

Sierra Leone Performance Narrative, Ambassador's Endorsement Letter

UNCLASSIFIED
MEMORANDUM

TO: USAID Administrator, Henrietta Fore

FROM: Ambassador June Carter Perry

DATE: NOVEMBER 16, 2007

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2007 Operational Plan Performance Report for Sierra Leone

It is my pleasure to fully endorse the attached FY 2007 Operational Plan (OP) Performance Report (PR). The Mission staff has developed the PR using a collaborative approach including our colleagues in Washington, D.C., USAID/West Africa, USAID/Guinea and the Sierra Leone-based implementing partners, and I am confident it accurately portrays the results of our work.

Under the Strategic Framework for U.S. Foreign Assistance, Sierra Leone was identified as a "Rebuilding Country," though with recent important positive events and changes we believe Sierra Leone should be re-categorized as "Developing." The recent free, fair, credible and mostly peaceful Presidential and Parliamentary elections were a significant symbol of Sierra Leone's transformation from civil war to peace, from "rebuilding" to "developing." The majority opposition party won its place as head of government, exemplifying the country's ability to peacefully transfer power from one political legacy rule of over a decade to a new one. This new "pro-business, anti-corruption" government has extended its hand in partnership to its international partners, promising political will to curb corruption and foster a vibrant private sector. In our introductory meetings with the new government officials, all have expressed an urgency and eagerness to map out a development plan that will finally address the country's priorities. They have asked for and deserve our assistance and support.

This is the moment in Sierra Leone history for the USG to enhance its role and support the new government's efforts to bring the long awaited, long demanded reforms to Sierra Leone. A pro-business, anti-corruption priority offers Sierra Leone the long anticipated opportunity to begin to diminish its long term dependency on international support. It is critical for the government to show that it is serious about reforms and has the capacity to deliver. The people of Sierra Leone have waited for decades for a responsive government. They are impatient and expect to see visible changes within the year. The US and other donors must help ensure the success of the new government. The country is at a crossroads where, if the government's priorities and efforts are supported by

the donor community, there is a real chance for Sierra Leone to set a new course that rejects corruption, upholds rule of law, good governance, transparency, accountability, a strong civil society, independent media and a vibrant private sector.

Sierra Leone remains one of the world's poorest nations despite an abundance of natural resources. Mismanagement of the rich natural resources is an unresolved threat to security and national economic development, and contributes to the risk of regional instability. Social indicators are at the bottom of the UN indices. The destruction of the once thriving agriculture sector remains a critical challenge. Infrastructure is abysmal, with roads linking potential economic centers of growth in complete disrepair or non-existent. Electricity, even in the capital, is a luxury only for those who can afford to own and maintain generators; with escalating fuel prices, the issue is even more threatening. Poor governance has maintained an exploitive status quo between the elite and common citizens. That, and a private sector burdened with constraints to entry, has stifled economic growth, employment and job creation, furthering denying youth any real opportunity or vision of an improved life. Women and youth remain largely marginalized from decision making. A perception and/or reality of widespread corruption severely limit foreign investment, the crucial engine of economic growth. After the long civil war, brain drain depleted many of the local capacities, both governmental and private, to manage effectively.

In response to these challenges, but with limited resources, our assistance program is designed to tackle a few of the most critical priorities. Our overall program objective is to enhance good governance and foster economic growth. Our activities are executed under four of the five Foreign Assistance Framework objectives: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People and Economic Growth. All of our initiatives and goals are interwoven to build synergies and maximize results in the cross-cutting priorities of democratic good governance, anti-corruption, transparency, accountability, access to information, inclusion of women and youth in decision-making in social, economic and political spheres, strengthening the private sector and building institutional capacities across the board.

Peace and Stability: During FY 2007, Post's objective was to see an apolitical military leadership capable of planning and managing operations interdicting crime and protecting marine resources within territorial boundaries in line with the rule of law, and to promote a clear understanding of the military's role in a democracy. Prior to the 2007 National elections, the military refrained from participating in rallies and political activities and assisted and even-handedly supported the police in community policing, thereby reducing anticipated violence. The Maritime Wing demonstrated that its continued Coast Guard training and receipt in 2005 of excess Coast Guard cutters enabled them to mount and respond to emergency requests to combat criminal gangs. Continued training is critical to the Sierra Leonean military's successful participation in the

Standby Force of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and integration in the international framework of disciplined military operations and peace keeping. International Military Education and Training (IMET) continued through in-country training.

