

Sierra Leone

2004



MID-YEAR REVIEW

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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CONSOLIDATED APPEALS PROCESS (CAP)

The Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- a) strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- b) resource mobilisation;
- c) coordinated programme implementation;
- d) joint monitoring and evaluation;
- e) revision, if necessary; and
- f) reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a) A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- b) An assessment of needs;
- c) Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- d) Stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- e) A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- f) Prioritised response plans; and
- g) A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal (CA) or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team develops the CHAP at field level. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Red Cross Movement, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) that belong to the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), Interaction, or Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR). Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the CA *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review (MYR)*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recovery in Sierra Leone continues to progress. With the forthcoming elections of district councils advancing decentralisation, the preparations for the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the focus on longer-term, multi-year funding programmes supported by both bilateral and multilateral partners, the foundations for longer-term, sustainable development are being laid. While substantive progress has been made, it is also clear that the benefits of recovery are yet to be felt in all areas of the country. This is particularly apparent in the districts, most profoundly affected by the conflict. To ensure the continued consolidation of peace and advance recovery, it is imperative that the reintegration of resettling communities is fully supported and that recovery efforts benefit all areas of the country in an equitable manner.

As Sierra Leone continues to host 66,400 Liberian refugees, over 80% of which are accommodated in eight camps, the needs of refugees and host communities must also be met. Despite the improving situation in Liberia, it is not anticipated that facilitated repatriation of Liberian refugees will begin until late 2004. Consequently, there will be a need to support the refugees and host communities into 2005. The organised repatriation operation will be completed at the end of June, while community-based activities will continue in the areas of return to support the reintegration of Sierra Leonean refugees who returned over the past years.

In 2004, *the United Nations (UN) Transitional Appeal for Relief and Recovery for Sierra Leone* focused on addressing the humanitarian requirements of refugees and returnees and immediate needs in resettling communities to sustain and strengthen ongoing recovery efforts until longer-term initiatives take effect. Three joint programmes were designed to provide support to:

- a) Liberian refugees and host communities;
- b) reintegration of Sierra Leoneans; and
- c) community based recovery.

Some progress has been made towards the strategic goals of the 2004 Appeal. Care and maintenance is being provided in camps and urban areas, over 12,000 Sierra Leoneans have been repatriated and community based support is being provided through community empowerment and youth engagement programmes in vulnerable communities. However, funding for the Appeal currently remains low with less than 10% of requirements being met. Agencies are utilising alternative resources and most interventions are barely meeting basic targets. The majority of communities identified in areas of high vulnerability and high concentrations of resettlement are yet to be reached. If the Appeal is to address the causes and consequences of the conflict and ensure that gaps in service provision do not emerge, as relief interventions phase out, it is critical that the Appeal is given greater support.

Priority needs for humanitarian support in Sierra Leone remain: the delivery of relief assistance to support Liberian refugees and host communities; support to repatriation and the immediate reintegration needs of returning Sierra Leonean refugees; and community-based support to address immediate recovery needs in vulnerability communities. Priorities remain: (1) initiatives to rebuild communities; (2) restoration and strengthening of community health services; (3) increasing access to safe water and sanitation; (4) expansion of educational access in vulnerable communities; (5) restoration of community livelihoods; and (6) restoration of civil administration and protection of basic rights at the community level.

The United Nations Transitional Appeal for Relief and Recovery in Sierra Leone in 2004 requested US\$ 60,939,200 (US\$ 28,121,200 for relief assistance and US\$ 31,223,000 for immediate recovery needs and US\$ 1,595,000 for coordination support).

2. THE HUMANITARIAN & RECOVERY CONTEXT

Generally, the overall situation in Sierra Leone continues to improve. Repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees from within the sub-region is ongoing and will be completed by the end of June 2004; the Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) programme was officially closed at the end of 2003; and considerable progress has been made in terms of rehabilitating the economic and social infrastructure throughout the country. Although progress has been slow, the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) is advancing and the country is progressing toward district council elections scheduled for 22 May. These are both significant landmarks in terms of recovery and are characteristic of a nation that has emerged from ten years of upheaval and devastation to consolidate peace, attain stability and, with the support of international community, is laying the foundations for sustainable development.

However, many challenges still remain. As was highlighted in the Twenty-First Secretary-General's Report on Sierra Leone (March 2004): national security forces are not deemed able to fully assume security responsibilities; the economy is not yet buoyant enough to provide for significant employment creation, particularly for youth; economic disparities and inequalities continue to persist; capacity constraints are evident in all sectors; and corruption and a weak judicial system impede development. While progress has been made, the situation still remains fragile. As a result, the Security Council has recommended an extension of the mandate of UN Peacekeeping Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) with a continued but reduced presence likely until June 2005.

The progress made towards restoring government administration, security and judicial structures throughout the country has been remarkable, given that two years ago the extent of civil authority was limited to little less than a third of country. Government officials from all line ministries have been deployed to all districts and paramount chiefs have returned to their chiefdoms. Judicial structures have been rehabilitated and are operational, however, this is hampered by the lack of trained magistrates. Indeed, the overall ability of the Government to function effectively at the district level remains severely limited due to inadequate resources, infrastructure and qualified personnel. There is concern that district councils, once elected, will face similar constraints, hampering decentralisation efforts and impacting on the ability of the Government to extend and improve the provision of basic services at the district level.

