

# **USAID/SIERRA LEONE**

**ANNUAL REPORT PARTS III - VII**

**FY 2002**

Please Note:

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for Sierra Leone and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/Guinea.

The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary review(s). Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Carrie Johnson (AFR/DP) and **Robert Boncy**, Office of Director, USAID/Guinea.

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Conakry, Guinea  
**February 28**, 2002

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AG	Agriculture
AID/W	United States Agency for International Development/Washington
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CBJ	Congressional Budget Justification
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CDF	Civil Defense Force
CSD	Child Survival and Diseases
DA	Development Assistance
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DFID	Department for International Development
DG	Democracy and Governance
DMCDF	Diamond Mining Community Development Funds
EA	Environmental Assessment
EG	Economic Growth
EGAT	Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
ESF	Economic Support Funds
FFP	Food For Peace
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GOSL	Government of Sierra Leone
G/WID	Global/Woman in Development
HCD	Human Capacity Development
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MRPP	Mano River Peacebuilding Program
MRU	Mano River Union
MSI	Management Systems International
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OTI	Office of Transition Initiative
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PACD	Project Assistance Completion Date
PRM	State Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RUF	Revolutionary United Front
SBU	Small Boy Unit
SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Agreement
STEG	Skills Training and Employment Generation
STEP	Skills Training and Employment Promotion
SHARP	Sierra Leone HIV/AIDS Rapid Response Project
SPO	Special Objective
TDS	Talking Drum Studios
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
USAID/AFR	United States Agency for International Development/Africa Bureau
USDH	United States Direct Hire
USG	United States Government
USPSC	United States Personal Services Contractor
WARP	West African Regional Program

WVSL  
YRTEP

World Vision Sierra Leone  
Youth Reintegration Training and Education for Peace Program

## Annual Report Part III: FY 2001 Performance Narrative

### A. Challenges

After a 14-year interruption caused by one of Africa's most tragic conflicts, USAID proper re-established operations in Sierra Leone in FY 2001. The Sierra Leone transition program is supported out of the USAID Mission in neighboring Guinea under a "twinning" arrangement. With minimal staff, yet creative programming of modest DA and ESF resources, USAID has put together a cutting-edge program that responds directly to the most pressing challenges the country faces, and promises to provide valuable lessons to be applied in other fragile, post-conflict settings.

The end of the eleven-year conflict in Sierra Leone is at hand. Through the efforts of the UN peacekeeping mission (UNAMSIL), and the support of the World Bank and the international community, demobilization and disarmament of Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and Civil Defense Forces (CDFs) combatants are complete, and peace has been declared. Re-establishment of government authority throughout the country is slowly proceeding and national elections are scheduled to take place in May 2002.

The country's transition from war to peace presents formidable challenges, as the full toll of the conflict--social, economic, and physical--is tallied. Visible evidence of the war is abundant. Much of the country's public infrastructure, shelter, education, and health facilities have been destroyed. Sierra Leone's diamond-producing regions in particular--the last RUF strongholds to disarm--show the effects of years of RUF occupation and reckless mining. Once-thriving towns, such as Koidu, lie in ruins. Large swaths of land in towns and in the countryside continue to be ravaged, dug up by thousands of youth in search of precious stones.

One unusual characteristic of Sierra Leone's conflict is the difficulty in distinguishing between perpetrators and victims--some people are both. The conflict's victims clearly include the estimated 20,000 who were killed, the tens of thousands of women who were raped, and the thousands of men, women, and children who were mutilated through the RUF practice of hacking off limbs. Less clear is the classification of the boys who were abducted from their villages, conscripted into the RUF, and forced into slave labor or to commit unspeakable acts of violence. The reintegration of such child combatants, many of whom are as psychologically damaged as their victims, presents its own challenges both to the communities that now struggle to forgive them and to the former fighters who must somehow live with themselves. The girls who were abducted and sexually exploited by their RUF captors present even more tragic circumstances. Many remain separated from their villages, have borne children from their captors, and now find themselves HIV-positive.

A three-year USAID transition strategy guides USG assistance to Sierra Leone for the FY 2001-2003 period. The strategy is transitional in three senses. First, it formalizes the focus of activities for the projected three-year period of USAID's operation in Sierra Leone. Second, it reflects a gradual transition in programming from emergency and relief efforts toward development. Third, its content is consistent with the unique needs of Sierra Leone as it transitions from war to peace. This is not a traditional development strategy--it bridges the provision of emergency food and shelter (except for the most vulnerable groups) to reintegration assistance for ex-combatants and returnees into their communities and basic child health concerns, including vaccination projects. Since this strategy was approved in August 2001, the program is only now seriously getting underway, and activities will begin soon. As such, targets and indicators have not yet been finalized. A Performance Management Plan is being developed and will be available by August 2002.