Governing Justly and Democratically: During FY 2007, Post's objective was to help ensure free, fair, credible, democratic and peaceful Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The successful elections are now a model for Africa. USG support to the National Election Commission and the Political Party Registration Commission ensured democratic and accepted results, and will continue in preparation for the 2008 local elections. The decentralization process also continues, with increased awareness of the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. USG efforts improved both the supply and demand side of governance, resulting in greater interaction, information flow and trust between communities and the councils, and more revenue generation from local tax collection. Our activities strengthened citizens' capacities to benefit from more transparent, accountable and responsive local government. Councils increasingly support community development ventures, especially those funded with matching grants from partners. USG efforts for joint financing of projects with the Diamond Area Community Development Fund (DACDF) from councils led, for the first time, to the provision of matching grants for community projects. However, community members are putting the councilors under tremendous pressure for resources that the poorly resourced councils do not have. A major challenge to the effective functioning of the local government is the contradiction between some functions of the traditional leaders and the Councils as prescribed in the Local Administration and Local Government Acts. Our assistance helps build a foundation for a more effective local government that the new councilors and Ward Committee members will use after the next local elections. If political stability and security continues, as we expect, Sierra Leone should be classified a "developing" country.

Investing in People: In FY 2007, Post's objective was to increase access, improve quality and increase demand for better maternal and child health and nutrition and HIV/AIDS services, while enhancing good governance in the health sector. We helped educate service providers in health and nutrition, train health personnel to care and treat children and support effective polio eradication campaigns. While health indicators remain poor, considerable progress was made in both quality and coverage of service delivery, with increased understanding and improved skills related to improved health and nutrition practices. USG support focused on community empowerment in order to increase demand for improved health services, especially in maternal and child health, engaging the leadership of chiefdoms and districts on issues such as health care and services. It is crucial to improve the health status of women and children whose contribution to socio-economic development of the country is significant. USG support improved the capacity of MCH service providers, increased the public's knowledge of health and nutrition, and expanded

immunization coverage for vulnerable groups, especially women and children. In spite of being several years post conflict, Sierra Leone still hold the dubious distinction of having the highest rates of maternal mortality in the world. Thus, targeting women of child-bearing age is an essential part of USG assistance.

Economic Growth: During FY 2007, Post's objective was to help improve food security and revitalize and improve the agriculture sector in order to enhance livelihoods, create jobs for youth, and rebuild an agriculture-based private sector to foster broader economic growth. Sierra Leone has quickly re-established basic services, boosting food production and maintaining a reasonable level of political stability. Our assistance has improved the capacity of community organizations, women and youth associations and agri-businesses to sustainably manage farms and businesses and to participate in community decision making, leading to more accountable and transparent institutions that better deliver local services and agricultural inputs. Women have shown a high level of interest in activities such as Farmer Field Schools. For example, of 2,306 persons that participated in the FFS, 56% were women and 46.8% youth.

Post prioritizes the need to establish a licit, transparent, well managed natural resource sector, with a special focus on the diamond sector -- to fight corruption and ensure the legitimate flow and increase in licit revenue, both nationally and with local governments. Transparency and accountability will help ensure that extremists are denied access to financing through diamonds. The DACDF revenue has for the first time been directly disbursed through the Local councils, leading to a reduction in illegal mining, increase in community infrastructure, and a heightened social interaction in communities. Land reclamation projects in agro-forestry, rice production and fisheries showed the capacity to address land degradation caused by diamond mining and the potential to renew agricultural productivity in depleted mined areas. Efforts are underway to support a diamond sector independent information unit to promote transparency and mutual exchange among all national and international stakeholders in the sector.

ACRONYM LIST

CBO	-	Community Based Organizations
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
DA	-	Development Assistance
DACDF	-	Diamond Area Community Development Fund
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
DSL	-	Democracy Sierra Leone
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
FFS	-	Farmer Field School
NDI	-	National Democratic Institute
NEC	-	National Electoral Commission
GoSL	-	Government of Sierra Leone
MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
PPRC	-	Political Parties Registration Commission