While there is substantive economic progress, with a 20% improvement in revenue flows and a 6.5% increase in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the Government continues to depend heavily on funding and support from donors. Private sector funding, although increasing, remains well below the level necessary to generate desperately needed employment opportunities. Poor infrastructure, notably roads and power, remains a major impediment to the expansion of the productive and social service sectors and are a major disincentive to further investment. Most critically, at the micro-level rising prices of basic commodities, such as rice and palm oil, are placing a considerable strain on the population, masking any apparent benefits of economic growth.

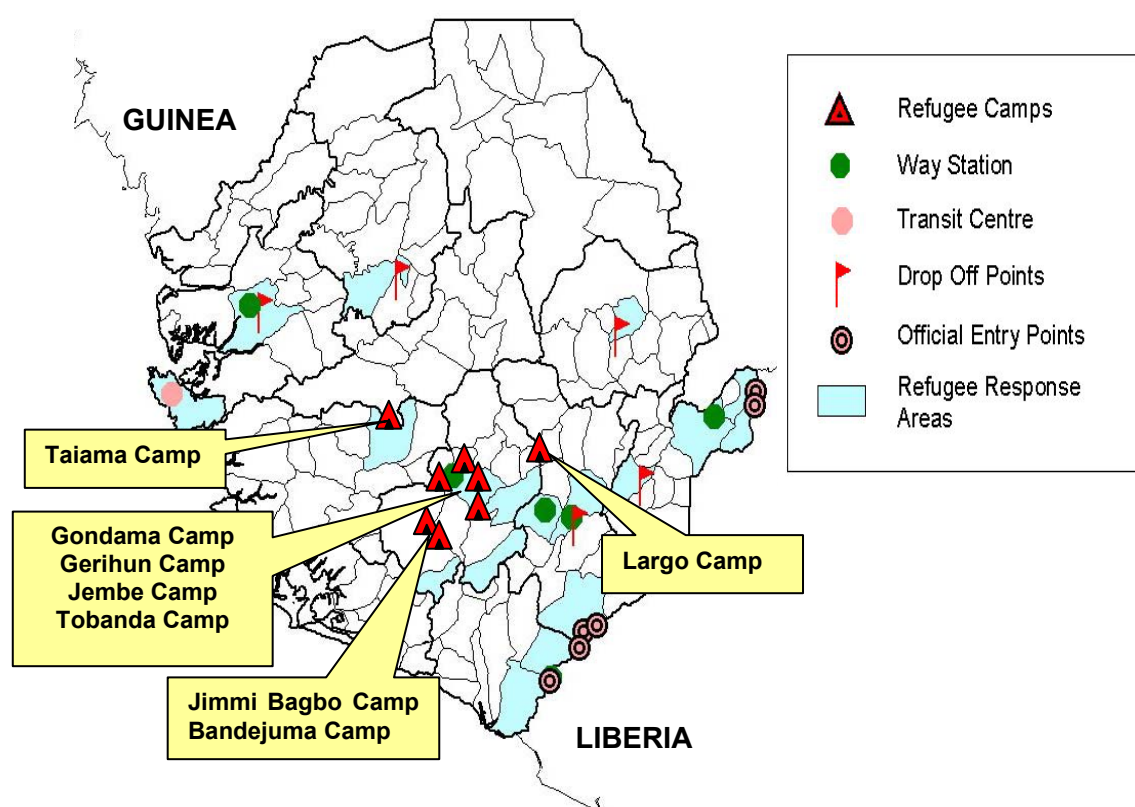
In terms of improving access to and the quality of social services, there continues to be progress particularly in health and education. Schools have reopened in all parts of the country and programmes to train teachers launched. Primary school enrolment has increased by 70% since 2002 and complementary rapid education programmes for youth have been expanded. Health services have improved from a capacity level of 5% to 10% during the conflict to 40% to 50% at present. While the European Union (EU), the World Bank (WB) and the African Development Bank (ADB) are investing heavily in longer-term development programmes for the provision of basic health and education, these are yet to come fully on line and it will take time for the benefits to filter down to the community level. Despite this progress, both the provision of education and health services continue to face capacity constraints including adequate staffing and basic resources impeding further progress. There are still significant areas of the country that remain without adequate access to basic services.

At the community level it is clear that while the country is recovering and substantive progress has been made, this is yet to be felt in all areas of the country. This is particularly apparent in the districts, most profoundly affected by the conflict both in terms of devastation and displacement rendering these areas among the most vulnerable. To ensure the continued consolidation of peace and advance recovery, it is imperative that the reintegration of resettling communities is fully supported and that recovery efforts benefit all areas of the country in an equitable manner.

