

Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire



Foreword

This report focuses on Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire. The "Plan for other development co-operation in West Africa, 2006–2008" ("the Country Plan"), which deals with these three countries, also encompasses "other" development co-operation in West Africa and includes i.e. Nigeria, Contract-Financed Technical Co-operation and Start South loans. These areas of cooperation are not included in the report below.

The country allocations in 2006 were: Liberia 60 MSEK, Côte d'Ivoire 30 MSEK and Sierra Leone 15 MSEK.

The transitional support is financed from the Africa allocation, and has on an ad-hoc basis, been delegated to SEKA/HUM.

The "Strategy for Swedish development cooperation, West Africa, 2004 – 2006", that is governing the work in the three countries, is referred to below as "the Strategy".

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1. Summary

The programs supported in all three countries are on track, except for the planned support to the judiciary sector in Liberia that has not received sufficient attention by Sida-HQ during 2006, and the planned support to UNDP in Côte d'Ivoire that was destined for the DDR-process, which is delayed.

It is Sida's assessment that the contributions, in all three countries, have been instrumental in supporting the countries and their people during the period of transition.

The strategy is to be seen as relevant in the light of the developments in all three countries.

The main results are all in line with the objectives and guidelines in the Strategy. There are no deviations in relation to the objectives and guidelines in the Strategy, except for the planned support to UNDP in Côte d'Ivoire, mentioned in the first paragraph, which was not effectuated.

The volumes are recommended to be increased in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. Regarding Liberia it is stressed that the coming year is to be seen as "the" window of opportunity for Sida to contribute to the reconstruction. An increased forecast for 2007 to 70 MSEK and for 2008 to 100 MSEK, would allow Sweden to be a defining partner in the reconstruction of the new Liberia. A regional approach to the post conflict situation in West Africa motivates a maintained or slightly increased budget for Côte d'Ivoire. The level of assistance to Sierra Leone is recommended to be kept, but it is also stated that the new initiative with the Peace Building Commission might increase the interest from Sweden of Sierra Leone.

Liberia

2. Political, Economic and Poverty Development

Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf has enjoyed widespread support in her first year as president, but progress by her government has been mixed. The newly trained police force has been battling high crime levels. The UN peace-keeping force's (UNMIL) mandate has been extended by a further six months, to March 2007.

The IMF and the Liberian authorities have estimated that Liberia's external debt totalled US\$3.7bn, representing 800% of GDP. Liberia could be eligible for external debt relief from 2008.

Sanctions have been maintained on diamonds, but have not been reimposed on timber.

An Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (IPRS), which is extensively elaborated, covers the period July 2006 through June 2008. A full PRS is expected in July 2008.

3. Swedish Development Cooperation – Overall Assessment of the Country Program

During 2006 contributions have been made to following transition programs:

- Community Based Recovery Program (CBRP) 15 MSEK, via UNDP,
- County Support Team (CST) 10 MSEK, via UNDP,
- Governance Reform Commission (GRC) 5 MSEK, via UNDP,
- Rewrite the Future, rebuilding of the education sector 20 MSEK, via Save the Children UK.

These programs were aiming at strengthening and rebuilding local societies to conduct and manage rehabilitation and reconstruction of local infrastructure in order for returning refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), ex-combatants and other war affected people to resettle again after many years in camps or living abroad as refugees.

Sida's assessment is that these contributions have been instrumental in supporting Liberia and its people during a period of transition.

The Judiciary Sector mentioned in the country plan (and mentioned generally, if not specifically in the Strategy) has not received sufficient attention during 2006. The sector department in charge at Sida-HQ needs to allocate sufficient staff-resources to realise the Swedish support during 2007.

The support to CST was disbursed during the last months of 2006.

Relevance of the strategy in the light of country development

During the Strategy Period Liberia has managed to sign a peace agreement, prepare and organise transparent elections (according to the international community) in October 2005. The installation of Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf in the presidential seat has given a lot of tonus to the rehabilitation and recovery process. The expectations in the Swedish strategy, that Sida should accompany Liberia in the reconstruction process, have been more than fulfilled. Sida's support to Liberia has contained support to rehabilitation and reconstruction and institutional capacity building through the governance support. The support is in line with the Strategy and Sida's assessment is that it has further strengthened the positive developments on the ground. Regarding the actual programs being performed in the framework of Sida's current Country Plan for

Liberia the support so far is to be considered relevant in relation to the country's development.

Comments on volumes and disbursements during the year, and the forecast for the next two years

The volume in the country plan 2006, 60 million SEK, has been disbursed with the exception of the work planned in the judicial sector, 10 MSEK. The forecast for 2007 and 2008 needs to be revised as the coming years are to be seen as "the" window of opportunity for Sida to contribute to the reconstruction of Liberia. An increased forecast for 2007 to 70 MSEK and for 2008 to 100 MSEK is recommended. That would allow Sweden to be a defining partner in the reconstruction of the new Liberia. The funds could be channelled through the UN or through a suitable trust fund.

Strategic adjustments, alternatives, possible risks and choices ahead

With the scarcity in the present setup of Swedish human resources in the region, Sida should continue to work through multilateral channels as much as possible. Funding the reconstruction of Liberia must be considered a high risk activity. Several donors are however engaged and given the Swedish historical links (commercial- and faith based relations), the former deployment of Swedish peace keepers, together with the recent positive political developments, it would be a preference to increase Swedish development cooperation in Liberia.

It is too early to engage in direct bilateral funding with Liberia, but Sweden could continue to encourage UNDP initiatives of the model used in Sierra Leone (that is supported by Sida). The Post Conflict Unit at UNDP in Sierra Leone encouraged the Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (RRRR) approach, established a Transitional Initiatives Fund and a Transitional Support Team (similar to the County support teams). All these efforts have the bridging of humanitarian aid to development support as a major objective.

Main results and deviations in relation to the objectives and guidelines in the strategy

The main results are in line with the objectives and guidelines in the Strategy. There are no deviations in relation to the objectives and guidelines in the Strategy.

