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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmesTHIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR
SIERRA LEONEUNDP assistance requested by the Government of Sierra Leone
for the period 1983-1986

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* The previous country programmes for Sierra Leone were issued under the document symbols DP/GC/SIL/R.1 and DP/GC/SIL/R.2.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Government of Sierra Leone, through the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning, agreed with UNDP that the third country programme should span the period 1983-1986, thus enabling the Government to formulate and publish the Second National Development Plan and ensure that the objectives of the country programme would adhere closely to articulated national development guidelines and priorities. A draft National Development Plan has since been issued and constituted an important policy frame for the country programme document by assisting in fixing the specific areas of concentration and nature of assistance expected from UNDP.

2. The preparatory phase of the formulation of the country programme document entailed a series of consultations with United Nations representatives of the specialised agencies of the United Nations system. Sectoral missions were fielded by the executing agencies in the following areas: agriculture, health, education, mining, transport and communications, and tourism. Consequently, a series of consultations were instituted at the country level through the establishment of a local Inter-Agency Advisory Committee comprising United Nations experts with the relevant background, who in addition participated with the Government in the formulation of policies and the determination of priorities. The Advisory Committee's involvement brought a multi-disciplinary dimension to bear on the various sectoral proposals and also ensured their coherence. The broad representation on this Committee also improved the prospects for better co-ordination and complementarity between the proposed country programme and the contributions of other United Nations agencies and donors.

3. In March 1982, the Resident Representative's note on the third country programme for Sierra Leone (1983-1986), drawing substantially on the recommendations contained in the mission reports, the contributions of the Advisory Committee, the findings of recent key reports on the over-all economy of Sierra Leone prepared by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), as well as an assessment of the second country programme, was presented by UNDP to the Government and circulated among relevant ministries and departments to enhance co-ordination regarding the content of the third country programme. The Resident Representative's note constituted the background for subsequent high-level discussions held between government officials and the UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa in March 1982, which highlighted the major concerns to be addressed in the third country programme.

4. It should be emphasized that the Second National Development Plan is still in draft form and, although no major revisions are anticipated, it is still necessary to allow room for re-evaluation and modification of the third country programme should circumstances demand it. This should not present any problem since the country programming exercise is itself intended to be a dynamic tool. In recognition of the rolling plan concept adopted by Government, it is anticipated that the third country programme will be reviewed at the mid-term and activities adjusted as necessary. The Government

has requested that appropriate provision in the form of unprogrammed funds be made to accommodate the demands of this mid-term review.

5. The illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) for Sierra Leone for the third programming cycle (1982-1986) has been established at a level of US\$ 32.5 million. It is understood that UNDP will programme only 80 per cent of this amount, that is \$26 million.

6. The actual expenditure for the second country programme amounted to \$13,917,000, exceeding the second programming cycle (1977-1981) resources of \$12,926,000 by \$991,000. This amount constitutes a first charge on resources for the third programming cycle. A further sum of \$4,419,000 was required to meet expenditures for the extension of the second country programme into 1982. Thus the resources available for programming for the period 1983-1986 amount to \$20,590,000.

7. The Government recognized that, although the illustrative IPF for the third programming cycle represents an increase of nearly 100 per cent over the amount allocated for the second cycle, due to cost escalation the UNDP-financed programme for the 1983-1986 period will not increase correspondingly in substantive terms. Against this background, it becomes necessary to be highly selective in determining the content of the third country programme, without impairing the technical support required to facilitate the realization of the development objectives established for the Second Plan Period.

