



# Fragility Assessment

Republic of Sierra Leone

Summary of Results



# FOREWORD

Dear Friends,

On the 30th of November 2011, the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States was signed at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea. It has since been signed by over 40 countries and development partners. The New Deal signalled global recognition of the need for a new way of working in fragile states, and established broad-based consensus on a core set of priorities and reforms. These reforms comprise three elements: Five 'Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals' call on all actors working in conflict-affected environments to direct their efforts towards strengthening the foundations of the state, as the basis for sustainable development. The PSGs

prioritise what matters most for the 1.5 billion people affected by conflict and fragility; inclusiveness, security, justice, jobs, infrastructure and services. The 'FOCUS' principles of engagement place countries clearly in the lead of their own pathways out of fragility. And the 'TRUST' commitments highlight five areas where simple reforms can greatly improve development results in fragile contexts.



As a founding member of the g7+ Group of Fragile States, Sierra Leone is proud that it was chosen as one of seven countries to pilot the New Deal. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development chose to begin the implementation process with a thorough consultative assessment of the drivers of fragility in Sierra Leone, the significant progress made since the cessation of conflict, and priority actions to ensure our nation continues on its journey towards peaceful prosperity.

The process involved desk studies, interviews, workshops and focus group discussions on each of the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding goals (PSGs), involving civil society organisations, parliamentarians, community leaders and government actors from around the country. As the first Fragility Assessment conducted as part of the New Deal, the process provided a unique opportunity to discuss how Sierra Leoneans view their fragility and how the PSGs could assist in consolidating peace and statebuilding in Sierra Leone.

This report summarises the main findings, which in turn feed into the Agenda for Prosperity (2013–17) – Sierra Leones' third generation Poverty Reduction Strategy. I hope that this report will provide inspiration for our fellow g7+ members and indeed it is a valuable resource for Government Officials, CSOs and Development Partners in Sierra Leone.

A handwritten signature in green ink, appearing to read 'Kaifala Marah', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

**Kaifala Marah (Dr.)**  
**Minister of Finance and Economic Development**  
**Sierra Leone.**

# INTRODUCTION

Assessing fragility in Sierra Leone and identifying challenges and priorities ahead

## CONTEXT IN SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone is a small West African country with a total landmass of 73,325 sq.km and estimated population of 5.6 million people. It is blessed with rich mineral resources including diamonds, gold, rutile, iron ore and bauxite. Its capital, Freetown, was founded in 1787 as a haven for freed slaves, and was at one time the headquarters for British West Africa. Sierra Leone boasts the oldest university in West Africa, Fourah Bay College, opened in 1827. At one time this earned the country the title of the ‘Athens of West Africa’.

Sierra Leone became an independent country within the Commonwealth of Nations on 27 April 1961 and was declared a Republic on 19 April 1971. In March 1991, Sierra Leone was plunged into a long civil war which finally ended in 2002. Since the end of the war, peace has been consolidated and considerable progress has been made in economic management, governance, transparency and accountability and in improving social conditions. Sierra Leone has held three rounds of peaceful and credible presidential, parliamentary and local council elections. While many challenges still lie ahead, the country is on track to move out of fragility onto a more stable development path.

It is important as a nation, however, to acknowledge not only how far the country has come, but also to ensure that it stays firmly on the current trajectory. In order to do this a fragility assessment was undertaken as part of piloting implementation of the *New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States*. This assessment draws on the voices of an inclusive group of Sierra Leoneans to understand the drivers of fragility by examining the past and considering how to consolidate and ensure lasting peace in the future.

## NEW DEAL AND THE FRAGILITY ASSESSMENT

Sierra Leone is one of the founding members of the g7+ and a signatory to the *New Deal*. Agreed upon in November 2011 by the g7+ and international partners, the New Deal proposes five peacebuilding and statebuilding goals (PSGs) for conflict-affected countries: (1) legitimate politics, (2) security, (3) justice, (4) economic foundations, and (5) revenues and services. It also focuses on new ways of engaging with donors, and identifies joint commitments for better results. The New Deal builds on the recognition that conventional humanitarian and development assistance, while providing a boost in the short term, has often failed to deliver results that are sustainable in the long term. The New Deal aims to address previous short-comings by prioritizing national ownership and leadership in the development process. A country-led ‘fragility assessment’, that identifies drivers of fragility and priority actions for the five PSGs, marks the beginning of the New Deal implementation process. The assessment informs the design of national development plans, as well as compacts with international partners to support plan implementation.