4. Specific Country Programme Overview of the Swedish Development Cooperation

The Strategy underlines the importance of transition support (as well as continued humanitarian support). This is mirrored in the Country Plan which emphasizes rehabilitation and reconstruction support as well as institution building and support to judicial reforms. These ambitions are met through Sida's support to three UNDP programs: CBRP, CST and GRC, as well as support to the education sector through Save the Children UK.

UNDP's efforts to strengthen the capacity within the local societies to rehabilitate and rebuild basic services like health, education, water & sanitation, roads and bridges, have received support from Sida through the CBRP-program. This program works with and through local committees with reconstruction of areas where people return after years as refugees. With Swedish support the CBRP-program was established in 15 counties. 73 Community District Councils (CDC) were established and trained and 317 projects were approved. Among the facilities that were restored were 112 schools, 19 health buildings, 11 markets, 334 safe drinking water wells, 273 four access latrines and 45 bridges were rehabilitated for a total of one million rural dwellers in 11 of 15 counties.

Linked to the CBRP has been Sida's (humanitarian) support during 2004 and 2005 to the Demobilisation, Disarmament, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (DDRR) process. Funding from 2005 has been used also during 2006 with integration of ex-combatants into a civilian life with formal or non-formal education or vocational training. The reintegration part of the DDRR, has involved more than 45 000 ex-combatants. Other organisations have organised training and education for approximately 36 000 ex-combatants. The total number of demobilised were around 101 000. Inter alia this support, has during the strategy period (2004 – 2006) made it possible for more than 240 000 IDPs to return to their original areas.

The contribution to CST aims at strengthening the management of the counties with improved functioning of the administrative offices and capacity development of key county officials, line ministries and civil society organisations. The CSTs are now established with Swedish support in 15 counties. In December pick-ups were distributed to the superintendents in all 15 counties, emergency boxes with basic equipment, stationary pens etc. were also distributed to all counties. A capacity building of the local administration was developed and scheduled for 2007 with three focus areas, namely civic education, competency

development (basic computer skills, project management, Management and administration and leadership) and on the Millennium Development Goals. The support was disbursed during the second half of 2006.

The work with the GRC has so far been concentrated on setting up the Joint Steering Committee and the three working groups on infrastructure rehabilitation, capacity building and information and data management. The GRC has produced several studies and proposals to the government on for example civil service census; civil service reform; review of the structure and functions of ministries; public interactive forums and town meetings held around the country; local government capacity assessments in five counties and anti corruption proposals. Some of these proposals will be discussed and approved by the parliament.

The support to the education sector through Save the Children UK, mirroring the Strategy's call for a greater focus on civil society as a player in reconstruction work, and also reflecting the Country Plan's call for highlighting children's (girls) participation in the reconstruction process, was granted late 2006 and results have not been reported as of yet.

The Strategy further states that Sweden should press for donor coordination in the special forum established for this purpose, and for clearly arranged and effective financing mechanisms for Liberian reconstruction. The importance of donor coordination is also stressed in the Country Plan. Sweden has through the representative from the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs that is posted in Monrovia taken part in donor coordination and also pushed for coordination within the judiciary sector. Given that Sida's regional advisor on humanitarian and transitional assistance is based in Dakar, it is difficult to participate in the regular meetings on donor coordination in-country. Sida has followed the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP), where progress to be mentioned is i.e. that: the Cash Management Committee (CMS) based in the Ministry of Finance is functioning well, the budgetary and resource mobilisation units in the Ministry of Finance has been strengthened, the Public Procurement and Concessions Commission is up and running, the implementation of the Public Procurement Guidelines is underway, and that all the financial experts to be seconded are now in place and working. Further that budgetary management and control in the Commercial Bank of Liberia (CBL) has improved.

Sierra Leone

2. Political, Economic and Poverty Development

Unofficial election campaigning has started in 2006 far ahead of the official date, signalling the intensity with which the election to be held at the end of July 2007 is expected to be contested. Party leaders have been travelling abroad among the diaspora to raise funds for their campaigns.

A Poverty Reduction Strategy, “A National Programme for Food Security, Job Creation and Good Governance” covers the period 2005–2007.

3. Swedish Development Cooperation – Overall Assessment of the Country Program

The support during 2006 was made to the UNDP's peace and security division:

- Transitional Initiatives Fund 15 MSEK, via UNDP.

This programme included support to youth activities in line with the Sierra Leone government's National Youth Programme and also support to the Transitional Support Team.

Sida's assessment is that this contribution has been instrumental in supporting Sierra Leone and its people during a period of transition.

Relevance of the strategy in the light of country development

Sierra Leone is in a difficult post conflict process where the development work has not really got off the ground. The government's efforts to establish and provide basic services to its population were not progressing as planned and the international humanitarian and transitional assistance to the country continued to be crucial in 2006. The transition period has been longer than anticipated by the international community. This was one reason why Sierra Leone was selected as a pilot case for the Peace Building Commission (PBC). The social indicators still shows that Sierra Leonean people live in extreme poverty. More than 85% of the youth is unemployed and at risk for criminal or war-like activities. The Swedish support to youth and to initiatives that are closely linked to humanitarian efforts is therefore relevant. In addition it can be mentioned that Sweden supports the Youth Employment Network in West Africa through the International Labour Organisation (ILO, via Sida's Department for Infrastructure and Economic Cooperation) and hopefully potential synergetic effects could be obtained with the activities of the Transitional Initiatives Fund for youth on the ground.

Comments on volumes and disbursements during the year, and the forecast for the next two years

The planned budget for 2006, 15 MSEK, was fully disbursed. It is a preference that the forecast in the Country Plan 2006 could be maintained the following years.

Strategic adjustments, alternatives, possible risks and choices ahead

The new initiative with the Peace Building Commission, where Sierra Leone is chosen as one of two experiment countries, might increase the interest by Sweden of Sierra Leone and the Swedish level of assistance to Sierra Leone.

There will be presidential and legislative elections in July 2007. There are no indicators so far that the process will cause any major change, but election periods are to be observed with attention. Other major donors in Sierra Leone are the European Commission, the World Bank and The United Kingdom's (UKs) Department for International Development (DFID).

The historical links between UK and Sierra Leone is likely to motivate DFID to maintain its substantial support to the country. At present the Swedish support to Sierra Leone is marginal compared to the other donors.