8. The Government intends also to pay attention to the need to promote objectives of a global and regional nature which have been the subject of resolutions by the General Assembly and various conferences on specific issues such as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, women in development, agrarian reform and rural development, the Transport and Communications Decade for Africa, universal primary education, Health for All by the Year 2000 and the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

10. The Government of Sierra Leone has adopted the rolling plan concept for the Second National Development Plan to respond to the present fragile economic situation in world markets for many commodities. Thus, the Plan period initially covers the three years, 1982-1984, and is to be extended annually with the full planning cycle ending in 1986, that is, roughly co-terminus with the third programming cycle. The development goals for the Plan period are set forth below:

- (a) Preserve the political and economic stability in Sierra Leone:
- (b) Increase the welfare of the broad mass of the population:
- (c) Achieve a more equitable distribution of income and health:
- d) Achieve rapid expansion of the productive capacity of the economy:
- (e) Attain a higher degree of self-sustaining economic growth:

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- (f) Promote development through aided self-help methods:
- (g) Attain collective self-reliance through co-operation with other member States of the Organization of African Unity (OAU);
- (h) Reduce inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth by improving the living standards of the poor;
- (i) Correct the widening gap in the balance of payments, through short-term and long-term measures designed to promote and diversify exports, and reduce reliance on imports, particularly food and energy;
- (j) Improve the utilization of installed capacities and provide the infrastructural and other facilities required to expand commodity production;
- (k) Strengthen the linkages between and within sectors and carry through other structural changes necessary to achieve self-sustaining economic growth;
- (l) Control domestic inflationary pressures;
- (m) Exploit the natural resources of the country for the maximum advantage of the entire population, while taking steps to protect and preserve the natural environment;
- (n) Develop the indigenous entrepreneurial, technical, manpower and technological abilities necessary to facilitate the development process;
- (o) Enhance the availability of various facilities necessary for the social and economic development of the backward regions; and
- (p) Promote co-operation with the neighbouring countries so as to facilitate the attainment of collective self-reliance.

11. Considerable front-loading of the content of the third country programme has resulted from the initiation of a large number of medium-term programmes towards the end of the second programming cycle. The thrust of the projects, however, is in conformity with the strategy outlined in the draft Second Development Plan. At the same time, this highlighted the need for a careful assessment of past experience, which has led to the elimination of any undesirable aspects and the correction of mistakes, especially in the design of projects. For the third cycle, the Government intends that resources continue to be applied to the development of human resources and institutional infrastructure, as well as to the generation of the economic, physical and social data and information required for development and to the improvement of technologies. Project design will take into account problems faced during the second programming cycle. These emanated mainly from lack of adequate domestic funds to provide the necessary supporting local inputs, inadequate involvement of the counterpart staff in project activities and the non-availability of suitable staff to work with United Nations experts. To stay the brain drain the Government has decided that greater use will be made of local training institutions in third world countries and refresher

courses. Increasing use will be made of local consultants and government execution of UNDP-funded projects will be encouraged.

12. A major impediment to effective programme delivery during the second cycle was weak administration machinery which failed to respond to the demands of modern-day governance. This weakness was manifested by the lack of co-ordination within government administrative machinery, an overcentralized administration divorced from the imperatives of accelerated development and an outmoded incentive system which failed to remunerate adequately those with scarce skills, causing such people to seek employment in more lucrative private sector jobs and, even more seriously, to emigrate. The Government desires that these impediments and the related problems of manpower dislocation be addressed in the course of the third country programme, in order to minimize obstacles and ensure more effective programme implementation.

13. Lack of up-to-date information necessary for over-all planning, sectoral programming and the formulation of development projects has been perceptible in all areas. UNDP assistance during the second country programme period partially tackled this problem and additional inputs will be committed to increase the impact of the assistance during the third programming cycle.

14. In the light of the experience derived from implementation of the second country programme and the existing resource situation, UNDP assistance during the third cycle will not be spread thinly over a wide range of activities, but instead will be concentrated on a few critical areas where it can play a catalytical role and where it can have comparative advantage over inputs from other sources.

15. Sierra Leone is soon expected to be designated a least developed country (LDC). Funds to be received as a result of this classification, especially from the Special Measures Fund for LDCs, will be utilized to supplement IPF resources. The country will also have access to grants from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), which will be used in support of ongoing projects and new programmes as necessary.

A. Agriculture

16. The Government accords high priority to the implementation of measures designed to promote rural development during the Second Plan period. This is necessarily so as it is estimated that agriculture provides employment to 75 per cent of the population, contributes 36 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and accounts for 36 per cent of the country's export earnings. The fact that 80 per cent of the population live in rural areas and depend on the land for their livelihood demonstrates the importance of accelerated and well-balanced rural development coupled with steady agricultural expansion.

