

Research Into Use Programme

Country Desk Review

Sierra Leone

Part One: Headline Statistics

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
DFID	UK Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Agency of United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NR	Natural Resources
ODA	Official Development Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States of America Dollars
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

1. Statistics

1.1. General Population Data

Total Population and date of last census:	Population (millions) 5.3 Urban Population (% total) 39.5 2004 – results issued February 2006 ⁱ 4,976,871
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Indicators ⁱⁱ	Year	Sierra Leone
Total population *millions	1975	2.9
	2003	5.1
	2015	6.9
Annual population growth rate %	1975-03	2
	2003-15	2.5
Urban population total % of	1975	21.4
	2003	38.8
	2015	47.6
population under age of 15 % of total	2003	42.8
	2015	42.8
population age 65 and above % of total	2003	2.6
	2015	3.3
Total Fertility rate	1970-75	6.5
	2000-05	5.5

Number & % of total population who are classed as Indigenous Peoples (or Tribals);

Languages:

Republic of Sierra Leone. 5,883,889. National or official language: English. Literacy rate: 15%. Also includes Greek (700), people from Lebanon, India, Pakistan, Liberia. Information mainly from D. Dalby 1962; TISSL 1995. Blind population: 28,000 (1982 WCE). Deaf institutions: 5. The number of languages listed for Sierra Leone is 24. Of those, all are living languages.ⁱⁱⁱ

Number & % of total population who are classed as Ethnic or National Minorities: Is this picked up in the national census?

Not in census
Creoles^{iv} 2%
Limba – 8%
Mende – 30%
Temne – 30%

Number and % of total population who are classed as Mobile communities (seasonal and

Not available

permanent):

1.2. General Poverty Statistics

Poverty Line and date (note any recent changes): 68.0% were below the national poverty line between 1990 – 2002. (UNDP, 2005)

An Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS), conducted from May 2003 to May 2004, highlighted the following characteristics of poverty in Sierra Leone.

- 70 percent of the population live below the national poverty line (defined at Le 2,111 or about \$0.75 per day). Some 26 percent of the population may be classified as extremely poor, that is, unable to meet 50 percent of their daily needs.

Number & % of people who are classed as Destitute^v:

Number & % of people on <US\$1 per day (WB measure), 2006 (or latest date), and previous figures: Between 1990 – 2003:
57% of the population was below the \$1 a day poverty line
74.5% were below the \$2 a day poverty line. (UNDP, 2005)
The figures were the same for between 1990 – 2001.

% poor and number in rural areas: 62%^{vi}

% poor and number in urban areas Poverty is heavily concentrated in the areas outside Freetown (the capital of Sierra Leone). The proportion below the poverty line in Freetown is estimated at 15 percent, compared to 79 percent in the rural areas and 70 percent in other urban areas. (World Bank, 2005)

Number of poor male headed households:

Number of poor female headed households:

Number of poor child headed households:

Child labour and marriage (male & female, rural & urban)	Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, total	57
	Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, male	57
	Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, female	57
	Child marriage 1986-2004*, total	-
	Child marriage 1986-2004*, urban	-
	Child marriage 1986-2004*, rural	-

http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/sierraleone_statistics.html

GINI Coefficient: The Gini coefficient is calculated at 0.39, implying that income

	distribution is moderately skewed. Income inequality is relatively higher in the rural areas (0.36), compared to Freetown (0.32) and other urban areas (0.33). (World Bank, 2005: 3)
UNDP HDI:	Sierra Leone was rated last, 177th of 177 countries in UNDP Report 2003. In UNDP 2005, ranked 176/177.
Gender Development Index:	Rank: 139 Value: 0.279
% women employed in agriculture:	
Average agricultural wage rate vs urban wage rate:	
World Bank CPIA scores:	Policy Outcome: 2 Aggregate Public Institutions: 4 Budget and Financial Management: 2 Public Administration: 3 Justice and Rule of Law: 4
IFAD rural policy score	
World Bank – ‘doing business’ scores	236 days
DFID Resource Allocation Score	
MDGs progress – are they on/off track?	Limited progress. The 2005 PRSP is seen as a way to focus attention on MDGs. Official MDG monitoring site on Sierra Leone http://data.un.org/unsd/mdg/Search.aspx?q=Sierra%20Leone Detailed breakdown available in appendix.
Quality of Governance including: Voice and accountability, political stability...and so on	Voice and accountability: 50 th – 75 th percentile Political stability/no violence: 10 th – 25 th percentile Government Effectiveness: 50 th – 75 th percentile Regulatory Quality: 25 th – 50 th percentile Rule of Law: 50 th – 75 th percentile Control of Corruption: 25 th – 50 th percentile http://info.worldbank.org/governance/kkz2005/sc_chart.asp
In country communicable diseases (top 5)	<i>degree of risk:</i> very high <i>food or waterborne diseases:</i> bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever <i>vectorborne diseases:</i> malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations <i>water contact disease:</i> schistosomiasis <i>aerosolized dust or soil contact disease:</i> Lassa fever (2005) (CIA Factbook, Sierra Leone)

1.3. Food & Nutrition Statistics

What is level of food insecurity?	This is at the heart of the PRSP 2005 for SL with the private sector playing a key role. ¹
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¹ Annual Progress Report (2006), PRSP, Sierra Leone

What is level of food aid requirements?

Is their food self-sufficiency at national and sub-national levels?

Table 17: Production of Major Food Crops 2002-2005

Crop	Production Metric (Tons)				% Change from 2002 to 2005	% Change from 2004 to 2005
	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Rice (Paddy)	422,065	445,633	526,619	552,000	30.8	4.82
Maize	16,068	16,060	32,125	38,550	140	20.00
Cassava	895,817	1,091,178	1,759,292	2,287,060	155.3	30.00
Sweet potato	45,450	74,446	153,198	191,498	321.3	25.00
Groundnut	98,400	117,000	152,000	167,200	70	10.00

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security²

Table 18: Comparing Target and Actual Production (mt) for the First Year of PRS Implementation

Crop	2005		Difference	Target 2006	Target 2007
	Target	Actual			
Rice	540,000	552,000	12,000	875,000	1,290,000
Cassava	1,935,221	2,287,060	351,839	2,100,000	2,300,000
Sweet Potato	160,856	191,498	30,642	185,368	203,905
Groundnut	95,684	167,200	71,516	110,265	121,292

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

1.4. Health, Sanitation, HIV/Aids Statistics**Population Growth Rate and basic health/life expectancy stats:**

Annual population growth rate between 1975 – 2003 = 5.1%, between 2003 – 2015 it is expected to reach 6.9% (UNDP, 2005)
Life expectancy at birth (2003) 40.8 years (UNDP, 2005)

Total Fertility Rate and where possible, rural/urban fertility rate:

Between 1970 – 75 = 6.5 births per women
Between 2000 – 2005 = 6.5 births per women (UNDP, 2005)

Child Mortality <5, poorest and richest 20%, under five and infant mortality rate (MDG):

No data available for Sierra Leone

HIV/AIDS prevalence – Total % of ages 15 – 49

Figures for HIV prevalence in the country rang from 4.9% to 0.9%. A study carried out by UNIFEM in Sierra Leone found that:

- women are increasingly more infected than

² Annual Progress Report (2006), PRSP, Sierra Leone

- men; and
- the age group 15 to 24 years is the most affected age group.

