



# MANO RIVER UNION ADVOCACY DOCUMENT: EBOLA RECOVERY STRATEGIES

GUINEA | LIBERIA | SIERRA LEONE | MANO RIVER UNION

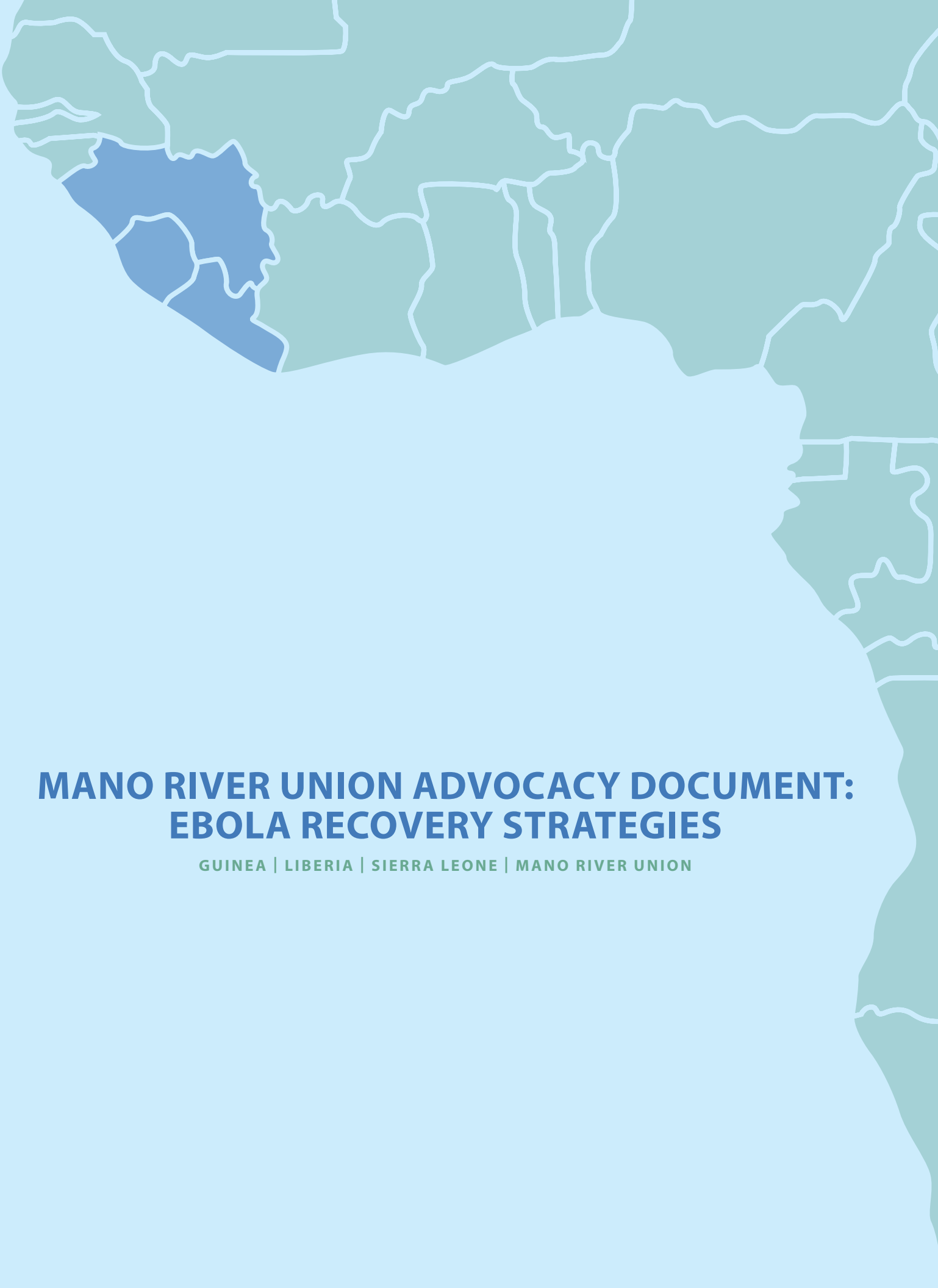


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**COVER:** A young Liberian girl selling snacks waits for customers on Gurley Street, Monrovia's main shopping and social hub.  
(Photo: Carly Learson/UNDP Liberia)

**GRAPHIC DESIGN:** Suazion



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# FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the Mano River Union (MRU) Advocacy Document, which contains the summaries of the respective post-Ebola Socioeconomic Recovery Strategies of our three countries and the Mano River Union. Recognizing the interdependence and interconnectedness of our countries and peoples, we resolved to adopt a sub-regional approach that addresses the unique challenges of our individual countries as well as those that affect us collectively. We are confident that this approach will help accelerate the recovery of our societies and, thereby, set our economies and systems on more resilient development paths. It will also maximize the use of already scarce resources by avoiding duplication and waste.