17. The average rural income derives mainly from subsistence agriculture and continues to be almost one third of the urban income. The vast majority of the rural people do not have access to basic services such as safe drinking water,

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health care, educational opportunities and adequate transport. Severe rural-urban disparities have encouraged migration to urban centres, especially to Freetown.

18. The Government is aware of the wide-ranging constraints facing plans for rural development. The draft Second National Development Plan and the Government's white paper on development strategy for Sierra Leone both emphasize an integrated approach to rural development. In view of the high interdependence of inputs to rural development, the Government has decided that the efforts of various agencies, local and foreign, should be co-ordinated in a fully integrated rural development programme which is to be evolved for implementation during the Second Plan period. The organizational aspects of such a programme will be carefully examined to ensure its effectiveness within the limited financial and manpower resources available.

19. Since persistent and increasing rice deficits at present pose an important development challenge to Sierra Leone, rice production continues to be accorded high government priority. Given the present foreign exchange difficulties in Sierra Leone, the Government recognizes the urgent need to effect savings on the imports of agricultural commodities that could be produced locally. Unless the present trend of an increasing population and a stagnant production of foodstuffs is changed, the country faces alarming shortfalls in food supplies. An increase in agricultural production, accompanied by a reduction in post-harvest losses and consequent reduction in food imports during the Plan period, is the challenge that faces the agricultural sector.

20. There has been little development of the livestock sector over the past years, and it will require considerable effort over a long period to close the gap between demand and production as outlined in the National Development Plan. The major constraints which are to be overcome through technical assistance are the lack of credit and marketing facilities, poor transport and abattoir facilities, poor livestock disease control and, in particular, low productivity from poor breeding, nutrition and management.

21. The Government is aware of the vast potential of both coastal and deep-sea fishing. The catch from the traditional or artisanal sector has remained fairly constant over the past decade but foreign-funded industrial fleet catches have increased dramatically and now account for two thirds of the fish catches in Sierra Leonean waters. The Government recognizes the need to control domestic and, in particular, foreign marine fishing. Inland fisheries are of minimum importance at this stage, but an increase in the use of these resources could cover the deficit in the fish supply for the local market and improve local diets.

22. Hitherto, the development of the agricultural sector has been through a policy of integrated agricultural development projects (IADPs). Because

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of the substantial interdependence of inputs for the promotion of agriculture as a part of rural development, this type of approach is highly relevant in a developing country such as Sierra Leone. Past experience in promoting and implementing IADPs, however, indicates that some organizational problems have produced duplication and fragmentation of effort and staffing difficulties. The Government intends to restructure the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Natural Resources, streamlining their various functions, and to fully integrate the IADPs with a central authority responsible for the over all development of the sector.

23. The lack of adequate price incentives, proper marketing, labour, credit services, storage facilities and extension services has also been identified in the draft Second National Development Plan as a major constraint to agricultural development. High transportation costs for farm inputs as well as produce also affect production. Efforts will be made to resolve all these problems.

24. Besides UNDP, a number of other agencies and governments have been providing assistance in this sector. The important multilateral donors have been IBRD, the European Development Fund (EDF), the African Development Bank (AFDB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA). Bilateral donors include the governments of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the USSR, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

UNDP Co-operation

25. For the third country programme, the Government proposes that UNDP should continue to assist those activities begun during the second cycle which address the need to develop a more integrated approach to rural development.

26. For several years, UNDP has supported the project, Land resources survey (SIL/73/002) within the Ministry of Agriculture. This has been superseded by the project, Strengthening the Division of Land and Water Development (SIL/30/010), providing ongoing technical advice and enabling the Division to carry out surveys leading to land suitability classification and national economic land use planning. The surveys in turn form the basis for agricultural investment projects in which a number of agencies have expressed interest. UNDP contribution in the past amounted to \$753,000. During the third cycle, a contribution at the level of \$1.9 million is envisaged.