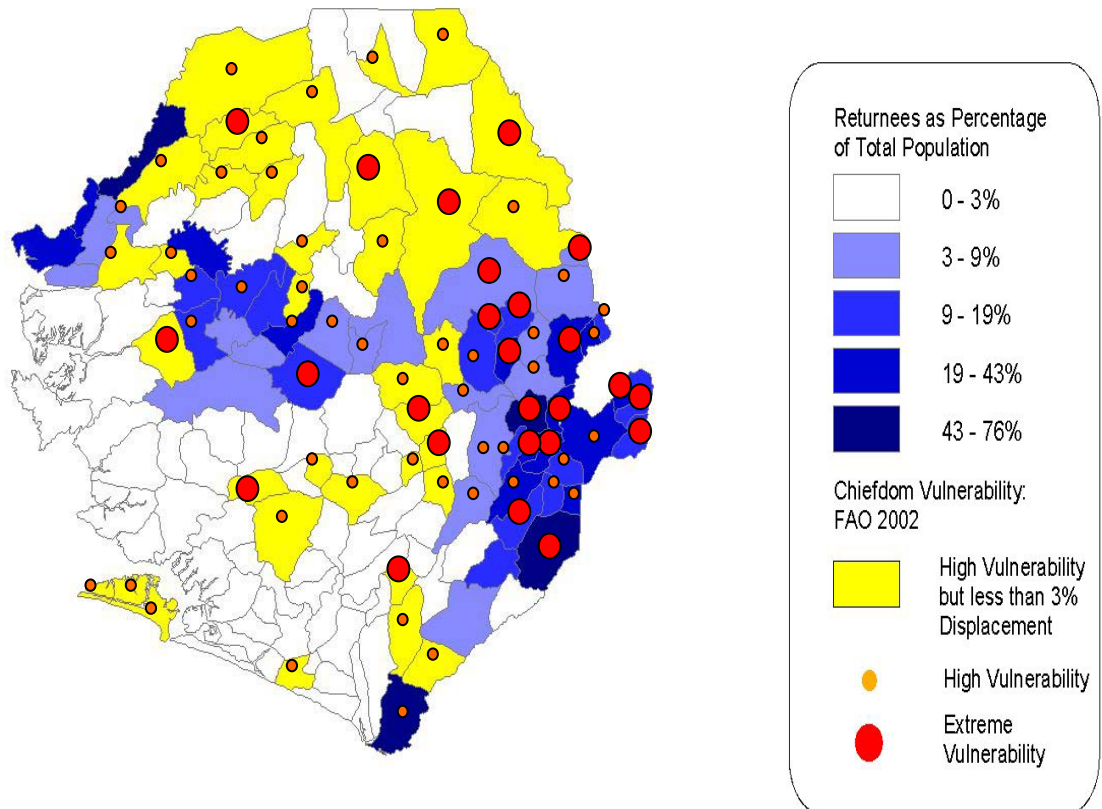
In addition, Sierra Leone continues to host 66,400 Liberian refugees, of whom 54,700 are currently accommodated in eight camps with the remainder living in urban centres and along the border with Liberia. While the situation in Liberia has stabilised considerably with the presence of UNMIL, the establishment of the interim government and the advancing DDR process, it is not anticipated that facilitated repatriation of Liberian refugees will begin until late 2004. There will consequently be a need to support refugees and their host communities into 2005.

Priority needs, therefore, for humanitarian support in Sierra Leone for the duration of the year, remain those highlighted in the Appeal for Relief and Recovery in Sierra Leone for 2004. The delivery of relief assistance to support Liberian refugees and host communities; support to repatriation and the immediate reintegration needs of returning Sierra Leonean refugees; and community-based support to address immediate recovery needs in areas of high vulnerability and high concentrations of resettlement.

REFUGEE CAMPS and REPATRIATION FACILITIES



Vulnerability and Resettlement in Sierra Leone in 2003



3. REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 SUMMARY

While progress has been made in Sierra Leone in terms of advancing governance and developing longer-term strategies for sustainable development, there continues to be immediate relief and recovery needs, which must be met in the short-term to reinforce peace and stability at the community level and to ensure that both the causes and the consequences of the conflict continue to be addressed. With the election of district councils and the move towards decentralised governance, together with the gradual transition of responsibilities to national structures, 2004 is a critical year, during which it is imperative that the recovery momentum is maintained at all levels.

The Appeal for 2004 set out to respond to the relief needs of refugees and host communities together with those Sierra Leoneans yet to return from neighbouring countries. In parallel, the Appeal also sought to meet the most immediate needs of vulnerable communities yet to benefit from recovery efforts made so far. While resources have been committed to protect and assist the 66,400 Liberian refugees accommodated in camps and urban areas and their host communities, continued support will be required for the duration of 2004 and into 2005. If quality of care is to be assured, the full requirements, as outlined in the Appeal, remain valid. Similarly, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have been able to proceed with the repatriation operation of Sierra Leoneans from within the sub-region. Currently, a total of 12,246 Sierra Leoneans have been repatriated principally from Guinea and Liberia. It is estimated that a further 10,000 still wish to return before completion of the repatriation operation from Guinea and Liberia in June 2004.

