

each district. Other beneficiaries included displaced or disabled people, female-headed households, and other vulnerable groups.

Post-Coup:

Following the coup, most of the civil workforce went on strike and refused to work under the new regime. As a result, there was no functioning government and much of the economic infrastructure shut down. Some limited agricultural aid was distributed - primarily the remaining stocks of seed and farming tools. World Vision was able to set up some agricultural demonstration plots and seed variety trials in regions isolated from the fighting, and the ICRC has continued its 1997 rehabilitation plan for one area, distributing seed and hoes as well as conducting some food-for-work programmes. The UN has dispatched investigative missions to determine the sustainability of basic services such as the provision of clean water and the supply of electricity. Most nationally based economic reconstruction efforts have stopped.

Social Reconstruction:

Reintegration:

Due to the coordinating activities of the MNRRR following the formation of the Kabbah government and the subsequent Peace Accord, there were a variety of reintegration initiatives undertaken both by national and international actors. The MNRRR, for example, consulted with members of the relief community by way of the Resettlement and Repatriation Planning Committee. A variety of packages were devised in order to match the resources available with the most appropriate recipients. A food package was available, its contents based on recommendations of the National Committee on Food Aid. A second, non-food package was also prepared containing cooking pots, sleeping mats, and a variety of agricultural components. As a source of funding the World Bank created an Emergency Recovery and Reintegration Credit to support the NRRR programme.

There were also a variety of international initiatives ranging from the provision of funding to specific reintegration and resettlement programmes. In one case, ADRA and German Agro-Action provided transport and conducted an emergency food distribution to 660 people as they were moved from temporary camps to their areas of origin. They also conducted a family tracing initiative. Another initiative involved the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), part of USAID. Its strategy was to empower civilians to prevent the re-occurrence of violence and consequently supported resettlement efforts. Specific projects within this programme were implemented through operational NGOs in the country including Africare, World Vision and Care and involved the transport of IDPs and the distribution of resettlement packages. Just prior to the coup, the UNHCR dispatched a technical mission to assess and prepare a reintegration programme in returnee areas, but its efforts were severely curtailed by poor security conditions

Child Welfare:

Following the Peace Accord, a number of initiatives were begun that directly concerned the issue of child welfare. A series of meetings took place which were facilitated