As a New Deal Pilot Country, Sierra Leone was one of the first countries to start *New Deal* implementation, and chose to begin with an inclusive country-led fragility assessment. The objectives of this fragility assessment were to:

1. Develop a clear picture of how Sierra Leoneans view fragility and resilience: what they think and feel about the causes and features of fragility in Sierra Leone, the country’s sources of resilience and its current position on a spectrum of fragility; and

2. Generate understanding and consensus regarding Sierra Leone’s fragility, and for Sierra Leoneans to describe their own goals for progress.

The fragility assessment is a key step in a much wider process. It builds on a lot of other relevant work and informs the development of the *Agenda for Prosperity* Poverty Reduction Strategy (which acts as the *New Deal’s* ‘one vision, one plan’).

## ASSESSMENT PROCESS IN SIERRA LEONE

The fragility assessment was conducted over one week of intensive workshops involving over fifty representatives from government ministries and agencies, regional governance bodies throughout Sierra Leone, parliamentarians and civil society groups.

## OVERALL ASSESSMENT RESULTS

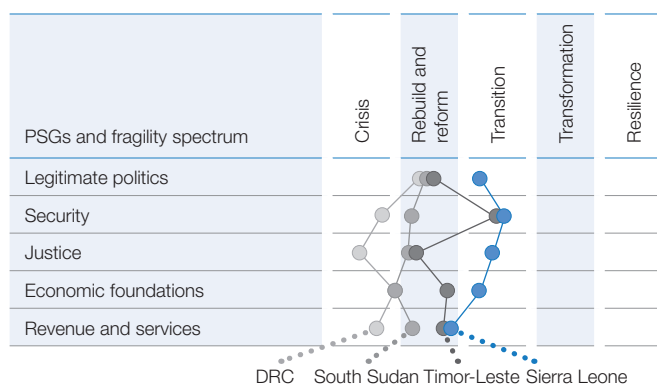
The current position of Sierra Leone in the fragility spectrum indicates that the country has made considerable progress from its lowest point of crisis toward greater resilience. Sierra Leone is currently well situated in the ‘transition’ stage.

Since the crisis, key achievements have been made in relation to institutional reform, and the appropriate structures, laws, policies and processes to enable development are now in place. Sierra Leoneans feel that the necessary foundations for resilience are now in place, upon which a strong and stable nation can be built.

The critical challenge for Sierra Leone going forward relates to the development of the right systems and skills to enable these strong structures to work as they should. There is a need to enhance the implementation of policies, enforcement of laws and compliance with processes to ensure that the structures that have been built are effective.

A number of key factors currently prevent effective translation of policies and processes into practice, including:

- Over flexibility – governance processes are not always strictly followed, leading to a lack of consistency and effectiveness
- Capacity constraints – limited resources, personnel and skills
- Regional differences – conditions vary dramatically across Sierra Leone, both between the capital and provinces and within parts of Freetown itself



# LEGITIMATE POLITICS

Fostering inclusive political settlements and conflict resolution

## CONCEPT

Peacefully working together to build a strong and resilient Sierra Leone requires the development of legitimate political systems for resolving and managing conflict, inclusive political settlements, and a committed and able leadership. It also requires political institutions that ensure accountability and provide opportunities for the participation of all key groups in society, including the most vulnerable and marginalized. It is critical to develop an engaged public and a strong civil society. Conflict legacies and the risk of future tensions make it critical to build capacities for reconciliation and conflict resolution at all levels.

## PROGRESS

- Peace Accord implemented
- Leaders democratically elected and accountable to the electorate
- Multi-party state and political pluralism established, constructive dialogue between political parties and institutions in place to support this
- Precedent of peaceful transfer of power
- Freedom of speech is guaranteed
- Civil society is respected as a credible voice and has tangible impact
- Highly credible National Elections Commission
- Instruments of government exist throughout the country, local councils constituted, improved identification of local needs, devolution of service delivery and increased local participation
- Where security personnel abuse their powers, inquests are increasingly held

## ASSESSMENT RESULT

The assessment results show that the political situation in Sierra Leone has been rebuilt and reformed and is now fully into the transition stage. Key actions now need to be tackled for continued progress through the transformation stage to resilience.