Main results and deviations in relation to the objectives and guidelines in the strategy

The main results are in line with the objectives and guidelines in the Strategy. There are no deviations in relation to the objectives and guidelines in the Strategy.

4. Specific Country Programme Overview of the Swedish Development Cooperation

The Strategy stresses the importance of efforts supporting the transition from humanitarian aid programs to long-term development initiatives, which is also underlined in the Country Plan. The support to the Transitional Initiatives Fund, that encompasses support to youth activities in line with the Sierra Leone government's National Youth Programme and also support to the Transitional Support Team, is a response well reflecting the ambitions in the Strategy and in the Country Plan.

Among the results from Sida's contribution to the Transitional Initiatives Fund it should be mentioned that nine market places have been rehabilitated or constructed in order to support the local economy; on an overall level the employment opportunities and trade has increased; support to a pilot project for tax revenue collection outside Freetown has been launched; support to community empowerment activities has been given; support to youth engagement and job creation – which has given 20 000 youths income generating opportunities – has been carried through; capacity building for female members of Ward Development Committees with the participation of in all 1970 women has been realised; the Sierra Leone Information System (SLIS) which gives capacity building to various ministries and authorities has been established, which facilitates i.e. the development of data bases, cadastral services, mapping and information evaluation.

Côte D'Ivoire

2. Political, Economic and Poverty Development

Although President Gbagbo accepted Resolution 1721 (which states the fact that it is the Prime Minister who now should wield the power), the political opposition and the rebel New Forces welcomed the resolution but expressed doubts about its chances of implementation.

One of the deciding factors in the current peace talks will be the election registers as one third of 18 million inhabitants are immigrants (a major part as from several generations back in time) and a significant number of the Ivorian citizens lack identity cards due to the political crisis.

Already in 1997, Côte d'Ivoire developed a long-term vision, Côte d'Ivoire 2025. Building on Côte d'Ivoire 2025, the government developed an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (IPRS, that was completed in 2002) and prepared a draft Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). The government also started developing medium-term sector strategies. However, the failed coup d'état, and the conflict that followed, interrupted progress towards completing and implementing the PRS. Because of the question of identity, "Ivoirité", discrimination and ethnic cleavages, that were not unessential among the reasons behind the outbreak of the conflict, "Côte d'Ivoire 2025" has not emerged as a long-term vision widely agreed within the country.

3. Swedish Development Cooperation – Overall Assessment of the Country Programme

During 2006 two programmes received support from Sida:

- Contribution to the Peaces Process in Côte d'Ivoire 10 MSEK, via UNDP,
- Rewrite the Future, Primary Education 19.9 MSEK, via Save the Children Sweden.

The Strategy and the Country Plan regarding Côte d'Ivoire were formulated a bit too optimistic as comes to the development of the peace process. The Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reinsertion (DDR) program, that was initially planned to receive Sida-support in 2006, did not officially start during 2006. UNDP has nevertheless managed to work with women (through a Centre of Excellence) as one part of the DDR program while waiting for the political process to develop further. No Swedish funding to this program was disbursed in 2006.

The other UNDP program, "Contribution to the Peaces Process in Côte d'Ivoire" aims at supporting physical repatriation and reintegration of internally displaced, on sensitization of host societies, on physical rehabilitation of administrative buildings, schools and health centres in the badly struck western parts of the country. The funding to this program was disbursed in December 2006 and no results have yet been presented.

The Education program "Rewrite the Future", aimed at improving basic education provision for children affected by armed conflict in nine regions across Côte d'Ivoire, and run by the Swedish NGO Save the Children, has managed to start activities during 2006 in the whole country.

Sida's assessment is that these contributions have been instrumental in supporting Côte d'Ivoire and its people during a period of transition

Relevance of the strategy in the light of country development

The strategy and plan are both still highly relevant in relation to the actual political development. The recent UN resolution 1721 indicates that the year 2007 must be "the" year of disarmament and elections. One prerequisite for the holding of elections is not only the DDR process but also the re-establishment of the civil administration throughout the country.

Comments on volumes and disbursements during the year, and the forecast for the next two years

The whole volume planned for 2006, 30 MSEK, was disbursed. It is a preference that the forecast in the country plan for 2007 and 2008 could be maintained, or slightly increased to 40 MSEK each year. Côte d'Ivoire is in a junction and the political negotiations indicate that the peace process will "take off" 2007. Côte d'Ivoire has an important role in West Africa, still holding 40% of the West African economy. The port in Abidjan is the most modern and the largest in the region and could attract a lot of commercial activities as soon as the peace is re-established. A regional approach to the post conflict situation in West Africa should motivate a maintained or increased budget for Côte d'Ivoire.

Strategic adjustments, alternatives, possible risks and choices ahead

Sida maintains a close dialogue with the partners (UNDP and Save the Children) which allows for strategic adjustments along the way. The political situation has improved during February – March 2007 through the agreement between the government and the rebels in the north about a new government including leaders from both parties. This development gives hope for a peaceful transition to elections later during 2007. It will most probably also facilitate the activities in the programs supported by Sida.

Main results and deviations in relation to the objectives and guidelines in the strategy

The main results are in line with the objectives and guidelines in the Strategy. As mentioned above, the DDR process however never took off even though the military parties were ready, as there was a lack of political will and engagement.

4. Specific Country Programme Overview of the Swedish Development Cooperation

The support given reflects the “support for a transition to peace and a post-conflict situation ... “indicated in the Strategy, which is also reflected in the Country Plan. The support is also in line with the Strategy’s call for “providing assistance via multilateral channels”. The multilateral channels are indicated only as a “possible course” in the strategy, why the support via an NGO is motivated as this support responds to the overall transition efforts in both the Strategy and Country Plan.

In the Swedish agreement with UNDP in Côte d’Ivoire it was stated that the support should be used for the DDR-process, including reintegration activities of ex-militia and of women. The women connected to the conflict have to a very little extent been armed, why UNDP started a reintegration program for women affected by the conflict in the west of the country. Through a local NGO, a Centre of Excellence was established in the town of Man. The localities have been renovated, a team of professionals (a legal person, a psychologist and social workers) has been established. 132 organised women’s groups have been sensibilised on women’s rights, HIV/AIDS and gender based violence in the areas of outreach of the Centre of Excellence. No Swedish funding was however disbursed in 2006.

