



**Peace Building Fund
MPTF OFFICE FINAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: FROM *January 2011 TO December 2012***

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| <p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Support to the Implementation of the Sierra Leone Reparations Programme as Part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission • Programme Number: PBF/SLE/C-2 • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ | <p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p>Sierra Leone</p> <hr/> <p>Joint Vision – Consolidation of Peace and Stability/Agenda for Change Chapter Seven – Human Development</p> |
| <p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> | <p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA) |
| <p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: 1,550,000</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution⁴:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> <p>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>TOTAL: 1,550,000</p> | <p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>24 Months</i> Start Date⁵ <i>January 2011</i></p> <p>Original End Date⁶ <i>September 2012</i></p> <p>Actual End date⁷ (Have agency(ies) operationally closed the Programme in its(their) system? 31 December 2012</p> <p>Expected Financial Closure date⁸: Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 31 March 2012</p> |
| <p>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Evaluation Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Evaluation Report - Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> | <p align="center">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Sanusi Savage ○ Title: Head of Office ○ Participating Organization (Lead): IOM ○ Email address: ssavage@iom.int |

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.
² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;
³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).
⁴ The MPTF/JP Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)
⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)
⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.
⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).
⁸ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This overarching goal of this project was to contribute toward the peace-consolidation, stabilization and national reconciliation in Sierra Leone by supporting the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) recommendations and providing recognition, support and reparations to the civilian war victims of the Sierra Leone conflict.

This was achieved by completing some of the remaining results set under the Sierra Leone Reparations Programme (SLRP) initiated and financially supported by the United Nations Peace Building Fund (UN PBF) during the period 2008-2009.

The initial funding of USD 3 million provided by UN PBF, helped to establish and resource the Reparations Directorate within the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA), reach and register more than 30,000 victims across the country and deliver various types of reparations benefits to more than 20,000 eligible beneficiaries. However, the funds were not sufficient to complete the process and deliver the reparation benefits to all eligible victims.

The subsequent project, which is subject to this report and also funded by the UN PBF, was developed and implemented in order to complete the processing of all registered victims and deliver recognition and reparations benefits to the remaining eligible beneficiaries. With funding of USD 1,550,000 (approved in two rounds, USD 450,000 and USD 1,100,000 respectively) the project enabled NaCSA to complete the registration of 33,715 victims, disburse the basic reparations payments to remaining 13,526 eligible beneficiaries who did not receive any assistance during the first round and provide additional material support to 1,138 amputees in lieu with their extreme vulnerability. The total number of assisted victims under this project was 14,664.

The project was implemented by the Reparations Directorate within NaCSA with programmatic and fiduciary oversight as well as technical assistance and expert advice provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

I. Purpose

The Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), was established following the end of the conflict in Sierra Leone to address the causes of the conflict which ravaged the country for over a decade. In its final report, the TRC recommended that a Reparations Programme should be implemented in Sierra Leone for the victims considered particularly vulnerable, and that the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA) should be the implementing body for the Programme. By statutory agreement, dated 17 April 2008, the President of Sierra Leone extended the mandate of NaCSA and the Parliament enacted the necessary amendments of the NaCSA Act of 2001, incorporating reparations into its mandate. The importance of reparations was thus fixed in the broad agenda of Sierra Leone's post-conflict recovery plan. In 2008 the international community, through the UN Peace Building Fund (PBF), appointed the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as the Recipient Agency to assist the Government in establishing and launching the Sierra Leone Reparations Programme (SLRP). Since the start of the programme up to 2009 the SLRP was able to only reach out to approximately 70% of its registered caseload. This project, to a very large extent, continued the process of addressing the needs of the victims meeting the obligations of the Government, as specified in the Lomé Peace Accord and recommended in TRC Report.

Within the frame work of the UN Joint Vision for Sierra Leone this project contributed to increased peaceful co-existence, conflict resolution and economic revitalization (self-reliance for the war victims). The main outcomes of the project are:

- The NaCSA Reparations Directorate had the capacity to deliver reparations to over 13,000 war victims who have not received any reparations
- Contributed to improved human dignity and empowering victims including women and youths through reparations

II. Assessment of Programme Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

- **Outcomes:**

A) The NaCSA Reparations Directorate has the capacity to deliver reparations to over 13,000 war victims based on the remaining caseload in the database who have not received any reparations: The directorate of the SLRP was established within NaCSA with the sole objective to provide reparations mechanisms to war victims. The directorate largely depended on donor funds to sustain its administrative and operational capacity. Through the support provided by this project, the directorate was able to maintain its core administrative and field staff as well as procure the necessary logistics to reach out to the remaining war victims who had not received any reparations.