The human, social and economic impact of the worst Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in history, which we face, has been colossal. As of the time this strategy was concluded, Liberia was declared Ebola free on May 9, 2015 by the World Health Organization (WHO). However, the death toll in the three countries stood at 11,000 out of 27,000 confirmed cases; more than 20,000 children have lost one or both parents; and at least 3,000 women have been widowed. Our economies went into free-fall, resulting in projected real GDP growth rates in 2014 declining from 4.5 percent to 1.1 percent in Guinea, 11.3 percent to 7.1 percent in Sierra Leone and 5.9 percent to 0.7 percent in Liberia.

In the extensive consultations we undertook in our respective countries to develop the recovery strategies, we came to the realization that Ebola was a rapid spreading disease which none of our countries were prepared to tackle effectively. The speed with which it disrupted our systems indicates that there are still significant degrees of fragility in our post-conflict societies. To address these fragilities and strengthen the resilience of our societies, the recovery strategies stress the rebuilding of systems and human capital, as well as fast-tracking critical infrastructure projects.

The additional resources needed for achieving this aim over a period of two years are US\$ 7.2 billion. US\$4 billion of this amount will be devoted to the sub-regional recovery programme through the Mano River Union. There is no doubt that the resources required are significant. But developing sustainable structures and systems to ensure speedy recovery in the wake of future outbreaks will lessen the costs to our societies and international community.

Our governments and peoples are fully committed to ensure efficient allocation and use of the resources to be mobilized, to achieve the anticipated results. We also commit to transparency, accountability and partnership and to draw on the resources of our people in civil society, local communities, the private sector, regional organization and the international community. We are committed to creating an enabling environment for the private sector to thrive in our countries, as well as full accountability, democracy and the rule of law. We, therefore, call on the international community to base the support to our strategies on the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, by investing in the use of our country systems, agreeing and committing to broadly consulted mutual accountability frameworks and nationally led coordination mechanisms.

We would like to acknowledge the courage of our peoples and the outpouring of support from the international community since the outbreak of the disease. Health workers, burial teams, contact tracers, social mobilization agents, international and local non-governmental organizations, regional and international organizations — including the UN's first ever emergency health mission — and governments around the world have worked together to beat back Ebola. Today Liberia is completely free of Ebola, and incident rates in Guinea and Sierra Leone have declined considerably.

The work accomplished in the response has paved the way for a resilient recovery. That is why our recovery strategies make explicit commitment to ensure a seamless link with the response efforts so that all our countries can quickly achieve and maintain zero new cases and accelerate the growth of our economies to improve the well-being of our people.