The contribution to UNDP’s Peace Process program was decided late in 2006 and no results have been reported as yet.

The Country Plan stated that an assessment was to be made of the support through the UN system. It has not been relevant to carry through the assessment due to the situation described in the former two paragraphs.

The main results from the primary education program, which started its activities during the first half of 2006, are so far; good and constructive relations established with national and local authorities and other parties involved in the program; establishment of activities in all nine regions included in the program; field offices established and recruitment and training of staff for the program made; distribution of material for students and teachers made; rehabilitation and reconstruction of 46 schools realised. In all approximately 17 000 children and 400 adults were reached through the program during its first year.

*Liberia, Sierra Leone
and Côte D'ivoire*

5. Office and Administrative Issues

Work on quality assurance

To improve the quality assurance it could be timely to start planning for an evaluation of the support to UNDP in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire.

Current resources and staffing

Given the limited resources in the field, the Swedish contribution to the reconstruction of the countries is building on high confidence in the agencies and organisations implementing the Swedish support. Sida should build in regular external evaluations and audits in addition to the field visits that are performed regularly. A discussion on the internal financing of this will be made at Sida.

Changes during the year, bottlenecks, major events at the Embassy/Field Office

During 2006 the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) in Sweden stationed a Swedish representative in Monrovia. This officer "... also has an important role regarding development cooperation in Liberia" according to minutes from the MFA, dated 2006-06-08.

Annex 1

Fact Sheet with Selected Macro-economic and Social Indicators

The format used for the country analysis in the strategy process can be used and updated with more indicators as needed

Liberia at a glance

8/13/06

POVERTY and SOCIAL

2005

	Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Population, mid-year (<i>millions</i>)	3.3	741	2,353
GNI per capita (<i>Atlas method, US\$</i>)	130	745	580
GNI (<i>Atlas method, US\$ billions</i>)	0.43	552	1,364

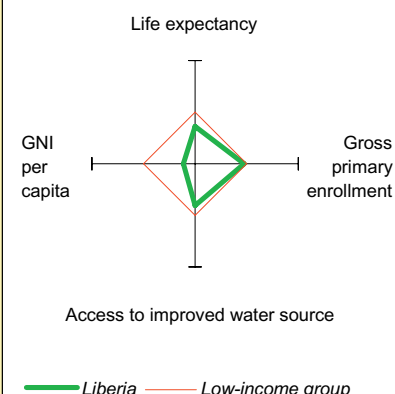
Average annual growth, 1999-05

	Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
Population (%)	2.0	2.3	1.9
Labor force (%)	1.8	2.3	2.3

Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1999-05)

Poverty (% of population below national poverty line)	..	..	..
Urban population (% of total population)	58	35	30
Life expectancy at birth (years)	42	46	59
Infant mortality (<i>per 1,000 live births</i>)	157	100	80
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	27	29	39
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	61	56	75
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	..	..	62
Gross primary enrollment (% of school-age population)	99	93	104
Male	115	99	110
Female	83	87	99

Development diamond*

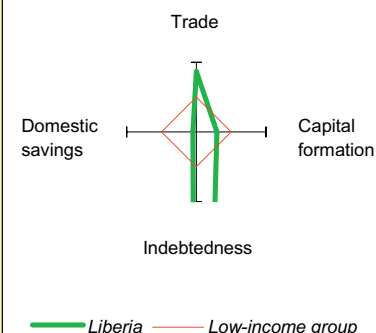


KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

	1985	1995	2004	2005
GDP (<i>US\$ billions</i>)	0.93	0.13	0.50	0.55
Gross capital formation/GDP	..	..	12.2	15.9
Exports of goods and services/GDP	49.9	..	34.5	36.6
Gross domestic savings/GDP	-0.3	..	-0.6	2.3
Gross national savings/GDP	..	..	28.4	18.3
Current account balance/GDP	..	..	-13.2	-21.4
Interest payments/GDP	1.1	0.0	0.0	..
Total debt/GDP	132.9	1,598.2	544.6	..
Total debt service/exports	8.6	..	0.6	..
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	614.3	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	2519.0	..

	1985-95	1995-05	2004	2005	2005-09
(<i>average annual growth</i>)					
GDP	-24.6	13.0	2.6	5.3	4.8
GDP per capita	-24.2	8.2	2.0	3.9	1.8
Exports of goods and services	..	..	..	..	..

Economic ratios*

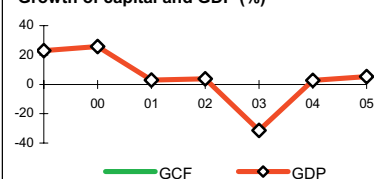


STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

(% of GDP)	1985	1995	2004	2005
Agriculture	33.3	81.8	64.3	63.6
Industry	25.2	5.3	14.7	15.2
Manufacturing	4.5	2.7	11.8	12.0
Services	32.5	12.9	21.1	21.1
Household final consumption expenditure	75.7	..	91.0	86.9
General gov't final consumption expenditure	24.6	..	9.6	10.8
Imports of goods and services	43.3	..	47.4	50.2

(<i>average annual growth</i>)	1985-95	1995-05	2004	2005
Agriculture	..	..	..	..
Industry	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	..	..
Household final consumption expenditure	..	..	..	..
General gov't final consumption expenditure	..	..	..	..
Gross capital formation	..	..	..	..
Imports of goods and services	..	..	..	..

Growth of capital and GDP (%)



Note: 2005 data are preliminary estimates.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Domestic prices

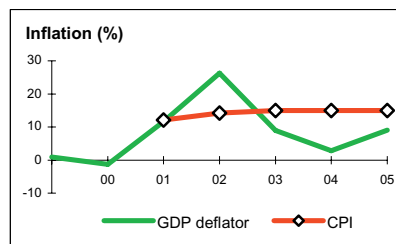
(% change)

	1985	1995	2004	2005
Consumer prices	-1.0	..	15.0	15.0
Implicit GDP deflator	0.9	6.5	2.9	9.0

Government finance

(% of GDP, includes current grants)

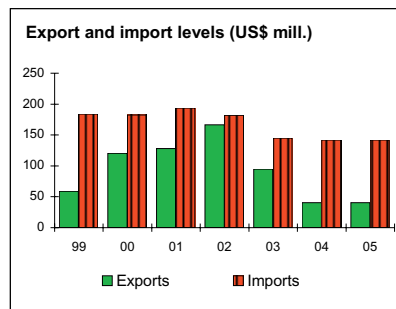
Current revenue	..	..	5.0	..
Current budget balance	..	..	0.1	..
Overall surplus/deficit	..	..	-0.8	..