Although the epidemic in Sierra Leone may still not be said to be mature, the impact of HIV and AIDS is already being felt. Young people are dropping out of school due to ill health, people are becoming destitute due to poverty from HIV and AIDS, and women are being driven out of their homes as a result of the infection. (UNIFEM 2005: 7)

Number of orphans of which % HIV/AIDS related	31,000 from http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu/global?page=cr09-sl-00 (unclear how reliable this is given the problems of agreeing a prevalence rate)
% of people with no access to clean water supply/sanitation	% with sustainable access to an improved water source: 57 in 2002 % with sustainable access to improved sanitation: 39 in 2002 (UNDP, 2005)

1.5. Key Natural Resources Statistics

Total Land Area of State	71740 km ² (CIA Factbook, Sierra Leone)
Please note how much land is property of state (by component)	
% land under Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock	Forestry: /% Agriculture: /% Livestock: /%
Average Land Size of Holding	
Average Farm income	
Average age of farmer	
Principle fishery resources (sea, river, aquaculture etc)	
Major exports and imports	Exports: diamonds, rutile, cocoa, coffee, fish Imports: foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fuels and lubricants, chemicals (CIA Factbook, Sierra Leone)
Is there a non renewable natural resource industry i.e. oil, gas diamonds etc	diamonds, titanium ore, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite (CIA Factbook, Sierra Leone)
Trends in NR base exports	
Are there national/international private or state owned businesses who are key stakeholders in trade/processing – NR specific?	

1.6. Conflict / Natural disaster

Is there current conflict or has there been recognised conflict in the last 5 years?	Compared to other conflict-affected developing countries, the source of Sierra Leone's political
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instability lies less in ethnic and religious rivalry but more in extremely poor governance, widespread corruption, and the marginalisation and disempowerment of the rural communities. (PRSP, 2005: 1)

The Civil war which began in March 1991 was led by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and backed by cross section of the armed forces. An estimated 20,000 people were killed and thousands more injured or maimed. Over 2 million people were displaced (500,000 fled to neighbouring countries). There was a mass exodus of skilled professionals, to Freetown and out of the country, leaving most of the country drained from any skilled manpower. The damage extended to significant loss of property and the abduction of women and children for sex, labour and combat. Most of the country's social, economic and physical infrastructure was destroyed.

National elections in March 1996 saw the peaceful transition of power to Sierra Leone's first democratically elected Government in nearly 30 years. This resulted in the first Peace Agreement which was signed in Abidjan, La Cote d'Ivoire, on 30th November 1996. This agreement and the peace process collapsed in May 1997 until 7th July 1999, when a second Peace Agreement was signed in Lome, Togo. These agreements ushered in the arrival of the West African Peacekeeping Force (ECOMOG) and later the UN peacekeeping mission (UNAMSIL).

The final phase of disarmament and demobilisation of all combatants got underway from May 2001 to January 2002 with the support of the multi-donor funded Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programme. A total of 72,490 combatants were disarmed and 71,043 demobilised, including 6,845 child soldiers. The rebel war was declared over on 18th January 2002. By the end of February 2004, over 56,000 ex-combatants had received support for their reintegration into active community life. The Reconstruction, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (RRR) programme supported the resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in their communities. These events paved the way for peaceful National Elections (both legislative and presidential) in May 2002, in which the RUF participated as a political party, and the gradual restoration of civil authority all over the country. (PSRP, 2005: 2)

Has there been a natural disaster in the last 5 years which still impacts the country?

Climate Change – is there a possible influence in this country? If so, what?

1.7. General Economic Statistics

Table 1. Annual growth rate (UNDP)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$, billions)	0.7	/	0.8	/	/	/
GDP per capita (US\$)	146	/	149	/	/	/
GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)	-6.6	/	-5.3 ('90-'03)	/	/	/

Debt Relief: Bilateral pledges to HIPC trust fund and gross bilateral debt forgiveness

Net FDI inflows

% GDP from NR sector by component (forestry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock)

Forestry:	/%
Fisheries:	/%
Agriculture:	/%
Livestock:	/%

The main sources of growth in the economy are agriculture and mining, complemented by services and manufacturing.

- Agriculture sustains about 70 percent of the population and accounts for about 46 percent of the GDP.
- The mining sector accounts for 20 percent of GDP and contributes significantly to export earning. Both diamonds and iron ore (supplemented by rutile and bauxite) were significant in the past in determining the economic prosperity of Sierra Leone.
- The service sector (comprising transport, communications, and Government) accounts for about 30 percent of GDP.
- The manufacturing sector is small with mainly import-substituting industries and employs only about 2 percent of the labour force. (world Bank, 2005: 4)

How much of ODA is going into NR sector? /

Net ODA disbursed total and as % of GNI, ODA received: total, per capita and as % of GDP

Flows of aid^{vii}	
Total ODA (US\$ millions), 2004	360
Per capita ODA(US\$), 2004	65,5
ODA as % of GDP, 1990	UNDP
ODA as % of GDP, 2004	UNDP

Source: UNDP, and OECD (available from [HDR - Statistics - Get Data](#) and www.oecd.org/countrylist/)

ODA Trends: is it going up down, what % of GDP

Corruption Perception Index

126/158

http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2005

1.8. Infrastructure Statistics

Road km/head population

The public Roads Network of Sierra Leone totals³ about 11300km of which 8000km is the national Road System comprising of Primary, Secondary and Feeder roads. The remaining 3300km are local and unclassified roads.

In 2004, 1350 km of gravel feeder roads were constructed and maintained. This increased to 1874km by mid 2006. This account for 87.5 percent of the target set for 2006. Also, the number of all weather trunk roads constructed and maintained increased from 581 km in 2004 to 1774 km by mid 2006. 375 km of primary roads and 2722km of secondary roads were maintained nationwide. Within the same period, the percentage of feeder roads in good condition increased by 10 percent.

Telephone mainlines, cellular subscribers, internet users

1.9. Statistical Data Availability

MAPS

Please indicate which maps are available and where they can be found:

- Poverty**
- Key infrastructure**
- Forests/protected areas**
- Agro/biodiversity hotspots**
- Minorities/IPs**
- Conflicts**
- Areas dependent on food aid**

A selection of maps are available from:

<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&ISO3=SLE>

Country Specific Data

Any Other Useful Information/Data Sets

2. Governance

2.1. Poverty Governance

³ Annual Progress Report (2006), PRSP, Sierra Leone

PRSP details (author, date approved & date published, provide link). Is this a key poverty reduction planning document/ five year plan?

PRSP completed in 2005.

The first annual review meeting under the auspices of the Consultative Group meeting will take place in November 2006. See Appendix 1.

