

Consultative Group Results Framework¹ Progress Report (January – November 2004)

- ◆ On-track or completed
- ◆ On going, to be accomplished in 2004
- ◆ Delayed

		DATE	JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2004
SECURITY	1. Additional 2000 police recruited, trained, equipped and deployed.	End 2004	The current strength of the SLP now stands at 7509. This increase is mainly due to sustained budgetary support of the Government and funding from DFID in meeting the SLP yearly recruitment target. As a result of the expansion and refurbishment of infrastructure at the PTS, it is envisaged that the available facilities will be adequate to accommodate 600 recruits in the next recruit training in mid September 2004. This also depends on the availability of furniture for the classrooms, billets and dining area. It is expected that by March 2005, 1800 new recruits will be trained to meet the projected target of 9500 total police force. Infrastructure continues to be a challenge for effective deployment of officers particularly in the Eastern part of the country. UNDP provided US\$800,000 in addition to an initial US\$500,000 for the construction of barracks in Kono, Kailahun, Daru, Bomaru and Joijoima. The Kenema Regional Police Training Centre is being refurbished by UNDP, completing 3 regional centres, to be used for in-service police training with UNAMSIL and UNDP support between September 2004-July 2005. The training will consist of 14-day courses for cohorts of 25 officers. 100 personnel will be posted to Kailahun District soon but the lack of accommodation implies they will be housed in private rented houses.
	2. Completion of the NCDDR reintegration programme.	Green 2003	The Executive Secretariat of NCDDR closed to the public on 31 st March 2004. A residual caseload of 3600 eligible ex-combatants who did not participate in Reintegration activities is being provided one-off payments up to the end of June 2004. All offices in the regions/districts have been closed, archiving of relevant materials and disposal of usable assets are on going. A final external evaluation has been conducted and a draft report is expected by end June 2004.
	3. Reinsertion package developed and offered to demobilised officers and soldiers.	End 2004	The first wave of redundancies has been paid their full financial packages. Concerns are still being raised over the non-payment of resettlement training and the non availability of transport to move retirees to their retiree locations. These hiccups in Phase 1 threaten the overall restructuring process as subsequent retirees accumulated over time can pose security risks.
	4. Disbandment of the Civil Defence Forces fully completed.	January 2003	Date was set for official ceremony in December 2003, but was postponed. No new date has been set for this ceremony.
	5. Sierra Leone's security forces to assume full responsibility for security in areas vacated by UNAMSIL.	Cont. 03-04	The Government of Sierra Leone security forces continue to take over security primacy throughout the country. On the 23 rd September 2004, security primacy for Western Area was handed over to Sierra Leone's security forces. Proactive measures like border strengthening are being taken to reassure local population of their safety. Although UNAMSIL is well advanced in its draw down, it remains responsible for ensuring security of the country when requested by the Sierra Leone Government to do so. UNAMSIL also continue to liaise with Government in terms of monitoring the capacity of the Sierra Leone security forces through revising the benchmarks and reporting on the effectiveness of PROSECs and DISECs.

¹ Benchmarks are not exclusive of other sector-based targets, which are reflected in the National Recovery Strategy. These benchmarks will be reviewed and further defined in the full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