TRADE

(US\$ millions)

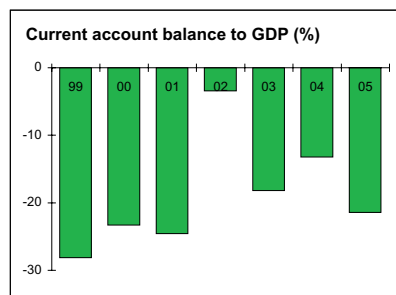
	1985	1995	2004	2005
Total exports (fob)	..	..	41	41
Commodity 1	..	..	..	..
Commodity 2	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	..	..	..	..
Total imports (cif)	..	..	142	142
Food	..	..	92	105
Fuel and energy	..	..	25	55
Capital goods	..	..	77	114
Export price index (2000=100)	..	..	..	..
Import price index (2000=100)	..	..	..	..
Terms of trade (2000=100)	..	..	..	..



BALANCE of PAYMENTS

(US\$ millions)

	1985	1995	2004	2005
Exports of goods and services	465	..	121	122
Imports of goods and services	344	..	331	327
Resource balance	121	..	-210	-205
Net income	-127	..	-98	-112
Net current transfers	..	..	..	..
Current account balance	..	..	-66	-118
Financing items (net)	..	..	77	121
Changes in net reserves	-23	..	-11	-4



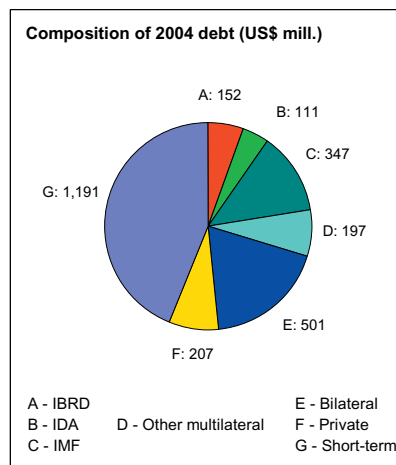
Memo:

Reserves including gold (US\$ millions)	..	..	..	10
Conversion rate (DEC, local/US\$)	1.0	1.0	54.9	57.1

EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

(US\$ millions)

	1985	1995	2004	2005
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	1,243	2,154	2,706	..
IBRD	101	161	152	146
IDA	76	108	111	106
Total debt service	40	2	1	..
IBRD	14	0	0	0
IDA	1	0	0	0
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	34	108	194	..
Official creditors	54	0	0	..
Private creditors	0	0	0	..
Foreign direct investment (net inflows)	-16	5	20	..
Portfolio equity (net inflows)	0	0	0	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	8	0	0	..
Disbursements	20	0	0	0
Principal repayments	7	0	0	0
Net flows	13	0	0	0
Interest payments	8	0	0	0
Net transfers	5	0	0	0



Sierra Leone at a glance

8/13/06

POVERTY and SOCIAL

2005

Population, mid-year (<i>millions</i>)	5.5	741	2,353
GNI per capita (<i>Atlas method, US\$</i>)	220	745	580
GNI (<i>Atlas method, US\$ billions</i>)	1.2	552	1,364

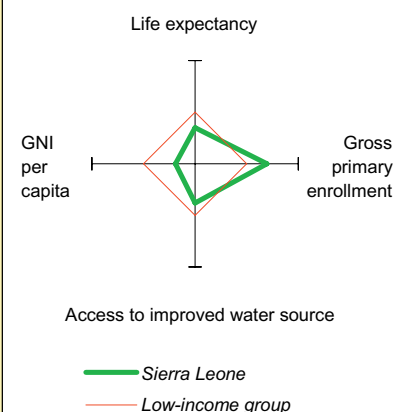
Average annual growth, 1999-05

Population (%)	3.9	2.3	1.9
Labor force (%)	3.8	2.3	2.3

Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1999-05)

Poverty (% of population below national poverty line)	70	..	..
Urban population (% of total population)	41	35	30
Life expectancy at birth (years)	41	46	59
Infant mortality (<i>per 1,000 live births</i>)	165	100	80
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	27	29	39
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	57	56	75
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	35	..	62
Gross primary enrollment (% of school-age population)	145	93	104
Male	169	99	110
Female	122	87	99

Development diamond*

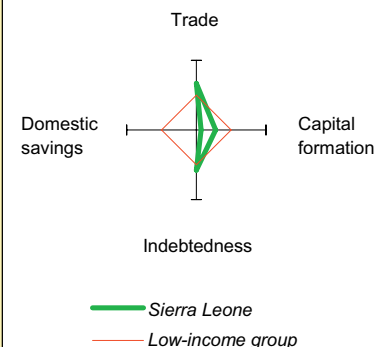


KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

	1985	1995	2004	2005
GDP (<i>US\$ billions</i>)	0.86	0.87	1.1	1.2
Gross capital formation/GDP	10.9	5.6	10.6	15.0
Exports of goods and services/GDP	14.8	18.6	22.3	24.0
Gross domestic savings/GDP	9.1	-2.3	-5.0	-3.3
Gross national savings/GDP	7.6	-0.1	5.6	6.9
Current account balance/GDP	-4.8	-5.7	-5.0	-8.5
Interest payments/GDP	0.7	2.4	1.1	..
Total debt/GDP	83.0	143.5	160.8	..
Total debt service/exports	13.0	44.4	10.2	..
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	33.4	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	137.4	..

	1985-95	1995-05	2004	2005	2005-09
(<i>average annual growth</i>)					
GDP	-2.4	5.4	7.4	7.5	6.5
GDP per capita	-3.7	2.2	3.0	3.8	4.5
Exports of goods and services	-3.8	..	..	..	..