Successful reintegration of the displaced and affected populations remains central to continued recovery in Sierra Leone. While interventions are ongoing across all sectors, and while health and food security and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods have received direct support, the needs remain considerable. Many areas of the country, particularly in the north and east where displacement and war-related damage were at their highest, still have pitifully low access to basic services and livelihood support. Community-based interventions carefully targeting primary needs in vulnerable communities, as articulated in the appeal, remain the priority and full funding requirements are requested.

Funding Levels of CHAP Implementation (0.25)

According to reported contributions, the Appeal requirements for 2004 are currently funded at only 9.9%. Just over US\$ 6 million has been either pledged or received to date, most of which has been committed to support Liberian refugees and host communities. Health interventions at the community level to support immunisation and to prevent malaria as well to improve food security and rural livelihoods have also received funds through the Appeal framework. Virtually no resources have been committed to support community-based recovery interventions to address education, water and sanitation and community empowerment. UN agencies and their partners, however, are endeavouring to ensure that some key activities move forward to support the extension of critical services and to address the immediate needs of vulnerable communities using extra-budgetary, carry-over and core agency funding.

3.2 SCENARIOS

As the sub-regional situation has stabilised with the consolidation of peace in Liberia and recovery proceeds in Sierra Leone, the basic elements of the moderate case scenario - outlined in the Appeal as most likely - continue to apply. One significant difference is that while UNAMSIL draw down continues, it is envisaged that a residual UNAMSIL presence will remain in Sierra Leone until June 2005. While the decision to extend the mandate of UNAMSIL underlines the fragile nature of advances made in Sierra Leone and signifies a more cautious approach to the transition of responsibilities, the presence of UNAMSIL into 2005 will safeguard stability within the country. This will allow government capacity to be strengthened and recovery efforts to continue without any foreseen threat from internal instability, which will be critical during the first year of existence of the district councils. Generally, it is felt that with the presence of UNMIL in Liberia, peace and stability will continue, diminishing any potential threat of border instability and allowing for the start of repatriation of Liberian refugees at the end of 2004. The situation in Guinea, however, remains a concern. While there are no perceived direct

threats to Sierra Leone, ongoing political tensions continue to persist in Guinea, which could have potential negative ramifications for neighbouring countries.

3.3 STRATEGIC GOALS

Given the continued stability in Sierra Leone and little significant change to the operational environment, the strategic goals set out in the appeal remain unchanged.

Relief Support for Liberian Refugees and Sierra Leonean Returnees

- a) Ensure protection and services for Liberian refugees in a manner that addresses the impact on the host community and ensures peaceful co-existence.
- b) Complete the organised voluntary repatriation operation for Sierra Leoneans from asylum countries and continue reintegration activities inside Sierra Leone ultimately reducing dependency and increasing self-reliance.

Community-Based Recovery

- a) Support community-based recovery in areas of high vulnerability and high concentrations of resettling populations, promoting self-reliance through sustainable livelihoods, infrastructure rehabilitation, and strengthening of local basic services.
- b) Support short-term capacity building efforts that are critical for reintegration and recovery in 2004, including in areas of justice, decentralisation and human rights.

3.4 RESPONSE PLANS

3.4.1 Support to Liberian Refugees and Host Communities

Throughout 2004, UNHCR and partners have supported just over 66,000 Liberians in Sierra Leone, 55,400 in eight camps and 10,600 in urban centres and border regions. While it is known that there is spontaneous return to Liberia, monitoring suggests that movements are limited, as numbers in camps have not dropped significantly.

Working with implementing partners, UNHCR has been able to ensure that all refugee families are accommodated in individual shelters, which have access to safe drinking water and are supported by adequate kitchen and sanitation facilities. All refugees have received Non-Food Item (NFI) packages, including plastic sheeting and kitchen sets and regular monthly food distributions from the World Food Programme (WFP). Basic health services are provided through camp clinics and an ambulance service has been established in all camps to facilitate access to referral services. UNHCR has also been able to ensure primary and secondary education for all school-age children in the camps and in urban areas. Currently, almost 24,000 school-age refugee children are enrolled in primary and secondary schools either in the camps or in host communities. A total of seven temporary schools are supported in the camps and school uniforms and furniture have been provided in all camp schools. Youth and adults are encouraged to benefit from skills training programmes to promote self-sufficiency. While these services are ongoing they require consistent funding to maintain the quality of service delivery. Child protection services are provided in the camps, in collaboration with child welfare committees, undertaking tracing where required and providing support to 168 children that were associated with the fighting forces in Liberia (identified during civilian refugee influxes in 2003). While basic services are provided, professional psychosocial care is limited due to funding constraints and there are inadequate vocational skills training and income generation activities targeted at young people. The active role of women is promoted through women's action groups, which have been established in all camps. With the support of WFP and other partners, training in leadership skills, gender equality, prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV), nutrition and Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/ Acute Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) have been provided targeting both men and women.

To promote self-sufficiency and livelihood opportunities the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in collaboration with camp management agencies, has registered 2,000 refugee and host community families and 311 refugee women and youth groups for seeds and tools support for agricultural activities. Environmental awareness training delivered through environmental action groups that have been established in all camps complements this support.