Dimension	Crisis	Rebuild and reform	Transition	Transformation	Resilience
Political settlement			●		
Political processes and institutions			●		
Societal relations			●		



Children celebrating the 50th anniversary of Sierra Leone's independence

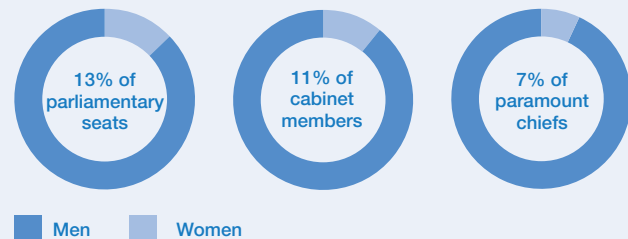
## SELECTED INDICATORS

Key indicator areas that will be important for tracking Sierra Leone's continuing progress in the development of legitimate politics are:

- The degree of inclusiveness of the political settlement
- The integrity of the electoral process (specifically the number of political parties that participate)
- The development of an enabling environment for civil society

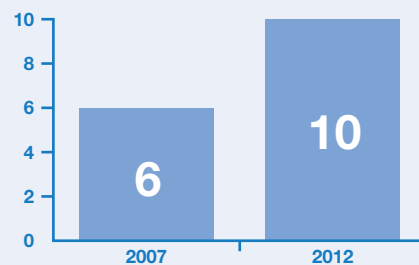
Indicators currently show under-representation of women in the political sphere but a strengthening of the multiparty system.

### % of women in key public positions



Sources: UNDP Report (2013); www.sierra-leone.org (2013); AFDB Report (2011)

### Number of parties contesting elections, 2007–2012



Source: Sierra Leone National Elections Commission (2013)

## CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES BY DIMENSION

### POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

#### Challenges

- Some continuing political intolerance and polarisation along regional and ethnic lines
- Political appointments are perceived to be based on regional and ethnic considerations rather than on competence
- Existence of some antiquated laws
- Failure to pass constitutional amendment to address gender imbalances

#### Priority actions

- Support constructive cooperation and healthy democratic challenge between parties
- Develop conflict-sensitive political reporting in the media

### POLITICAL PROCESSES / INSTITUTIONS

#### Challenges

- Suspicions and tensions affect relationships between local councils, communities and traditional chiefs. The division of local governance roles and responsibilities is unclear and stakeholder commitment to local governance is variable
- Weak parliamentary oversight capacity
- Poor condition of service for civil servants
- Perceptions of high levels of corruption

#### Priority actions

- Effectively capacitate local government, with active involvement of local communities
- Foster harmony between different local actors (e.g. local councils and traditional chiefs)
- Enhance traditional authorities
- Build capacity of legislature to effectively oversee the executive

### SOCIETAL RELATIONSHIPS

#### Challenges

- Citizens more conscious of ethnic than national identity
- Media tendency to strengthen divisions
- Delays in reconciliation and dispute resolution
- Lack of credible civil society leaders without conflicts of interest

#### Priority actions

- Fast track implementation of Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations
- Develop civil oversight mechanisms for more effective government scrutiny
- Increase support to civil society organisations

# SECURITY

Establishing and strengthening people's security

## CONCEPT

Human and physical security is critical to the transition away from fragility, and much has been achieved since the cessation of hostilities in 2002. The challenge for Sierra Leone now is to build on the considerable achievements so far and improve the behaviour, effectiveness and accountability of a broad range of security actors, such as the military, police, customs and intelligence services. The increasing participation of communities and civil society should make security provision both more effective and more accountable.

## PROGRESS

- Security is no longer considered solely the responsibility of those in uniform
- Relations between the police, the armed forces and intelligence services have been strengthened
- Central government is in control of national security and there is improved coordination and intelligence sharing through the Office of National Security
- Armed forces are externally oriented and well disciplined
- Family Support Unit has been established to deal with crimes involving women and children
- Low inter-personal violence, no cases of political violence, high resistance to incitement, low risk of violent incidences
- Decreasing cases of criminal violence, greater control over arms trafficking
- Effective partnership through ECOWAS and the Mano River Union, joint border security meetings and patrols.
- Improved trust in the police with local Police Partnership Boards, facilitating police-community relations

## ASSESSMENT RESULT

The assessment revealed that Sierra Leone has moved through the rebuild and reform stage and into a phase of transition and transformation. A number of key actions now need to be addressed to further transform the security sector.

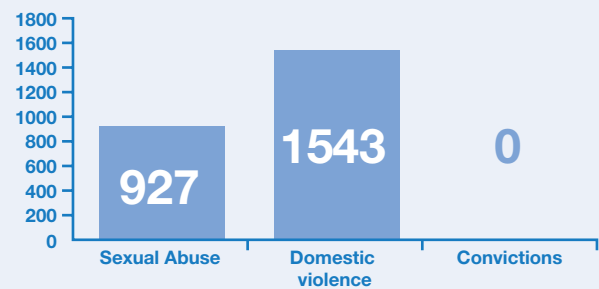
Dimension	Crisis	Rebuild and reform	Transition	Transformation	Resilience
Security conditions				●	
Security sector capacity			●		
Security sector performance			●		