Economic ratios*

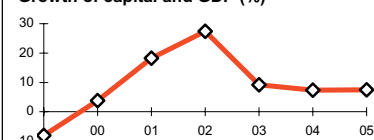


STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

(% of GDP)	1985	1995	2004	2005
Agriculture	45.1	42.9	46.0	46.1
Industry	13.7	38.7	24.8	24.4
Manufacturing	..	9.3	..	..
Services	41.2	18.4	29.2	29.5
Household final consumption expenditure	83.0	88.3	91.4	90.4
General gov't final consumption expenditure	7.9	14.0	13.6	12.9
Imports of goods and services	16.6	26.5	37.9	42.7

(<i>average annual growth</i>)	1985-95	1995-05	2004	2005
Agriculture	-8.4	..	..	..
Industry	1.6	..	..	..
Manufacturing	6.1	..	..	..
Services	0.9	..	..	..
Household final consumption expenditure	-7.9	..	..	..
General gov't final consumption expenditure	-1.3	..	..	..
Gross capital formation	6.0	..	..	..
Imports of goods and services	-0.2	..	..	..

Growth of capital and GDP (%)



Note: 2005 data are preliminary estimates.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Domestic prices

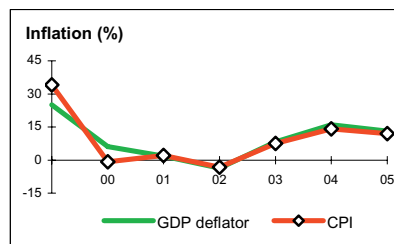
(% change)

	1985	1995	2004	2005
Consumer prices	76.6	26.0	14.2	12.1
Implicit GDP deflator	68.9	33.6	16.0	13.1

Government finance

(% of GDP, includes current grants)

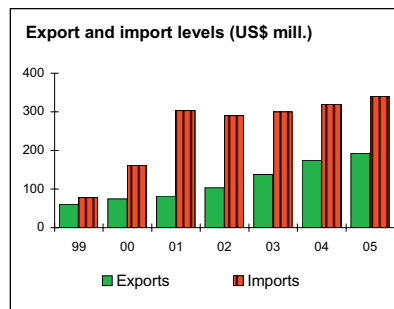
Current revenue	7.3	9.5	21.3	21.3
Current budget balance	-14.4	-7.2	1.1	2.7
Overall surplus/deficit	-21.7	-9.8	-3.5	-4.7



TRADE

(US\$ millions)

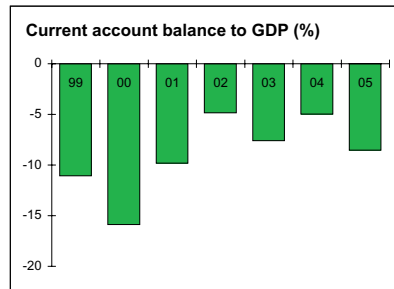
	1985	1995	2004	2005
Total exports (fob)	127	102	174	192
Commodity 1	..	..	..	..
Commodity 2	..	..	..	..
Manufactures	..	..	..	..
Total imports (cif)	165	137	319	340
Food	52	66	57	52
Fuel and energy	23	24	42	45
Capital goods	38	11	33	37
Export price index (2000=100)	..	116	107	104
Import price index (2000=100)	..	108	99	100
Terms of trade (2000=100)	..	107	108	104



BALANCE of PAYMENTS

(US\$ millions)

	1985	1995	2004	2005
Exports of goods and services	180	162	239	287
Imports of goods and services	208	231	406	509
Resource balance	-28	-68	-167	-223
Net income	-29	-24	-32	-32
Net current transfers	16	42	146	152
Current account balance	-41	-50	-53	-102
Financing items (net)	39	49	101	87
Changes in net reserves	2	1	-48	15



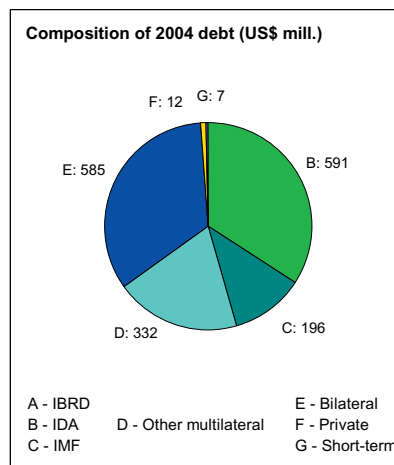
Memo:

Reserves including gold (US\$ millions)	11	35	82	112
Conversion rate (DEC, local/US\$)	5.1	755.2	2,701.3	2,950.0

EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

(US\$ millions)

	1985	1995	2004	2005
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	711	1,250	1,723	..
IBRD	9	3	0	0
IDA	59	231	591	559
Total debt service	24	83	27	..
IBRD	1	1	0	0
IDA	1	3	3	13
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	72	87	261	..
Official creditors	20	67	68	..
Private creditors	-4	-28	0	..
Foreign direct investment (net inflows)	-31	7	26	..
Portfolio equity (net inflows)	0	0	0	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	0	36	35	..
Disbursements	9	44	31	19
Principal repayments	1	2	0	8
Net flows	9	42	31	10
Interest payments	1	2	3	5
Net transfers	8	40	27	6



Cote d'Ivoire at a glance

8/12/06

POVERTY and SOCIAL

2005

Population, mid-year (millions)	18.2	741	2,353
GNI per capita (Atlas method, US\$)	840	745	580
GNI (Atlas method, US\$ billions)	15.2	552	1,364

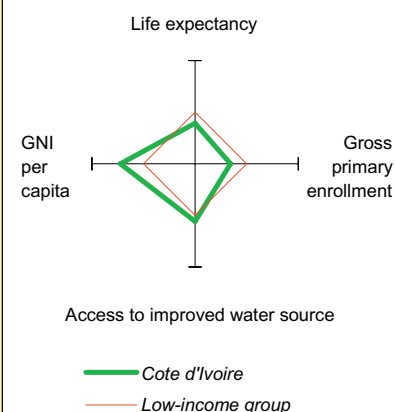
Average annual growth, 1999-05

Population (%)	1.7	2.3	1.9
Labor force (%)	2.1	2.3	2.3

Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1999-05)