WB/IMF Staff saw the PRSP as coming out of 'a series of extensive consultations conducted throughout the country. These consultations were characterized by open and frank dialogue between cabinet ministers, parliamentarians and the people they represent - members of civil society, the private sector, cooperative associations, local authorities, religious leaders, NGOs, development partners and beneficiary groups.'⁴

The PSRP focuses on three strategic objectives:

Good governance, security and peace

Improving the quality of public sector governance is the government's most important strategy in the fight against years of deterioration, poverty and deprivation. Implementation of pro-poor policies and programmes in all sectors will require the implementation of a wide ranging and comprehensive governance programme that guarantees delivery of services to poor people in both the rural and urban areas in an atmosphere of peace and security.

Pro-poor, sustainable economic growth for food security and jobs creation

This Pillar involves the following policy areas:

- Medium term macro economic strategies for Poverty Reduction
- Food security and job creation
- Support to Agriculture and Fisheries
- Investment in Infrastructure, and
- Investment in Mining

Human resource development.

- Expanding basic education and Training
- Expanding health and nutrition services
- Increasing access to water and sanitation facilities

Action plans and monitoring in place relevant to PRSP

Is there a decentralisation rhetoric in country and what is its impact?

Political devolution has progressed with the enactment of the Local Government Act 2004. The first local government elections in 32 years were successfully held in May 2004. Nineteen local councils were installed and after extensive consultations with line ministries and other stakeholders including local communities, Government prepared a comprehensive plan for

⁴ (Staff comments included in PSRP, 2005: 2)

devolving central government functions to the local councils. (PSRP, 2005: 5)

Is there a donor/government coordination group for aid delivery? Is there a matrix relating to agriculture/land use in relation to the PRSP?

While no formal Strategy was found Agriculture, Fishing and Mining feature in most poverty reducing papers. As a summary the principle policies to improve these sectors are as follows:

Goals for achieving growth in agriculture:

- (a) Increased rice production from 2002 base of 422,000 MT.
- (b) Higher volume of agricultural and fishery exports from 2003 base of zero.
- (c) Increased access to roads, inputs and extension services.
- (d) Establishment of regulatory capacity within Ministry of Agriculture for quality of inputs and exports.
- (e) Increased private sector participation in the provision of agricultural inputs and extension services.

Growth in pro-poor mining

- (a) Improved legal and regulatory framework for mining with special emphasis on exploration and mining rights (administered under cadastral system).
- (b) Increase in the number of extension service contracts. (World Bank, 2005: 20)

Fishing

Similarly, fishing continues to be characterized by small vessels devoid of modern technology and marketing infrastructure. Integrating the rural economy into the national economy will require the development of agricultural markets, a dynamic agribusiness sector, and infrastructure that meet the needs of producers and the private sector. Better roads will be a key priority.

Sierra Leone still depends heavily on Foreign governments and International organisations for funding. The table below shows how 85% of the country's expenditure on development comes from foreign sources.⁵

	2004 Est. Le 'm	% of GDP	2005 Budget Le 'm	% of GDP	2006 Budget Le 'm	% of GDP	2007 Budget Le 'm	% of GDP	2005-7 Budget Le 'm
Development Expenditure	196,585.0	6.9	335,847.0	10.0	336,042.0	8.9	223,654.0	5.3	895,543.0
Domestic	25,563.0	0.9	35,065.0	1.0	46,598.0	1.2	50,217.0	1.2	131,880.0
Foreign	171,022.0	6.0	300,782.0	9.0	289,444.0	7.7	173,437.0	4.1	763,663.0

Which Ministry is responsible for coordination of poverty reduction activities?

⁵ (PSRP 2005: 110)

2.2. Poverty Mapping

Vulnerable/socially excluded/ poorest group DFID's socially excluded groups identified are: gender, caste, ethnicity, race, remote areas, migrant status, people living with disability and life cycle (i.e. youths, older people etc)

The 11 year conflict which ended in 2002 deepened and expanded poverty through:

- social dislocation;
- the emergence of large numbers of war victims (amputees, orphans, widows and widowers, drug victims, refugees and the homeless); and
- the loss of coping mechanisms. (World Bank, 2005: 3)

Location of poverty (to as much local detail as possible)

Poverty is heavily concentrated in the areas outside Freetown. The proportion below the poverty line in Freetown is estimated at 15 percent, compared to 79 percent in the rural areas and 70 percent in other urban areas.

The major causes of poverty in the rural areas according to qualitative data from Participatory Poverty Assessments and the Civic Engagement processes are mainly:

- the wide gap in the availability of social services (health, education, safe water and sanitation) between the urban and rural areas;
- lack of agricultural inputs, market access and low incomes from the sale of produce;
- weak infrastructure (bad road networks, lack of storage facilities);
- lack of economic and employment opportunities;
- devastation by the war; and
- social barriers such as large family size within the rural communities. (PSRP, 2005: 29)

With the exception of three districts the incidence of poverty is relatively higher in rural areas rather than urban. For these districts people rely mainly on agriculture or mining as a source of income.

In Kailahun District cocoa and coffee production are the main income earning activities. The civil war meant that most of the tree crop plantations were abandoned for over ten years as a result of displacement of the population.

In the case of Kenema, the majority of the working population is engaged in artisan mining activities, which is not a reliable source of income.

The people of Bombali District rely mostly on subsistence agriculture. There is no other economic activity or source of income and employment.

Port Loko and Kenema districts, which accounted for

9.8 and 8.9 of the sample population, recorded the highest contribution to poverty of 1 1.5 percent and 11.1 percent respectively. (PSRP, 2005: 29)

The fisheries sub-sector alone contributes 9.4 percent of GDP and is the most important economic activity along the coastline of Sierra Leone. Destruction of fishing infrastructure led to a drastic reduction in production of fish from pre-war levels. Poverty data also indicate that some of the poorest communities live in these coastal areas (in the Kambia, Moyamba, Bonthe and Pujehun Districts). (PSRP, 2005: 33)

***NR based poverty – who what and where?
Forest dependent communities, remote rural areas...***

The Government of Sierra Leone has identified improving the Agriculture, fishing and Mining sectors as a key contributor to reducing poverty.

The PSRP identifies several challenges in the sector at both the farmer and institutional levels. Some of the major problems include:

1. Low capital investment (especially by the private sector);
2. weak level of support for research technology generation and poor extension services;
3. Weak or total absence of vital agricultural support services including the absence of viable technology-based inputs;
4. Weak credit and micro-finance markets to support input purchase and output marketing. Community-based organisations and Farmers Associations are yet to deliver vital information and other services to the majority of rural farmers;
5. Poor network of roads, transportation and communication facilities to support input delivery, product transportation and marketing;
6. Low participation of farmers in policy formulation processes, thereby alienating the majority of small-scale farmers that dominate the agricultural landscape in Sierra Leone. Urban-based farmers associations have not been able to bridge the huge gap between those who make policy at the centre and the farmers located in smaller settlements across the country;
7. Institutional weaknesses, especially the shortage of trained and qualified technical/professional staff and unreliable management information systems.