Sierra Leone 2007 Performance Report

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

During FY 2007, post's objective was to see an apolitical military leadership capable of planning and managing operations interdicting crime and protecting marine resources within territorial boundaries in line with the rule of law, and to promote a clear understanding of the military's role in a democracy. In the lead up to the 2007 National Elections, the military refrained from participating in rallies and political activities and assisted and even handedly supported the police in community policing, thereby reducing anticipated violence. In September 2007 the Maritime Wing demonstrated that their continued Coast Guard training and receipt of an 2005 Excess Property Donation of Coast Guard cCutters enabled them to mount and respond to emergency assistance requests combating criminal gangs. However, following the successful arrest of several individuals involved in pirating activities, it became apparent that although the Maritime Wing might be able to build legally sufficient cases, legal expertise in prosecuting maritime law offenses is non-existent in Sierra Leone, and political will to pursue these cases was lacking. In FY 2007, the USG funded mobile training for 158 military and civilians include 53 students in territorial integrity and 105 in security. Continued USG support to training is critical to the Sierra Leonean military's successful participation in the Standby Force of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and integration in the international framework of disciplined military operations and peace keeping.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations

FY 2007 target was achieved and 110 military personnel were trained.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Training including management skills and fiscal management reached 807 people as against the target of 850. The target was not met because the trainings that were not conducted are directly linked with the two local mechanisms that were not supported. Nine out of eleven mechanisms were supported. The public hearings on the district development plan were not done because of lack of relevant personnel in the councils. USG supported personnel could not also conclude negotiations with The National Accountability Group, the CSO responsible for conducting the Report Card Assessment of councils to introduce their "report cards" in the USG target councils. The adjusted 2008 target for local mechanisms supported has taken account of additional training on adult literacy classes. The additional mechanisms: drama performances and adult literacy learning have been added to 2008 performance bringing the target to 17. USAID will improve upon the frequency of performance reviews to ensure that targets are met and disaggregated as well.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes

The increase in the number of domestic observers trained corresponds with the increase in the number of

polling stations created for the national elections. However, these results are not available by gender. FY 2008 target for training of domestic observers reflects the number of polling stations used in the past local elections instead of the original figure, which was based on the number of polling stations for the national elections. Voter education program contributed to a voter registration rate of 90 percent and election day turnout rate of 75 percent. It was planned and conducted in close co-operation with the National Electoral Commission, Political Parties Registration Commission and civil society partners. The higher than expected reach of voter education program is attributed to radio programming for which listenership is estimated to have increased considerably because of the unprecedented political interest shown by the majority of the population. Radio programmes reached an estimated listening population of 258,593. A total of 5,411 people from political parties, civil society organisations and disadvantaged groups benefited directly from trainings, workshops and meetings including the high profile voter registration launch, while 21,920 voter education materials covering posters, t-shirts, and wristbands were developed and distributed.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

USG has aimed to increase access and improve quality to/of maternal and child health services to raise the standards of health of Sierra Leonean people. During FY 2007, the USG met most of the targets. Through PL 480 funds, the USG assisted the Government of Sierra Leone to conduct training in food diversification and to organize education campaigns that promotes healthy behaviour. An important number of people including health care providers and community educators were trained in key MCH messages and services and targeted mothers adopted exclusive breastfeeding practices.

This year, dozens of community members and leaders representing local community committees were trained in the principles of good governance, which they practice to ensure group cohesiveness. These groups are now empowered to engage the leadership of their chiefdoms and districts on issues such as health care and services.

Despite these achievements, SL's health sector continues to face huge challenges. One major problem is the GOSL budget allocation to the health sector which remains below the WHO recommended level. As a result, essential drugs and supplies are scarce. The situation is aggravated by low staff salaries and motivation, and inadequate staffing. The USG will continue to work with the GOSL and partners to build their capacity to respond to the health needs of the Sierra Leone citizens while improving the governance environment.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

The reduction of infant, child and maternal mortality is crucial to improving the health status of women and children whose contribution to socio-economic development of the country is significant. The USG Maternal and Child Health activities include training of Traditional Birth Attendants, conducting consultations for pregnant women and children's nutrition (Positive Deviant /Hearth nutrition Model) and growth promotion. Women and children are the direct beneficiaries.

During this FY 2007, the USG trained a total of 2,401 people including government health care providers and community volunteers in maternal and/or newborn health and nutrition care. USG's efforts in community education have also helped 493 women adopt good nutritional practice in USG sites. 70

participants representing fifty groups of Community Welfare Committees, Youth Livelihood Groups and Community Health Clubs Village Development Committees were trained in governance and leadership skills enabling them to fully participate on issues such as health care and services. The start of the rainy season and the national elections caused some delays in USG-supported community-based training. As a result, some of the targets for the FY were not achieved.