		DATE	JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2004
POVERTY REDUCTION	6. Full PRSP completed, with representative participation of the poor as well as PRSP implementers.	End 2003	The first draft of the PRSP was discussed at the ninth DEPAC meeting held on 16 th September 2004. The comments made on the draft by development partners have been incorporated and the final draft was circulated by end December 2004.
	7. a. Primary net enrolment rates increased to 60% b. And girls/boys ratio in the first class increased to more than 90%.	End 2003/04 School year	Primary school gross enrolments continue to increase. Statistics from the Ministry of Education demonstrate an increase from 967,000 pupils in school year 2002/03 to 1,110,000 pupils in 2003/04 school years, an increase of about 15%. Most of the enrolment growth has been concentrated in classes 1-3. For example, data from the National Recovery Committee show that Class 1 enrolments increased from 228,000 in 2002/03 to 299,000 in 2003/04. The female enrolment rates in primary school stands at 42%, which gives a girls/boys ratio of 71%.
	8. Fully immunized coverage increased to 60% national average.	End 2003	The cumulative national coverage as of June 2004 is 48.5%. National coverage for the 1 st Quarter of 2004 was 53% and for the 2 nd Quarter 44%.
	9. Safe drinking water source and sanitation facilities provided to an additional 846,000 and 550,000 beneficiaries respectively.	End 2003	Recent review of the water sector for the PRSP indicates that national coverage for potable water is 45%. However district surveys by UNICEF and other partners indicate that there are great disparities among districts with the Northern and Eastern districts recording lower figures than 45%. (Kono: 20% for safe water and 10% for sanitation; Kailahun: 25% for safe water and 14% for sanitation. Water Supply Division estimate current coverage at 22% for safe water and 15% for sanitation.
	10. a. Resettlement of IDPs completed	January 2003	All IDP camps have now been formally closed and cleared with the exception of the Aberdeen Amputee and the Grafton War Wounded camps from which resettlement is ongoing. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is working with NaCSA to provide housing to the most vulnerable war-wounded and amputee families. The project is running a little behind schedule and 35 families remain to be resettled. NRC expects all houses and resettlement to be completed by the end of March 2004. WFP has agreed to continue to support these families in the camps until this time. There are a small number of amputees & war-wounded families who did not qualify for the NRC programme. They will receive resettlement packages in March 2004, after which steps will be taken to clear both of these campsites. Following lengthy preparations and eviction notices, the Clay Factory settlement was finally cleared in December with no serious ramifications.
	b. Repatriation of at least an additional 50,000 returnees.	End 2003	Since the start of the repatriation of Sierra Leoneans, a total of 245,739 have been assisted to return with approximately 85% repatriating from Guinea. The suspended Liberian repatriation was restarted after the arrival of UNMIL at the port. Land movement from Guinea was suspended briefly because of the elections. Two way stations have been identified in Kambia and Kailahun for ease of movement of returnees. Air movement from Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Libya, Chad, Guinea Bissau and Ghana continued at a smaller scale. Mass sensitization campaign undertaken by NaCSA and UNHCR in Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Mali and Liberia. It is planned that 30,000 Sierra Leoneans will repatriate by June 2004, with the majority returning from Guinea and Liberia. Tripartite Agreement signed with Gambia and Senegal. Between January-June, a total of 15,557 returnees have been received: from Guinea (5,578), Liberia (9,940) and other countries (39).
	11. Country-wide public awareness of HIV/AIDS.	Cont. 2003/04	The SHARP Secretariat has undertaken its first antenatal prevalence study from eight testing sites nationwide. The results reveal a national prevalence rate of 3% although the prevalence rate in the capital Freetown is 4%. The Secretariat has initiated the process of decentralization of its activities through close collaboration with the district councils. A three-month work programme has been developed to facilitate this process. In addition, in collaboration with UNIFEM and UNDP, a five-day capacity enhancement training on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into District Councils has been conducted. Centres have also been established in each district Hospital for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission. A Rapid Result Initiative (RRI) is being piloted and the results obtained from the RRI shows an increase in the number of people opting for VCCT from 400-15,000 within three month. The results also reflects an increase in the number of clients reporting their partners for STI treatment.