Poverty (% of population below national poverty line)	..	..	..
Urban population (% of total population)	45	35	30
Life expectancy at birth (years)	46	46	59
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	117	100	80
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	17	29	39
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	84	56	75
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	49	..	62
Gross primary enrollment (% of school-age population)	72	93	104
Male	80	99	110
Female	63	87	99

Development diamond*

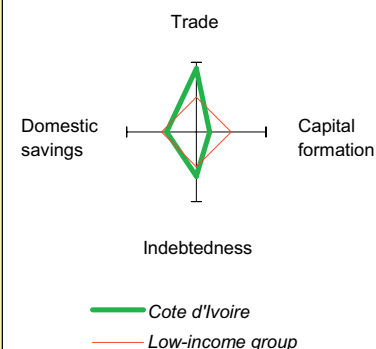


KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

	1985	1995	2004	2005
GDP (US\$ billions)	7.0	11.0	15.5	16.1
Gross capital formation/GDP	13.0	15.6	10.8	10.3
Exports of goods and services/GDP	46.8	41.8	48.1	50.4
Gross domestic savings/GDP	27.3	22.9	20.5	20.4
Gross national savings/GDP	17.0	13.1	15.0	14.8
Current account balance/GDP	0.7	-5.9	1.8	2.6
Interest payments/GDP	9.2	3.5	0.6	..
Total debt/GDP	138.4	171.8	75.9	..
Total debt service/exports	34.8	22.7	7.1	..
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	75.0	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	151.6	..

	1985-95	1995-05	2004	2005	2005-09
(average annual growth)					
GDP	0.8	0.8	1.6	-0.3	2.8
GDP per capita	-2.6	-1.3	0.1	-1.9	1.7
Exports of goods and services	0.9	2.3	17.2	-1.5	9.5

Economic ratios*

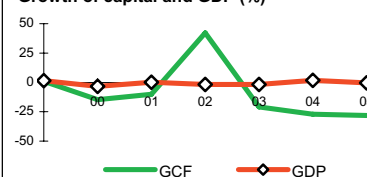


STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

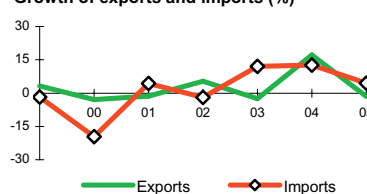
(% of GDP)	1985	1995	2004	2005
Agriculture	26.5	24.7	22.1	21.7
Industry	19.7	20.8	20.5	21.2
Manufacturing	14.6	15.0	16.9	17.1
Services	53.7	54.5	57.5	57.0
Household final consumption expenditure	58.6	66.5	71.1	71.4
General gov't final consumption expenditure	14.1	10.6	8.3	8.2
Imports of goods and services	32.4	34.4	38.4	40.3

(average annual growth)	1985-95	1995-05	2004	2005
Agriculture	3.9	1.8	4.0	-1.5
Industry	0.8	-0.9	3.8	-0.5
Manufacturing	1.0	-1.3	4.1	-1.5
Services	-0.4	0.9	-0.2	0.4
Household final consumption expenditure	2.1	0.3	0.8	6.2
General gov't final consumption expenditure	-2.5	2.1	3.1	-1.1
Gross capital formation	-1.9	-5.3	-27.0	-28.1
Imports of goods and services	1.4	0.6	12.6	4.4

Growth of capital and GDP (%)



Growth of exports and imports (%)



Note: 2005 data are preliminary estimates.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Domestic prices

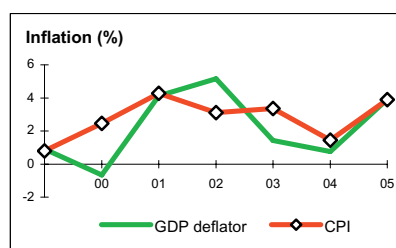
(% change)

	1985	1995	2004	2005
Consumer prices	1.9	14.3	1.4	3.9
Implicit GDP deflator	0.3	11.0	0.8	3.9

Government finance

(% of GDP, includes current grants)

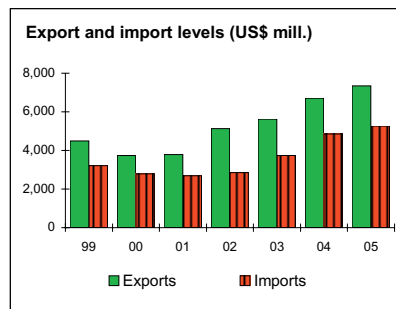
	1985	1995	2004	2005
Current revenue	32.7	20.7	18.5	18.7
Current budget balance	5.2	1.4	1.3	2.5
Overall surplus/deficit	..	-5.2	0.7	0.9



TRADE

(US\$ millions)

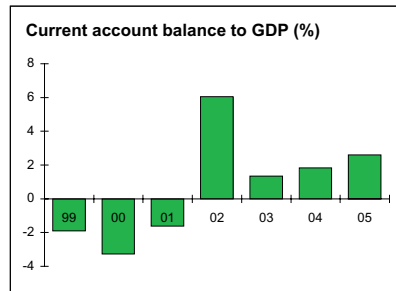
	1985	1995	2004	2005
Total exports (fob)	2,761	3,803	6,707	7,346
Cocoa beans	887	1,095	1,611	1,615
Crude oil	..	28	296	480
Manufactures	687	1,288	2,072	2,573
Total imports (cif)	1,720	2,918	4,853	5,266
Food	295	520	820	793
Fuel and energy	379	468	1,093	1,616
Capital goods	461	582	1,590	1,670
Export price index (2000=100)	26	147	155	173
Import price index (2000=100)	32	98	135	143
Terms of trade (2000=100)	80	150	116	121



BALANCE of PAYMENTS

(US\$ millions)

	1985	1995	2004	2005
Exports of goods and services	3,184	4,573	7,454	8,130
Imports of goods and services	2,203	3,772	5,946	6,492
Resource balance	981	801	1,508	1,637
Net income	-682	-983	-765	-821
Net current transfers	-253	-464	-461	-398
Current account balance	47	-646	283	419
Financing items (net)	-20	866	126	-195
Changes in net reserves	-27	-220	-409	-224