UNHCR has also been working assiduously to develop governmental capacity to extend proper protection and care to refugees. Working in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNHCR drafted a *Refugee Protection Bill* for the government, which was amended and enacted in March 2004. A National Refugee Authority has been established to handle policy issues, supported by the National Commission for Social Action as the agency responsible for operational issues and a Refugee Status Appeal Committee. UNHCR will continue to act in an advisory role to these bodies.

3.4.2 Repatriation of Sierra Leoneans

UNHCR, in collaboration with partner agencies, has supported repatriation of Sierra Leoneans from within the sub-region in 2004. Since the resumption of activities on 20 January, over 12,000 Sierra Leoneans returnees have been received as of 30 April. This amounts to a total of 257,000 Sierra Leoneans who have returned home since late 2000.

Under the repatriation programme, all returnees are transported home and supported en route with medical assistance, accommodation and subsistence in way stations. Returnees have also received repatriation support to facilitate their reintegration, which includes a food ration, non-food items (NFIs) and a transportation allowance for onward travel from 'drop-off points' to their home villages.

It is estimated that a further 10,000 remain to be repatriated before the end of the operation at the end of June 2004.

3.4.3 Community-based Recovery

Rebuilding Communities

- a) **Community Empowerment and Reintegration.** Although no funds have been received through the Appeal mechanism for Community Empowerment and Reintegration activities, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNHCR have both begun implementation through other ongoing programmes, such as: the arms for development initiative; shelter and feeder road rehabilitation; and youth and reintegration activities funded through the Human Security Fund, Norwegian Agency for International Development's (Norwegian Agency for International Development [NORAD]) contribution to transition and agency core funds. To date, over 40 sub-projects have received support under the Community Empowerment Programme (CEP), which seeks to mobilise communities to become actively engaged in the prioritisation, planning and implementation of interventions. Areas of intervention prioritised under the CEP are road rehabilitation, health, education, water and sanitation and income generation. UNDP has identified roads in Kono and Kailahun for priority support and implementation begins at the end of May 2004. UNHCR is working with IMC (International Medical Corps) in Kailahun to support nine primary health care (PHC) clinics. In Kono and Kailahun UNHCR, in collaboration with four implementing partners, has also identified communities which will benefit from the construction of hand dug wells and pit latrines. In addition, UNDP supports an income generation programme implemented by the American Refugee Council in Kambia, while UNHCR is supporting a range of primary schools with furniture and teaching, learning and recreational resources in Kambia, Pujehun, Kono and Kailahun districts. While activities are ongoing both UNHCR and UNDP would like to expand this programme to reach more communities in vulnerable areas of the country. The funding requirements for community empowerment remain unchanged.
- b) **Restoring and Strengthening Community Health and Nutrition Services.** Only 18% of the total requirements for restoring and strengthening health and nutrition services have been received so far which has allowed UNICEF to proceed with some of their planned activities. However, for the most part World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA and UNICEF have relied on core and alternative funding to advance activities to support the restoration of community health services. Currently, UNICEF has supported functional immunisation services in 600 Peripheral Health Units (PHU) and installed sustainable solar powered refrigerators in 118 PHUs. Through the immunisation campaign, 46% of children under one are fully immunised and 60% of pregnant women have received two doses of Tetanus Toxin. WHO is in the process of rehabilitating four PHUs in Kambia, Pujehun and Bombali. WHO has also worked closely with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS), UN agencies and NGOs to review malaria

protocols, develop response strategies for Lassa and yellow fevers and monitor diseases such as polio, yellow fever, neonatal tetanus and measles. Similarly, UNFPA continue to support safe motherhood interventions providing technical assistance for emergency obstetric care and to standardise treatment of eclampsia reducing fatality rates from 21% to 6%.