The Sierra Leone Transition Program has been carefully designed to dovetail with ongoing emergency and transition efforts supported by USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA). In particular, many of the projects managed by the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) will be continued under the bilateral program, which stands to benefit from inheriting an already successful program. OTI activities, which end in March 2002, are:

- providing training to former combatants and other community members to facilitate the reintegration process;
- working with the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) and civil society to improve the management of the country's diamond mining and export regimes; and
- working through a non-governmental media organization to develop reconciliation and reintegration radio programming.

OTI will transfer responsibility for programs that continue beyond March 2002 to USAID/Guinea-Sierra Leone. Tight linkage and coordination between the two offices will ensure that the successes of the OTI program continue and are enhanced.

## **B. Program Performance**

As previously mentioned, implementation of the Sierra Leone Transition Strategy is only now beginning in FY 2002. The Strategy is, however, building upon a platform of programs and activities initiated by OTI in 1998, so it is useful to review the planned strategy in the context of the OTI program to-date.

The USAID Sierra Leone Transition Strategy is comprised of two Strategic Objectives (SOs); the first strategy focuses on *reintegration*, and the second addresses *democracy and governance* issues. USAID anticipates that activities under SO1 will be concentrated in the districts of Kono, Kailahun, and Koinadugu, three of the most severely affected districts in the country. This decision is based on USAID's desire to: 1) help stabilize a very volatile part of the country that only recently completed disarmament; 2) provide assistance to the most severely war-affected communities; 3) build on ongoing USAID successes and experience in Sierra Leone; and 4) fill a notable gap in the geographic distribution of international development assistance to Sierra Leone. Working in these districts will not be easy; there is only the thinnest veneer of GOSL authority and services in these areas--police and army have only just returned--and logistics will challenge our partners' capabilities. But given that this area of the country had traditionally lagged behind in the competition for government resources and services even before the conflict, and that this inequity helped give rise to the resentment that fueled the rebel movement, USAID believes that focusing on this area is critical.

The geographic focus of the Sierra Leone program forms an important piece to USAID's exciting initiative that brings bilateral and regional resources to bear on the epicenter of conflict in the Mano River Union countries of Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea (See Annex A for map). The strategy recognizes that the restoration of this troubled region's status as a productive center of economic activity for the private sector can provide the means for development and stability that could benefit the entire subregion. Consistent with the approach, USAID/Guinea is preparing a Special Objective for the "Parrot's Beak" region of that country that sets forth concrete activities to stabilize the region and rebuild its platform for development. Concurrent to this will be the Mano River Peacebuilding Program (MRPP), spearheaded by the West African Regional Program (WARP). The MRPP identifies the complex transnational problems of the region, and ties issues together with solutions.

### **636-001: Advancement of Reintegration and Reconciliation in War-Torn Communities**

The foundation for USAID's reintegration and reconciliation efforts in Sierra Leone builds on the centerpiece of the OTI program. The Youth Reintegration Training and Education for Peace Program (YRTEP), currently funded by OTI, is so successful that communities have now started to contact USAID requesting that it be offered in their locations. The Mission plans to continue this highly effective program, which is being implemented by World Vision Sierra Leone (WVSL) and Management Systems International (MSI). In a society whose most basic social structures have been fractured by years of war, and whose youth have been marginalized by traditional society and used as pawns by armed factions, a program such as the YRTEP is critical. While some may refer to the country's youth as a "lost generation," USAID believes that for peace to be long lasting, the energy of this segment of Sierra Leone's population must become a productive and constructive force for peaceful change and development. Since March 2000, approximately 45,280 war-affected youth and ex-combatants in over 2,000 sites throughout Sierra Leone participated in YRTEP's peace-building, community awareness, and

basic literacy training in their communities. YRTEP engages participants on a part-time basis for almost one year, using five modules that teach literacy and numeracy while exploring self-reliance, conflict resolution, agriculture, health, and civic participation. It is anticipated that by the end of FY 2002, 60,000 people will have completed the Education for Peace training program. A second OTI-funded reintegration training program that will be continued, "Nation Building, a Program for Building Responsive Citizens and Leaders," is being implemented solely by MSI. This program assists local efforts to fight corruption and promote transparent, accountable governing systems across the country. To date, 180 participants including civil society leaders, professional women, and youth groups have been beneficiaries of the program.