The fisheries sub-sector faces similar challenges outlined in the agriculture sector. However, additional specific problems exist which limit production levels. Among these are the following:

1. Institutional weaknesses, especially shortage of trained human resources and inadequate funding for monitoring, control and surveillance of the country's territorial waters and for

-
- fisheries research;
 2. Weak infrastructure and support services, particularly the lack of a fishing harbour for supporting industrial fisheries;
 3. Inadequate extension services support for the sector and low production. These are manifested in under developed inland fisheries and aquaculture, inappropriate fishing gears, destructive fishing methods, lack of adequate skills and technology in seafood preservation, processing and packaging, and high post-harvest losses, especially in artisanal fisheries. (PSRP,2005: 33)

The mining sector is the second most important productive sector after agriculture and fishing for employment and income generation. Mining households are also the second poorest group after agricultural households. Mining development has been hindered by a weak regulatory environment and lack of technical support. (world Bank, 2005: 22)

The following would benefit poor mining communities according to the World Bank:

1. Improved legal and regulatory framework for mining with special emphasis on exploration and mining rights (administered under cadastral system).
2. Increase in the number of extension service contracts. (World Bank, 2005: 20)

2.3. Natural Resource Governance

Which Ministries are responsible for NR management, biodiversity conservation, watershed management etc.

See Appendix 1 for details of research organisations in the natural resource sector.

Key policies/ programmes from Government

- **The Micro-Finance Programme (MFP)**

The MFP builds on experience gained from an ADB-funded project with a major micro-finance component, the Social Action for Poverty Alleviation (SAPA) Project. The MFP heavily targets poor women engaged in productive activities and uses NGOs extensively for delivery and repayment operations since there is currently no rural banking system. The MFP is primarily a technical assistance and training vehicle for building a viable, sustainable and growing MF sub-sector. It does not provide loans directly to borrowers but can promote borrower group formation, facilitate the establishment of community banking systems, help rationalise and coordinate MF policy nationally and provide impact and output assessments.

The MFP is led by a director and supported by two full-time project officers who work with and through NaCSA's regional and district offices. (Commission for Social Action available from [National Commission for](#)

[Social Action](#)

- **Public Works Programme (PWP)**

The PWP has four objectives:

1. To improve rural and urban infrastructure for enhanced food security and improved quality of life;
2. To provide transitional post-war household income generation through labour-intensive job creation
3. To complete the process of reintegration of about 60,000 ex-combatants.

To help build the capacity of local contractors and local governments to sustain public works. (available from [National Commission for Social Action](#))

- **Biological Plant Protection for Food Crops in Africa (1990-1998)**

Assistance for national programmes with the introduction of biological pest control in the major food crops (e.g. cassava) The target groups are the experts of institutions concerned with plant protection within the territory of the IITA mandate. The beneficiaries are the producers of cassava, mango, maize and other crops as well as the rural and urban consumers. ([FAO](#))

- **Enhancing forest conservation in Sierra Leone (2002-2003)**

Bad land use practices have deforested nearly 75% of the land area of Sierra Leone. The aim of this project is to create in the minds of school children respect for forest values through background lectures and multipurpose tree planting programmes for schools. The objective is to carry out this programme in 70 schools in the eastern region of Sierra Leone for four years. Each year each school will plant an extra 1-acre, resulting in good plantations for fuel wood and fruits, as well as recreational purposes. ([FAO](#))

- **Focal point support for TRP (2004-2005)**

The main outputs of this project will be advice and feed back to TRP on partners, monitoring of field activities, co-ordination of lobby by Green NGOs. Geographical outreach is Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Benin and Togo. ([FAO](#))

- **Hatching the future (2002-2004)**

The project is a prolongation of the projects AF 145A and 145B, both focusing on creating awareness on tropical forest conservation and environmental protection in young school going children near Freetown. ([FAO](#))

- **Preparing for the future, National environmental awareness programme (2002-2004)**

The primary aim is to improve the sustainable natural resource management capacity of local communities,

CBOs and other action groups in Sierra Leone. ([FAO](#))

- **Inland Valley Systems Development and Technology Transfer (2000-2002)**

The goal of this project is the Intensification and diversification of rice-based systems in inland valleys in West and Central Africa aimed at increasing farm income, particularly female income, and enhancing the potential of the resource base for sustained land use. ([FAO](#))

- **Sustainable Agricultural Production and Market Development Project, (1995-1999)**

Develop policy and activities directed to the improvement of the production of degraded soils and the development of durable agricultural systems which lead to higher agricultural incomes. ([FAO](#))

The National Commission for Social Action and its predecessor NCRRR completed more than 250 sub-projects through its various donor-funded projects in 2000-2003. New projects have been designed to build on that success by channelling funds through NaCSA's three programme windows. The projects are listed below. For more information, click on the project title.

1. Emergency Recovery Support Fund (ERSF) - World Bank and ADB
2. Support to Reconstruction and Resettlement Project (SRRP) - UNDP
3. Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP) - IDB
4. Kono and Kailahun Reconstruction and Development Project (France)
5. [The National Social Action Project \(NSAP\) - World Bank](#)
6. The Social Action Support Project (SASP) - ADB
7. The Social Action Support Project (SASP) - IDB
8. [The Support to HIV/AIDS Response Project \(SHARP\) - World Bank](#)
9. The Rehabilitation of Basic Education Project (REBEP) - World Bank and ADB
10. The Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC)
11. Government of Sierra Leone Counterpart Support

Key NR management donor inputs

Extension service management especially in relation to poor farmers – any gaps in areas where poor NR users are located?

How is demand for services identified?

Legal framework for import/ export of plant/animal varieties – including new (to country) varieties/species?

A multidisciplinary Working Group on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) was established in June 2005 to review legislation on IPRs followed, in June 2006, by a national stakeholder workshop. However, the lack of

awareness among key stakeholders of the issues related to Intellectual Property Rights has slowed progress on the development of new legislation although the Ministry of Trade & Industry has begun to educate the public on IPR related issues through the Mass Communications Department at the Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone.

2.4. Development Processes Governance

What cross sectoral linkages are there between poverty and NR Sector strategies e.g. government task forces, inter-ministerial committees? How effective is this?

What are the relative strengths of the NR ministries and those with responsibility for poverty reduction?

Clean water supply/sanitation progress and links to NRM? What are the current projects/programmes underway?

Are laws published and available in accessible format?

Is there a published DFID Memorandum of Understanding with the country? If so, what is the focus of operations/interests?

What are the main government agencies and commissions for forestry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock?

2.5. Regional/International Governance

Table of key international and regional treaties that country has signed including:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>Human rights</i>2. <i>Biodiversity / forestry</i>3. <i>Agriculture including FAO Genetic Resources</i>4. <i>Fisheries (cross boundary / watershed management)</i>5. <i>WTO and regional trade agreements</i> | <p>- party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands</p> <p>signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification (CIA Factbook, Sierra Leone)</p> |
|--|---|
-

3. Biophysical

3.1. Natural Resource Base

Detail (if available) farming system, forestry system, fisheries (lake, sea, seasonal, river...), livestock (pastoral communities? Small settled agriculture and mobile communities?)

Trends: Forestry Trends, Fishery Catch Trends, Soil Erosion trends, desertification, salinisation...

What land tenure systems are in place?

Land tenure in Sierra Leone is characterised by a dual ownership structure:

- In the Western Area, private ownership of land also known as freehold tenure is recognised.
 - Land in the rest of the country (i.e. the Provinces) is held in communal ownership under customary tenure and is controlled by traditional chiefs who administer it on behalf of their communities in accordance with customary principles and usage. (ADF, 2004: 5)
-

What is the level of community ownership of forests/fisheries/irrigated agriculture/ grazing resources etc?