27. The project, Agricultural data collection (SIL/79/007), is aimed at assisting the Government to establish a permanent country-wide system for agricultural statistics. A second phase of the project will assist the Government during the third programming cycle in conducting an agricultural census. The project has established an organizational unit for collection of agricultural statistics and has devised a survey methodology which has already been tested in some parts of the country. The UNDP contribution will be \$400,000. The other donor involved in the project is the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

28. The Government has requested that UNDP continue to provide technical assistance to the Planning, Evaluation, Monitoring and Services Unit (PEMSU)

of the Ministry of Agriculture under the project (SIL/80/004) in order to strengthen support services to the various IADP projects in the country and to establish a management system to co-ordinate these development efforts. This project will assume increasing importance with the proposed restructuring of the Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources, which is to be implemented in the near future. UNDP will contribute \$1.3 million to cover the technical assistance component of the project during the third cycle, with the International Development Association (IDA) assuming responsibility for other components.

29. UNDP has also provided the technical assistance component of Northern Integrated Agricultural Development project (SIL/81/008) which is supported by \$23 million in loans and credits from other donors such as IDA/World Bank, African Development Fund and IFAD. The objective of this project is to increase food production and farm income in the northern province by expanding on the work of the previous phase including swamp rice development, feeder roads, farm service centres, extension services, tree-cropping and livestock development. The Government intends that UNDP assistance to this project be continued during the third cycle at the level of \$1,980,000 for expertise, equipment and training.

30. To respond to the urgent need to increase rice production, UNDP is expected to build upon the assistance provided under the projects, Assistance to Crash rice Programme (SIL/80/015) and the Assistance to the Rokupr rice research Station (SIL/76/008), in order to assist in identifying and overcoming constraints to inland swamp rice development. The project (SIL/82/007) will work in collaboration with the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) and USAID, with the objective of making the country self-sufficient in rice production. The UNDP contribution to this project during the cycle is expected to amount to \$583,000.

31. In an effort to reduce post-harvest losses, UNDP assistance amounting to \$100,000 has been earmarked to supplement a trust fund project financed by the government of Australia and executed by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Provision has also been made for some consultancy in support of a new project on food security.

32. Limited assistance to livestock development is provided indirectly through UNDP support of IADPs in the country. Some direct assistance to fisheries, however, is envisaged for the latter part of the third country programme: \$200,000 have been earmarked accordingly. UNDP support to fisheries during the second cycle consisted of fellowships in fisheries. Efforts will be made to utilize this trained manpower resource in the new activities.

B. Development administration and public administration

33. The Government has identified rigidities in its administrative system and weaknesses in its planning machinery as bottlenecks in programme and project delivery. During the Plan period, therefore, an attempt will be made to strengthen administrative capabilities, improve management skills within public

sector organizations, reorient administrative structures towards the implementation of development projects and programmes, and improve the systematic collection of data relevant to development planning, policy analysis and programme evaluation. It is expected that well-defined consultation procedures will be established to facilitate the exchange of information and to ensure quick application of the results on analytical work.

UNDP Co-operation

34. In the past, a good portion of UNDP assistance has been allocated to institution building. The major aim of, (the project, Strengthening of the Central Statistical Organization, (SIL/79/002), which has been in operation since August 1980 with UNDP inputs of up to \$946,000 is to increase the capacity of the central statistics system to produce essential data for development planning. It is anticipated that the project will be continued during the third cycle and that, in addition to the ongoing activities, a computer and related technical assistance facilities will be provided. The amount of \$1,325,000 has been earmarked for this purpose.

35. The primary functions of the project, Development planning and plan implementation (SIL/79/003), are to complement development planning, rationalize the allocation of scarce resources to obtain the maximum benefit for the broadest mass of the population, and enhance the capabilities of the Central Planning Unit of the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning to prepare and monitor five-year national development plans, annual plans and development estimates. The project has assisted the Government in drawing up the first Five-Year National Development Plan (1974/75-1978/79), as well as an investment plan which was in operation while the Second Five-Year National Development Plan was under preparation. UNDP inputs during the second cycle amounted to \$1,527,000. The Government has proposed that the project be continued during the third cycle with estimated UNDP inputs of \$1,399,000.