**Alpha Condé**  
**President**  
**Republic of Guinea**

**Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf**  
**President**  
**Republic of Liberia**

**Ernest Bai Koroma**  
**President**  
**Republic of Sierra Leone**



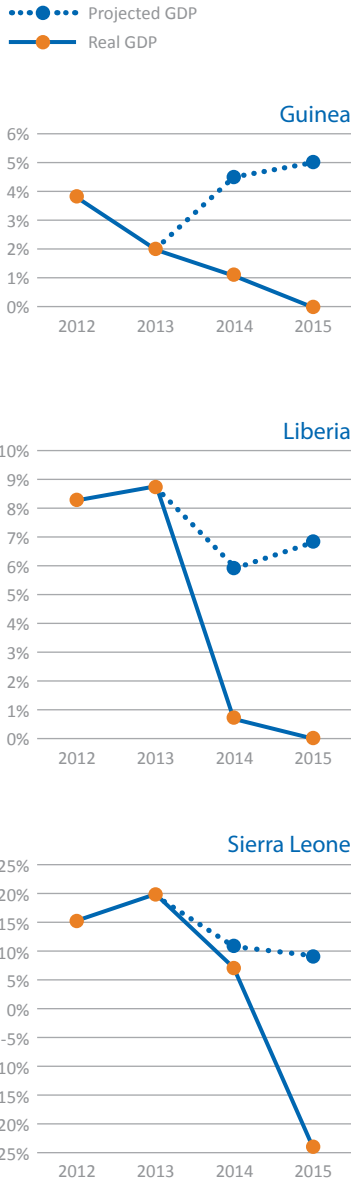
# I. OVERVIEW

The Ebola outbreak has substantially stunted development progress in the three countries. As shown in Box 1, the real growth rates in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) forecast for 2014 dropped in Guinea to an estimated 1.1 percent from 4.5 percent, in Liberia to an estimated 0.7 per cent from 5.9 percent, and in Sierra Leone to an estimated 7.1 percent from 11.3 percent. Prior to the Ebola outbreak, the three countries (Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone) had been experiencing lower growth rates due to external shocks on the prices of prime export commodities which was further worsened by the Ebola crisis. The outbreak led to closure of businesses, reduction in employment, decrease in public revenue and the loss of livelihoods for many people, especially those living below the poverty line. The sectors that were affected most include agriculture, mining, trade and small and medium enterprises, tourism and hospitality, air and sea transport, public infrastructure, fisheries, livestock etc. The countries also had to redirect public resources meant for critical development programmes towards the fight against Ebola.

The human and social toll is tragic. As of mid-June 2015, there have been over 27,000 reported, confirmed, probable and suspected cases of Ebola virus disease (EVD) in the three countries, according to the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER), with over 11,000 reported deaths. More than 20,000 children lost either one or both parents. The fatality rate was higher among women than men because women are the primary health care givers in communities. The countries' already limited numbers of health workers were the most affected. More than 375 health care personnel were infected, and 189 lost their lives to the epidemic. Schools closed abruptly, threatening gains made towards achieving Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2.

As the tide turns on Ebola, the governments and peoples of the three most affected countries undertook extensive consultations at community and national level to design comprehensive national strategies that will ensure sustained recovery from the impact of the EVD outbreak and lay foundations for more resilient economies and societies. At an extraordinary summit of the three countries held in Conakry, Guinea on February 15, 2015, the Presidents of the MRU States resolved to adopt a regional approach to ensure coherence, solidarity and efficiency. This Advocacy Document summarizes the distinct country and sub region recovery priorities.

**Box 1:**  
**ECONOMIC TRENDS**  
**DUE TO THE CRISIS**



## II. PURPOSE AND JUSTIFICATION FOR A REGIONAL APPROACH AND STRENGTHENING OF SYSTEMS

At the extraordinary summit of the Heads of States of the three affected countries and Côte d'Ivoire on 15 February 2015 the Presidents adopted a communiqué in which they called for a regional approach to ending the disease and recovering from it. The purpose of adopting a regional approach is to facilitate cooperation and synergy across the three countries to ensure coherence and the efficient use of resources. The following are justifications for this approach:

- A regional approach to post-Ebola recovery will maximize economies of scale by drawing on the comparative advantages of countries and regions in leading different aspects of the activities, particularly those with cross-border implications. The regional strategy to be managed by the Mano River Union (MRU) will also facilitate integration of the peoples of the three countries, a vision which is at the core of the MRU and the Economic Community of West African States, while ensuring effective disease surveillance and early warning of other critical risk factors.
- The range of analysis in the three countries on which the national strategies are based consistently identifies the persistent high degree of fragility in the countries, which have been recovering from decades of civil wars and political instability. The lesson learned is that a short-term, superficial recovery, which fails to address structural, infrastructural and human capital challenges, will only reset the countries on fragile foundations, to be disrupted by the next shock, often with devastating consequences to their societies and high risk to global security. Recovery must avoid this scenario and commit to build resilient systems and societies.
- Previous recovery efforts in the region took a long time and had no explicit time limits. This inadvertently delayed the return to sustainable development pathways. Long recovery tends to also undermine the building of country systems. The time-frame for the national and regional strategies has intentionally been set at 24 months to quickly return the countries to their respective development pathways. It will invest in critical structural, infrastructural and human capital projects to get the economies moving, communities revived and government service delivery systems better resourced and more responsive to promote relations between the State and society.

The conditions for this regional approach are set through the MRU, particularly its 15th Protocol, which promotes cross-border security and interaction between communities, as well as the strong inter-ethnic affinity that binds the countries of the Mano River basin.