## SELECTED INDICATORS

Key indicator areas for tracking progress in security in Sierra Leone are:

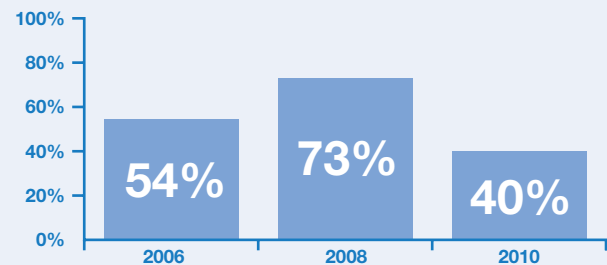
- Incidence of reported civilian crime and violence
- Incidence of cross-border crime and violence
- Perception and confidence of civilians in security sector

Cases of Sexual and Gender Based Violence reported to Police in 2010



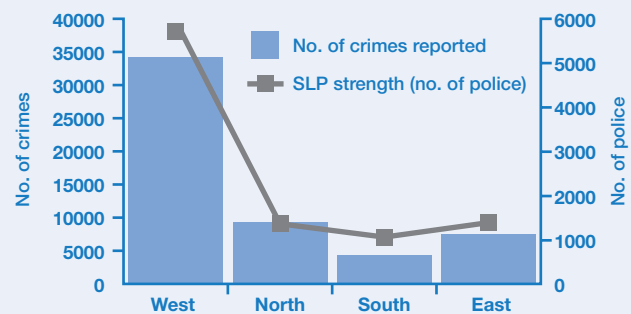
Source: UNDP Report (2010)

Percentage of people feeling safe, 2006–2010



Source: Justice Sector Coordination Office Report (2010)

Crime rate and police strength by region, 2008



Source: Sierra Leone Police Report (2008)



Sierra Leonean Peacekeepers during a training exercise

## CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES BY DIMENSION

### SECURITY CONDITIONS

#### Challenges

- Security sector response time is very slow
- Crime rates perceived to be increasing
- Many continue to rely upon chiefdom police for settlements of small matters
- Porous borders enable transnational crime

#### Priority actions

- Ensure state security services are able to respond to incidents in good time nationwide
- Enhance security oversight capacity

### CAPACITY OF SECURITY SECTOR INSTITUTIONS

#### Challenges

- Accountability mechanisms are not effectively used (e.g. the security has little interaction with the legislature)
- Security services have limited geographical reach and depend on informal local security in rural areas
- Prisons are overcrowded with limited women and juvenile detention facilities

#### Priority actions

- Ensure police listen to grievances of the population and do not respond excessively to demonstrations
- Support customary legal system, ensuring it is properly regulated and harmonised into national judicial system
- Ensure that security sector is adequately trained, equipped and paid, particularly in the provinces
- Support the legislature to become actively involved in oversight of the sector
- Develop new facilities to reduce prison overcrowding and incarcerate women and children separately

### PERFORMANCE OF SECURITY SECTOR INSTITUTIONS

#### Challenges

- Fears regarding politicisation of the police, petty corruption and heavy handed responses
- Corruption perceived to be a problem due to insufficient salaries of police

#### Priority actions

- Ensure mechanisms are in place for public complaints, prosecutions and convictions of security sector personnel as appropriate
- Ensure the police are adequately remunerated

# JUSTICE

Addressing injustices and increasing people's access to justice

## CONCEPT

Justice is a key element of both peacebuilding and statebuilding. Addressing grievances and injustice is essential to building strong and stable societies and nations. Formal justice mechanisms should be accessible, affordable and seen as fair by citizens. Where feasible, traditional non-state and informal means for dispute resolution and adjudication should be strengthened and aligned with international human rights standards.

## PROGRESS

- Local Court Act (2011) made access to informal justice more timely and affordable
- Efforts made to decentralize formal system, with circuit court sittings and increased accessibility to paralegals
- Establishment of the Justice Sector Coordination Office built synergy between security and justice sectors
- Increasing confidence in formal and informal justice systems, with rights of individuals increasingly protected and human rights violations prosecuted
- Human rights organisations have increasingly made it possible for elites to face justice
- Alternation Dispute Mechanisms available and accepted by both formal and customary systems, helping to build collaboration and cooperation between both systems of justice

## ASSESSMENT RESULT

Justice in Sierra Leone was judged to be in the transition phase. In order to transform the justice sector, a number of reforms and priorities actions identified during the fragility assessment need to now be implemented.