36. In addition, UNDP assistance will be sought to implement a new project, Development administration (SIL/82/005), which aims at developing and institutionalizing strategies and modalities to eliminate administrative weaknesses and anomalies which have been identified as impairing the effective and efficient implementation of planned and approved development programmes. The measures to be taken will have the effect of sharpening the executive and monitoring effectiveness of the National Planning Council by improving the co-ordination and harmonization of development -oriented programmes among the various agencies directly concerned. The roles, responsibilities and relationships with respect to plan formulation as well as programme execution and monitoring will be clearly identified. Additionally, the Government plans to establish a co-ordinating cell within the Central Planning Unit of the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning to co-ordinate all external assistance. Personnel and training policies will be updated in order to induce positive attitudes towards work and to arrest the steadily growing trend of brain drain. To improve the quality and delivery of public services at the grass roots level, efforts will be made to effectively harmonize, integrate and co-ordinate development programmes undertaken by various public agencies at the local level, down to that of chiefdoms. The UNDP contribution to the project is

estimated at \$1,244,000.

C. Education

37. The very low literacy rate in Sierra Leone is a major impediment to social progress. During the Plan period, the usefulness of the existing system of education, which is still highly biased towards urban needs, will be adjusted in the context of established development goals and objectives and, particularly, to take cognizance of the high priority accorded to agricultural and rural development. In an attempt to check unemployment among educated youth, the content of lower school and university curricula will be made to conform to the occupational profile of the country. At another level, the education system will be geared to meet the demand for highly qualified manpower to implement development projects and thus improve the country's economic management capability.

38. A number of studies have emphasized the need to expand primary education. This goal has been incorporated into the Plan and is consistent with the Government's resolution in favour of universal primary education in the effort to reduce adult illiteracy and bring about greater equalization in the educational opportunities available to the urban and rural children.

39. In order to initiate meaningful long-term planning in the education sector, the Government has identified the need to conduct labour force and manpower surveys. With the basic manpower data so produced, it will be possible to formulate appropriate manpower policies and orient educational structures to meet the demands of a rapidly developing economy.

40. Besides UNDP, other major donors in this area are IBRD, and the governments of France, the USSR and the United Kingdom.

UNDP Co-operation

41. Through the project, Primary school teachers for Rural Areas (SIL/73/009), UNDP has assisted in the effort to restructure the educational system and make it more responsive to the immediate environment as well as to improve the quality and content of rural education. Under this project, assistance was provided to Bunumbu Teachers College with the main objective of developing a new primary school curriculum with a rural bias and expanding in-service training and educational extension services to twenty pilot schools constructed with funds provided by UNCDF in the Bunumbu areas.

42. It has been demonstrated that within its immediate geographic area, the training provided by the Bunumbu Teachers College responded favourably to the needs of rural areas. In the villages where pilot schools are located, community commitment to rural activities is also impressive. So far UNDP inputs to the project amount to \$3.2 million.

43. During the third cycle, the Government intends that UNDP funds be applied to consolidate, propagate and replicate the Bunumbu experiment, as appropriate. The World Bank is soon expected to make available an IDA credit for provision of textbooks to the country's primary schools. It is anticipated that there

will be collaboration in respect of the curriculum development aspects of the project, in order to maximize the benefits to be derived from UNDP inputs. UNCDF resources are also expected to be available for the classroom construction and furnishings.

44. The Government further plans that UNDP funds be applied for carrying out a national manpower survey under the project (SIL/82/008) during the third cycle at a total cost of \$518,000. The survey will assist in the identification of existing manpower gaps and the formulation of plans to fill them.

45. Administrative and managerial training initiated under the project, Training in Public Administration (SIL/73/001), will be continued under the project, Development administration (SIL/82/005), with refined objectives. The use of local resources and facilities for group training, refresher courses and in-service training will be encouraged as much as possible.

