

THE NaCSA PLEDGE

NaCSA will provide funds for every District to implement projects that are identified by Councils as a priority, as long as:

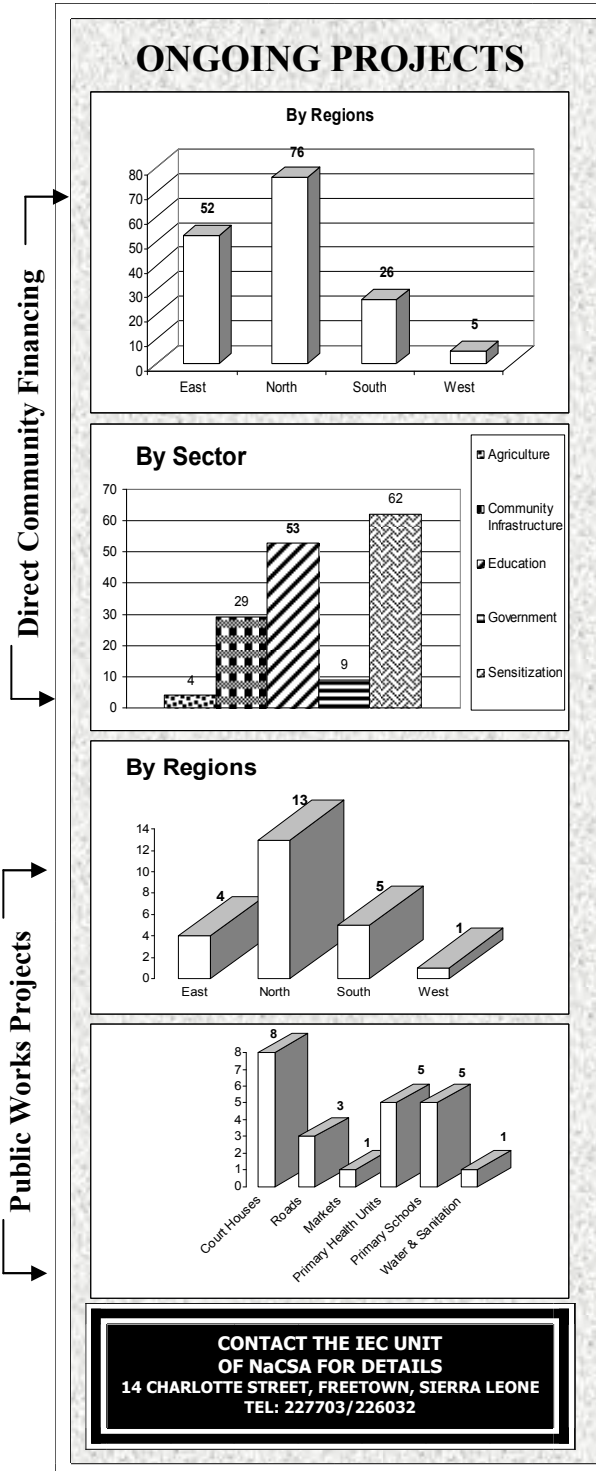
- ⇒ The Projects are in the list of fundable projects agreed between NaCSA and donors
- ⇒ The Projects costs are within the limits allowed by donors
- ⇒ The projects have been identified with the active participation of the proposed beneficiaries
- ⇒ The projects are within the District Development Plan
- ⇒ The proposed projects do not duplicate other projects in the same area
- ⇒ The projects are technically approved by the relevant line ministries

PROGRAMME WINDOWS

- ⇒ Community Driven Programme
- ⇒ Public Works Programme
- ⇒ Micro Finance Programme

ASSOCIATED PROJECTS

- ⇒ Support to Resettlement and Reintegration (SRRP)
- ⇒ Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP)
- ⇒ Kono-Kailahun Development Project (KKDF)
- ⇒ Projects Supported By UNHCR and the European Union located within the NaCSA Relief and Resettlement Unit



Government of Sierra Leone



**NaCSA &
ELECTED
LOCAL
COUNCILS**

**IN PARTNERSHIP
FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND SUSTAINABLE PEACE**

OCTOBER 2004

INTRODUCTION: THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT AND NaCSA

The National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA) was established in November, 2001 by an Act of the Sierra Leone Parliament as a successor to the National Commission for Reconstruction, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NCRRR) and before it, the Ministry of Reconstruction, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (MNRRR).