B) Contributed to improved human dignity and empowering victims including women and youths through reparations: Payment of reparations to the remaining war victims, which took place during the reporting period, contributed to enhancing the socio-economic status of the war victims and improving the wellbeing of many beneficiaries. The social and economic status of these victims who had not received any reparation was in stark contrast to those of other war victims who had received reparations in 2009 or the perpetrators of the civil conflict who had benefited from the DDR programme. This project closed that gap.

- **Outputs:**

The following key outputs were delivered during the project implementation period and they all directly contributed to the achievement of the project outcomes and overall objective:

- The Reparations Directorate received administrative, technical and logistics support for implementation of the Reparations process. Salary support was provided for ten core staff and other support staff. Support was also given to the directorate for its outreach, travel and office running cost.
- The entire existing caseload of potential beneficiaries was reviewed and verified to enhance the delivery of benefits and sustainability of the reparations programme. 11,881 war victims who were validated for reparations payment but were not paid in 2009 were confirmed for payment in 2011 and 2012. 1,128 and 10,753 were paid in 2011 and 2012 respectively. NaCSA also paid additional grants to 1,138 war amputees who had received partial reparations in 2009 and also reviewed, validated and paid 1,645 problematic cases that were not validated for payment during the review process in 2009.
- NaCSA advocated with relevant authorities, government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) for the mainstreaming of reparations in regular public services. Meetings were held and advocacy documents presented to the Office of the President at State House, Ministry of Agriculture and food Security, the National Social Security and Insurance Trust (NASSIT), Human Rights Commission and Special Court for mainstreaming and sustaining the Reparations Programme in government and future programmes respectively.
- IOM continuously monitored and provided guidance throughout the implementation of reparations process.

- **Qualitative assessment:**

This project was implemented by NaCSA with support from IOM and was able to achieve the desired results by establishing successful partnership with key organizations. The table below shows the list of key partners and how they impacted the results.

| Partners / Agencies | Impact on Results |
|--|---|
| International Organization for Migration | Provided technical support with planning and implementation of the project, as well as implementation and compliance monitoring and fiduciary management of project resources. |
| NaCSA | Provided in a timely manner all required personnel and administrative support for the successful implementation of this project, analyzed and processed all the registered claims, identified the eligible beneficiaries who did not received the planned assistance and delivered the benefits accordingly |
| Sierra Leone Commercial Bank (SLCB) | Executed the cash-transactions in lieu to the micro-grants and educational support to 14,664 beneficiaries across the country (including 1,138 amputees who had received reparations in 2009 and 1,645 cases which were not validated for payment in 2009) |
| Media outlets (electronic/print) | Support dissemination of information on programme activities across the country. |
| Connaught Hospital | Performed surgeries or provide medical services to 69 war victims to remove bullets or cure other war related infections |

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP**s - provide details of the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why.

| | <u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Outcome 1: The NaCSA Reparations Directorate has the capacity to deliver reparations to war victims. Indicator: The NaCSA Reparations Directorate has 10 core staff, and maintains logistic capacity centrally and in the four regions to implement the second phase of the Reparations program and delivers benefits to war victims and affected communities Baseline: The Capacity of NaCSA to implement the reparations programme cannot be sustained without donor support Planned Target: NaCSA to maintain the required administrative and logistic capacity centrally and in the four region</p> | <p>This was fully achieved as NaCSA maintained the required staff and logistics throughout the project implementation period. 10 core staff were based at the Reparations Directorate at the NaCSA HQ and other NaCSA staff in the HQ and in the regions also supported the implementation of the project. Additionally, required logistics like vehicles, fuel, etc, was made available for the implementation of the project.</p> | <p>There was no variance to the planned outcome</p> | <p>Organizational charts, staff performance evaluations, accounting records and payment vouchers</p> |
| <p>Output 1: NaCSA Reparation Directorate supported for continued delivery of reparation services Indicator: The staffing capacity of the Reparation Directorate will be maintained based on program requirements (10 core staff) and IT capacity enhanced: staff training for IT staff; Baseline: Staffing capacity of the SLRP cannot be maintained without donor support</p> | <p>The staffing capacity of 10 core staff was maintained at the Reparations Directorate throughout the reporting period. Support was provided to the Directorate for the payment of staff salaries, organization of workshops and trainings</p> | <p>No variance to planned output</p> | |
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| <p>Planned Target: Provide support to the SLRP to maintain staff capacity</p> <p>Output 2: Registered caseload is reviewed and analyzed to enhance benefit delivery and programme management. .</p> <p>Indicator 2: The national War Victims Data Base is finalized with 32,000 + verified and updated entries.</p> <p>One benefits delivery policy paper approved and implemented by Government. One phasing out strategy policy paper approved and implemented by Government</p> <p>Baseline: The war victims database has not been finalized with entries for all registered war victims to facilitate the development of phase out strategy</p> <p>Planned Target: To have all entries made in the database, analyze the caseload and deliver benefits</p> | <p>The national war victims' database has been finalized with 33,715 validated entries and benefits delivered to the residual caseload. NaCSA has analyzed the caseload and has develop a plan for the phase out of the reparations programme</p> | <p>No variance to planned output</p> | <p>Records of the database and programme/project documentations and reports</p> |
| <p>Output 3: Benefits are delivered to war victims in line with set guidelines and the available resources to the program</p> <p>Indicator 3: Approximately 12,000 registered war victims have received the interim cash assistance and an installment of micro grant</p> <p>Baseline: Approximately 30% of the registered war victims have not received interim cash assistance/ first installment of micro-grant</p> <p>Planned Target: To pay first installment of micro-grant to the remaining 30% of the</p> | <p>13,526 of the residual caseload which did not receive any reparations in 2009 was given interim cash assistance of approximately USD 80 each during the reporting period. Additionally, 1138 amputee victims who had already received interim cash assistance of approximately USD 80 in 2009 were also given an additional amount of approximately USD 300 during the reporting period. The total residual caseload of 13,526 that received benefits during the reporting period included 1,645 registered cases that were only validated for payment in 2012.</p> | <p>Benefits were initially intended to be delivered to a residual caseload of approximately 11,881 war victims that was already approved for payment in 2009 plus additional benefit to 1,138 amputee victims who have previously received reparation. However, the programme was able to deliver benefits to an additional 1,645 registered victims who are validated for payment after a review of their cases in 2012.</p> | <p>Database records, bank payment slips.</p> |