The YRTEP and Nation Building programs form a springboard to the first order of business in post-war Sierra Leone--reintegration. In this context, *reintegration* has several meanings. It means reintegrating former combatants into society in general. It also means reintegrating displaced people back into specific communities. Another important dimension of this theme is providing infrastructure improvements to war-affected communities to facilitate the reintegration process. The geographic focus of this Objective will be in Kono, Kailahun, and Koinadugu, three districts in the east of Sierra Leone. These are the last areas of the country to disarm, and are in desperate need of assistance. The Reintegration SO calls for a community-based approach that brings beneficiaries into the priority-setting process. Funded community-rehabilitation projects are expected to address food security and agriculture, basic primary health care, and income-generating opportunities for ex-combatants, community residents, resettled refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs). The activities will emphasize reintegrating war-affected youth into society, supporting the reconciliation process, and rebuilding the physical infrastructure. Activities will focus on rehabilitating, rebuilding, and constructing public institutional facilities (e.g., schools, health clinics, and bridges to markets), which will result in improved infrastructure as well as job opportunities for targeted groups.

These community-based reintegration programs will capitalize on the experience and existence of two of OTI's current programs, which have only recently been established: the Skills Training and Employment Generation (STEG) and the Skills Training and Employment Promotion (STEP) programs. The first program is being implemented by the Christian Children's Fund (CCF), and the second by WVSL. Both of these programs are designed to build on the overall YRTEP program by increasing the social reintegration of ex-combatants and war-affected youth through community-based strategies of skills development, employment, cooperation, dialogue, and psycho-social support. The program strengthens life skills and promotes social reintegration, creates temporary employment, and stimulates cooperation between ex-combatants and community members working together in civic work projects. CCF is implementing this program in the North, while WVSL is in the East and South. Both organizations are involved in developing community decision making to: identify project needs and locations using inclusive processes; finalize community needs assessments; and select project partners, participants, and program support staff.

Another important step in the country's Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) process is fulfilling the financial commitments made to the former fighters. In FY 2002, USAID will contribute \$1.9 million in ESF to the World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund for payments to ex-combatants who have disarmed. These "reinsertion" payments are intended to bridge the gap between demobilization and reintegration activities, such as skills training and job search assistance.

### **636-002: Strengthening Capacity of Democratic Institutions**

The second Strategic Objective of the Transition Strategy addresses issues of democracy and governance in Sierra Leone. The SO calls for assistance in developing democratic institutions, addressing human rights abuses, promoting public discourse, and strengthening the effectiveness of the GOSL and local community oversight and monitoring of the diamond sector.

The National Democratic Institute (NDI) has been one of OTI's partners, and USAID plans to continue to support NDI after the elections in May 2002. NDI's program in Sierra Leone has focused on three areas: 1) increasing the political participation of women and youth; 2) providing practical assistance to political

parties; and 3) coordinating and training non-partisan, non-governmental organizations to monitor the electoral process. In order to reach the largest audience possible, NDI, with the Embassy Public Diplomacy funding, opened a political party resource center in November 2001. The resource center provides training programs and access to technology and resource materials for candidates and political parties participating in the elections. In the post-election environment, NDI may continue to provide support for political party development and civic education as it shifts a large portion of its program toward "civic forum"--an intensive grassroots-based process that builds local groups' ability to organize democratically, and to advocate constructively for their agendas.

Search for Common Ground/Talking Drum Studios (TDS) is another OTI partner that USAID plans to continue to support. TDS has promoted very successfully innovative ways of disseminating information to encourage peace, reconciliation, and informed participation in public affairs. Popular radio programs produced by TDS are aired on all major radio stations across the country. TDS also provides equipment as well as technical and program support to individual radio stations. In preparation for the upcoming elections, TDS is working to train marginalized youths in eight communities surrounding Freetown. This program will encourage youth to actively participate in election monitoring rather than take part in election-related violence. Following the elections, TDS plans to incorporate more sub-regional activities into its programs while continuing to expand radio access to communities that have been cut off from national communications. Activities to increase access to and the reach of the media will focus in particular on the districts of Kono, Kailahun and Koinadugu, which will be the focus of reintegration assistance under the Reintegration SO. These activities will include the development of local-language programs, and on-air forums for discussing various issues, such as elections, HIV/AIDS, diamond mining, local governance, and agricultural/environmental practices.

