Sanitation. Since the Operating Theatre has become functional, over 150 cases were assisted. Most of the beneficiaries being women with obstructed labour. This improvement was highly appreciated by local population as earlier, such emergency cases were referred to other hospitals with most of them dying on their way. During the period in review, health needs assessments in Kambia and Bombali Districts were carried out and priority interventions were identified.

Anti-Malarial Drug Efficacy Study: - A joint MoHS, NGO study with technical and financial support from WHO is ongoing at six sites. The study is expected to be completed by the end of April 2003. The result will help to recognise the most effective drugs to be used in Malaria treatment and to avert avoidable deaths and sufferings. As such, a study needs to continue for monitoring the effectiveness of drugs at intervals, substantial funds are required to put sentinel surveillance sites. Meanwhile, WHO supported training workshops on rational use of anti-malarial drugs for 80 pharmacists and dispensers.

Control of vaccine preventable diseases: Over 2,077 infants in three districts (Bombali, Koinadugu and Kambia) have been fully vaccinated against (Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, and Measles and Yellow Fever) within the first quarter of the year. This compares with national

vaccination coverage within the reporting period of 15,046 (41% of target). Similarly, 4,500 pregnant women in the three districts have received Tetanus toxoid immunisation as compared to a national coverage of 28,265 (62% of target). UNICEF also provided in-service training in Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) for 60 health workers.

HIV/AIDS

Support for the training of 90 health workers on syndromic management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), which are the predisposing factor to HIV/AIDS, was provided to the MoHS. Training to ten secondary schools drama clubs, which culminated into a public drama competition targeting an audience of over 2,000 people for HIV/AIDS information dissemination was carried out. Over 160 peer educators were trained for HIV/AIDS. Promotion materials, including 2,000 folders, 600 posters, and 10,000 leaflets on were distributed around the country. WHO, on behalf of the UN Theme Group for HIV/AIDS, is supporting the Government in the strategic planning process.

In addition, WFP expanded its HIV/AIDS and SGBV awareness and prevention campaign by having a dynamic team of trainers bring the message up-country, directly to implementing partners, beneficiaries and community-based organisations (CBOs). Over 250 people participated in three venues.

WATER & SANITATION

About 35,000 people in refugee host communities in five districts and two refugee camps have been provided with safe water and sanitation. This accounts for the completion of 58 water sources (boreholes and hand-dug wells) and the rehabilitation of one Gravity Fed System in one of the refugee camps. Currently construction or rehabilitation of 43 wells from last year is underway while plans for the construction of 80 new water sources are in progress.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

The UNOCHA Sierra Leone Information System (SLIS) produced and released the *Sierra Leone Encyclopedia 2002-3*, containing information on the activities of government, NGOs, UN agencies, key strategy documents, maps and baseline data for all districts of the country. The SLIS is also assisting the government in the establishment and updating of the National Recovery Monitoring System. UNOCHA also continues to support coordination activities in the provinces through the Inter-agency Fora and the District Recovery Committees, as well as contingency planning efforts at the national and provincial levels.

SHELTER

Partners have been identified to implement the shelter project in selected chiefdoms in Kono and Kailahun districts. Apart from the beneficiaries' participation, ex-combatants who have graduated from masonry training in the DDR programme will be used to supplement the labour requirements. It is estimated that 500-600 housing units will be constructed.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

To accelerate the consolidation of state authority, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNAMSIL have assisted the Government with rehabilitation of district administration structures such as District Offices, District Councils and Magistrate Courts. Preparations are also underway, with the support of UNDP, to provide communication facilities to government offices at the district level. While these steps would greatly enhance the effective functioning of civil authority, it is recognised that much remains to be done to meet all the needs, including the resource capacity of civil authority. With this in view, UNAMSIL and UNDP are conducting joint assessment of the status of civil authority throughout the country to identify the remaining gaps and to recommend follow-up actions to accelerate consolidation of civil authority. An intensive training program was carried out prior to the deployment in March 2003 of Justices of the Peace and Clerk/Bailiffs posted to 18 locations. This increases the presence of resident officers of the court from 4 to 18 locations, and is expected to significantly reduce the backlog of the judiciary. Most are occupying temporary quarters. Department of International Development (DFID) is building Magistrate and High Courts in Bo and Kenema, UNAMSIL has built or is building three Magistrate Courts and UNDP is building or repairing nine buildings. UNDP is providing furniture for all Magistrate Courts that require it, where there will be resident Magistrates or Justices of the Peace (JP).