# III. SUMMARY NOTES OF THE RECOVERY PLANS/STRATEGIES

## REPUBLIC OF GUINEA: POST-EBOLA RECOVERY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE STRATEGY (2015–2017)



*Selling soap in Kankan, Guinea. PHOTO: UNDP/ANNE KENNEDY*

### Rationale

The aim of this strategy is to accelerate Guinea getting to and maintaining zero cases of Ebola, recover from the consequences of the crisis, and rebuild its economic and social development and resilience. This broad aim guided the decision on the definition of the sector-specific intervention priorities outlined in the strategy. The strategy is not intended to replace current five-year development documents, the PRSP III. Rather it will complement the PRSP III by strengthening systems and supporting the revival of the economy. The Strategy will also contribute to the development of the next development plan.

The development of post-Ebola socio-economic recovery strategy was launched on the basis of technical studies performed, including, inter alia, through technical and financial partners on the socio-economic impact of EVD. The studies were pursued through a participatory approach that involved ministries, the National Assembly, the private sector, workers' representatives, technical and financial partners, and civil society.

The assessments identified the nature of the impact of the EVD on the health system, time lost from work and the economy more broadly, and the social, economic and human impacts across communities. It also identified existing factors of resilience or vulnerability that have weakened or amplified the impact on the country; progress on current national and international responses and the impact resulting from the combination of these three impacts.

## Priorities

Based on the issues and challenges posed by EVD, as identified, through the assessments and in order to accelerate the country's return to its development path, the Government has developed the Post-Ebola Priority Action Plan (PAPP) (see Annex, Table 1).

The following orientations and priorities have been set in the social domain: (i) upgrading and developing the health system (structures, human resources, drugs, etc.) to meet both immediate needs as well as challenges related to the Ebola-like pandemics; (ii) providing universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for schools and health facilities, improvement and strengthening of the general access to WASH in the country, particularly for vulnerable people; (iii) accelerating the spread of literacy for better resilience; (iv) strengthening the advancement of women and the gender approach; and (v) improving child protection.

Similarly, directions and priorities selected in the economic domain are: (i) improving the business environment; (ii) increasing production systems; (iii) recovering and accelerating the diversification of economic activities; (iv) renewing support for agricultural intensification; (v) recovery investment in economic infrastructure; (vi) revitalizing import and export trade circuits; (vii) supporting the processing and storage of agricultural products; and (viii) revitalizing and rationalizing advisory support, the organization of producers, and research.

## Implementation Framework

Implementation of the Post-Ebola Priority Action Plan (PAPP) is based on the principle of mutual accountability. The government is committed to implementing the projects listed in the PAPP and to achieve this by improving the absorption and delivery capacity of its sectors authorities. Specifically, implementation modality would include:

- A thorough assessment of Government's absorptive and delivery capacity with strategy on how to strengthen their readiness and determine the partnership that will strengthen national capacity;
- Establishing coordination framework in consultation with development partners which will be led by the Permanent Secretariat. The Permanent Secretariat will have a technical unit for monitoring and evaluation in monitoring the implementation of PAPP projects;
- Improvement of the efficiency of procurement procedures, in particular by upgrading delegation, simplifying procedures, reducing the associated delays in procurement and establishing a monitoring committee to meet deadlines; and
- Prompt and effective financial support of partners to undertake the design and implementation of programmes and projects in a coordinated manner.



# REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA: THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY PLAN



*Vendors at Waterside Market, Monrovia, Liberia. The Ebola outbreak and lack of customers devastated the informal market workforce. PHOTO: UNDP/CARLY LEARSON*

## Rationale

The primary aim of Liberia's Economic Stabilization and Recovery Plan (ESRP) is to resuscitate the economy toward the primary goals of the Agenda for Transformation whilst at the same time help to improve the economy's resilience to future shocks. Consequently, the plan will focus on three core objectives that are fully aligned to and consistent with the objectives of the Agenda for Transformation (Aft). These objectives focus not only on the immediate direct and indirect social and economic impacts of the Ebola epidemic but also are intended to address enduring institutional and infrastructure weaknesses.