Biodiversity – any specific centres of agri or biodiversity hotspots in country?

Key natural hazards: earthquake, typhoon, El Nino, locusts, pests, diseases

Overfishing and over-used land important threats to poor communities.

Rapid population growth in the past years has put pressure on the environment. Over harvesting of timber for fuel, expansion of cattle grazing and slash-and-burn agriculture have resulted in deforestation and soil exhaustion.

Uncontrolled mining activities⁶ have left areas deforested and degraded. To deal with environmental and social problems, the Government has installed a cadastral system to administer mining rights, and is initiating mining extension services to provide advice on safety and environmental responsibilities.

Is there a legal framework for use of Genetically Modified Organisms?

Have there been any or are there currently any incidences of Asian bird flu?

Which of the CGIAR agencies are operating and on what?

Other agencies e.g. FAO, IFAD operating?

Inland Valley Consortium (IVC): Consortium for the Sustainable Use of Inland Valley Agro-ecosystems in Sub-Saharan Africa (1999-2003)

This research project aims to bring together national and international agricultural research institutes, development organizations and other stakeholders in order to develop in concerted action and using an agro-ecological approach, suitable technologies for integrated crop, soil and water management and operational support systems for increased but sustainable use of inland valleys in West Africa. ([FAO](#))

Participatory promotion of 'on-farm' seed priming (1999-2002)

This project will facilitate the participatory testing of seed

⁶ (World Bank, 2005: 23)

priming by farmers in a range of different countries, crops and agro-ecosystems thereby demonstrating the worth of this simple technology as widely as possible. ([FAO](#))

Ongoing problems with Invasive Species – what and where?

3.2. RNRRS Activity Log

List previous activities by theme and geography

NRInternational Data

In country partners and assessment of their capabilities?

NRInternational Data

List of government research institutions and their remit / financial situation (government and/or private)

NOTE: NOT INVOLVED IN RNRRS ACTIVITIES
Agriculture

- Responsibility for biotechnology research in agriculture is the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology;
- Responsibility for environmental aspects of biotechnology is the Ministry of Lands, Housing, Country Planning Forestry & the Environment.⁷

The Government of Sierra Leone has established National Agricultural Research Coordinating Council in which the major stakeholders (including MAFFS and farmers' groups) are represented. The Council is expected to formulate a suitable research policy that reflects farmers' needs, and it is expected that it will play an important role in the capacity building of the research institutions and in prioritising their research programme.

Agricultural research is carried out by two national research institutions:

- the Rokpur Rice Research Station (RRRS) and
- the Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR).

While RRRS deals mainly with rice, IAR covers all other food crops, including related socio-economic studies and farming systems. Being in the same campus, the Njala University College also cooperates with IAR in undertaking research activities. All the research institutions are now trying to jump-start their activities, but they are going to require considerable resources to bring their activities up to the pre-war situation.⁸

Fisheries

The Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography of the University of Sierra Leone was established to help

⁷ For more information visit:
http://www.fao.org/biotech/inventory_admin/dep/country_rep.asp?country=SLE

⁸ (ADF,2004:16)

with marine research. The institute has been closely involved with ecological studies, but little has been done in the area of proper marine research due to some constraints in logistics and funding.⁹

Map previous interventions to lowest level of poverty statistics available e.g. District.

NRInternational Data

4. Social / Economic / Cultural

4.1. Development Dynamic

Migration rural/urban, temporary/permanent, male/female e.g. into New Economic Zones

During the civil war over 2 million people were displaced (500,000 fled to neighbouring countries). Since the conflict was resolved in 2002 many of the displaced have been resettled.

Any detail on level of remittances

Status of women in society – constraints

Various reasons are given for women's increased vulnerability:

- unequal power relations between men and women,
 - plight of women during and after the conflict ranging from displacement, destitution, food shortages, lack of access to health care due to collapsed health systems and threatened blood safety,
 - severe deprivation making it easier for women and girls to be coerced into exchanging sex for money,
 - rape as a "weapon of war",
 - increased substance use,
 - culture and traditional beliefs, and,
 - economic dependence of women on men, amongst others. (UNIFEM, 2005: 10)
-

How is traditional knowledge dealt with (IPR issues)? Is it being recognised?

Is NR use of 'wild resources' exclusionary or focused on developing sustainable use practices?

4.2. Civil Society

Size and significance of civil society

Civil Society organisations (CSO) were actively involved in the formulation of Sierra Leone's PSRP. A team of four CSOs (known as Regional Implementing Partners) was contracted and assigned the responsibility of coordinating the civic engagement process in the four regions.¹⁰

⁹ (from <http://www.fao.org/fi/fcp/en/SLE/profile.htm>)

¹⁰ (PSRP, 2005: 16)

The partners were:

- Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD), responsible for the Southern Region;
- Council of Churches Sierra Leone (CCSL), responsible for the Northern Region;
- Movement for the Restoration of Democracy – Sierra Leone (MRD- SL), responsible for the Eastern Region; and
- Urban Development Area responsible for the Western Area.

Civil Society¹¹		
Measure	Sierra Leone	Sub-Saharan Africa
Number of international non-governmental organisations (NGO) 2000	647	32825
NGOs per million population, 2000	132	59
Number of formally committed municipalities to Local Agenda 21 2001	x	133

Status/trends of informal groups e.g. faith groups, women's associations/farmers groups

Increasing in number.
Good source is the Directory of Development Organisations (2006)¹². There are 20 pages of organisations listed there.

4.3. Private Sector

NR private sector trade/ production organisations;

The Ministry of Trade and Industry in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) organized a high level national stakeholders Forum for the Private Sector on the theme "Accessing Finance for Business in Sierra Leone from 25th to 27th October 2004."¹³

The Government is actively seeking foreign investment in the mining industry and encouraging privates sector activity.

Level of international inputs into the NR sector (fertiliser, forestry, fish processing, supermarkets etc)

¹¹ Source: Earthtrends (available from earthtrends.wri.org)

¹² Directory of Development Organisations – Sierra Leone: http://www.devdir.org/files/Sierra_Leone.PDF

¹³ For more information visit <http://www.daco-sl.org>.

5. Financial

Is there a PER/MTEF and what is its status?

What decentralisation processes are ongoing?

What is the current tax 'take' and how is this split between regions? Important link with decentralisation – do regions have power to retain tax taken from that level or is it sent to centre to be reallocated?

Who are the main donors to the country?

Top Ten Donors of gross ODA (2003-04 average) ¹⁴		(USD m)
1	United Kingdom	58
2	United States	51
3	EC	46
4	IDA	40
5	SAF & ESAF (IMF)	31
6	AfDF	22
7	UNHCR	20
8	Italy	17
9	Netherlands	15
10	Arab Agencies	12

(OECD)

Are donors engaged in budget support processes for the NR sector or is the major spend through programmes/projects?

Banking sector details – state owned and/or private?

Are there any arrangements for credit for the poor?