		DATE	JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2004
GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE & HUMAN RIGHTS	12. a. Revised public procurement procedures promulgated and operating.	June 2003	The Procurement Reform Executive Secretariat has embarked on the implementation of the Interim Rules and Regulations in all procuring entities. The Public Procurement Board (PPB) has been established with the responsibility to review and approve procurement submissions and evaluations from entities. An international consultant has been recruited by UNDP to assist the Executive Secretariat in procurement training and capacity building in the procuring entities, with in country TA and coaching of procuring entities to begin November 23. Preparation of a draft procurement law was finalised by the technical working group of the Procurement Reform Secretariat. The final draft was received in a stakeholder's workshop on October 13, 2004 and approved by the steering committee on November 12, 2004 for onward submission to Cabinet. Once approved by Cabinet, the text is expected to be published in the official Gazette as a bill submitted to Parliament with the expected date by December 15, 2004.
	b. Results of the Corruption Survey Published.	June 2003	In October 03, the VP launched the Governance and Anti-Corruption report for the development of a National Governance action plan. The event was organized by GRS (with the WBI support). About 130 representatives of the GOSL, civil society, Media and donor community attended the Workshop, which aimed at releasing the results of the governance and AC diagnostics and having a draft governance and AC action plan. The discussion of the governance report jointly with the PETS results, the ACC report and the 2000 Governance Report helped participants to identify and prioritize problem areas as follows: 1. <u>Inadequate structural environment, unclear institutions and laws</u> (for example, over-centralization of the public administration, lack of independence of the ACC, inadequate organizational codes), 2. <u>Ineffective law enforcement</u> (for example, political and external interference with the Judiciary, weak/non-existent complain mechanisms), 3. <u>Weak monitoring mechanisms</u> , 4. <u>Inadequate role of the civil society and the media</u> , 5. <u>Non-transparent management of public resources</u> (for example, nepotism, weak procurement system) and 6. <u>Need for capacity building</u> (for example, lack of awareness of civic rights, unqualified government personnel, inadequate training infrastructure). Participants were divided in six working groups with the task of developing a draft action plan for each problem. In addition, the ACC organized two Regional Workshops in Bo and Makeni in April, aiming at disseminating further the results of the governance and AC diagnostics and to drafting a local governance and AC action plan. The discussion of the key findings of the report helped the participants to identify and prioritize problem areas and to develop Regional Governance Action Plans (see http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/sierraleone/results.html#dissemination). The draft Regional Governance Action Plans are currently under revision by the ACC and integrated into the broader National Governance Strategy that will be disseminated later this summer. For additional information, please visit: http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/sierraleone/index.html .
	13.50% of cases lodged by the ACC brought to prosecution and/or concluded.	End 2003	A Judge has been recruited and is currently overseeing all ACC cases in the High Court. A prosecutor has been identified and will take up appointment shortly. A second Prosecutor employed by Commonwealth/DFID has just arrived in Freetown. The profile of cases with the ACC is presented as follows: 135 cases under active investigation, 15 cases with the Attorney General, 10 cases currently before the magistrate court, 7 cases completed by the Magistrate Court (4 convictions, 3 acquitted), 2 cases forwarded to the Appeal Court (1 acquitted and the other in progress) 15 cases forwarded to the High Court (1 acquitted and discharged, 1 withdrawn as a result of death, 9 convictions and 4 in progress).
	14. Elected district councils functioning.	End 2003	Local Government elections were held on May 22, 2004 with postponed elections for 6 remaining wards held June 5. Preliminary reports of domestic observers under the National Elections Watch assisted by the National Democratic Institute, and of foreign experts, indicate the elections were held amid a climate of peace. Councillors were elected to 19 Local Councils, including 13 districts, 5 towns and the Freetown City Council. The Local Government Act was published on March 4, 2004 in the Gazette, culminating a process of 19 months of discussion and consultations to develop the government's policy on decentralization and creation of local government authorities. Parliament gave the Bill its first reading on 18 Dec. The Ministry of LG conducted district-level public meetings to disseminate the content of the LG act in March and April 2004. Preparations are underway with a multi-donor effort to provide induction training and orientation for elected officials, traditional authorities, and senior staff of the new Councils. The Establishment Secretary has assigned senior civil servants to occupy the posts of Chief Administrator and Deputy. The recruitment of treasurers is underway by the Public Service Commission. Decentralisation specialists are on the job developing detailed plans for health, education and agricultural service decentralisation with line ministries. Minister of LG and team went on study tour to Uganda. Ministry of Finance team conducted study tour to Ghana for fiscal decentralisation. Civic Education campaign "You and your Local Government" covering 390 wards was concluded before the May 22 elections, by 3 NGOs with approximately 250,000 people participating. Devolution plans and budget for 2005 are being finalised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Civic education for stakeholders in agricultural decentralisation was completed in Kambia and began in Kono in November 2004, including 88 Masters Trainers covering all wards. The Ministry of Local Government conducted visits to all districts during November to further discuss roles and responsibilities between Local Councils and traditional authorities, especially on matters concerning finances.