## Priorities

The ESRP will seek to achieve the following three inter-dependent strategic objectives: a) *Strategic Objective One: Recovering output and growth*—The aim is to revitalize growth to pre-crisis levels, while ensuring that it is more inclusive and creates sustainable jobs. This will be achieved by stimulating private-sector growth in value chain sectors that are labour-intensive and have most potential for export (e.g. rubber, oil palm, cocoa, fish and cassava); and improving the infrastructure deficit and associated cost increases caused by the crisis. Liberia's comparative advantage and potential for diversifying exports makes achieving this strategic objective possible; b) *Strategic Objective Two: Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability*—This will seek to increase access to and utilization of quality health and social welfare services delivered close to the communities. The services will be comprehensive package and endowed with the necessary resources; and c) *Strategic Objective Three: strengthening public finances and ensuring service delivery*—the aim of the interventions included in the third strategy is to support public finances and governance, including decentralization processes.

The strategic objectives are fully aligned to and consistent with the objectives of the Agenda for Transformation. These objectives focus not only on the immediate direct and indirect social and economic impacts of the Ebola epidemic but are also intended to address enduring institutional and infrastructure weaknesses.

To achieve these core objectives, the ESRP sets out specific, targeted actions, projects and policies that are intended to be implemented quickly through intensive coordination within government and cooperation with development partners. The three core objectives are supported by the Plan's three areas of strategic interventions, which are the areas where the government will, in the immediate short-term, focus its efforts with its own resources and the inputs from stakeholders, while securing funding to bridge the gap to implement the interventions contained within the ESRP in response to the crisis and to complement initiatives already under way (see Annex, Table 2).

## Implementation Framework

The success of this plan will depend in large part on the effective leadership that will ensure coordination of roles and enhance resource mobilization. Following the largely successful arrangements put in place by the Presidential Advisory Council on Ebola (PACE) to ensure oversight and leadership of the Ebola response, a similar approach is being taken for the implementation of the recovery plan.

Implementation of the ESRP will be led by the Presidential Recovery Advisory Council (PRAC) with the President as its Chair. The PRAC will endorse and ensure the implementation of the plan. Each intervention will be the responsibility of the respective ministries, agencies and commissions (MACs). Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting will be led by the Presidential Delivery Unit. Details of this proposed implementation modalities are being worked on. However infrastructure and private-sector development/agriculture will be separated to ensure sufficient focus on priorities such as Mount Coffee, the key roads, access to finance, investment attraction and value chain development.

## REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE: NATIONAL EBOLA RECOVERY STRATEGY (2015–2017)



*Children return to school in the Eastern Province of Sierra Leone bordering Guinea and Liberia. PHOTO: UN PHOTO/SILKE VON BROCKHAUSEN*

### Rationale

The National Ebola Recovery Strategy (NERS) recalibrates the country's development trajectory in the short term to ensure a return to an effective implementation of and a rapid drive to Vision 2035. The Agenda for Prosperity (A4P) remains the government's overall national development framework that provides direction towards the achievement of the country's Vision 2035. The main thrust of the NERS is to ensure a rapid recovery of economic activities and restoration of basic services at the end of the epidemic. Although there are overlaps between the NERS priorities and the pillars of the A4P in terms of sectors covered, the former focuses mainly on activities that are required for recovery (immediate/quick wins) during the next 24 months (June 2015 to May 2017).



The NERS is based on sectoral plans developed through a consultative process with various government ministries, departments and agencies, development partners and non-governmental organizations.

## Priorities

The overarching objectives of the NERS are to eradicate EVD, restore basic socio-economic services across the country and lift economic growth rates. The specific objectives are: a) achieving and maintaining zero infections; b) managing and mitigating the impact on the social sector; c) restoring economic growth and output; d) justice, security, governance, and accountability. Managing for results will be the main approach for the recovery effort (see Annex Table 3).

## Implementation Framework

The NERS will be implemented within the existing budget and medium-term expenditure frameworks, consistent with the A4P. Development partners' support will be coordinated to ensure that the implementation operates within the New Deal and the Mutual Accountability Framework principles. A joint NERS implementation committee drawn from government, development partners, non-governmental organizations and civil society shall be constituted to guide and steer the implementation of the strategy. Below the joint committee are Ministerial A4P Pillar and NERS Working Groups, within which the NERS priorities within each pillar shall be tracked, monitored and reported upwards to the joint committee. At the regional and district levels, there are regional and district-level NERS coordinating committees. A delivery team at the State House will guide implementation of four key priorities in the first six to nine months, namely: restoring access to basic services; returning children to school; social protection; and restoring growth and output by revamping the private sector. However, the overall NERS implementation strategy will be coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.