The first country to start implementation was Sierra Leone.¹⁵ In late 2004, together with KfW (Germany), Cordaid (Netherlands) and UNDP, UNCDF launched a US\$10.3 million programme to build an inclusive financial sector in Sierra Leone. As part of this programme, investments were made in a variety of financial service providers (FSPs). The FSPs supported by the programme have already increased their number of active clients from 13,000 to 37,325. This surpasses the programme target of 20,000 for 2005 by 87%.

Measures to tackle corruption (commissions, new legal frameworks etc), EITI etc

Joint Communiqué : IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY PACT (IGAP), For Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in Sierra Leone
18 July 2006 16

Engagement with processes such as EU FLEGT?

No – but affected by issues in neighbouring Liberia, the trial of Charles Taylor and the impact of the previous UN Security Council sanction on timber from Liberia.

¹⁴ Source: OECD (available from [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](http://www.oecd.org/))

¹⁵ <http://www.uncdf.org/english/microfinance/>

¹⁶ <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/sierra-leone-igap.pdf>

6. Infrastructure

Communication statistics, use of IT / mobile phones etc

2004 – rise in mobile phone use¹⁷

COMMUNICATIONS¹⁸

Sierra Leone Telecommunications (Sierratel) is the main provider of landlines for both national and international services in Sierra Leone. Prepaid phone cards are available in certain parts of the country that can be used in phone booths.

There are presently three mobile companies. One of these offers analog service within Freetown. The others offer GSM services in Freetown, Bo, Kenema, Makeni and Kono. SIM cards can be purchased for use with your own mobile phone. Both GSM systems work on prepaid basis. Prepaid cards can be purchased throughout the city and in some provincial towns. For further details kindly check with your host, hotel or handling agent.

Sierratel and Datatel provide email and internet facilities. Tele-Centres and Internet Café's are also available within the city and in some provincial towns.

Telephone lines (2002): 24,000; Mobile phones (2003) 113,200; Internet hosts (2006): 20 ;Internet Users (2005): 10,000¹⁹

Sierra Leone Web: <http://www.sierra-leone.org/>

Trends in radio, TV and other media

²⁰Media freedom in Sierra Leone has its limits; media rights monitors have reported that high-level corruption is a taboo topic, with the authorities using libel laws and the courts to target errant journalists.

Broadcasters face many challenges, including unreliable electricity supplies, a shortage of funds and a lack of advertising revenue.

The UN Mission in Sierra Leone (Unmasil) operates radio services, broadcasting news of UN activities and human rights information, as well as music and news.

FM relays of BBC World Service and Radio France Internationale are on the air in Freetown.

Dozens of newspapers are published in Freetown, despite low literacy levels. Most of them are privately-run and are often critical of the government.

¹⁷ <http://www.panos.org.uk/global/featuredetails.asp?featureid=1180&ID=1002>

¹⁸ <http://www.slhc-uk.org.uk/Tourism.htm>

¹⁹ <https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/sl.html#Econ>

²⁰ http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1061561.stm#media

The press

- Awoko
- [Concord Times](#)
- [Standard Times](#)
- Independent Observer
- For di People

Television

- Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service (SLBS) - terrestrial network with limited coverage
- ABC TV - private

Radio

- Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service (SLBS) - national broadcaster
- Radio Democracy 98.1 FM - Freetown station, once the voice of the exiled Kabbah government, regarded as pro-government
- Kiss FM - private station in Bo
- SKYY FM - private station in Freetown
- Radio Unamsil - UN radio network
- Believers Broadcasting Network - Freetown, Christian FM station
- Voice of the Handicapped - founded as an FM station for disabled citizens, but attracts a wider audience

News agency

- Sierra Leone News Agency
-

Access to Information and Technology²¹		
Measure	Sierra Leone	Sub-Saharan Africa
Number of Internet hosts, 2000	87	221036
Number per 1,000 population of:		
Internet Users, 2001	2	6
Phone Lines, 2001	5	14
Mobile Phone Subscriptions, 2001	6	23
Radios receivers, 1997-2000	259	198
Television Sets, 2000	15	58

Highlight areas of inadequate transport infrastructure (roads, rail, air, water (sea/river/lake)

Road access and coverage is still poor but is recognised as vital to improving agriculture and fishing. Several projects are in the projects have gone to the African Development Fund for funding.

Profile of situation in terms of irrigation, dams etc

The Bumbuna Hydroelectric Project (BHP) will respond to the urgent need for new power supply. By completing a near-finished dam, installing generators and rehabilitating transmission lines, 50 MW will be added to today's functioning levels of 10-20 MW in the Western Region (World Bank 2005: 13)

Physical market infrastructure: how many per head of population for example

Main sources of funding for infrastructure development – IFI loans, donor grants, private sector, communities?

7. Information Gaps

7.1. Identified areas

The following areas are important to understanding the capacity of Sierra Leone to be able not only to deal with the RIU Programme, but how it will innovate more widely and whether this innovation will be undertaken in a pro-poor manner, or whether it will lead to resource capture by elite groups which may affect the long term stability of the country. This list is not in any order:

- Management of non-renewable natural resources e.g. diamonds;
- The impact of decentralization of resource management and impact on corruption etc.
- Implications (current/ projected) of climate change,
- HIV/AIDS
- Reintegration of child soldiers and other participants in the conflicts;
- Widespread perceived lack of formal capacity within Sierra Leone due to conflict, migration and impact of lack of education and other opportunities;
- Lack of infrastructure which will affect ability to operate in areas outside Freetown – includes on-going security issues;

²¹ Earthtrends (available from <http://earthtrends.wri.org>)

- Integration of Sierra Leone into wider processes including trade within the region and internationally on natural resource based livelihood development.

8. Key Contacts Listing

8.1. Government Ministries

President and Minister of Defense: Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah

Vice - President: Mr. Solomon E. D. Berewa

Minister of Finance: Mr. J. B. Dauda

Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation: Mr. Momodou Koroma

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice: Mr. F. M. Carew

Minister of Development and Economic Planning : Mr. M. B. Daramy

Minister of Trade and Industry: Dr. (Mrs.) K. A. Sesay

Minister of Education, Science and Technology: Dr. A. T. Wurie

Minister of Internal Affairs: Mr. Pascal Egbenda

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security: Dr. S. S. Monde

Minister of Marine Recourses: Dr. C. A. Jalloh

Minister of Health and Sanitation: Mrs. A. Taylor-Lewis

Minister of Transport and Communications: Dr. P.A. Harding

Minister of Energy and Power: Mr. Lloyd. A. During

Minister of Works, Housing and Technical Maintenance: Dr. C. J. Boima

Minister of Mineral Resources: Alhaji M. S. Deen

Minister of Labour, Industrial Relation and Social Security: Mr. A.O. Timbo

Minister of Local Government : Mr. S. Brima

Minister of Information and Broadcasting :Prof. S. M. Kaikai

Minister of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs: Mrs. S. Y. Gbujama

Minister of Lands, Country Planning, and the Environment: Dr. A. B. Sesay

Minister of Parliamentary and Political Affairs: Mr. Eya Mbayo

Minister of Tourism and Culture: Mr. O. A Adams

Minister of Presidential Affairs: Dr. Sheku Sesay

Minister of Youth and Sports:Dr. D. Bright

8.2. Faith and Women's Groups

The following woman's groups including faith groups were found from [Sierra Leone Contacts](#):

Campaign for Good Governance

Its aims are to facilitate and encourage the full and genuine participation of all Sierra Leoneans in the Political, Social, and Economics processes of Development in Sierra Leone". (Motto: Freedom, Democracy and Gender equality)

Email: cgg@sierratel.sl

Web: <http://www.slccgg.org/home.htm>

Church of Believers of God Ministry

Issues: Conflict Resolution and Peace Building, Interfaith Dialogue, Refugees.