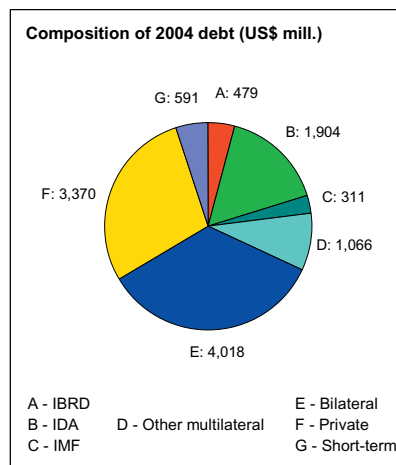
Memo:

Reserves including gold (US\$ millions)	19	529	1,694	1,322
Conversion rate (DEC, local/US\$)	449.3	499.2	528.3	527.5

EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

(US\$ millions)

	1985	1995	2004	2005
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	9,659	18,899	11,739	..
IBRD	965	1,573	479	423
IDA	7	813	1,904	1,763
Total debt service	1,114	1,046	543	..
IBRD	126	334	49	0
IDA	0	5	11	0
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	15	454	216	..
Official creditors	92	190	-142	..
Private creditors	-1	14	-134	..
Foreign direct investment (net inflows)	29	211	175	..
Portfolio equity (net inflows)	0	1	-1	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	215	369	0	..
Disbursements	70	245	38	0
Principal repayments	44	199	43	0
Net flows	26	46	-5	0
Interest payments	82	140	17	0
Net transfers	-57	-94	-22	0



Annex 2

Current Planning Overview

Table over contributions (I, P,A) with disbursements during the year covered by the report and plans for the present and the following two years, according to the proposed standard format drawing on the PLUS/LIS system. The format for the Sida Country Reports will be available at *Sida Inside/Support Functions/LIS/Geographical Division/General Reports: L109 Country Report*.

Country report - Liberia

Outcome and forecast in TSEK

Delimitation:

Status: I, P, A and C (agr end > 200600 or Outcome < 0)

Region/Country: Liberia

Other:

Responsible Unit (All)

			Data			
Allocation Frame	Allocation Account	Main Sector	Outcome 2006	Outcome 2007	Forecast 2007	Forecast 2008
Inside country allocation	155009 Liberia	04 HR & Democratic governance	0		0	
	155009 Liberia Total		0		0	
Inside country allocation Total			0		0	
Outside country allocation	155033 Mano River Countries	04 HR & Democratic governance	0		0	
		05 Conflict, peace & security	30 000		0	
		06 Humanitarian assistance	20 000		0	
		07 Infrastructure	0		0	
		155033 Mano River Countries Total		50 000		0
	15561 Non-governmental organisations	01 Health	220	63	251	
		02 Education	566	159	635	
		04 HR & Democratic governance	3 180	992	3 267	1 330
		05 Conflict, peace & security	224	60	242	
		07 Infrastructure	0		0	
		08 Trade, business & fin. syst	337	91	365	
		09 Natural resources&environm.	273	78	313	
11 Other		890	245	981		
15561 Non-governmental organisations Total		5 689	1 689	6 054	1 330	
15571 Humanitarian assistance	06 Humanitarian assistance	43 138	76	76		
	07 Infrastructure	0		0		
	(blank)	0		9 860		
15571 Humanitarian assistance Total		43 138	76	9 936		
Outside country allocation Total			98 827	1 765	15 990	1 330
Grand Total			98 827	1 765	15 990	1 330

Country report - Sierra Leone

Outcome and forecast in TSEK

Delimitation:

Status: I, P, A and C (agr end > 200600 or Outcome <> 0)

Region/Country: Sierra Leone

Other:

Responsible Unit (All)

			Data			
Allocation Frame	Allocation Account	Main Sector	Outcome 2006	Outcome 2007	Forecast 2007	Forecast 2008
Outside country allocation	155033 Mano River Countries	05 Conflict, peace & security	15 000		0	
		06 Humanitarian assistance	0		0	
		155033 Mano River Countries Total	15 000		0	
	15561 Non-governmental organisations	01 Health	177		0	
		02 Education	530		0	
		04 HR & Democratic governance	318		0	
		07 Infrastructure	1		0	
		08 Trade, business & fin. syst	28		0	
		09 Natural resources&environm.	132		0	
		11 Other	216		0	
		15561 Non-governmental organisations Total	1 401		0	
	15571 Humanitarian assistance	05 Conflict, peace & security	5 000		0	
		06 Humanitarian assistance	5 550	60	60	
		07 Infrastructure	0		0	
		(blank)	0		2 720	
		15571 Humanitarian assistance Total	10 550	60	2 780	
Outside country allocation Total			26 951	60	2 780	
Grand Total			26 951	60	2 780	

Country report - Cote D'Ivoire

Outcome and forecast in TSEK

Delimitation:

Status: I, P, A and C (agr end > 200600 or Outcome <> 0)

Region/Country: Cote D'Ivoire

Other:

Responsible Unit (All)

			Data			
Allocation Frame	Allocation Account	Main Sector	Outcome 2006	Outcome 2007	Forecast 2007	Forecast 2008
Outside country allocation	155033 Mano River Countries	05 Conflict, peace & security	10 000		0	
		06 Humanitarian assistance	19 900		0	
	155033 Mano River Countries Total		29 900		0	
	15561 Non-governmental organisations	04 HR & Democratic governance	122	40	122	
		15561 Non-governmental organisations Total		122	40	122
	15571 Humanitarian assistance	05 Conflict, peace & security	0		0	
		06 Humanitarian assistance	25 964		0	
		(blank)	0		8 000	
		15571 Humanitarian assistance Total		25 964		8 000
Outside country allocation Total			55 986	40	8 122	
Grand Total			55 986	40	8 122	

Halving poverty by 2015 is one of the greatest challenges of our time, requiring cooperation and sustainability. The partner countries are responsible for their own development. Sida provides resources and develops knowledge and expertise, making the world a richer place.



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