## MANO RIVER UNION: SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR POST-EBOLA SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECOVERY



*Mano River Union convenes in Guinea to discuss regional recovery strategy. PHOTO: UNDP/ANNE KENNEDY*

### Rationale

Cross-border communities share similar cultures, customs and social bonds, and they address their day-to-day concerns based on the structures which exist at the regional level. Therefore, a well-coordinated sub-regional approach to the Ebola outbreak is needed. Differences in the administrative structures of the three countries which caused bottlenecks in the response to the epidemic underscore the need for a harmonized administrative structure in the border regions.

The initial outbreak and spread of EVD was at the confluence of the three affected MRU Member States, thus it rapidly evolved into a sub-regional phenomenon. The epidemic exposed the limited capacity of national and sub-regional systems in general and infrastructure and facilities in the border areas which form an economic geographical cluster. Maintaining zero infections will also require the leverage of joint action to build resilience to future emergencies and ensure that sustainable development should be focused on this geographical cluster. This, therefore, will form the basis of the interventions contained in the post-Ebola recovery strategy (see Annex, Table 4).

## Priorities

The broad aim is to harmonize the approaches for tackling Ebola-type threats, especially emanating from the border zones or of a cross-border nature, to ensure zero new infections and strengthen regional integration, to build on national experiences in the fight against EVD, and to develop a more proactive regional system that responds appropriately to future occurrences. The specific objectives include the following:

- Institute policies, actions and programmes to correct weaknesses at the sub-regional level that have been revealed by the outbreak and strengthen the resilience of the sub-region to future threats;
- Reprioritize current or planned initiatives within the MRU that could buttress the regional recovery efforts including accelerating the implementation of planned programmes;
- Support the creation of enabling environment to support MRU Member States to restore their economic growth potential and exploit available opportunities to enhance inclusive economic growth and development within the sub-region;
- Strengthen the achievement of the economic development agendas of the affected Member States; and
- Ensure restoration of basic education service delivery systems and build resilience in post-EVD MRU Member States.

## Implementation Framework

The coordination of the implementation of the sub-regional recovery programme shall be anchored in the MRU Secretariat. To increase the capacity and functionality of the Secretariat, a Special Delivery Unit (SDU) will be set up within the Secretariat comprising experts seconded by Member States. It will have a coordination and oversight function during the implementation of the Ebola recovery strategy. A project preparation facility will be established alongside the SDU to develop project documents.

# ANNEX: RECOVERY COSTS, IDENTIFIED FUNDING AND GAPS

Table 1:  
GUINEA'S COST OF THE POST-EBOLA PRIORITY ACTION PLAN AND THE FUNDING GAP

Action Areas	Costs (US\$ Millions)					Funding Acquired (US\$ Millions)			
	2015	2016	2017	Total	Percentage of Total	2015	2016	2017	Total
<b>Health, nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene for all</b>	<b>443.23</b>	<b>655.28</b>	<b>485.87</b>	<b>1,584.37</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>309.52</b>	<b>260.67</b>	<b>213.47</b>	<b>783.66</b>
Health	440.55	387.83	347.64	1,176.02	45.6	309.52	260.67	213.47	783.66
Sanitation	2.67	267.45	138.23	408.35	15.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Governance, peace consolidation and social cohesion</b>	<b>59.20</b>	<b>38.78</b>	<b>21.32</b>	<b>119.30</b>	<b>4.6</b>	-	-	-	-
Civil service	2.86	2.86	1.78	7.50	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Land administration	23.40	23.27	19.49	66.16	2.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Civil protection	0.46	0.14	-	0.60	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Communications	0.43	0.04	0.04	0.52	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public funding	32.05	12.46	-	44.51	1.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Education, social and child protection, and basic services</b>	<b>102.66</b>	<b>112.99</b>	<b>74.56</b>	<b>290.22</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>24.30</b>
Education	45.57	75.77	41.99	163.33	6.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social action	57.09	37.22	32.57	126.88	4.9	8.35	8.36	7.58	24.30
<b>Socio-economic revitalization</b>	<b>157.34</b>	<b>238.40</b>	<b>187.61</b>	<b>583.35</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>4.00</b>	-	-	<b>4.00</b>
Agriculture	44.78	52.58	61.22	158.58	6.2	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
Livestock farming	4.06	2.21	7.26	13.52	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fishing	1.61	5.15	5.30	12.07	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade	16.05	11.86	6.82	34.74	1.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industry	89.40	44.51	-	133.91	5.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transportation	-	1.91	2.54	4.45	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
The environment	1.44	0.89	0.51	2.84	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICT	-	30.27	15.13	45.40	1.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public works	-	89.02	88.82	177.84	6.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>762.43</b>	<b>1,045.45</b>	<b>769.36</b>	<b>2,577.23</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL FUNDING ACQUIRED</b>	<b>321.88</b>	<b>269.03</b>	<b>221.05</b>	<b>811.96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>321.88</b>	<b>269.03</b>	<b>221.05</b>	<b>811.96</b>
<b>NATIONAL BUDGET FUNDING</b>	<b>55.47</b>	<b>93.49</b>	<b>82.75</b>	<b>231.71</b>	<b>100.0</b>				
<b>FUNDING TO BE SOUGHT</b>	<b>385.08</b>	<b>682.93</b>	<b>769.36</b>	<b>1,533.56</b>	<b>100.0</b>				