- c) However, the lack of funding through the Appeal has meant that a number of initiatives have not been implemented with consequent negative implications. Assessments indicate that while many PHUs are recorded as operational, 90% are barely functioning with most still requiring basic equipment, supplies and trained staff. In addition, the planned rehabilitation of referral hospitals to strengthen response capacity for emergency obstetric and other medical cases is yet to be undertaken. Similarly, malnutrition remains a major public health problem. Nutritional studies from 2003 reveal that the percentage of deaths associated with malnutrition is as high as 46.5%. It is vital that basic health care services are properly supported across the country and requirements outlined in the Appeal remain unchanged.
- d) **Promoting HIV/AIDS Awareness in Local Communities.** While no funding has been received for the promotion of HIV/AIDS awareness in local communities, UNFPA has used core funds to support initiatives to mitigate the impact and spread of the virus. Working with the HIV/AIDS theme group, UNFPA have continued their work with high-risk groups including ex-combatants and commercial sex workers. Through peer leadership training, counselling and referral services UNFPA, in collaboration with NGO partners, has been able to disseminate condoms, provide treatment for STIs and address issues of HIV/AIDS transmission and protection. UNFPA has also undertaken an assessment of the reproductive health needs in camps and distributed a range of reproductive health commodities to clinics in the camps. UNICEF has complemented work promoting HIV/AIDS awareness at school and college sporting events throughout the country. International footballer goodwill ambassadors have also visited the country to hold football clinics with the principle focus of mobilising young people to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS. While this is encouraging, the impact of these activities is severely limited. Activities must be fully expanded to begin to have a positive impact. Consequently, funding requirements must be met to fully achieve programme objectives.
- e) **Increasing Community Access to Safe Water and Sanitation.** The water and sanitation (WATSAN) sector is consistently under-funded, despite the fundamental importance of access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation and the basic inter-linkages with health. To date, UNICEF has received no funding for WATSAN activities. However, work continues to complete the facilities that were undertaken under the 2003 programme activities. This includes: 64 new wells; 64 rehabilitated wells; 550 institutional and family latrines; and the training of 128 pump caretakers. Construction of WATSAN facilities as part of school rehabilitation under the SEBABU and REBEP Programme has yet to become fully operational. UNHCR are also working with implementing partners in Kono and Kailahun sinking boreholes and constructing hand dug wells and spring box systems in communities with no access to safe water. The objectives, outlined in the Appeal remain the same and planned strategies to achieve them continue to be relevant.
- f) **Expanding Educational Access in Vulnerable Communities.** As with other basic service sectors, no funding has yet been committed to expanding educational access in vulnerable communities. However, UNICEF has utilised alternative funding to support activities in this area. Enrolment rates continue to grow, increasing by 45% from 2002/3 to the 2003/4 academic years. To meet this demand, many communities have been building their own schools to supplement state structures. In 2004, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) is much more involved in the planning and implementation of educational interventions at all levels. A mapping exercise is currently underway to identify areas that have no access to schools. Local communities are being encouraged to fully participate in the building and management of these schools. Other activities include the Complementary Response Education Programme (CREP), training of trainers for teacher development, rehabilitation of schools in Kono and Kailahun and the provision of essential educational materials to 148 schools. While these activities are ongoing, they meet just a proportion of what is needed; and the objectives of the programme in the Appeal remain unchanged.

- g) **Reintegration of War-Affected Children.** Just under-16% of the funding requirement has been received for the reintegration of war-affected children. While this amount is minimal with the addition of carry over funds from 2003, this has allowed activities to be carried forward in 2004. The community-based reintegration programme is now supporting 4,480 children across the country, including over 3,086 child ex-combatants who are in school through the ongoing Community Education Investment Programme (CEIP). In 2004, the emphasis is on shifting responsibilities from international agencies and NGOs to the Ministry of Social Welfare and efforts are focused on building the capacity of the social development officers at the district level. The reintegration of war-affected children requires ongoing follow-up and support. In addition, new groups of children have been identified who warrant assistance. A recent survey of towns in Sierra Leone found that there are over 2,500 street children in urban centres around the country. For the programme to meet its objectives, strategies and funding requirements remain as outlined in the Appeal.

Reviving Community Livelihoods

- a) **Improving Household Food Security and Income Generation.** FAO, WFP and UNHCR are working in collaboration to improve household food security and income generation at the community level. FAO has received 33% of the funds requested to stimulate household food security and are working with farming families in vulnerable communities providing seeds and tools to stimulate agricultural food production. WFP supports these efforts through complementary safety net programmes, which include school feeding and support to community works and skills training initiatives. WFP is currently supporting 110,000 primary school children in Kono, Kailahun, Bo and Kenema through the Emergency School Feeding Programme. Under the community works programme, food is provided to support construction and rehabilitation of roads, schools, clinics, water and sanitation facilities and women's vegetable gardening. Food for training is also provided to skills and vocational training and currently WFP supports 61 institutions amounting to over 14,000 beneficiaries. However, the WFP Regional Protracted Relief Operation is currently only 42% resourced. With increasing demands from Liberia, there is a need for greater donor support to ensure that the needs of vulnerable people in Sierra Leone and the sub region are met. There is also a need to consolidate food security. While rice production is now meeting 51% of domestic requirements further support is needed to stimulate food production in all areas of the country. Livestock production is yet to show any significant recovery and domestic fish catches are not matching demand. Poor processing and marketing facilities and road networks also hamper rapid and sustained growth in the agricultural sector. The strategies as outlined in the Appeal are still relevant.
- b) **Rebuilding Community Infrastructure.** No funding has yet been received through the Appeal to support the rebuilding of community infrastructure. However, funds committed in 2003 through the Swedish Government and the Human Security Fund are being used to support rebuilding initiatives still under implementation. These activities include three major shelter programmes of 960 houses in Kono and Kailahun, three road rehabilitation projects in Kono, Kailahun and Kambia and a range of community structures. The needs remain considerable, particularly in the vulnerable areas targeted by the 2004 Appeal.
- c) **Youth Engagement and Employment.** UNDP and FAO are working in close collaboration to support youth engagement and employment activities. Funds have been received from the Swedish Government to support these interventions, UNDP is also using core funds to advance additional activities not yet funded. FAO are supporting some 263 youth groups with agricultural inputs, training in basic agronomic practices, post harvest technologies and small-scale enterprise management. UNDP are working closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports to provide capacity support and have facilitated the establishment of the Youth Collaborative Forum to galvanise and encourage youth activism and engagement. Embryonic youth groups exist in almost all chiefdoms and the aim is to provide these groups with guidance and support for democratic and gender balanced development. UNDP is also supporting three youth projects focusing on agricultural production, income generation for young girls living on the street and sports and recreational activities. The demand for support from youth groups is considerable and under-funding means that youth groups in many areas remain unserved.