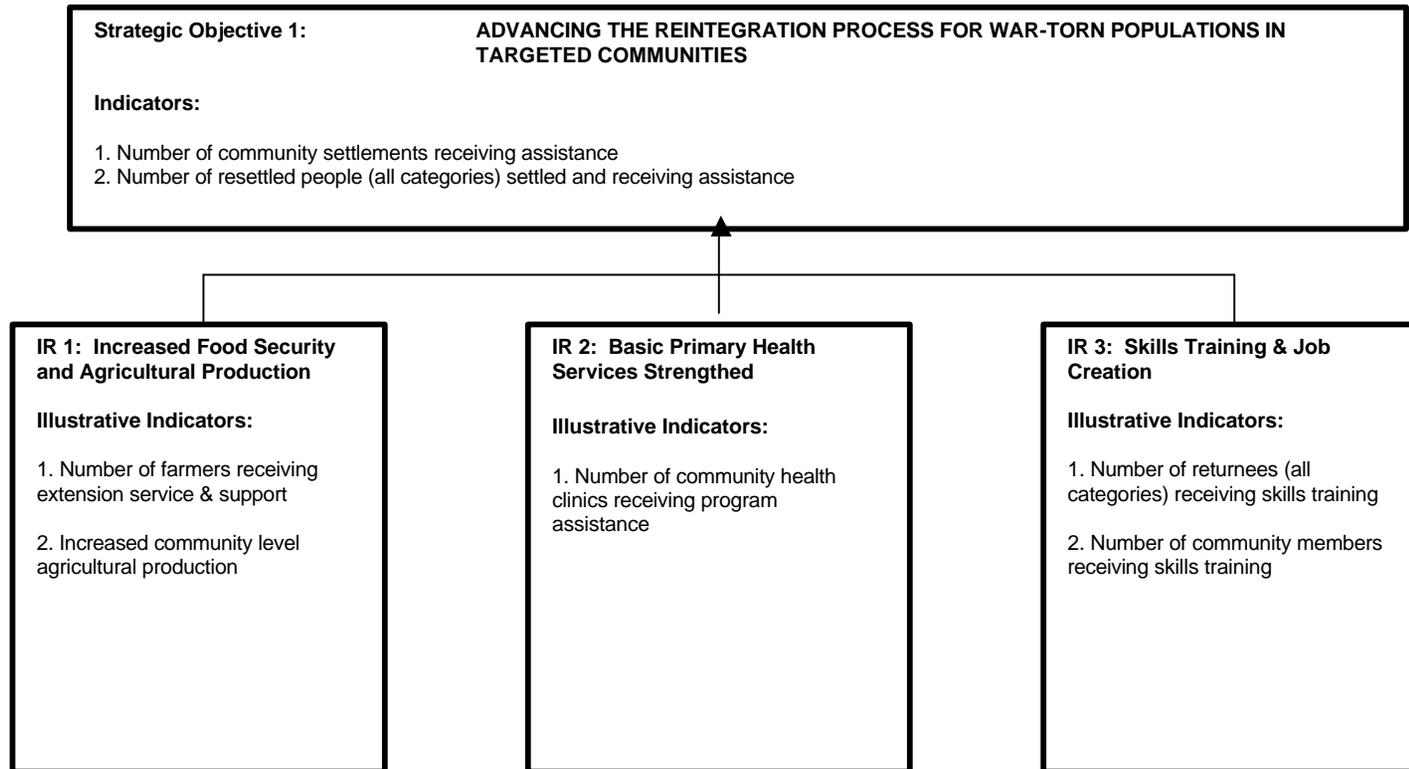
Other elements of SO2 focus on strengthening government institutions and decentralization. Towards this goal, USAID plans to continue with OTI's program on diamond sector management, which is being implemented by MSI. Work is being done to improve tracking the "chain of custody" of stones from miner to exporter in order to determine levels of smuggling and to ensure a fair allocation of Diamond Mining Community Development Fund rebates to communities. These efforts are intended to strengthen the GOSL's ability to regulate and monitor the country's diamond resources, and to develop systems through which diamond-producing communities can play a more active role in the monitoring, production and legal marketing of the precious stones extracted from their land.

In FY 2001, USAID, through the Democracy and Governance Center in DCHA, funded activities with the International Foundation for Election Systems and the International Human Rights Law Group. This funding provided support to the electoral/political process, as well as support for the reconciliation process and human rights. USAID plans to continue rule-of-law activities by providing support to public and non-public organizations for increased awareness of human rights issues, advocacy monitoring, and the institutional safeguarding and protection of human rights. Targeted beneficiaries will be women and girls whose human rights were abused during the conflict through abduction, rape or forced labor. They will receive legal and psychological assistance through program funding.