Dimension	Crisis	Rebuild and reform	Transition	Transformation	Resilience
Justice conditions			●		
Justice sector capacity			●		
Justice sector performance			●		



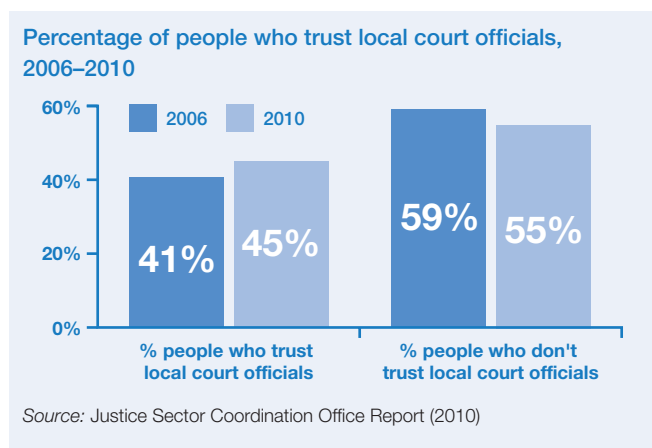
Fragility Assessment Workshop, Freetown

## SELECTED INDICATORS

Key indicator areas for justice in Sierra Leone are:

- Public access to justice services/distribution of magistrates/high court judges at the district and regional levels
- Accountability of justice institutions
- Conclusion of civil and customary property rights cases and land disputes

Work is underway to develop data sources that will allow these key issues to be tracked.





## CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES BY DIMENSION

### JUSTICE CONDITIONS

#### Challenges

- Formal justice system is inaccessible outside of major urban centres
- Formal justice is expensive, poorly understood, and incurs long delays
- Very limited access to representation (legal aid)
- Low prosecution capacity
- Limited support to vulnerable victims
- Perception of political interference in justice remains high

#### Priority actions

- Develop awareness of the formal justice system based on visible fairness of the system
- Improve coordination between the formal and informal justice system and across the justice and security sectors

### CAPACITIES AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### Challenges

- The Judiciary is perceived to be overly politicised, with some political interference in the application of justice
- Magistrates are allowed too much discretion in their judgements
- Court staff are insufficiently paid so resort to corruption
- Delays in justice occur due to a lack of sufficient magistrate court sittings low capacity and resistance to change amongst local court officials
- High prison overcrowding and lack of remand homes for juveniles

#### Priority actions

- Develop well capacitated system with modern budgets, vehicles and logistics
- Issue guidelines to reduce judiciary discretion in sentencing

### PERFORMANCE AND RESPONSIVENESS

#### Challenges

- Little effective partnership between formal and informal systems
- Limited codification of customary law and unclear if codification will make customary law less arbitrary because of regional differences
- Law Reform Commission established but making slow progress
- Citizens and adjudicators are often unaware of updated laws

#### Priority actions

- Progress efforts to ensure traditional and formal justice systems fully harmonized and working together

# ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS

Generating employment and improving livelihoods

## CONCEPT

Building economic foundations is vital to the long term strength and stability of Sierra Leone. Economic prosperity, investments in the future and economic opportunity increase well-being, confidence in government, and can help reduce violence and conflict. The key challenge in many fragile states is to generate income opportunities that affect the lives of the people, including for marginalized groups and youth. Strong economic foundations require economic diversification, an educated workforce and strong regulatory frameworks.

## PROGRESS

- Key institutions have been rebuilt to enable good economic management and steady growth
- Financial institutions in place: commercial and central bank, financial intelligence unit
- Improved transparency and accountability
- Resource management contracts in place and cross-government capacity developed to negotiate, review and check for adherence to sectoral policies
- Regulatory framework in place: Mining Act, Petroleum Act, National Minerals Agency Act, Environmental Protection Agency Act
- Widespread rehabilitation of agricultural land
- Cooperatives, Farmer Based Organisations and smallholder commercialisation schemes operational

## ASSESSMENT RESULT

The assessment results show that Sierra Leone has made sufficient progress to move beyond the crisis stage in relation to its economic foundations. Several reform challenges now need to be tackled in order to move from transition to resilience.