Restoring Civil Administration and Protection of Rights

Currently, no funding has been received to support the restoration of justice in the community, to strengthen community security, or to support civil society at the community level. However, UNDP has used core funding to undertake activities to strengthen civil administration in communities. Under community infrastructure initiatives, UNDP has supported the rehabilitation of police facilities to facilitate the expansion and reinforcement of police capacity in a number of vulnerable chiefdoms. However, to ensure that this is extended to all targeted vulnerable chiefdoms full funding is required. UNDP has also worked closely with the magistrates' courts to train Justices of the Peace, to perform judicial functions under the supervision of magistrates. While this has expanded access to justice in the community, more support and training is required. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has only just part of the funds requested to support the local human rights infrastructure at the district level. This will be critical in a year when OHCHR will be increasingly handing over responsibilities to national structures easing the transition process. However, full funding requirements will be needed if OHCHR is to meet all programme objectives and provide the training and resource centres to strengthen the promotion of and access to human rights at the district level.

3.4.4 Coordination Support

To date no funding support has been received through the Appeal mechanism for coordination support activities. Nevertheless, efforts are being made by all collaborating agencies to advance coordination using carry-over funds, core agency or alternative funding sources. However, effective coordination remains a critical element of relief and recovery planning and effective implementation and is essential for proper integration with longer-term interventions.

- a) **Relief and Recovery Coordination.** The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) continues to play a key coordination role in Sierra Leone. The emphasis in 2004 is placed on working in close collaboration with UNAMSIL Civil Affairs and the newly established UN Transition Support Teams to provide capacity support and gradually, transition key responsibilities to other UN agencies and appropriate governmental bodies in preparation for OCHA withdrawal at the end of 2004. To ensure that this is achieved in an effective and sustainable manner, full funding is required.
- b) **Information Management.** As part of OCHA transition, the Sierra Leone Information System (SLIS) became part of the Government Development Cooperation Office (DACO) in January 2004, supported by UNDP. Using alternative UNDP funding, SLIS has continued to work on ongoing projects including the development of the National Recovery Database and production of the 2004 Sierra Leone CD Encyclopaedia. It is essential to ensure that the humanitarian data and mapping systems are consolidated to ensure emergency response capacity, while at the same time developing the information system to ensure utility and future sustainability. Full funding to enable SLIS to pursue these objectives is requested.
- c) **Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.** The responsibility for coordinating the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse was transitioned from OCHA to UNICEF in January 2004. No funding has yet been secured, however UNICEF, with resources advanced from the Resident Coordinator's fund, have partnered with OXFAM who will co-finance the coordinator's position. This has allowed some activities, such as training, to be taken forward. However, to advance the programme in a tangible manner and to reinforce the work undertaken in the last two years, full funding is sought.

4. CONCLUSION

The Appeal strategy in Sierra Leone for 2004 essentially remains unchanged. It will continue to focus on both emergency relief needs and the most immediate recovery requirements in areas of high vulnerability and high concentrations of resettling populations, through three joint programmes: (1) Support to Liberian Refugees and Host Communities; (2) Repatriation of Sierra Leoneans; and (3) Community-Based Recovery.

Priorities remain: initiatives to rebuild communities; restoration and strengthening of community health services, increased access to safe water and sanitation, expansion of educational access in vulnerable communities; revival of community livelihoods; and restoration of civil administration and protection of basic rights at the community level.

In 2005, while there will still be vulnerable communities in Sierra Leone, the key humanitarian needs will be limited to those of Liberian Refugees and their host communities. It is anticipated that repatriation operations from Sierra Leone to Liberia will commence at the end of 2004 and continue throughout 2005. As the situation currently stands, there will be no humanitarian appeal for Sierra Leone in 2005. The work of the UN and their implementing partners will be undertaken under the framework of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2004-2007 in support of the Poverty Reduction Strategy for Sierra Leone.

ANNEX I.
TABLE I: SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS
BY APPEALING ORGANISATION AND BY SECTOR

**Consolidated Appeal for
Sierra Leone 2004**
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organisation
as of 25 May 2004

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	3,415,000	3,415,000	491,779	519,565	-	1,011,344	2,403,656	29.6%
IOM	1,297,100	1,297,100	-	-	-	-	1,297,100	- %
OCHA	665,000	665,000	-	-	-	-	665,000	- %
OHCHR	200,000	200,000	59,300	-	-	59,300	140,700	29.7%
UNDP	4,893,000	5,893,000	-	519,565	-	519,565	5,373,435	8.8%
UNFPA	305,000	305,000	-	-	-	-	305,000	- %
UNHCR	31,270,700	29,270,700	1,863,742	-	-	1,863,742	27,406,958	6.4%
UNICEF	11,897,000	11,897,000	-	2,574,184	-	2,574,184	9,322,816	21.6%
UNIFEM	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000	- %
WFP/UNHCR	2,050,000	2,050,000	-	-	-	-	2,050,000	- %
WHO	5,696,400	5,696,400	-	-	-	-	5,696,400	- %
Grand Total	61,939,200	60,939,200	2,414,821	3,613,314	0	6,028,135	54,911,065	9.9%

