



PEACE BUILDING FUND

GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2011

Programme Title & Project Number
<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

Country, Locality(s), Thematic/Priority Area(s)²
Sierra Leone, Democracy and Good Governance
<i>Thematic/Priority</i>

Participating Organization(s)
International Organization for Migration

Implementing Partners
National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA)

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)
MPTF/JP Contribution: 1,550,000
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>
Agency Contribution
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>
Government Contribution
<i>(if applicable)</i>
Other Contributions (donors)
<i>(if applicable)</i>
TOTAL: 1,550,000

Programme Duration
Overall Duration (<i>months</i>) 21 months
Start Date ⁴ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>) 1 January 2011
End Date (or Revised End Date) ⁵ 30 September 2012
Operational Closure Date ⁶ 31 December 2012
Expected Financial Closure Date March 2013

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>
Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>

Report Submitted By
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¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the PBF; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to “Project ID” on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ 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](#)

⁵ As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁶ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

I. Purpose

The signing of the Lomé Peace Agreement in 1999 in principle announced the end of the 10 year conflict in Sierra Leone. Based upon Articles XXVI and XXIX of the Lomé Peace Agreement of 7 July 1999, the TRC recommended that a Reparations Programme be implemented in Sierra Leone for the victims considered particularly vulnerable, and that the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA) 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). This project, to a very large extent, continues the process of addressing the needs of the victims despite of the type of injury they suffer and of meeting the obligations of the Government, as specified in the Lomé Peace Accord and recommended in TRC Report.

The main outputs of this project are:

1. NaCSA Reparations Directorate supported for continued delivery of the programme
2. Registered caseload is reviewed and analyzed to enhanced benefit delivery and sustainable management of the programme
3. Benefits are delivered to victims in line with set guidelines and available resources
4. Reparations Directorate advocates to sensitize the Government of Sierra Leone on matters related to the sustainability of the reparation programme.
5. IOM Sierra Leone monitors the programmatic and fiduciary aspects of the SLRP implementation through Program Monitoring Unit.

The main outcomes are:

- The NaCSA Reparations Directorate has the capacity to deliver reparations to approx. 12,000 war victims based on the remaining caseload in the database who have not received any reparations
- Contributed to improved human dignity and empowering victims including women and youths through reparations

This project is linked to the strategic planning framework for the consolidation of peace in Sierra Leone in several ways. In a bid to translate the Peace Agreement into law and make peace more permanent, the Sierra Leone Parliament in 1999 ratified the Peace Agreement (The Lomé Peace Agreement Act No, Act 3 1999). The TRC Act (Act No 4, 2000) passed by Parliament in 2000, expressly mandated the Commission to respond to the needs of the victims. Consequently, the TRC report recommended the establishment of a Reparations Program to be implemented by NaCSA. Furthermore, the Government of Sierra Leone officially designated NaCSA as the Government's lead agency to implement the programme and approved of the setting up of a Reparation Taskforce composed of NaCSA (as Chair), UNIOSIL, Representatives from Civil Society, Victims, the TRC and the Office of the Vice President to advice on the establishment of a Special Fund for War Victims and the implementation of a Reparations Program in the country.

The war witnessed massive suffering and devastation of many. In the execution of its mandate, the TRC identified five categories of people as victims of the conflict with respect to the injuries and abuses they suffered; these include amputees, war wounded, war widows, victims of sexual abuse and children victims. The implementation of this project has, to a very large extent, kick-started the process of addressing the needs of the victims regardless of the type of harm they suffered and meet the obligations of the Government, as specified in the Lomé Peace Accord and recommended in TRC Report.

II. Resources

Financial Resources:

There was no additional funding available to the project beside the support received from the PBF. The total financial resource available for the implementation of this project is US \$ 1,550,000. The sum of US \$ 450,000 was initially provided for the second phase of the first year of the project and an additional US \$ 1,100,000 was approved during the second year following approval by the county development partners group and the donor.

Human Resources:

With the available funding, NaCSA has maintained a Reparations Programme Directorate. The directorate has ten core staff employers including a Director, programme manager, outreach officer, M&E officer, community worker, data base assistant, office assistant, two drivers and a cleaner. The Reparations Directorate has no international staff

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

- IOM as the recipient agency was responsible for management of the project funds. IOM signed a MoU with NaCSA detailing the management and reporting arrangements. NaCSA was responsible for the achievement of the key outputs, while IOM provided programmatic and financial oversight. Based on the complexity of the program, IOM's Mission in Sierra Leone, Reparations Unit in Geneva and other relevant experts provided technical assistance, along with monitoring services for the duration of the project.

NaCSA opened a separate bank account to receive funds on a quarterly basis against an approved work plan and periodic budget requirements. A first instalment was transferred by IOM to NaCSA to support the first quarter needs. Subsequent transfers were based on appropriate narrative and financial reports detailing project expenditures with relevant supporting documentation.

- IOM was responsible for the procurement of all goods/equipment and services meant for the project. Procurement was done in accordance with IOM procedures

IV. Results

- The second provision of payments to victims in 2011 drove 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 drove the total percentage of beneficiaries to 66.4% of total assisted war victims. The Amputees and other war victims continue to record changes in their livelihoods as most used payments not only paid for children's school fees but they were also used to invest in small scale businesses in support of their families. One victim 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"*.
 - The following key outputs were achieved during the reporting period.
 - 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 approx 12,148. 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 – provided medical assistance to a total number of 32 war victims.

- 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

This project was implemented by NaCSA, which 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 to planning and implementation of the project as well as ensuring proper monitoring and fiduciary management-
Sierra Leone Commercial Bank (SLCB)	Paid micro-grants and educational support to 2,310 beneficiaries across the country
Media outlets (electronic/print)	Support dissemination of information on programme activities across the country.
Connaught Hospital	Performed surgeries to 49 war victims to remove bullets and cure other war related infections

V. Future Work Plan (if applicable)

Approximately 19% of the remaining registered war victims who have not received any reparations have been provided with much needed basic reparations with 41% of the project funds that have been so far expended.

Initial funding that was provided to the programme during the second phase (2011) could only provide reparations to only 19% of the registered victims who have not received any reparations since the beginning of the programme in 2008. This brings the total % of registered war victims who have received reparations to approximately 66%. Additional funding of USD 1,100,000 has been provided to the project in 2012 to enable NACSA provide reparations to all the remaining registered war victims who have not received any reparations.

NaCSA with the support of IOM will continue to provide basic reparations in the form of micro grants/educational support to all the remaining war victims before the end of the project in 2012.

VI. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Not applicable