46. In addition, training components are included in all projects planned for the cycle.

D. Industrial development

47. The Second National Development Plan notes that the manufacturing sector (including modern and traditional enterprises) accounts for around 6 per cent of current GDP at factor cost and employs about 8 per cent of the active labour force. The modern sector is dominated by import substituting industries such as petroleum refining, cigarette manufacturing, brewing and biscuit-making, which mainly use imported raw materials. Approximately 90 per cent of all materials consumed in industrial production are imported. The gross value added is only 10 to 20 per cent of gross output. The linkage between the manufacturing sector and other crucial sectors of the economy, such as agriculture and mining, are very weak and the use of local resources in industrial production has so far been limited.

48. While the limited availability of capital and credit impose constraints on the growth of processing activities, the main factor inhibiting growth in this sector is probably the high profit derived from trading activities, especially importation and distribution activities. The limited market of Sierra Leone is another major constraint. However, the Mano River Union (MRU) Agreement between the governments of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone is expected to eventually broaden the size of the market. The Industrial Development Unit (IDU) within MRU has identified 50 possible industries so far which merit further studies.

49. The development objectives for the manufacturing sector as outlined in the Plan include recommendations for initiating and sustaining a process of rapid industrial growth. Priority will be given to the encouragement of entrepreneurial and managerial skills and the utilization and development of local raw materials. In stimulating local manufacturing and processing industries within Sierra Leone, an attempt will be made to orientate the private sector, which at present is mainly trade-oriented but has both financial and managerial skills, towards investment in industry. The utilization and development of local raw materials will also be encouraged.

50. Furthermore, attempts will be made to strengthen the linkage between the industrial sector and other sectors such as agriculture, mining and rural development by emphasizing agro-based and engineering industries.

51. Industrial development will take account of the aggregate demand of the MRU. An important contribution in this regard has been made by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) which, through the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) and Special Industrial Services (SIS), has financed two consultancies during 1981-1982 on industrial estates and regional industrial development policies and strategies.

52. Besides UNDP and UNIDO assistance, the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, EDF and USAID have extended assistance to the industrial sector.

UNDP Co-operation

53. The re-organization of the Ministry of Trade and Industry has taken place with assistance provided under the project, Industrial Development Programming and Project Elaboration (SIL/78/002). Assistance currently provided under the project, Planning and Promotion of Industrial Development (SIL/80/007), is helping to strengthen three divisions of the Ministry while at the same time advising the Ministry in key matters such as the formulation of the Sectoral Plan for the second Five-Year Development Plan, and the assessment of several agro-based industrial projects including area studies in rural-urban zones for the development and promotion of small-scale industries and handicrafts. In the area of legal infrastructure, the project has finalized and submitted comments on the Small-Scale Industry Act as well as on the new Industrial Development Act. In addition to this, an Investment Promotion Guide has been published and distributed to various relevant target groups.

54. Government proposes that UNDP assistance for the Project be sustained to consolidate immediate and medium-term and long-term objectives as well as complete the training programme for the project personnel. Total UNDP contribution to the project to-date amounts to \$314,000. For the next cycle, UNDP assistance in the amount of \$1,273,000 is envisaged.

55. A programme to rehabilitate the national workshop correlates very highly with the country's development objectives and has the potential to reinforce the development of other sectors, particularly the agricultural sector. Assistance to the Workshop will be continued under the project, Assistance in Rehabilitation of the National Workshop (SIL/81/005) during the third country programme and \$2,490,000 has so far been earmarked for this purpose. In addition, it is anticipated that assistance from UNCDF will be available to carry out the re-habilitation programme of the national workshop.

E. Science and technology - meteorology

56. In the past, the development of meteorological services was aimed at meeting the demands of civil aviation. The thrust in the future will be towards the

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general needs of the community, in particular, increased agricultural and fisheries production and water resources development.

57. The constraints stifling the development of meteorological services have been lack of funds for the purchase and upkeep of equipment, shortage of trained personnel and inadequacy of space for the expansion of the scope of the services.

58. Seven meteorological stations are in existence in Sierra Leone and an additional 12 more stations and several reinforcing stations are planned. The proposed extension of the observational network, together with telecommunication facilities to be installed, will allow the compilation and collection of data for accurate forecasting and will greatly assist farmers and fishermen. It will also help the Ministry of Energy and Power to assess and harness the water resources potential of the country for irrigation and hydropower projects.