3.2 Impact of Funding Levels on Humanitarian Programmes

The requirements of the *Appeal for 2003 is currently funded at only 50%*. Some US\$ 20 million (30% of requirements) has been earmarked for non-food sectors. About US\$ 34 million (83%) of the revised requirements for the WFP Regional food aid operation (now entirely tracked under the Sierra Leone Appeal) was committed.

Most of the funding committed was for repatriation and reintegration assistance for Sierra Leonean refugees and care and maintenance of Liberian refugees. Assistance was also received for shelter, health, food security assessments, coordination (7%) and agriculture (15%). Protection, human rights, rule of law, governance and civil administration, security, water and sanitation, education received little or no funding.

The impact of lack of funding for some of the most urgent needs is outlined below:

HEALTH

Cross-border epidemic surveillance and response could not be carried out to identify and strengthen timely detection and response to the threat of epidemic-prone diseases. Surveillance of yellow fever and lassa fever requires serious attention.

Revitalisation of operating theatres of district hospitals could not be done due to shortage of funds. Intervention in this area remains the main priority in the reduction of maternal mortality.

Expansion of ongoing initiatives to create alternative jobs for war-affected women and young girls turning to commercial sex work for survival, which may increase HIV/AIDS transmission, could not be met.

Moreover, a planned support for People Living with HIV/AIDS including carriers, have been hampered. Improving Safe Blood supply and strengthening of diagnostic facilities for HIV/AIDS could not be fully implemented although it is considered as one of the priority programmes to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Anti-malarial drug efficacy monitoring requires sustainable activities with sites identified. It has to be an integral part of malaria control, without which effective drugs cannot be made available in time. The basis for reviewing/revising policy depends on monitoring of the effectiveness of anti-malarial drugs. Funds for such activities are required immediately.

A recent mental health and substance abuse needs assessment supported by WHO indicate a high level (70-85%) of mental health problems, among those assessed. There is an urgent need to decentralise mental health intervention and counseling, which requires substantial funds.

AGRICULTURE

To date, funding has been received to cater for the needs of only 10,000 of the 140,000 identified vulnerable farm families. The farming needs of the Liberian refugee population remain largely unmet. The onset of the main planting season has meant land preparation has already begun yet vital inputs and technical assistance are not forthcoming. Further delays in funding will result in late planting, reduced crop yields, low household food security and complete reliance on food aid in the refugee camps.

GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

The absence of funds to refurbish office facilities, procure basic equipment and contract local services to ensure that essential administrative services reach local communities seriously hampers the government's efforts to speed up recovery, especially in areas of population return. With no communications equipment and limited transport available to the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, for example, the flow of information between Freetown and the provinces as well as between its district offices and people on the ground is extremely slow and makes coordination extremely difficult.

In spite of progress in terms of increasing the number of functioning courts, the effectiveness of the judiciary in dealing with the heavy caseloads before the courts remains inadequate. The lack of Resident Magistrates increasingly puts pressure to enhance capacities of Justices of the Peace (JP) and court clerks as well as to equip them of basic office equipment and reference materials to ensure that they

provide appropriate judicial support. The lack of funding has impeded the implementation of the latter as well as the procurement of vehicles and motorcycles, which are critical to maintain and build on the effectiveness of the judiciary.

4. PRIORITIES TO END OF 2003

Supporting vulnerable farm families with inputs The recently concluded Vulnerability Assessment indicates that about 140,000 vulnerable farm families predominantly in districts throughout the Eastern and Northern provinces need to be provided with assistance to plant their crops in the year 2003. These include farm families who could not access inputs for the 2002 main planting season due to funding gaps or because they arrived after the main cropping season. Currently funding has been secured for only 10,000 farm families.

Food Aid support: Provision of resettlement food packages for returning Sierra Leoneans; life saving food support to existing and new caseloads of Liberian refugees; rehabilitation and recovery projects that are supported with food aid such as Food-for-Work (FFW) in Kono, Kailahun and Kambia.

Water and Sanitation: Supporting water well chlorination programme nation wide for prevention of cholera and diarrhoeal diseases. Strengthening the capacity of community sensitisation and behaviour change approaches and skills and extending the contractual period for hygiene behaviour change activities.