NaCSA as a Social fund helps to build durable human and technical capacity rapidly in one entity that can then provide effective assistance in multiple sectors in a post-conflict environment. The local government Act of March, 2004 states in Part XI, Section 85, that: "Local councils shall (a) consult local residents, government agencies (this includes NaCSA), NGOs and donors interested in working in the locality; (b) prepare a development plan for the locality and (c) use it as the basis for a local council budget".

MODEP will issue guidelines for preparation of development plans.

A "Local Technical Planning Committee" shall be appointed by the local council with the Chief Administrator as chairman and members drawn from relevant departments of the councils and any technical people selected by the chairman.

Part V, Section 20 also states that:

The Local Council is "the highest political authority in the locality" and its functions include to "mobilize human and material resources for development" and "to coordinate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects promoted or carried out by public corporation, other statutory bodies (such as NaCSA) and NGOs in the locality."

"Government ministries and departments shall, in preparing and undertaking any projects that shall affect a locality consult the local council concerned."

In Brief- the law says:

- Councils should consult with NaCSA
- NaCSA should consult with councils
- Councils should prepare a development plan
- Councils should mobilize resources to fund the plan
- Councils should coordinate and harmonize projects and programmes in their districts.

In effect, the law asks NaCSA and local councils to work together toward a common purpose with each body performing its role consistent with its own mandate and capacities. NaCSA is committed to doing precisely this.

FUNDABLE PROJECTS

I. DIRECT COMMUNITY FINANCING

Agriculture & Nutrition

Grain stores, Drying floors, Community-based seed production, Nutrition training, Small-scale, Agric. equipment, Post harvest , technologies

Education

Primary Schools, Functional literacy, Counseling, Sign language training

Health & Sanitation

PHUs, Trauma healing, Wells & Water points, Latrines

Community Infrastructure

Community Centres, Pilot Feeder Roads (for Kailahun, Kono & Koinadugu), Markets, Bridges & Culverts, Drainage

Pilot Shelter (for Kailahun, Kono & Koinadugu)

Court houses, Private dwelling Houses

Development Management

Organizational development & leadership training, Project development training, Conflict management

II. PUBLIC WORKS

Projects that use labour intensive public works approaches that target:

- ◆ *Urban and rural unemployed youths,*
- ◆ *Idle ex-combatants,*
- ◆ *The handicapped,*
- ◆ *Households headed by women,*
- ◆ *Operators/owners of small micro-contracting companies and indirectly those who supply goods and services to public works sub-projects.*

III. MICROFINANCE

Projects that promote microfinance practices through training, technical assistance, policy development and information, education and communication.

THE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPS (PADCO)

A programme that recruits, trains and places young Sierra Leonean graduate volunteers, through NaCSA, to help build sustainable peace and development and reduce poverty.

PADCO volunteers in local councils were recruited prior to the May 2004 elections by an independent employment agency, trained and offered to the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCA), which in turn offered them to local councils as District Resource Facilitators (DRFs). NaCSA provides living allowances, technical and other supports to the DRFs.

DRFs report to the Chief District Administrator and can help to:

- ◆ *Identify resources for the district,*
- ◆ *Interpret NaCSA policies and procedures,*
- ◆ *Suggest other donors to contact,*
- ◆ *Seek technical information on best practices to use in project design,*
- ◆ *Support Government's strategic planning process.*

NaCSA can help in:

- ◆ *Capacity building,*
- ◆ *Mobilizing resources,*
- ◆ *Funding projects,*
- ◆ *Coordination and harmonization among development projects.*

**NaCSA & LOCAL COUNCILS:
PARTNERS IN PROGRESS**