### **Additional Program Support**

Other USAID sources of support come from the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and Food for Peace (FFP). In FY 2001, OFDA provided \$11.5 million in support of humanitarian assistance programs in agriculture, health, internally displaced persons (IDPs) resettlement, nutrition, shelter, and water/sanitation. In addition, State contributed \$5.0 million of FY 2001 ESF to the Special Court for Sierra Leone to address war crimes committed during the latter years of the conflict. Sierra Leone continues to receive additional USAID support through the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund and the War Victims Fund, and continued assistance is planned for polio prevention.

Annual Report Part IV: FY 2001 Performance Data Tables and Results Frameworks





**Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures**

**December 3, 2001**

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<b>Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives</b>					
1 Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes	No	N/A		
2 a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	N/A				
3 What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	N/A				
<b>Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.</b>					
4 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met	Not Met		N/A
<b>USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened</b>					
5 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
<b>USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged</b>					
6 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
<b>USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable</b>					
7 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<b>USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded</b>					
8 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
9 a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)  b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		N/A
<b>USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected</b>					
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual)  b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)					N/A
<b>Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.</b>					
12 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met	Not Met		N/A
<b>USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies</b>					
13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
<b>USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality</b>					
14 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
<b>USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth</b>						
15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x			
<b>USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries</b>						
16 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x			
<b>USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance</b>						
17 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A			
<b>Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance</b>						
18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met	Not Met			
<b>USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened</b>						
19 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x			
<b>USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged</b>						
20 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x			
21 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X			
<b>USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged</b>						
22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x			

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<b>USAID Objective 5: Conflict</b>					
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
24 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total		
<b>USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters</b>					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
27 Number of beneficiaries	Entire population of Sierra Leone 4.7 m				

**Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes**

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<b>Child Survival Report</b>					
<b>Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies</b>					
1 Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)					
<b>Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality</b>					
2 Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
3 Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
4 Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
5 Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?					
<b>Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth</b>					
6 Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)					
<b>Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance</b>					
7 a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual) b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)					
8 Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy					

## HIV/AIDS Report

### Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

<p>a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)</p> <p><b>9</b></p> <p>b. Total condom sales (2002 target)</p>				
<p>a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)</p> <p><b>10</b></p> <p>b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)</p>	Male	Female	Total	
<p><b>11</b> Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?</p>				
<p>a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)</p> <p><b>12</b></p> <p>b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)</p>	Male	Female	Total	
<p>a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)</p> <p><b>13</b></p> <p>b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)</p>	Male	Female	Total	
<p>a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)</p> <p><b>14</b></p> <p>b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)</p>	Male	Female	Total	

<b>Victims of Torture Report</b>					
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture</b>					
<b>15</b>	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
<b>16</b>	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
<b>17</b>	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	

<b>Global Climate Change</b>					
<b>USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected</b>					
<b>18</b>	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix				

**Annual Report Part VII: USAID/SIERRA LEONE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS, PLANS AND SCHEDULE**

Assistance Activities	FY 2001 and Previous	FY 2002	Comments
<p><b>SPO1: Advancing the Reintegration Process for War-torn Populations in Targeted Communities;</b> PACD: 2003.</p> <p>Activities aimed at achieving results in three key areas: (1) Increased food security and agricultural production; (2) Skills training and job creation; and (3) Delivery of basic primary health services.</p>	<p>SPO-level IEE for all activities (approved 7/24/01): Categorical Exclusion for technical assistance, training, information transfer, and institutional development in the food security and agriculture sector; activities under the skills training and job creation program; Negative Determination for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and construction of public facilities (small -scale); Negative Determination with Conditions for activities related to STI/AIDS prevention.</p> <p>Activities not yet implemented.</p>	<p>No new activities planned requiring Reg. 16 action.</p> <p>Monitor for compliance with conditions.</p>	
<p><b>SPO2: Strengthened Democratic Institutional Capacities to Carry out Transition Priorities;</b> PACD: 2003</p> <p>This SPO focuses on: facilitating truth and reconciliation through the rule of law and the pursuit of human rights; strengthening local civil society organizations; and assisting electoral/political processes.</p>	<p>SPO-level IEE for all activities (approved 7/24/01): Categorical Exclusion for all activities under this SPO.</p> <p>Activities not yet implemented.</p>	<p>No new activities planned requiring Reg. 16 action.</p>	