Dimension	Crisis	Rebuild and reform	Transition	Transformation	Resilience
Economic conditions			●		
Jobs, livelihoods, private sector			●		
Exploitation of natural resources			●		



School Children in Makeni

## SELECTED INDICATORS

Key indicator areas in relation to Sierra Leone's economic foundations are:

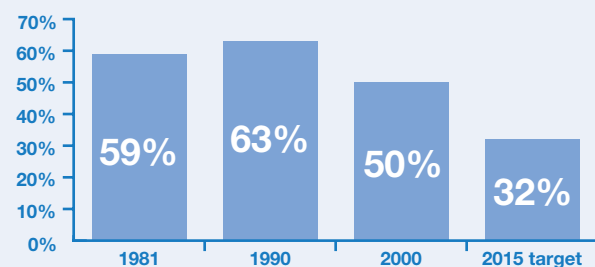
- Consumer prices
- Level of employment/unemployment, measured through levels of poverty
- Distribution of natural resource benefit (e.g. number of local jobs created in mining sector)

Consumer Price Index, 2006–2011



Source: IMF

Population living on less than \$1.25 a day, 1981–2015



Source: UN DESA (2010)

## CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES BY DIMENSION

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

#### Challenges

- Basic infrastructure widely available only in main urban areas
- Limited economic diversification (economy dominated by agriculture and natural resources)
- Limited success in ensuring local people and the nation benefit from local resources
- Value-addition still very low, resources are extracted but not processed locally
- Porous borders enable smuggling of resources
- High imports of essential goods and food so no control over prices

#### Priority actions

- Build trunk roads to connect all district headquarter towns
- Ensure rural towns have market centres and food storage facilities
- Raise minimum wage
- Strengthen border control
- Develop export economy with connectivity between local and regional markets, value addition and intermediate processing instead of exportation of extractive industries
- Diversify the economy and reduce dependence on a few sectors

### JOBS, LIVELIHOODS AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

#### Challenges

- Weak and unenforced labour laws
- Over-reliance on employment created by multinational companies with no contracts or job security
- High unemployment particularly among youth
- Reliance on importation of staple food threatening food security
- Insufficient GDP growth to positively impact on poverty reduction
- Lack of appropriate skills, education system failing to link human capital to development needs or emerging job markets, core courses not strategically relevant (produce generalists not specialists). Multinationals employ foreign workers rather than train local employees

#### Priority actions

- Develop social welfare schemes
- Increase domestic food production
- Increase availability of financial services and credit in rural areas
- Reduce bottlenecks in process to register a business
- Address the mismatch between skills and labour market requirements

### NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

#### Challenges

- Dual system of land tenure (western and customary)
- Women traditionally unable to own land
- Delays in dealing with land disputes
- Some political interference with government giving land to agriculture or mining companies without consulting local communities, resulting in loss of traditional lands without appropriate compensation
- Lack of data availability to better plan resource management

#### Priority actions

- Harmonize land tenure systems, ensure security of tenure is clear and understood by communities and that communities directly benefit from local mining activities
- Ensure companies stick to the terms of their contracts, which include more provision for local communities
- Develop systems for tracking and management of resources and funds

# REVENUE AND SERVICES

Managing revenue and building capacity for accountable and fair service delivery

## CONCEPT

The ability to raise, prioritize, manage and use resources to deliver services is critical to the viability of any state. Increasingly, the government of Sierra Leone is managing its revenue base and using it to deliver services to the population as well as coordinating equitable service delivery by non-state providers. An important aspect of this is public financial management, which is essential to instilling confidence in citizens to pay taxes, in donors to contribute aid and in businesses to invest.

## PROGRESS

- National Revenue Authority established and working to diversify and consolidate domestic revenue generation, reducing reliance on customs
- Improved tax administration, enforcement, accountability and audit capacity
- GST introduced and numerous taxes integrated
- Regulatory measures in place, increased tax awareness and compliance with visible impact of revenue collection
- Improved tax compliance: revenue leakages, tax avoidance and fraud lessened
- NRA satellite offices established in regional centres, and local councils given role in income generation and service provision
- Decentralized public financial management improved through introduction of Medium Term Expenditure Framework, expenditure controls, audit and accounting (IFMIS) systems
- Functioning budget execution process, budget oversight committees, public procurement monitoring

## ASSESSMENT RESULT

Sierra Leone has made sufficient progress in revenue collection and service delivery to move beyond the crisis stage and well into transition in most areas. Key priority actions now need to be addressed particularly in the area of service delivery.

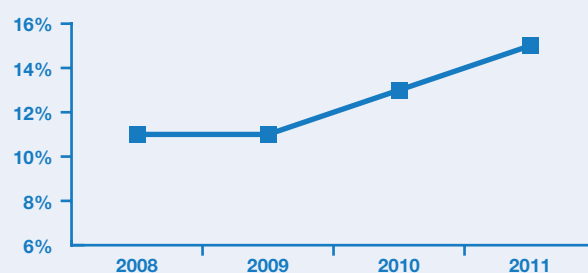
Dimension	Crisis	Rebuild and reform	Transition	Transformation	Resilience
Revenue generation			●		
Public administration			●		
Service delivery		●			

## SELECTED INDICATORS

Key indicator areas for revenue and services in Sierra Leone:

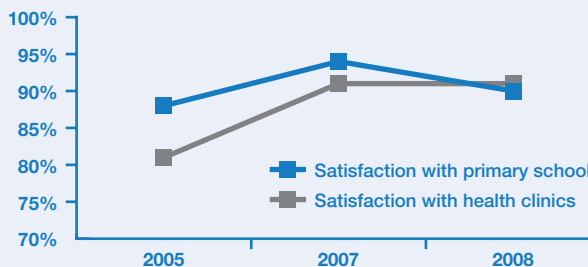
- Amount of tax collection/tax potential or tax revenue as share of GDP
- Public perception of civil service effectiveness / citizen experiences of bribery for government services
- Access to basic services (e.g. electricity, water) for various groups

Tax revenue as a % of GDP, 2008–2011



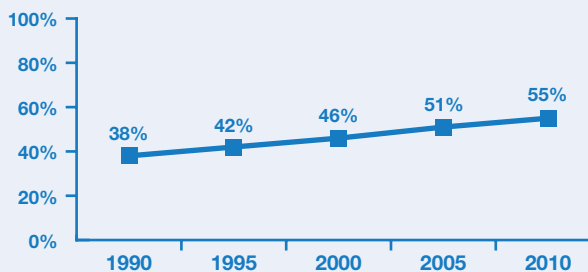
Source: World Bank

% of household survey respondents satisfied with key services, 2005–2008



Source: National Public Services Survey (2008)

Population using improved drinking-water sources, 1990–2010



Source: World Health Organisation

## CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES BY DIMENSION

### REVENUE GENERATION

#### Challenges

- Narrow tax base and large informal sector
- Continuing large gap between potential tax and tax collected due to tax compliance/evasion
- Too many concessional duty waivers/tax exemptions for mining companies
- Limited enforcement of customs and border taxes enables significant loss of revenue to smuggling and particularly cross-border evasion
- Despite established authority, in practice tax collection still causes tension between local councils and central government
- Politicisation of tax collection with councillors sending away revenue collectors

#### Priority actions

- Improve tax enforcement
- Develop culture of patriotism to support tax paying
- Conduct public sensitisation on taxation, illustrating use of taxes for development
- Ensure existing regulatory framework is robustly enforced, clear and efficient division of tax responsibilities and tax exemptions managed in timely manner

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

#### Challenges

- Low capacity and performance of institutions, civil service systems and structures not functioning effectively
- Reforms that have been conducted are not fully implemented/enforced
- Inadequate monitoring and implementation
- Procurement capacities are weak and processes are over-complex and inefficient
- Civil servant appointments are highly politicised and lack transparency
- Inadequate public complaints mechanisms

#### Priority actions

- Ensure adequate terms and conditions for civil servants

### SERVICE DELIVERY

#### Challenges

- Significant funding and capacity gaps – skills levels do not match modern needs
- Facilities remain basic, very limited resources
- Poor conditions of service for civil servants
- Limited capacity in local councils to deliver local services
- Many people do not have access to basic services such as clean water, electricity, education and healthcare
- Significant inequality and regional imbalances in core service delivery

#### Priority actions

- Increase access to health and education and reduce regional disparities
- Reduce dependency on donors for core service delivery