**Table 2: LIBERIA'S COST OF THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY PLAN AND THE FUNDING GAP**

Strategic Pillars/Sectors	Ebola Recovery Cost (US\$ Millions)				Identified Financing (US\$ Millions)							Financing Gap (US\$ Millions)				
					Government			Donors								
	2015	2016	2017	Total	2015	2016	2017	Total	2015	2016	2017	Total	2015	2016	2017	Total
<b>1. INTERVENTION 1: RECOVERING OUTPUT AND GROWTH</b>																
1.1 Agriculture/Agri-business	20.1	50	35	105.1	2	0	0	2	11.6	10	10	31.6	6.5	40	25	71.5
1.2 Private Sector Services, Manufacturing and Mining	4.5	6	5.5	16	2.5	0	0	2.5	2	0	0	2	0	6	5.5	11.5
1.3 Infrastructure: Energy, Roads and Transport	41.4	142.2	0	183.6	41.4	0	0	41.4	0	0	0	0	0	142.2	0	142.2
<b>Sub-Total for Recovering Output and Growth</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>198.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>304.7</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>188.2</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>225.2</b>
<b>2. INTERVENTION 2: STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE AND REDUCING AND VULNERABILITY</b>																
2.1 Health	50.8	191.1	196.9	438.8	0	0	0	0	44	157	142.3	343.3	6.8	34.1	54.6	95.5
2.2 Water and Sanitation	0	14.5	4.9	19.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	0	2.6	0	11.9	4.9	16.8
2.3 Education	15.2	8.1	8.1	31.4	6	0	0	6	9.2	0	0	9.2	0	8.1	8.1	16.2
2.4 Social Protection	5.1	37.6	37.6	80.3	0	0	0	0	5.1	0	0	5.1	0	37.6	37.6	75.2
2.5 Security	0	76.2	17.7	93.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76.2	17.7	93.9
<b>Sub-Total for Strengthening Resilience and Reducing Vulnerability</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>327.5</b>	<b>265.2</b>	<b>663.8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>360.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>297.6</b>
<b>3. INTERVENTION 3: UNDERGIRDING PUBLIC FINANCES AND ENSURING SERVICE DELIVERY</b>																
3.1 Public Finances	0	143	146	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	146	289
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>137.1</b>	<b>668.5</b>	<b>451.7</b>	<b>1257.3</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>393.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>498.9</b>	<b>299.4</b>	<b>811.6</b>