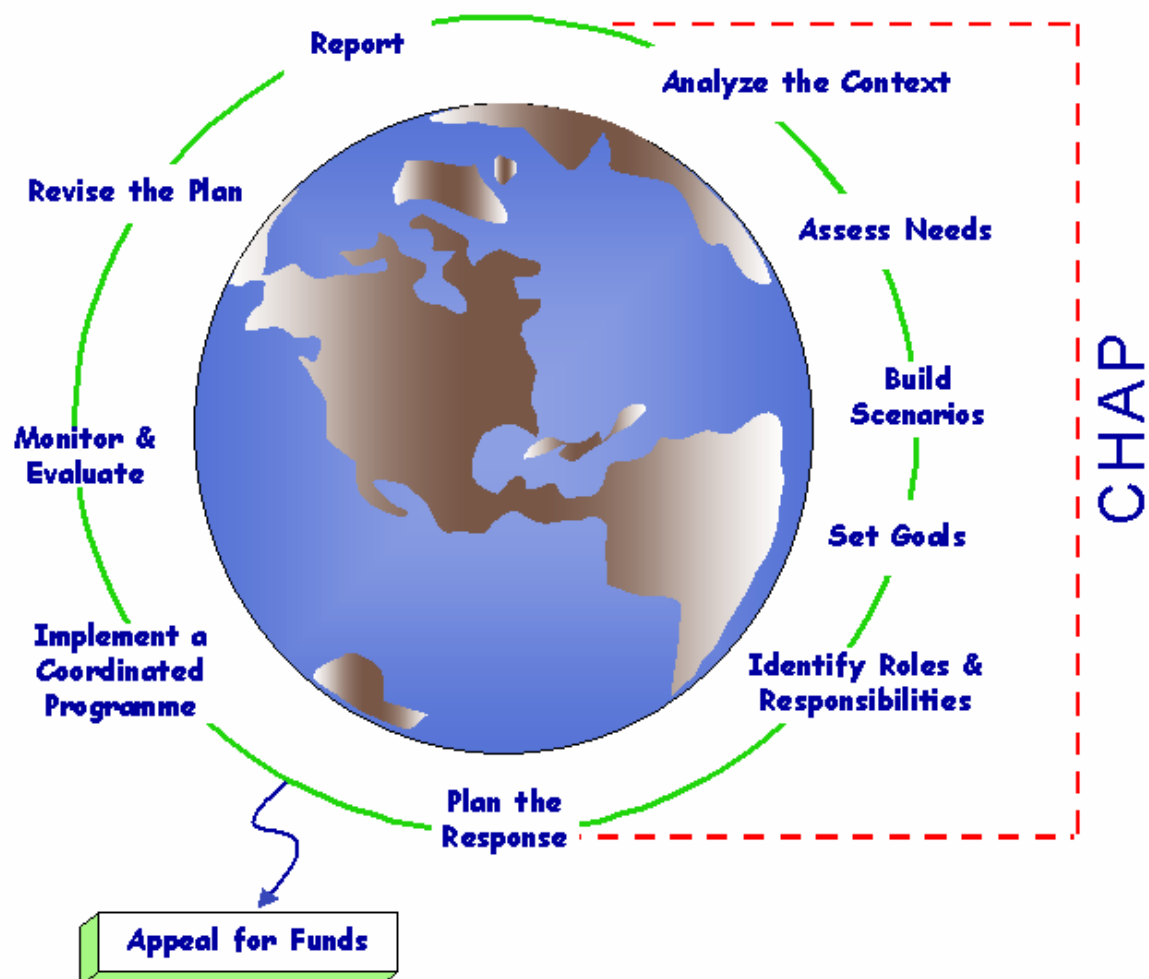
**Consolidated Appeal for
Sierra Leone 2004**
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Sector
as of 25 May 2004

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

Sector Activity	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements	% Covered
AGRICULTURE	4,324,100	4,324,100	1,011,344	3,312,756	23.4 %
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1,375,000	1,375,000	-	1,375,000	0.0 %
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	15,080,000	14,080,000	-	14,080,000	0.0 %
EDUCATION	2,660,000	2,660,000	-	2,660,000	0.0 %
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	3,090,000	3,090,000	-	3,090,000	0.0 %
FOOD	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	0.0 %
HEALTH	13,406,400	13,406,400	2,411,213	10,995,187	18.0 %
MULTI-SECTOR	9,497,100	9,497,100	-	9,497,100	0.0 %
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	6,901,100	6,901,100	59,300	6,841,800	0.9 %
UNATTRIBUTED	-	-	2,546,278	-2,546,278	0.0 %
WATER AND SANITATION	5,405,500	5,405,500	-	5,405,500	0.0 %
Grand Total:	61,939,200	60,939,200	6,028,135	54,911,065	9.9%

The Consolidated Appeals Process:

an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:



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