UNDP Co-operation

59. Recognition of the dominant role of weather and climate in the development of the national economy resulted in the project, Strengthening of the Meteorological Service (SIL/79/010), which provided preparatory assistance aimed at identifying the deficiencies and infrastructural facilities required for co-ordinated and effective meteorological observation network, personnel training, and the development of improved systems for the collection, archiving, processing and application of meteorological information. The estimated UNDP contribution during the third cycle will be \$1.1 million.

F. Transport and communications

1. Civil aviation

60. Lungi Airport, the only international airport in Sierra Leone, has been developed into a Class 'A' International Airport by the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). However, due to lack of spare parts and regular maintenance, marginal investment in the airport is desperately needed if it is to effectively utilize the equipment already installed.

61. The physical capacity of the airport is adequate for the present level of passenger and aircraft movement. The total number of passengers using the terminal facilities has grown from 73,391 in 1970 to 135,929 in 1980 - a growth rate of 8.5 per cent per annum. At the same time, the number of aircraft movements has increased from 3143 to 3888.

62. Maintenance and improvement of airport facilities is important to the development of tourism, which has received great emphasis from Government as a critical potential source of foreign exchange because of Sierra Leone's scenic landscape, beautiful beaches, and rich cultural heritage.

UNDP Co-operation

63. UNDP assistance has focused on the provision of adequate training for the staff of the Civil Aviation Department under the project, Civil Aviation Development (SIL/78/003), with the result that the Government now has enough skilled personnel to man and maintain the services at the airport. UNDP assistance under this project amounted to \$311,000. Assistance will be provided during the third cycle to ensure that the airport maintains its class 'A' standard and will include training of personnel, equipment maintenance and relevant consultancies.

2. Maritime transport

64. Sierra Leone is a maritime state, with the Freetown port offering one of the best natural harbours in Africa, if not in the world. This port is ideally situated on the west coast of Africa with an impressive backdrop of land-locked countries. Its development into a major transshipment port is envisaged and for this the Government plans to improve the existing facilities to include a 24-hour pilot service. This improvement will require an increased number of trained marine personnel. Due to the projected increase in the number of ships likely to use the transshipment facilities, the Government also plans to train marine engineers for maintenance and other surveying assignments in the marine slipway.

UNDP Co-operation

65. UNDP has provided assistance to the Government for the training of four Sierra Leoneans under the project (SIL/79/001). The UNDP contribution to this project to date is \$162,000 and an additional contribution of \$210,400 is envisaged during the third cycle.

G. Health

66. A wide range of assistance to the health sector was proposed by the sectoral review mission, undertaken at the end of the second country programme, in consonance with the Government's plans for development in this sector. Currently, only 20 per cent of the population has access to modern health facilities and the need for quick expansion of coverage dictates a preventive and promotive approach rather than investment in expensive hospital construction, especially because of current financial constraints.

67. The design and delivery of health care programmes for the Plan period will be in accordance with the Alma Ata Declaration, Health for All by the Year 2000. A community health strategy will be addressed through various other sectoral programmes, including increased food self-sufficiency to improve the nutritional status of the population, provision of good drinking water, improvement in environmental sanitation, and identification of health manpower needs through the manpower survey.

68. A number of donors are active in the health sector. The lead agencies are however the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Church and other non-governmental organizations have demonstrated

commitment to sectors and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) has financed a maternal and child health programme with a family planning component.

69. At present about 50 per cent of the urban population has access to a potable water supply. The supplying of adequate fuel and spare parts as well as the lack of transportation for routine inspections are major problems affecting the efficiency of all stations supplying good drinking water. Most of the rural population, which represents approximately 80 per cent of the population in Sierra Leone, does not have sufficient and safe water supply for domestic use or adequate sanitation facilities. It is calculated that only 2 per cent of the rural population in villages under 2,000 persons is being served. In recent years, there has been a shift in development strategy from isolated sectoral efforts towards integrated rural development. The cornerstone of this approach has been the establishment of regionally-based IADPs and, more recently, of integrated rural development projects (IRDPs). It is intended that the water supply components of these projects serve as the foundation of a national rural water supply programme.