No. 121 Bai Bureh Road Grassfield, Kissy Freetown

Ph#: 232 22 263252

Current Evangelism Ministries Women's Network for Peace

Issues: Conflict Resolution and Peace Building, Support for rape victims, women amputees, battered women and war widows.

7 Siaka Stevens Street P.M. Bag 882, Freetown

Federation of Muslim Women's Association
17 Regent Road, Private Mailbag 671, Freetown

The Women's Division United Methodist Women

The Women's Division is actively engaged in fulfilling the mission of Christ and the Church and interprets the purpose of United Methodist Women. The division advocates for the oppressed and dispossessed with special needs of women, children and youth works to build a supportive community among women, and helps foster growth in the Christian faith, mission education, and Christian social involvement.

Issues: Human Rights/ Political Status of Women, Conflict Resolution and Peace Building, Interfaith Dialogue, Refugees.

Email: umw@gbgm-umc.org

Web:<http://gbgm-umc.org/umw/index.cfm>

Mothers Against Military Advancement in Sierra Leone (MAMAS)

It aims to incorporate advanced communications which would provide access to crisis resources, to factor in the voices and participation of women and children, and to facilitate local training and sustainable adaptations.

Issues: Rapid response solution for communication planning

Email: lindahi@earthlink.net

Mount Carmel (ACFI) Church Women's Association (MLWA)

Issues: Conflict Resolution and Peace Building, Interfaith Dialogue, Refugees

49a Siaka Stevens Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone P.M. B-11

Ph#: 232 2 222 7171

National Forum for Peace and Reconciliation

Website: http://www.worldpeace.org/youth/network_sie01.html

Self Help Initiative War Affected Children and Youth

428 Legato Terrace, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20901.

Sierra Leone Association on Women's Welfare (SLAWW)

Issues: Promoting women's rights and welfare

P. O. Box 1069, Freetown

Ph#: (232) 33 24456

Fax#: (232) 33 226031

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

Email: louloua@hotmail.com

Website: www.wilpf.int.ch

Women's Movement for Peace

PO Box 220, 18 Gloucester Street, Freetown

Ph #: 232 222283

Text

9. Appendices

9.1. Details of the Consultative Group (CG) Meeting, Nov 2006



The Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone, the United Nations and the World Bank will hold the first Annual Review of the Implementation of the Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) under the auspices of the Consultative Group (CG) for Sierra Leone on November 29-30, 2006 in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The meeting will be held at the Bank of Sierra Leone Complex, Kingtom. For more information, refer below:



- ▶ [Notice of Meeting](#) (14 kb pdf)
- ▶ [Agenda](#) (124 kb pdf)
- ▶ [Administrative Arrangements](#) (13 kb pdf)
- ▶ [Annual Progress Report - Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper September 2006](#)
- ▶ Background Information: [Chairman's Report on Proceedings](#) (9831 kb pdf) - Consultative Group Meeting, Nov 2005

Related information will be

posted on this website (<http://www.worldbank.org/afr/sl>) as it becomes available.

9.2. Research Organisations - Country Profile - Sierra Leone -January 2005²²

Category	Supervising agency	Executing agency	Research focus	Researchers		
				Head count	FTEs	Year
Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Forestry	National Agricultural Research Coordinating Council		3	3.0	1991
		Institute of Agricultural Research (Njala) (IAR)	Food Crops	24	24.0	1992
		Rokupr Rice Research Station (RRRS)	Rice	21	21.0	1992
		Agriculture Division: Animal Husbandry Station (AHS)	Animal production			
		Veterinary Services Division: Veterinary Research Laboratory (VRL)	Animal health			
		Forestry Division: Forest Research Branch (FRB)	Forestry		2.0	1991
		Fisheries Division	Fisheries	28		1991
		Land and Water Development Division (LWDD)	Soils and irrigation	19		1991
		Planning, Evaluation, Monitoring and Services Division (PEMSD)		16	3.2	1991
Higher	University of	Faculty of Agriculture	Diverse, no	30	12.0	1991

²² http://www.asti.cgiar.org/profiles/sierra_leone.cfm?arow=164

Education	Sierra Leone: Njala University College		fisheries			
		Faculty of Environmental Sciences	Environment			
	University of Sierra Leone: Fourah Bay College	Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences: Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography (IMBO)	Fisheries	5	5.0	1991
		Faculty of Engineering	Agricultural engineering			

9.3. MDG status breakdown

Goal 1: ERADICATION EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER^{viii}

(World Bank, 2005: 30)

Target 1: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people living on less than one dollar a day below the national poverty line by 2015

Indicator	Early 1990s	Latest (2000-2002)	Recent Progress towards MDGs
Proportion of population below income poverty line	68.0	70.0	Deteriorating

Target 2: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator	Early 1990s	Latest (2000-2002)	Recent Progress towards MDGs
Undernourished people (% of total population)	46	50	Slight improvement

Goal 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Target 3: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary school.

Indicator	Early 1990s	Latest (2000-2002)	Recent Progress towards MDGs
Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	41	..	On track

Goal 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMAN

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicator	Early 1990s	Latest (2000-2002)	Recent Progress towards MDGs
Ratio of female to male at tertiary level of education	..	0.40	On track

Goal 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Indicator	Early 1990s	Latest (2000-2002)	Recent Progress towards
-----------	-------------	--------------------	-------------------------

		2002)	MDGs
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	363	284	Improving

Goal 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

Target 6: *Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.*

Indicator	Early 1990s	Latest (2000-2002)	Recent Progress towards MDGs
Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live birth)	1,800	2,000	Deteriorating

Goal 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, AND OTHER DISEASES

Target 7: *Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015*

Indicator	Early 1990s	Latest (2000-2002)	Recent Progress towards MDGs
HIV prevalence female (% ages 15-24)	..	7.53	Deteriorating

Target 8: *Halt and reverse the incidence of Malaria and other diseases by 2015*

Indicator	Early 1990s	Latest (2000-2002)	Recent Progress towards MDGs
Tuberculosis case per 100,000	220.8	426.9	Deteriorating

Goal 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Target 9: *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.*

Indicator	Early 1990s	Latest (2000-2002)	Recent Progress towards MDGs
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	0.2	0.1	

Target 10: *Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.*

Indicator	Early 1990s	Latest (2000-2002)	Recent Progress towards MDGs
Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)	..	57	

