



**SIERRA LEONE'S  
MEDIUM-TERM  
NATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN  
2019–2023  
VOLUME II**

**IMPLEMENTATION  
PLAN**

GOVERNMENT  
OF  
SIERRA LEONE

# FOREWORD

## Message from the President

My Government has successfully concluded the preparation of Sierra Leone's Medium-term National Development Plan (2019-2023). We consulted at least two million people directly, both locally and internationally, over a period of seven months. We got unprecedented participation from our development partners, government institutions, local communities, the private sector, civil society, the community of persons with disabilities, local councils, members of my Government, the civil service, local councils, non-state actors, the international community, trade unions, all political parties, Parliament, academia, and many more constituencies. Respondents identified and discussed what they perceive as critical for the immediate and long-term development of the country. The plan therefore captures the aspirations of a broad spectrum of Sierra Leoneans at home and abroad.



This National Development Plan is a compilation of the various components of the development agenda we have mapped out as a nation for the immediate and long-term goals of our development aspirations. It outlines the vision of my Government. It underlies the promise I have made to the people of Sierra Leone and our determination and commitment to transform this country from a fragile state into a stable and prosperous democracy. My Government provided the funds for the development of this plan to underscore both national ownership and the importance we have attached to this process.

Human Capital Development is at the centre of our new Medium-term National Development Plan. It is the most fundamental pathway to achieving middle-income status and sustainable development for the country in the not too distant future. We recognize that this policy resonates with the renewed global focus on promoting Human Capital Development in least developed countries. At annual meetings held in Asia, the World Bank recently declared special investment support in Human Capital Development.

In addition to prioritizing Human Capital Development as the first policy cluster in the new plan, my Government has identified other critical results areas such as Economic Diversification, Governance and Accountability for Results, Infrastructure, and Economic Competitiveness. The policy clusters are predicated on a carefully articulated implementation strategy and a comprehensive Monitoring, Sierra Leone's Medium-term National Development Plan 2019-2023 12

Evaluation, and Learning Framework. A robust learning and follow-up arrangement will enable us to understand how we will be progressing on delivering the plan, indicating important milestones achieved and mapping out lessons learned in the process.

Through the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, my Government has shifted from the traditional Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper model of orienting planning to people-centred, long-term development thinking in line with regional (African Union) and global (Sustainable Development Goals) planning perspectives. We have aligned our new Medium-term National Development Plan with these regional and global frameworks accordingly.

I wish to thank all those who have contributed to the preparation of this plan. This plan may not have been completed without their active participation. I expect the plan to serve as a communication and resource mobilization strategy guide for the socio-economic transformation of Sierra Leone. It will guide the operations of our development partners, non-state actors, and private sector investment, as well as the contributions of the public and general citizenry to nation building.

It is my fervent hope and expectation that this Medium-term National Development Plan will serve as an effective framework of engagement for all development actors around the common objective of promoting the transformation of Sierra Leone. The Medium-term Plan lays out a strong basis for the formulation of a focused Long-term National Development Plan for promoting sustainable development.

**His Excellency Julius Maada Bio**

**President of the Republic of Sierra Leone**

# PREFACE

Sierra Leone's development trajectory since independence in 1961 has not been straightforward. The country has experienced challenging periods of internal conflict, military interventions, disease outbreaks, and natural disasters. In all these challenging times, the people have demonstrated their incredible ability to recover from hard times and set their sights on a brighter future.

When our Government of the Sierra Leone People's Party took over the mantle of political leadership in April 2018, we were under no illusion about the magnitude of challenges that confronts us as a country. As a Government, we inherited a weak economy with rising inflation, a poor education system, a crippled health-care system, rising youth unemployment, struggling growth and real sectors, weak social protection systems, declining private sector growth, and pervasive corruption in the public sector, among other critical challenges. As a result, our Government is faced with the unprecedented challenge of resetting the socio-economic and political jigsaw of a stressed state.

Fully aware of the checkered past of our beloved country and the high expectations of our people to see a positive socio-economic transformation in a new direction, our Government has made a strong commitment to build an inclusive and resilient society that is anchored on democratic governance and the rule of law. Achieving this goal requires, among other things, the careful crafting of a national development agenda that reflects the views, aspirations, and vision of every Sierra Leonean.

The basic content of the new Medium-term National Development Plan, titled 'Education for Development', is derived from the development vision of the President, His Excellency Retired Brigadier Julius Maada Bio, as evident in his maiden address to the Sierra Leone Parliament on 10 May 2018 and his party's New Direction Manifesto. We also consulted other political parties and incorporated their views. Another important source of information was the nationwide consultation exercise, which captured the various development needs and aspirations of ordinary Sierra Leoneans across the country. However, the content of the final document gained traction from the contributions made by the various ministries, departments, and agencies.