Education Supporting the development of a co-coordinated mechanism for teacher development/training and District Education Officer (DEO) capacity building. Advocacy for improving in teacher availability/distribution and incentives. Developing strategies for schools to cope with large pupil: teacher ratios. Continued advocacy for Government to pay teacher salaries for CREPS. Developing partnerships with more NGOs to ensure proper management, supervision and teacher support.

Protection Expand and strengthen the support services to sexually abused and exploited children. Implement the community reporting system and all associated systems.

Refugee Response Expand the capacity of camps to accommodate refugee populations currently residing in way stations and border regions. Improve water, health and education facilities in camps.

Repatriation Continue promoted repatriation by land from Guinea (25,000) and by boat from Liberia (6,000) and provide repatriation packages consisting of food, non-food and transport assistance.

Shelter: Shelter support continues to remain a critical priority especially in Kono, Kailahun and Koinadugu considering the extent of destruction to private and public infrastructure over the period of the conflict.

Health Top priorities are: assuring access to essential health care; strengthening local and cross-border surveillance of epidemic-prone diseases, specially Yellow and Lassa Fevers; revitalising operating theaters, basic laboratories and blood banks in district hospitals.

Coordination / Information management Support the District Recovery Committees in collecting updated baseline information to update the National Recovery database. To compile and map who-does-what-where of all activities versus assessed needs, in order to support more strategic targeting of interventions for the humanitarian and development communities.

5. OUTLOOK FOR 2004: SCENARIOS AND PROSPECTS

In 2004, it is envisaged that there will continue to be a simultaneous need for relief, recovery and development activities in Sierra Leone. Humanitarian efforts will mainly concentrate on assistance to Liberian refugees. With continued instability in Liberia, it is foreseen that the current refugee population will continue to remain in country with an increase to 90,000 Liberians seeking asylum in Sierra Leone. It is also envisaged that the situation in Sierra Leone will continue to stabilise, providing an environment conducive to the continued repatriation of an additional 40,000 Sierra Leonean refugees from neighbouring countries. The bulk of assistance, however, will be required to further support the reintegration and recovery process.

The volume of development aid is also expected to increase in 2004, with decreased need for humanitarian support to the main social sectors. Mechanisms for planning, coordinating and mobilising resources for recovery and development efforts are now established through the National Recovery Committee (NRC), Development Partners Committee (DEPACO) and Development Assistance Coordination Office (DACO).

In this regard the Consolidated Appeal for Sierra Leone in 2004, will concentrate on humanitarian efforts for Liberian refugees, repatriation initiatives assistance to selected vulnerable groups, as well recovery efforts to support reintegration. The volume of assistance requested through the appeal is expected to reduce considerably, with increased resources being channeled through other mechanisms.

ANNEX I.

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Sierra Leone 2003**
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organisation
as of 20 May 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
FAO	3,150,000	3,150,000	472,000	0	0	472,000	2,678,000	14.98%
ILO	1,544,000	1,544,000	0	0	0	0	1,544,000	0.00%
IOM	3,687,125	3,687,125	537,000	0	0	537,000	3,150,125	14.56%
OCHA	1,827,596	1,676,314	116,960	0	0	116,960	1,559,354	6.98%
UNAMSIL	240,000	240,000	0	0	0	0	240,000	0.00%
UNAMSIL/UNDP	2,244,263	2,244,263	0	0	0	0	2,244,263	0.00%
UNDP	2,350,000	2,350,000	802,005	0	0	802,005	1,547,995	34.13%
UNDP/ UNSECOORD	232,000	232,000	0	0	0	0	232,000	0.00%
UNFPA	1,801,700	1,801,700	0	0	0	0	1,801,700	0.00%
UNHCR	31,811,834	35,572,760	16,323,120	0	15,591	16,338,711	19,234,049	45.93%
UNICEF	12,384,948	12,384,948	1,646,977	140,000	0	1,786,977	10,597,971	14.43%
UNICEF/WHO	1,442,962	1,442,962	0	0	0	0	1,442,962	0.00%
WFP	49,146,427	40,965,115	33,905,350	0	0	33,905,350	7,059,765	82.77%
WHO	1,381,500	1,381,500	0	0	0	0	1,381,500	0.00%
GRAND TOTAL	113,244,355	108,672,687	53'803'412	140,000	15,591	53,959,003	54,713,684	49.65%

* Please note that the complete set of the latest financial tables can be viewed on-line at www.ReliefWeb.int/fts

** For WFP this is a regional operation covering also Liberia and Guinea. Requirements and contributions are provided on a regional basis.

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