

**United Nations
Peacebuilding Commission
Sierra Leone Configuration**



**Supporting the Implementation
of the
United Nations Joint Vision
for Sierra Leone**

2009 -2012

gender-based violence, crime investigation and related fields.

Priority Area 2. Integrating rural areas into the national economy

The continuing gap between the urban and rural society of Sierra Leone remains worrying. Rural marginalization, urban migration and in particular the divide between Freetown and Sierra Leone's provinces

IV. Building on Comparative Advantages

The UN family in Sierra Leone is part of a much larger community of bilateral and multilateral development partners and, in order to maximize the impact of our contribution to peace and prosperity of Sierra Leone, we will focus on maximizing our comparative advantages in designing and implementing our programmes and projects:

- o Linking political and development mandates

The UN Security Council has given the integrated peacebuilding mission in Sierra Leone both a political and a development mandate. It is this combination of political and development issues that gives the UN family a unique advantage. For example, decentralization raises developmental as well as political issues. Similarly, the integration of the youth has a developmental as well as political side and will therefore be part of UNIPSIL-supported multi-party talks and other forums for conflict prevention and resolution. Strengthening Sierra Leone's security forces in facing the threat of international organised crime has both a capacity-building as well as a wider political aspect.

- o Wide range of expertise

The UN family consists, in addition to UNIPSIL, of 14 UN agencies and programmes as well as of the World Bank, the IMF and the African Development Bank (AfDB). Together, we have the largest number of professional staff working in Sierra Leone, with the widest range of expertise among all development partners. For these reasons, we will give preference to programme and project activities that are more labour and risk intensive and that, if proven viable could later be replicated in larger investment projects by other donors.

- o Provincial outreach

Except for some international NGOs, the UN family is the only international development partner that maintains a permanent presence outside of Freetown. We agree to four joint regional field offices and four sub-regional field offices throughout the country. As we also have the logistical support of our helicopters to reach the provinces easily, we plan to open our regional and sub-regional offices to all development partners and provide them with office facilities, logistical support and local contacts. We invite them to use our field structures as platforms for their missions and activities in the provinces.

- o Social outreach

Among international development partners the UN family also has the largest number of national professionals who are deployed throughout the country. They possess a deeper knowledge of local traditions, values and customs and hence have a unique insight into the thinking and preoccupations of local communities. For these reasons, we will concentrate on programmes and projects that require greater harmonisation with and social penetration into, local communities. In an effort to increase our outreach, we will invite the Sierra Leone Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (SLANGO) to open regional offices within the four UN regional offices and provide them with meeting places with internet access for local NGOs.

V. Joining Forces for Implementation



The UN Joint Vision for Sierra Leone

Revised Total Programmes Costs and Funding Gaps

Definitions:

- **Revised Total Programme Cost:** The total amount required to complete the programme based upon the project documents from the agencies participating in the programme.
- **Total Secured Funds:** Money that has been received since the Joint Vision started in 2009 to the end of 2010 plus estimates of expected funding due to arrive through agency 'pipelines' in 2011 and 2012.
- **Funding Gap:** The difference between the Revised Total Programme Cost and the Total Secured Funds.

In some cases the **Estimated Programme Costs** that were made in 2009 have been revised as we move into 2011. Where the estimates from 2009 have been revised the basis of that revision is due to one or more of the following factors:

- a) The developing and changing situation in Sierra Leone leading to either the contraction or expansion of the needs placed on a number programmes that support the Government's Agenda for Change.
- b) A more concise set of programme documents have evolved that have allowed the initial estimate to be more precisely calculated, coupled with additional clarifications about the money being provided through alternative

Joint Vision Programme 1:
Democratic Elections and Political Dialogue

UN Lead Agency: UNDP
Participating Agency: UNIPSIL, UNWomen
National Counterparts: NEC, PPRC, SLP, Ministry of Finance and Economic

programmes are aimed at strengthening the national justice system for the effective and timely delivery of judicial and legal services to the people. The programme also seeks to increase access to justice and rule of law by enhancing the provision of justice services at local level, strengthening the administration of justice in both customary and ordinary justice systems, and supporting law reform to strengthen legal protection for vulnerable populations.

The first component of the programme works throughout the justice 'chain' to address

micro, small and medium scale industries in Sierra Leone. Under the framework of the UNIDO Integrated Programme in Sierra Leone, the buildings of three Industrial growth centres (one each in Bombali, Kenema and Pujehun Districts) have recently been rehabilitated and furnished with workshop and food

Strategic Plan on AIDS (2006-10). It includes providing support to the National AIDS Secretariat and the National HIV/AIDS Control Program to work towards achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment care and support by 2010 through a coordinated multisectoral response. Support goes to the decentralised national AIDS response to strengthen the District AIDS Committees to ensure a coordinated response at the various constituencies and Chiefdom levels. UN support also includes promoting

Reproductive and Child Health and Nutrition and other Primary Health Care services will be realized through an approach that aims to “Reach Every District” (RED). The UN, in partnership with the Government and NGOs, aims to improve the organisation of RCH services, maximize the use of available resources and guarantee sustainable and equitable coverage for every eligible woman and child in the country. At the core of RED there is the inherent expectation that the planning, management and monitoring of health services will need to be upgraded. If successful, RED will improve RCH coverage, positively increase the quality of health care and promote partnerships between districts, health care providers and communities.