# COMMON SHARED INDICATORS

Peacebuilding and statebuilding indicators and sources in Sierra Leone

	Dimension	Indicator	Data Availability in Sierra Leone	
Legitimate politics	Political Settlement	Diversity in representation in key-decision making bodies	● Available: World Development Indicators	
		Perception of representation (and its effectiveness) in government	○ Unavailable	
	Political processes and institutions	Participation in elections and political processes	● Available: National Elections Commission, IDEA	
		Level of satisfaction with the quality of the election process	○ Unavailable	
	Societal relationships	Number of intra-group disputes that produce violence	○ Unavailable	
		Number of joint initiatives involving different group in society	○ Unavailable	
Security	Security conditions	Violent deaths per 100,000 population	● Available: UNOCD (proxies)	
		# of IDPs plus refugees due to conflict	● Available: UNHCR	
		Incidence of rape and sexual violence	● Available: SLP	
		% of people that feel safe	● Available: JSCO	
		# of deaths associated with conflict and violence where there is external/cross-border influence	● Available: ONS	
		Level of confidence in police/military	○ Unavailable	
	Capacity / accountability	Sufficiency of police officer salaries	○ Unavailable	
		Fairness and effectiveness of security sector recruitment practices	○ Unavailable	
		Presence of police and state security across the territory	● Available: ONS, SLP	
	Performance and responsiveness	[None currently identified]	N/A	
	Justice	Justice conditions	% trust in customary justice system, % trust in formal justice system	● Available: JSCO
			% of victims who reported crime to authorities	○ Unavailable
		Capacity / accountability	Prison population in pre-trial detention past the legal limitation	● Available: JSCO
			% change of police files / cases accepted by prosecutorial agency	● Available: JSCO
			Proximity of formal and customary justice institutions to the public	○ Unavailable (possible proxies)
Performance and responsiveness		Percentage of judges who are appointed for fixed terms that provide a guaranteed tenure	● Available: JSCO	
	Population with awareness of legal and human rights	○ Unavailable		
Economic foundations	Economic Conditions	% of population with access to useable and serviceable transport networks, communication, water and energy	● Available: World Development Indicators (proxies)	
		Income inequality among regions (Gini coefficient)	● Available: World Bank	
	Jobs, livelihoods and private sector development	% of labour force under- and unemployed (by youth, gender, region)	● Available: UNDP CWIQ	
		% change in food prices over last three months	● Available: IFPRI (proxies)	
	Natural resource management	Existence and enforcement of regulatory framework for natural resource management	● Available: EITI	
		Perception of fair use of benefits from natural resources	○ Unavailable	
Revenue and services	Revenue	State monopoly and capacity to collect and administer tax, customs and fees across its territory	○ Unavailable	
		Tax revenue as share of GDP	● Available: World Development Indicators	
	Public administration	Quality of public financial management and internal and public oversight mechanisms	● Available: PEFA (proxies)	
		% of population that reports paying a bribe when obtaining a public service or when interacting with a public official	● Available: Transparency International (proxies)	
	Service delivery	Distribution of services (by region and social groups)	○ Unavailable	
		Public satisfaction with standard, performance and fairness of service delivery (disaggregated, including region and social groups)	○ Unavailable (proxies through household survey by SSL)	

## SOURCES

Data used	Organisation	Name of report	Website	Date
Parliamentary seats held by women	United Nations Statistics Division	Millennium Development Goals database	www.data.un.org	2013
Women cabinet members	The Sierra Leone Web: Information: Government	N/A	www.sierra-leone.org/cabinet.html	Accessed March 2013
Women paramount chiefs	AFDB	Sierra Leone Country Gender Profile	www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Sierra%20Leone%20Country%20Gender%20long%20version%20final%20(2).pdf	October 2011
Number of parties contesting free and fair elections 2007/2012	Sierra Leone National Elections Commission	N/A	http://www.nec-sierraleone.org/	Accessed March 2013
SGBV cases reported to SLP	Data from SLP, quoted by the Independent Media Commission, reported by UNDP	N/A	http://content.undp.org/go/newsroom/2010/february/sierra-leonesexual-violence-carrying-on-with-impunity.en	Reported 10 Feb 2010, Accessed March 2013
% of people feeling safe 2006/2008/2010	SLP annual perception survey for July 2010 (reported by JSCO)	Justice Sector Reform Strategy and	N/A	August 2010
Crime rate and police strength by region	Data Office, Sierra Leone Police, quoted by the African Human Security Initiative	Sierra Leone: A country review of crime and criminal justice	http://www.issafrica.org/uploads/M160FULL.PDF	2008
Percentage of people who trust local court officials 2006/2010	IRCBP National Public Services Survey (reported by Justice Sector Coordination Office)	Justice Sector Reform Strategy and Implementation Plan 2008-2010: Status Report	N/A	August 2010
CPI	General Data Dissemination System, International Monetary Fund	N/A	http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/sierra-leone/consumer-price-index	Accessed March 2013
Population living on less than \$1.25 a day 1981/1990/2000	Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations	Poverty: the official numbers, Chapter 2 in 'Rethinking Poverty: Report on the World Social Situation'	http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/rwss/docs/2010/chapter2.pdf	2010, Accessed March 2013
Tax revenue as % of GDP	World Bank	N/A	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GC.TAX.TOTL.GD.ZS	Accessed March 2013
% of people satisfied with key services 2005/2007/2008	National Public Services Survey (2008), Institutional Reform and Capacity Building Project Evaluation Unit	Decentralization in post conflict Sierra Leone: The Genie Is Out of the Bottle, Chapter 8 in 'Yes Africa Can: Success Stories from a Dynamic Continent', World Bank report	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/AFRICAEXT/	30 June 2011
Population using improved water sources 1990-2010	Global Health Observatory Data Repository – MDG7, World Health Organisation	N/A	http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.600	Accessed March 2013

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Front cover: Woman voting in the 2012 elections

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**Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone**  
Development Assistance Coordination Office,  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development,  
March 2013

**Ministry of Finance and Economic Development**  
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