		DATE	JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2004
	15. Elected district councils received human rights orientation.	End 2004	Local Government elections were held on 22 May 2004. Beginning in July 2004, the Human Rights Section of UNAMSIL in collaboration with local human rights NGOs will conduct human rights training sessions for elected district councils. These training sessions will focus mainly on basic human rights, national, regional and international instruments, peace building and peace consolidation issues, justice, rule of law and due process of law, human rights in the administration of justice, civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights. Rights of women and children and other vulnerable groups will be discussed. The dissemination of human rights knowledge by Districts Councils will help to set an environment where human rights are respected and protected. Between 11-15 October, UNIFEM and UNDP will support a national workshop in Bo for Council Chairpersons and senior staff on gender awareness and HIV/AIDS, with participation of international experts. Four regional training workshops for Councillors and staff on the same subjects will be held between 20 October and 12 November 2004, for 40 people per venue.
	16. Magistrates Courts operating in all Districts.	June 2003	Magistrate Courts are functioning in 19 locations outside of Freetown, staffed with resident teams of Justices of the Peace supervised by monthly visits of Magistrates. Recruitment is underway for up to 15 new Magistrates to reside in every district, with principal Magistrates at regional level. Recruitment and training concluded for new generation of clerks and bailiffs. The 3-month intensive training by S.L. Law School included classroom and court apprenticeship. 58 trainees out of 67 passed the final exams and have been posted to their new assignments in the 19 Magistrate Courts and some courts in Freetown. 16 Magistrate Court locations have been refurbished or newly constructed with new furniture and equipment supplied; 2 locations pending. The case tracking and reporting system for JPs was reviewed and JPs with clerks received a refresher training for better compliance with the system. Supervision of Justices of the Peace is on going.
	17. Pre-trial detention delays significantly reduced to meet constitutional requirements.	End 2004	Case reporting system for Magistrate Courts is in use and returns have been received from 19 locations covering Sept 2003- August 2004 court sittings. Reports are entered into computerized tracking system in the Office of the Chief Justice. Prior to the establishment of this system, little systematic data was available to monitor pre-trial detention delays. The system is currently being used to monitor sittings. Analysis of cases and performance will begin once reporting is uniform and consistent, expected by end of 2004.
	18. TRC completed its work	April 2004	The Final report of the TRC was presented to H.E the President, relevant stakeholders and the international community on the 5 th October 2004. this report is available in hard copy, CD-ROM, video version and children's version.
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE & PRODUCTION	19. PRGF successfully implemented	Cont. 2003	On the 12 th November 2004, the IMF Executive Board approved US\$21.1 million for disbursement under the PRGF arrangement.
	20. Production levels of paddy rice increased to 1991 level (544,000 MT).	End 2004	Production level of paddy rice increased by 20% from 2001 to 2002 (from 310,600 to 372,720). Revised figures on production level of paddy rice show that it increased to 78% (422,065 MT) of pre-war level (544,000) in 2002. Rice production for 2003 increased. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security, FAO and WFP have conducted crop surveys for 2003. Survey figures estimate the production level of paddy rice at 445,000 metric tons.
	21.a. Diamond exports increased to at least US\$ 60 million	End 2003	The value of diamond exports increased to US\$110 million by end October 2004. Alluvial diamond exports reached \$72.8 million and Kimberlite diamond exports by Koidu Holding amounted to approximately US\$8.4 million.
	21. b. and rutile production restarted	End 2003	Sierra Rutile Limited plans to commence operations in 2005 as the funding arrangements are nearing conclusion. It requires US\$67 million; the EU has approved Euro 25 million to GOSL as a grant that will be loaned to SRL and OPIC will provide an additional US\$25 million as loan to the Company, guaranteed by the US Government, and Shareholders will provide the balance. The European Union appointed consultant has prepared a Loan Agreement between GOSL and Sierra Rutile Limited, which was signed by both parties in July 2004. Modalities for securing the OPIC loan are now at an advanced stage and hopefully the loan will be signed before the end of the year.
	22. New comprehensive investment code promulgated.	Sept. 2003	The Investment code has been finalised and enacted

		DATE	JANUARY – NOVEMBER 2004
		End 2003	Ongoing by a joint Donor public financial Management Committee. The new budget bill has been printed for onward submission to parliament .
		End 2003	<u>The National Power Authority (NPA):</u> The consultant recruited in May 2004, has finalised the pre-qualification document to be sent to investors. NCP has put adverts in African Business and New African Magazines while the World Bank has been requested to put adverts for potential investor on Un Business Magazine. <u>National Workshop Ltd.</u> The Consultants have submitted a final report on the valuation of the assets of the workshop. The Ministry of Trade will now continue negotiations with the Chinese Company Hennan Guoji for a joint venture with the Sierra Leone Government. <u>Sierra Leone Ports Authority</u> The consultant has submitted draft report for the de-linking of the Ports non-core activities. This will be sent to the World Bank for comments prior to finalisation. <u>Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board/Sierra Leone Daily Mail.</u> Consultants have been selected to undertake the valuation of the company assets, to facilitate their sale/lease. <u>Forest Industries Corporation (FIC).</u> The NCP has engaged the service of the Consultancy Firm KPMG to undertake the privatisation of Forest Industries Corporation. The assignment is expected to commence on Monday 30 th August. <u>Multi-Regulatory Agency and Revision of NPA Act</u> the evaluation of consultants' proposal for the setting up of the multi-regulatory agency has been completed and results of the evaluation forward to the World Bank for its "no-objection". The consulting firms Pannell Kerr Foster and Deloitte &Touch have been appointed financial advices for the privatization of the <u>National Development Bank</u> and the <u>Rokel Commercial Bank</u> respectively
AID FLOWS AND MANAGEMENT	25.Aid flows to be sustained to meet financing gap and sector needs.	Cont. 03/04	The country remains high donor dependent: therefore delays experienced in external programmes grants and loans in the 1 st half of 2004 lead to increased bank financing the budget deficit, and high domestic interest expenditures, and the application of expenditure control measures by government.
	26.Annual HIPC funds fully disbursed.	Cont. 03/04	Interim HIPC Debt resources disbursed for 2004 leading to the substantial increase for social and economic expenditure for poverty reducing activities.
	27.Bi-monthly aid coordination meetings begin and restructured national aid coordination unit put in place.	March 2003	Bi-monthly aid coordination meetings have taken place regularly in 2003 through the Development Partnership Committee (DEPAC) and the Development Assistance Coordinating Office (DACO) is operational.