70. In accordance with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, each government is expected to set its own national targets. To this end, at the request of the Government UNDP assisted in the preparation of a National Action Plan for implementation during the Decade, in collaboration with a WHO-fielded water and sanitation sector review and the National Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Water and Sanitation Decade. The Plan has two phases. The first (1982-1986) is for institution building, manpower development, provision of support services, improvement of logistics and the construction of a few water supply systems, including wells. In the sanitation sub-sector, Phase I will consist of collecting data and providing assistance to urban dwellers for construction of pit latrines. The Plan will be presented to donors to mobilize financing.

UNDP Co-operation

71. The Government proposes that UNDP should continue with assistance to development of rural water supply. The project, Rural water supply (SIL/79/009), was begun in June 1980 in the form of preparatory assistance. Its primary objectives are to assist in the establishment of a unit to plan, co-ordinate and assist in the implementation of rural water supply activities throughout Sierra Leone and to establish a field project to serve as a model for all rural water supply projects in the country. Techniques, methods, equipment and training programmes are being developed and tested. So far, UNDP has provided \$877,000 to the project. Full-scale operations to be initiated during the third cycle will assist in the construction in rural areas of 200-250 wells benefiting a population of 120,000 to 150,000. Total planned assistance for the cycle will amount to \$1,949,000.

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72. In addition, UNDP will provide assistance under the project, Extended programme for environmental health promotion of greater Freetown and provincial headquarters (SIL/82/024), which has been identified by a WHO/IDA technical assistance mission. Short-term consultancies to refine the specific requirements of the various components of the project will be submitted to UNDP for funding in support of efforts by other donors, such as the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, which are participating in implementation of the project.

H. Women and development

73. The national Plan recognizes the important role women play in the development of the country, and especially the contribution women make to rural productivity and rural development. It is also recognized that women's participation in development should be an integrated, not a segregated, initiative. The Government therefore proposes that UNDP assistance to enhance the role of women in development be clearly aligned with other activities. In particular, it is anticipated that the manpower survey, health-related projects, agricultural initiatives and local training efforts will identify opportunities for greater participation and contribution by women. The precise modalities of UNDP assistance for the cycle will be worked out as the other programmes unfold.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A.	<u>Resources</u>		
	(a) <u>IPF and other resources</u>		
	(i) Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986		32 500 000
	(ii) Less unprogrammed balance a/		6 500 000
	(iii) Less authorized budget level for 1982		4 419 000
	(iv) Previous IPF cycle balance		<u>991 000</u>
	Total resources available for programming:		<u>20 590 000</u>
B.	<u>Use of resources</u>		
	(a) <u>Programmed</u>		
	(i) Ongoing projects		13 266 000
	(ii) New projects and new phases of ongoing projects included in the country programme		4 955 000
	(iii) Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out at a later stage		<u>1 050 000</u>
	Subtotal:		19 271 000
	(b) <u>Reserve</u>		
	Total programmed plus reserve:		<u>20 590 000</u>

a/ Representing 20 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming.

C. Financial distribution of programme, by sector

<u>Sector</u> ^{a/}	<u>Ongoing projects</u>	<u>New projects</u>	<u>Sectoral earmarkings</u>	<u>Total</u>
02 General development issues, policy and planning	2 980 700	1 309 000	-	4 289 700
04 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	5 838 500	830 000	-	6 668 500
05 Industry	1 273 100	1 000 000	-	2 273 100
06 Transport and Communications	210 400	480 000	-	690 400
10 Health	1 949 500	20 000	350 000	2 319 500
11 Education	13 500	1 316 000	-	1 329 500
12 Employment	-	-	350 000	350 000
14 Social Conditions and equity	-	-	350 000	350 000
16 Science and technology	1 000 600	-	-	1 000 600
TOTAL:	13 266 300	4 955 000	1,050 000	19,271,300

a/ According to ACC classification.

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