USG maintains strong relationships with the GOSL's stakeholders and work in close collaboration with the donor community to meet SL's goal to reduce maternal and child mortality rate. This FY, the USG provided equipment and logistical support to the District Medical Officers and District Health Management Teams (DHMT) to conduct outreach clinic services in MCH which provide antenatal care and immunization. The USG's assistance in logistics was important to the DHMT in conducting 2 trainings and workshops to 2,302 health care providers.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

There are no results to report on since Sierra Leone, through the regional bureau had no HIV earmark before FY 2007. FY 2007 money only arrived at the end of September.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Under Agricultural Sector Productivity, USG activities made significant progress against targets. The number of women's organizations targeted was far exceeded: 154 as opposed to a target of 50. This was due to the high level of interest among women in activities such as Farmer Field Schools. The number of recipients of short-term agricultural productivity training was 7,324, which exceeded the target of 5,000. The delay in the start-up of a new USG assisted activity meant that some of the targets were not met. This included the number of vulnerable households benefited directly from USG assistance with 2,039 households supported out of the target of 10,500. For the number of organizations, associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) assisted by USG interventions 424 from a target of 490 achieved, though more groups are in the process of being formed and will receive assistance early FY08. Targets for FY 2008 have not yet been determined. Extension of program activities that support this element has not yet been confirmed.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

The Smarter Mining training integrates modern and environmentally acceptable approaches to diamond prospecting and mining through the use of improved methods to reduce environmental degradation. Data on training was not disaggregated. The definition of the indicator on the value of revenue generated from diamonds was misconstrued by partners so the values recorded as baseline and targets actually refer to value of exports from diamonds which far exceeds value of revenue derived from diamonds. The real target for FY 07 is \$4.5m dollars. The target value of revenue was not met due to a number of reasons: speculative rise in smuggling in the sector and reduction in investment in artisanal mining as mining companies gain more lands and displace artisanal miners. It has been very difficult to collect data relating to the percent of revenue generated from diamonds transparently accounted for in the national budget from the Government Gold and Diamond Office. Training targeted less people than originally planned because program activities

focused more on those activities that promoted sustainability of the results gained rather than extending ongoing training to reach more people in the field. The program that contributes to this program element ends in December 2007 and the new program is likely to begin in September 2008. Therefore no results are anticipated for this element in FY 2008.

Key Issue Performance \ Reducing gender based violence and exploitation

In FY 2007, all meetings, training activities and workshops in the USG supported diamond sector program raised issues associated with gender-based violence and exploitation as one of the social impacts of the industry. Public awareness on the social impacts of the industry also include awareness on gender based violence and exploitation, especially of young girls who fall victim to sexual exploitation. The increasing participation of women as dealers and as members of mining cooperatives has had a corresponding increase in the level of awareness of the incidence of child mining and child labor.

The USG supported government/decentralization program included sensitization on gender issues including gender-based violence and exploitation in resource centers, town halls, zonal and local government meetings.

Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development

The USG local capacity development strategy builds on improving skills and expertise of institutions, structures and individuals in management, organizational development, needs assessment, micro project design, record keeping, strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation. In FY 2007, the internal organizational structures of eight CSO partners have improved as a result of training provided in proposal development, financial management systems, monitoring and evaluation, program design, fundraising, and strategic planning. Twenty-two CSOs received training in cooperative advocacy training. USG's training in management, fiscal management and leadership reached 50 village saving and literacy clubs, 50 producers and agri-business associations and 50 Ward Committees. Training activities have strengthened their capacity to plan strategically and effectively manage while also increasing their effectiveness to demand greater governmental transparency at the local and national levels. The diamond sector reform program started working closely with the Eastern Polytechnic of Kenema, a government vocational training institution to institutionalize the Smarter Mining and the Small Stones Training Programs and make them certificate level courses.

Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise

Micro enterprise contributes to aggregate employment, production, and national income and to the promotion of entrepreneurial talent, resilience, and flexibility in confronting a dynamic global economy. The FY 2007 micro enterprise participants ranged from Farmer Field School members to women's groups and traders in agricultural produce, petty traders covering those in cookery, bread baking, and livestock. The USG has trained 2,344 individuals in business management training and 5,090 loans were disbursed valued at \$955,840. In addition, 5,790 men and women participated in savings groups with an average savings of \$325 each; 2,433 individuals participated in voucher training, and 313 people were trained in local business management. Furthermore, 1,019 socially marginalized youth received livelihood skills training (business management, new agricultural techniques, literacy and numeracy and cassava processing). Finance Salone provided 88 socially marginalized youth at the community level with loans. Micro enterprise is an important vehicle for the poor to escape poverty through market-driven, productive activities. Either as owners, or as

workers, their livelihood is directly linked to this important sector of the economy. Increasing numbers of young people productively engaged in such livelihood activities is a key project goal.

Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation

A transparent, democratic, free and fair political process, effective monitoring of mineral and natural resources and good governance are the ingredients for a successful democracy, which depends heavily on community involvement and participation. In FY 2007, USG supported community participation and mobilization for improving voter education and campaigns against violence in the election process. In FY 2007 USG supported four CSO to conduct forums including drama performances with follow-up discussions. Twelve national level CSOs and over 20 CBOs collaborated in voter education at the community level. Eight local CSOs reached 4,200 people in six of the country's 14 districts, and 125 conflict mitigation committees across the country engaged local communities in conflict resolution efforts. These committees not only mitigated violence and contributed to peaceful elections in 2007, but have continued to operate in the post-election period and have pledged to support peaceful local elections in 2008.

Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society

In FY 2007, USG supported leadership training, organizational development, and advocacy that helped a newly emerging CSO, Democracy Sierra Leone (DSL), to mobilize 6,800 community members and representatives from six organizations to attend conflict mitigation workshops, establish 125 conflict mitigation committees and support violence-free elections. As part of the voter education support, training to 28 local CSO and 20 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and financial support to 8 eight of them made it possible for a wide range of civic and voter education programs to be implemented, targeting marginalized populations including women, the physically challenged, and youth. CSOs and CBOs reached out to the electorate with more current information, and shared techniques and methods with each other in a more coordinated manner.

A USG supported CSO study has mapped the way forward for engaging CSOs at local and national levels. This is an outcome of a CSO self-reflection and analysis. Cooperative advocacy training and a organizational capacity needs assessment that targeted 22 CSOs. Eight CSOs have been contracted to manage community participatory forums, while four conduct drama performances providing a platform for community evaluation of the decentralization process and results.

Key Issue Performance \ Food Security

The USG has used its FY 2007 PL-480 and Development Assistance funds to increase agricultural production, improve land management practices, and improve MCH services in order to address food security issues in Sierra Leone. We have accomplished this through the provision of technical assistance and training to farmer associations, Farmer Field Schools, agribusiness associations, community leaders, and CBO's. 2,039 vulnerable households benefited directly from USG assistance.

Youth were one of the key targets for our food security interventions. In this regard, our program supported 480 youth to undertake new or expanded livelihood activities.

In order to increase agricultural production, we improved the capacity of 424 CBOs and farmer associations. In addition, our program provided 7,324 farmers with short-term agricultural productivity training (of which

55% were women). 215 kilometers of roads were also rehabilitated which will increase farmer's access to the market and health service providers.

In order to improve MCH, training was provided on maternal (or newborn) health care to 183 people and on nutrition to 2,119 people. In addition to supporting exclusive breastfeeding to 526 women, 20,802 children under the age of five were examined and weighed as part of a health promotion program. All of these activities contributed to changes in the capacity of the target communities to improve their food security status.

1 Peace & Security - Sierra Leone

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

Number of host country military personnel trained to maintain territorial integrity

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
110	110	110	110	110

70 chars

1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

FY 2007 target was achieved and 110 military personnel were trained.

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Sierra Leone

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Number of Individuals Who Received USG-Assisted Training, including management skills and Fiscal Management, to Strengthen Local Government and/or Decentralization.

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
700	850	807	1,000	1,600	280	340	405	400	800	420	510	402	600	800

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization

Number of Local Mechanisms Supported with USG Assistance for Citizens to Engage their Sub-

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
6	11	9	15	17

1042
chars

2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Training including management skills and fiscal management reached 807 people as against the target of 850. The target was not met because the trainings that were not conducted are directly linked with the two local mechanisms that were not supported. Nine out of eleven mechanisms were supported. The public hearings on the district development plan were not done because of lack of relevant personnel in the councils. USG supported personnel could not also conclude negotiations with The National Accountability Group, the CSO responsible for conducting the Report Card Assessment of councils to introduce their "report cards" in the USG target councils. The adjusted 2008 target for local mechanisms supported has taken account of additional training on adult literacy classes. The additional mechanisms: drama performances and adult literacy learning have been added to 2008 performance bringing the target to 17. USAID will improve upon the frequency of performance reviews to ensure that targets are met and disaggregated as well.