9.4. Web Resources

- African Development Bank – Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project (ASREP) Appraisal Report: http://www.afdb.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/ADB_ADMIN_PG/DOCUMENTS/OPERATIONSINFORMATION/ADF_BD_WP_2004_174_E.PDF
- African Development Bank – Sierra Leone: http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=473.969522&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL
- AFDB Results Based Strategy for SL: http://www.afdb.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/ADB_ADMIN_PG/DOCUMENTS/OPERATIONSINFORMATION/ADF_BD_WP_2004_174_E.PDF

[ATION/2005-2009%20SIERRA%20LEONE%20RESULT%20BASED%20COUNTRY%20STRATEGY%20PAPER.DOC](#) African Studies Centre, University of Pennsylvania, Sierra Leone Page with range of good links: http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Country_Specific/S_Leone.html

- Directory of Development Organisations – Sierra Leone: http://www.devdir.org/files/Sierra_Leone.PDF
- FARA – Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa: <http://fara.infosysplus.org/>
- The Food and Agriculture Organisation - [FAO Country Profiles and Mapping Information System - Sierra Leone](#)
- FAO Country Profile – Sierra Leone - <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?iso3=SLE&lang=en>
- The Government of Sierra Leone - [Sierra Leone: News & Information: President: State House: Ahmad Tejan Kabbah:](#)
- International Society for Horticultural Science site: http://www.hridir.org/countries/sierra_leone/index.htm
- Law Library of Congress, Sierra Leone Page: <http://www.loc.gov/law/guide/sierraleone.html> Contains important constitutional, executive and legal documents as well as links to wider material.
- Norwegian Council for Africa, The Index on Africa: http://afrika.no/index/Countries/Sierra_Leone/index.html including their Development and Aid page: http://www.afrika.no/index/Countries/Sierra_Leone/Development_and_Aid/index.html
- Pittsburgh - The Jurist – links concerning constitution, special courts and human rights etc <http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/world/sierraleone.htm>
- Plant Genetic Resources in SL (1995) – Report to FAO - <http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPS/PGRFA/pdf/sierrale.pdf>
- PRSP 2006 Annual Report: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SIERRALEONEEXTN/Resources/APR_Final.doc
- Sierra Leone International Debt issues: <http://www.jubileeresearch.org/databank/profiles/sierra.htm>
- Sierra Leone Web: <http://www.sierra-leone.org/>
- Sierra Leone Statistics On-line: <http://www.statistics.sl/>
- West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD) <http://coraf.infosysplus.org/>
- Woman War Peace - [Sierra Leone - Country Page](#)
- World Bank work in Sierra Leone: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/SIERRALEONEEXTN/0,,menuPK:367829~pagePK:141159~piPK:141110~theSitePK:367809,00.html>

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10.1. Subchapter

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DFID. (2004). 'Poverty Reduction Framework Arrangement between the UK and Sierra Leone,' April 2004. available from <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs>

Republic of Sierra Leone (2005). 'Sierra Leone - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and Joint IDA-IMF Staff Advisory Note,' April 2005. available from www-wds.worldbank.org/

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), (2005). 'Rapid Assessment For Persons Living With HIV and Aids,' April 2005. available from [United Nations Development Programme | Sierra Leone](#)

UNDP (2004). 'Decentralisation in Sierra Leone - Development Concept and Summary of International Assistance,' November 2004. available from [United Nations Development Programme | Sierra Leone](#)

World Bank (2005). 'Country Assistance Strategy for the Republic of Sierra Leone,' May 2005. available from [Sierra Leone](#)

Data Sources (note data for each table is sourced with hyperlink, and original tables are attached in Excel spreadsheet)

Earthtrends data for Sierra Leone available from [EarthTrends: Site Search](#)

OECD data available from [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](#)

UNDP data available from [UNDP | United Nations Development Programme](#)

World Bank data available from [Sierra Leone - Data & Statistics](#)

Other useful websites

- African Development Bank – Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project (ASREP) Appraisal Report: http://www.afdb.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/ADB_ADMIN_PG/DOCUMENTS/OPERATIONSINFORMATIO N/ADF_BD_WP_2004_174_E.PDF
- African Development Bank – Sierra Leone: http://www.afdb.org/portal/page?_pageid=473.969522&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL
- AFDB Results Based Strategy for SL: http://www.afdb.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/ADB_ADMIN_PG/DOCUMENTS/OPERATIONSINFORMATIO N/2005-2009%20SIERRA%20LEONE%20RESULT%20BASED%20COUNTRY%20STRATEGY%20PAPER.DO C
African Studies Centre, University of Pennsylvania, Sierra Leone Page with range of good links: http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Country_Specific/S_Leone.html
- Directory of Development Organisations – Sierra Leone: http://www.devdir.org/files/Sierra_Leone.PDF
- FARA – Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa: <http://fara.infosysplus.org/>
- The Food and Agriculture Organisation - [FAO Country Profiles and Mapping Information System - Sierra Leone](#)
- FAO Country Profile – Sierra Leone - <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?iso3=SLE&lang=en>
- The Government of Sierra Leone - [Sierra Leone: News & Information: President: State House: Ahmad Tejan Kabbah:](#)
- International Society for Horticultural Science site: http://www.hridir.org/countries/sierra_leone/index.htm
- Law Library of Congress, Sierra Leone Page: <http://www.loc.gov/law/guide/sierraleone.html> Contains important constitutional, executive and legal documents as well as links to wider material.
- Norwegian Council for Africa, The Index on Africa: http://afrika.no/index/Countries/Sierra_Leone/index.html including their Development and Aid page: http://www.afrika.no/index/Countries/Sierra_Leone/Development_and_Aid/index.html
- Pittsburgh - The Jurist – links concerning constitution, special courts and human rights etc <http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/world/sierraleone.htm>
- Plant Genetic Resources in SL (1995) – Report to FAO - <http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPS/PGRFA/pdf/sierrale.pdf>
- PRSP 2006 Annual Report: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SIERRALEONEEXTN/Resources/APR_Final.doc
- Sierra Leone International Debt issues: <http://www.jubileeresearch.org/databank/profiles/sierra.htm>
- Sierra Leone Web: <http://www.sierra-leone.org/>
- Sierra Leone Statistics On-line: <http://www.statistics.sl/>
- West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD) <http://coraf.infosysplus.org/>
- Woman War Peace - [Sierra Leone - Country Page](#)
- World Bank work in Sierra Leone: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/SIERRALEONEEXTN/0..menuPK:367829~pagePK:141159~piPK:141110~theSitePK:367809,00.html>

ⁱ <http://www.statistics.sl/2004%20Population%20and%20Housing%20Census%20Final%20Results%20Tables.pdf>

ⁱⁱ Source: UNDP (available from [HDR - Statistics - Get Data](#))

ⁱⁱⁱ http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=Sierra+Leone

^{iv} <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/mar/data/africatbl.htm>

^v From Mary Hopley Document Destitute is those too old, too sick, or two otherwise incapacitated (physically and mentally) to engage in any productive endeavour on their own behalf and whose only options are to beg or connect to various safety nets. **This does not equate with landless or extreme poverty.**

^{vi} <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/inventory.asp?lang=en>

^{vii} Source: UNDP, and OECD (available from [HDR - Statistics - Get Data](#) and www.oecd.org/countrylist/)

^{viii} (World Bank, 2005: 30)