

**SIERRA LEONE
PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT STATUS REPORT
30 SEPTEMBER 2011**

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| Project No & Title: | PBF/SLE/C-2 Support to the Implementation of the Reparations Program as part of the Recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. | | | | |
| Recipient UN Organization: | IOM | Priority Sector: | Democracy and Good Governance | | |
| National Authority: | National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA) | | | | |
| Location: | Nationwide | | | | |
| Project Cost: | USD 450,000 | | | | |
| SC Approval Date: | Dec 2010 | Starting Date: | January 2011 | Completion Date: | December 2011 |
| PBF Outcome priority area | <p>Priority 2. Good governance and national reconciliation. Outcome 2 (PMP): Conflicts resolved peacefully and in a manner that supports the coexistence of all relevant actors/groups that were involved in conflicts that undermine peace building efforts</p> <p>Indicator UNJV: # of reparation victims who have received reparation benefits and using these to regain their dignity</p> | | | | |
| Project Description: | <p>There is a compelling need to urgently provide remedies to those persons identified by the TRC as victims of the war. The project continues the delivery of reparation to registered war victims. It will provide interim cash assistance, micro grants and emergency medical services to approximately 2,223 war victims based on vulnerability and needs assessment. It is envisaged that the success of this program will invaluablely contribute to national reconciliation and enhance the peace consolidation process. This fulfils Government's legal obligation in the Lomé Peace Agreement of 7th July 1999.</p> | | | | |
| Immediate Objective: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NaCSA Reparation Directorate supported for continued delivery of reparation services. Registered caseload is reviewed and analyzed to develop: A) a clear policy for the delivery of benefits based on vulnerability criteria; B) a clear sustainability strategy on benefit delivery for different victim's category 2. Benefits are delivered to a number of war victims in line with benefit policy and vulnerability criteria. The phasing out strategy and the available resources to the second phase of the program will also guide the benefit delivery process. 3. Reparations Directorate advocates to sensitize the Government of Sierra Leone on matters related to the sustainability of the reparation programme. | | | | |
| Project Status as of June 2011 | | | | | |
| Funds disbursed: | USD 432,364.73 | | | | |
| Delivery rate: | 96.08% | | | | |
| Outputs delivered: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caseload for potential beneficiaries were verified • Reparations micro grants were paid to a total of 2,310 war victims out of a residual case load of 12,003. 1138 of these are Amputees who were not part of the residual case. • NaCSA continues to provide medical assistance to extremely vulnerable war victims in need of emergency medical services – 12 victims were provided with medical assistance during the quarter bringing the total number of those that received medical assistance to 32. • ID cards printed for 1,138 Amputees and 1172 VSV and war wounded verified from residual case. • NaCSA continues to hold with the Ministry of Agriculture and food Security, the National Social Security and Insurance Trust (NASSIT) to include/mainstream war victims in their programmes. • NaCSA continues to engage potential contributors to the Trust Fund for war victims. • The Reparations Directorate continues to provide administrative and technical support to the Reparations process. • IOM continues to monitor the reparations process | | | | |

Achievements and challenges

Output delivery:

The 2,310 micro-grants that were paid to war victims during the second quarter of the project has enable the Sierra Leone Reparations Programme to reach out and provide services to approximately 66.4% of it registered caseload of 32,148 war victims. Various steps are been undertaken to fund raise and provide reparations to the remaining 30% of the registered caseload and well as to ensure sustainability of the programme.

The main challenge is the insurmountable number of victims as against available resources may in the future pose a security risk. Nearly 40% of victims are yet to receive any kind of reparations

Outcome achievements (with reference to programme results and indicator of PMP):

The second provision of payments to victims drives the total number of beneficiaries to 21,317 out of a total number of 32,100 victims that were initially registered and put on the database of the reparations program. This drives the total percentage of beneficiaries to 66.4% of total war victims. The Amputees and other war victims continue to record changes in their livelihoods as most used payments not only to pay school fees for their children but also to invest in small scale businesses in support of their families. One victims confessed *“before this payment, I used to beg in the streets but now, I use proceeds from my business to take care of my family; I am beginning to regain my dignity”*.