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| <p>validated caseload who have not received any reparations in 2009.</p> | | | |
| <p>Outcome 2: Contribute to improve human dignity and empowering war victims including women and youths through reparations. Indicator: Approximately 12,000 War Victims have their dignity recognized through delivery of reparation benefits to provide them with economic and social empowerment. Baseline: Right of approximately 12,000 war victims to reparations has not been recognize Planned Target: To recognize the right to reparations through delivery of benefits to the remaining war victims who have not r received any reparations</p> | <p>Public acknowledgement and delivery of reparations to a total of over 14,664 war victims contributed to improving the dignity of these victims. Many of the victims have used the reparations benefits to meet their basic needs or set-up small scale business.</p> | <p>The primary target was to reach the approximated 12,000 war victims who were validated in 2009 but did not receive reparations, However, the programme was able to deliver additional benefits to 1,138 amputees who had receive reparations in 2009 as well as finalized the validation and made payment to 1,645 war victims.</p> | <p>Programme reports, database records, and payment records.</p> |
| <p>Output 4: Reparation Directorate Advocated to sensitize the Government of Sierra Leone on matters related to the sustainability of the Reparation Programme. Indicator 4: National revenue funds contribute to the Special Trust Fund for War Victims Baseline: Reparations has not been mainstreamed into government programmes Planned Target: To increase the contribution of government for the reparations programme and to have the programme mainstreamed into regular programmes</p> | <p>Governments' direct financial contribution to the programme is still very minimal as the programme has not been incorporated into the national budget. Also ongoing programmes of government like the pension services, education and health have not committed to provide special services for war victims as part of the ongoing reparations programme.</p> | <p>Government lack sufficient resources to mainstream the reparations programme in its regular programmes.</p> | <p>National budgetary allocations and programme reports</p> |

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| <p>Output 5: IOM Sierra Leone establish a programme monitoring unit (PMU) to deliver monitoring services</p> <p>Indicator 5: IOM provides programmatic and fiduciary oversight to the implementation of the program.</p> <p>Baseline: Programme management unit has not been maintained at IOM SL</p> <p>Planned Target: Recruit a dedicate programme coordinated to be assisted by other staff of the mission to provide oversight and monitor the implementation of the programme by NaCSA</p> | <p>A PMU was established at IOM Sierra Leone and provided sufficient oversight, technical support and expert advice to the implementation of the programme by NaCSA.</p> | <p>No variance to the planned target</p> | <p>Mission records and reports</p> |
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iii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

The exchange rate gains, that were made when the project funds were converted into local currency, were effectively utilized to enable NaCSA provided reparation to those registered victims who were not validated for payment in 2009. This has ensured that at least all registered victims have received an official acknowledgement and reparation for the human right abuse which they suffered. Despite been able to have reached out to all registered victim and deliver reparations to them, specific recommendations of the TRC to provide services like - pensions, education and free health care to some victims and their families have not yet been implemented by the Sierra Leone Government.

iv) A Specific Story (Optional)

- Not applicable