**Table 3:**  
**SIERRA LEONE'S COST OF THE NATIONAL EBOLA RECOVERY STRATEGY AND THE FUNDING GAP**

Programme/Project Areas	Ebola Recovery Cost* (US\$ Millions)					Government/Donor Commitment to Recovery <sup>b</sup> (US\$ Millions)							Financing Gap (US\$ Millions)			
						Domestic			Foreign							
	2015	2016	2017	Total	2015	2016	2017	Total	2015	2016	2017	Total	2015	2016	2017	Total
<b>6 TO 9 MONTHS FOCUSED AREAS</b>																
Getting to and Maintaining Zero Infection	146.8	49.4	12.1	208.3	1.5			1.5	45.0	7.0		52.0	100.3	42.4	12.1	154.8
Restoring Basic Access to Healthcare	140.1	146.9	87.0	374.0	4.0			4.0	64.3	38.3		140.9	71.8	108.6	48.7	229.1
Getting Kids Back to School	95.7	44.7	17.8	158.2	38.6			38.6	20.2	14.1		48.5	36.9	30.6	3.7	71.1
Social Protection (Women, Children, Youth and Other Vulnerable Groups)	68.7	28.0	18.6	115.3	1.1			1.1	30.8	8.7		43.2	36.8	19.3	14.9	71.0
<b>Total 6 to 9 Months Focused Areas</b>	<b>451.3</b>	<b>269.0</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>855.8</b>	<b>45.2</b>			<b>45.2</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>68.1</b>		<b>284.5</b>	<b>245.8</b>	<b>200.9</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>526.1</b>
<b>10 TO 24 MONTHS FOCUSED AREAS</b>																
Water and Sanitation	67.6	52.0	32.0	151.6					8.9			8.9	58.7	52.0	32.0	142.7
Boosting Private Sector including agriculture activities	73.0	42.1	22.0	137.1	4.6			4.6	5.5			5.5	62.9	42.1	22.0	127.0
Provision of Energy Services to Support Recovery Efforts	42.6	41.7	35.0	119.3					30.0			30.0	12.6	41.7	35.0	89.3
<b>Total 10 to 24 Months Focused Areas</b>	<b>183.2</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>408.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>			<b>4.6</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>44.4</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>359.0</b>
Coordinating Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation	10.4	6.0	3.0	19.4					2.8	2.8		8.3	7.7	3.3	0.3	11.2
<b>GRAND COST ESTIMATES</b>	<b>644.9</b>	<b>410.8</b>	<b>227.5</b>	<b>1283.2</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>337.2</b>	<b>387.7</b>	<b>339.9</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>896.2</b>

\* The Ebola recovery costs were determined by the various sector working groups organised in technical sessions drawing participants from Government and Development Partners and reviewed by civil society organisations.

<sup>b</sup> Government commitments are obtained from Government's Medium Term Expenditure Framework for FY2015-FY2017. Donor commitment obtain from the MTEF programming and donor and government MDAs sector plans

Table 4:

**MANO RIVER UNION'S COST OF THE SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMME AND THE FUNDING GAP**

Sector/Priority Level	Ebola Recovery Cost (US\$ Millions)				MRU Member States/Donor Commitment to Recovery (US\$ Millions)											
					MRU Member States			Foreign								
	2015	2016	2017	Total	2015	2016	2017	Total	2015	2016	2017	Total				
<b>PRIORITY LEVEL 1</b>																
1. Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	75.1	250.2	175.1	<b>500.4</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75.1	250.2	175.1	<b>500.4</b>
2. Governance, Peace and Security	21.0	69.9	48.9	<b>139.9</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.0	69.9	48.9	<b>139.9</b>
3. Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Security	120.1	400.2	280.2	<b>800.5</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120.1	400.2	280.2	<b>800.5</b>
4. Gender, Youth and Social Protection	34.7	115.5	80.9	<b>231.0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.7	115.5	80.9	<b>231.0</b>
5. Programme Management and Monitoring	3.1	10.3	7.2	<b>20.6</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	10.3	7.2	<b>20.6</b>
6. Private Sector Support Programme	9.8	32.6	22.8	<b>65.2</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.8	32.6	22.8	<b>65.2</b>
<b>Sub-Total for Priority Level 1</b>	<b>263.6</b>	<b>878.7</b>	<b>615.1</b>	<b>1,757.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>263.6</b>	<b>878.7</b>	<b>615.1</b>	<b>1,757.5</b>
<b>PRIORITY LEVEL 2</b>																
7. Road Programme	86.2	287.3	201.1	<b>574.6</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86.2	287.3	201.1	<b>574.6</b>
8. Energy Access Programme	198.2	660.6	462.4	<b>1,321.3</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198.2	660.6	462.4	<b>1,321.3</b>
9. Information Communication and Technology(CT)	52.0	173.3	121.3	<b>346.6</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52.0	173.3	121.3	<b>346.6</b>
<b>Sub-Total for Priority Level 2</b>	<b>336.4</b>	<b>1,121.3</b>	<b>784.9</b>	<b>2,242.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>336.4</b>	<b>1,121.3</b>	<b>784.9</b>	<b>2,242.5</b>
<b>PROGRAMME GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>2,000.0</b>	<b>1,400.0</b>	<b>4,000.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>2,000.0</b>	<b>1,400.0</b>	<b>4,000.0</b>