Four out of ten children below 5 years in Sierra Leone are chronically malnourished (stunted) and about 10 percent are acutely malnourished. Sierra Leone is therefore perusing strategies proposed in the global initiative called - Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Under nutrition (REACH). Malnutrition is not only one of the main contributing factors to the high mortality rates among children but also means that a large proportion of the next generation cannot live up to its full physical and mental potential. UN will assist the Government in promoting and implementing the scaling up of proven effective interventions in the five priority areas of improving maternal and infant nutrition, treatment of severe acute malnutrition, increase of micronutrient intake for children and mothers, improvements in hygiene and parasite control, and an increase in food availability, accessibility and diversity.

The UN is running a joint programme for Child and Reproductive Health since 2007. The participating agencies are UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WFP and FAO. A trust fund is supporting the joint programme, and is administered by UNICEF. This trust fund will remain operational and will continue serving as the main funding vehicle for the UN joint programme for Child and Reproductive Health, until the MDTF fully materialises.

Programme Finances:

Revised total programme cost:	Total secured funds:	Funding gap:
\$68,000,000	\$22,500,000	\$45,500,000

Special Note: This programme has been absorbed into the ‘Free Health Care Initiative’ for children under five and lactating mothers that is part of the response to the country’s high maternal mortality figures, which explains the relatively high initial estimate and ongoing requirements. f87()1.316(f87()8-2.70898(n)1)-2.70898(.67)8.46521()-1.35449(a)-2.70898(n)8.46

secondary school will provide an important contribution to the ongoing development of Sierra Leone.

Considerable progress has been made in primary education since the war. The key successes include policy formulation, establishment of new schools and rehabilitation of war-damaged ones, resulting in expansion of school enrolment from 1,135,000 in 2003/2004 to 1,322,000 in 2006/2007, which is an increase of 16.5% and expansion of the distance teacher training programme and school feeding programme. In spite of this progress, development in the basic education sector is constrained by low capacity of the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MEYS) and its subsidiaries at district level. About 30% of children are still out of school due to the socio-cultural and poverty barriers to enrolment and retention of children, particularly girls. An unhealthy and child-unfriendly school environment including a lack of basic WASH provision also results in early drop outs. About 40% of primary school teachers remain untrained and unqualified and there is still a scarcity of teaching and learning materials.

The basic education and school feeding programme will contribute to increased access to primary education for children and increased completion rates of primary education. Envisaged outcomes of the programme include: (a) na

2009 -2012

Joint Vision Programme 11: Public Sector Reform

UN Lead Agency:	UNDP
Participating Agency:	IOM, FAO, WHO, UNICEF
Government Counterparts:	PSRU, HRMO, PSC, MoFED, Office of the President
Development Partners:	ADB, DFID, EC, OECD, WB
Agenda for Change:	Chapter Thirteen - Building Capacities for Implementation

Brief: Despite the support provided by development partners since the end of the war, the public sector in Sierra Leone, by all accounts, is weak and not able in its current form to provide strategic direction for the implementation of key Government macroeconomic and social policies and programmes as articulated in the Agenda for Change. The combined effect of the war, the resultant capacity deficits as well as the poor conditions of service have continued to have a serious impact on government capacity to administer the day to day planning and management functions necessary to deliver key social services to the people.

The Agenda for Change identifies capacity gaps across the public sector as a huge challenge for the Government of Sierra Leone. It recognizes that a weak public sector impedes economic growth and undermines human development. Coupled with this is poor policy coherence, lack of clarity in institutional roles and responsibilities as well as

Special note: *For many reasons the national reform process has been much slower*

The programme will have three components:

- (i) On transnational crime: International illicit drug traffickers are increasingly using Sierra Leone as a major transit point for European bound cocaine shipments. The increase in the trafficking of cocaine into Sierra Leone also threatens to facilitate the increase other forms of organized crime such as money laundering, corruption, terrorism and human trafficking. This program will enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to apprehend and investigate transnational organized crime syndicate

centralization of power and resources in Freetown, and high unemployment. In addition, there is still a lack of coherence and proper coordination between the conventional security organs themselves on the one hand and between them and civilian bodies with

Joint Vision Programme 17:
Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Rights

UN Lead Agency: UNIFEM
Participating Agency: The UN Gender Theme Group
Government Counterparts: Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs
Development Partners: DFID, EC, Irish Aid, JICA, OXFAM, USAID
Agenda for Change: Chapter Seven – Human Development

Brief: The National Gender Strategic Plan of Sierra Leone and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women are the entry points through which the UNCT Gender Theme Group is implementing its programmes. The unequal status and marginalization of women and girls in Sierra Leone has been exacerbated and solidified by the eleven year civil conflict, in which rape and sexual violence were used as weapons of war. The post-conflict period continues to marginalize the importance of including women as equal participants in social, political and economic life

Programme Finances:

Revised total programme cost:	Total secured funds:	Funding gap:
\$18,183,000	\$13,778,000	\$4,405,000

Special note: Whilst this programme supports the health service in its broadest sense, the 'Free Health Care Initiative' for children under five and lactating mothers has intensified the need to upgrade the support systems to ensure the extra load can be carried. As a result this programme has increased its initial estimate to help meet the extra challenges

Joint Vision Programme 21:**Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding**

UN Lead Agency: UNEP
 Participating Agency: FAO, UNDP, WHO
 Government Counterparts: Ministry of Agriculture; Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency
 Development Partners: EC
 Agenda for Change: Chapter Eleven – Managing the Environment

Brief: Given the significant role that natural resources played in the 1991-2002 civil war and during the post-conflict reconstruction period, along with the vital importance of natural resources to Sierra Leone's economy, the good management of environment and natural resources is essential to continued peace consolidation and development. Linked to youth estrangement and rural alienation,

Summary Table

Programme (Lead Agency)	Original