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes

Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	3,000	5,400	6,000	2,000	-	1,000	-	2,000	700	-	2,000	-	4,000	1,300

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes

Number of People Reached by USG Assisted Voter Education

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	100,000	285,924	168,000	168,000

1375

2.3.2 Elections and Political Processes narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The increase in the number of domestic observers trained corresponds with the increase in the number of polling stations created for the national elections. However, these results are not available by gender. FY 2008 target for training of domestic observers reflects the number of polling stations used in the past local elections instead of the original figure, which was based on the number of polling stations for the national elections. Voter education program contributed to a voter registration rate of 90 percent and election day turnout rate of 75 percent. It was planned and conducted in close co-operation with the National Electoral Commission, Political Parties Registration Commission and civil society partners. The higher than expected reach of voter education program is attributed to radio programming for which listenership is estimated to have increased considerably because of the unprecedented political interest shown by the majority of the population. Radio programmes reached an estimated listening population of 258,593. A total of 5,411 people from political parties, civil society organisations and disadvantaged groups benefited directly from trainings, workshops and meetings including the high profile voter registration launch, while 21,920 voter education materials covering posters, t-shirts, and wristbands were developed and distributed.

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3 Investing in People - Sierra Leone

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of health workers trained in the provision of PMTCT services according to national and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	4	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in counseling and testing according to national and international

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	2	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained in HIV-related institutional capacity building

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	2	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention programs through abstinence and/or

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	3	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target

	-	-	-	2	-
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3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV-related institutional

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	2	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV-related policy

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	1	-

3.1 Health\3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

Total number of health workers trained to deliver ART services, according to national and/or

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	4	-

174
chars

3.1.1 HIV/AIDS narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

There are no results to report on since Sierra Leone, through the regional bureau had no HIV earmark before FY 2007. FY 2007 money only arrived at the end of September.

4 Economic Growth - Sierra Leone

4.5 Agriculture 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	Number of women					Number of men				
					2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
750	5,000	7,324	4,450	TBD	750	5,000	3,571	4,450		-	-	4,189	-	-

4.5 Agriculture 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
68	490	424	472	469

4.5 Agriculture 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3,600	10,500	2,039	9,400	2,224

4.5 Agriculture 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG supported interventions

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
35	50	158	65	-

1056
chars

4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Under Agricultural Sector Productivity, USG activities made significant progress against targets. The number of women's organizations targeted was far exceeded: 154 as opposed to a target of 50. This was due to the high level of interest among women in activities such as Farmer Field Schools. The number of recipients of short-term agricultural productivity training was 7,324, which exceeded the target of 5,000. The delay in the start-up of a new USG assisted activity meant that some of the targets were not met. This included the number of vulnerable households benefited directly from USG assistance with 2,039 households supported out of the target of 10,500. For the number of organizations, associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) assisted by USG interventions 424 from a target of 490 achieved, though more groups are in the process of being formed and will receive assistance early FY08. Targets for FY 2008 have not yet been determined. Extension of program activities that support this element has not yet been confirmed.

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
600	680	454	760	TBD	-	-	-	-	TBD	-	-	-	-	TBD

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Percent of revenue generated from diamonds/timber/oil/gold/cotton transparently

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
77	85	-	90	-

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Value of revenue generated from diamonds/timber/oil/gold/cotton transparently

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
125,300,000	150,000,000	3,196,755	160,000,000	-

1418

4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

chars

The Smarter Mining training integrates modern and environmentally acceptable approaches to diamond prospecting and mining through the use of improved methods to reduce environmental degradation. Data on training was not disaggregated. The definition of the indicator on the value of revenue generated from diamonds was misconstrued by partners so the values recorded as baseline and targets actually refer to value of exports from diamonds which far exceeds value of revenue derived from diamonds. The real target for FY 07 is \$4.5m dollars. The target value of revenue was not met due to a number of reasons: speculative rise in smuggling in the sector and reduction in investment in artisanal mining as mining companies gain more lands and displace artisanal miners. It has been very difficult to collect data relating to the percent of revenue generated from diamonds transparently accounted for in the national budget from the Government Gold and Diamond Office. Training targeted less people than originally planned because program activities focused more on those activities that promoted sustainability of the results gained rather than extending ongoing training to reach more people in their field. The program that contributes to this program element ends in December 2007 and the new program is likely to begin in September 2008. Therefore no results are an

y to begin in September 2008. Therefore no results are anticipated for this element in FY 2008.