Through sectoral engagements, town hall meetings, media engagements, and social media, the plan preparation team at the NDP Secretariat, established within the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, succeeded in reaching over two million Sierra Leoneans who individually and collectively contributed significantly in setting the broad national development agenda, as well as identifying critical development priorities.

At the core of Sierra Leone's development aspiration is its people. Therefore, human capital development, especially the provision of free quality education for all, constitutes the main goal of our Government. This will be achieved in the context of a strong and diversified economy and with a population that is effectively managed to enhance the demographic dividend for growth and prosperity.

Good and accountable governance underpins our drive for infrastructural development and economic competitiveness. Furthermore, we recognize that cross-cutting issues, including those related to women, children, persons with disabilities, social protection, and climate change mitigation, must be addressed to achieve sustainable development. Therefore, these issues constitute the key clusters in the plan.



One unique feature of this National Development Plan that distinguishes it from previous plans is its emphasis on implementation and result tracking. An entire cluster is dedicated to financing, actor mapping, and defining roles and responsibilities in the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programmes outlined in the plan, among others. There is an accompanying results framework, which provides parameters for implementation and measuring progress.

Above all, these clusters are aligned to regional and international development agendas, including the Africa Union Agenda 2063, the g7+ Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Success in the implementation of this Medium-term National Development Plan 2019–2023 will depend primarily on the efforts and sacrifices of all of us, the citizens of Sierra Leone. As a Government, we are aware of our role of mobilizing funds and engendering public trust in the institutions that are responsible for implementing programmes in this plan. However, we want to challenge every Sierra Leonean to take this document as their own and make a conscious effort to contribute to its successful implementation.

The point has hitherto been made that the current needs of Sierra Leone are enormous, and it is expected that these development needs and the aspirations of our people will continue to rise even beyond 2039. As such, while we will not shy away from embracing our own responsibilities, donor support will remain necessary to successfully attain the goals outlined in this document. However, the fact that the Ministry of Finance provided over 95 percent of the funds needed for the preparation of this plan is a strong demonstration of the country's potential and willingness to champion its development course.

At this point, I would like to express my profound gratitude to our development partners, whose technical contribution to the process has been immense. I want to also express my appreciation to all those who contributed in one way or the other to the elaboration of this Medium-term National Development Plan 2019–2023, including officials from various ministries, leaders at all decentralized levels, the private sector, and civil society. The major challenge is to transform this blueprint into reality for the benefit of all Sierra Leoneans and the land that we love, our Sierra Leone.

**Nabeela Farida Tunis (Mrs)**  
**Minister for Planning and Economic Development**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Medium-term National Development Plan (2019–2023) has received tremendous inputs from numerous stakeholders and has benefited from the contribution of many people. Much appreciation goes to H. E. The President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, Retired Brigadier Julius Maada Bio, for providing the needed leadership, strategic direction, and guidance throughout the people-centred process.

Gratitude is owed to the Vice President, Dr. Mohamed Juldeh Jalloh, for his unwavering support and interest in the process. The untiring leadership and technical perspective into the drafting of the plan provided by the Minister of Planning and Economic Development, Mrs. Nabeela Farida Tunis, is deeply appreciated. Her focus, relentlessness, and tenacity were pivotal in getting things done. Her deputy, Dr. Robert Chakanda, and his efforts are also recognized.

Appreciation is extended to the Minister of Finance, Mr. Jacob Jusu Saffa, for providing the financial expertise and general ideas that were critical for logical consistency and the costing of the plan.

To cluster and sector members, non-state actors, other development partners, and all other persons who contributed technical inputs to the development of plan – the sustained engagement and critical review of the various drafts developed during the process was commendable. The efforts of everyone who in diverse ways worked assiduously and contributed to the entire process by making their voices heard were notably helpful. From the government ministers and members of government entities, including embassies and high commissions, to representatives of civil society groups, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, development partners, women's groups, youth groups, trade unions, schools, academia, research institutions, persons with disabilities, all political parties, local councils, the communities, and the diaspora, the level of interest and participation was outstanding.

UNDP is appreciated for providing strategic and policy advisory services to the process as well as the financial support for the printing of the plan. The World Bank's technical assistance in drafting background papers on poverty and growth diagnostics of the country contributed immensely and was equally appreciated.

The commitment demonstrated by all staff of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development was laudable. Special thanks to Sheka Bangura Prince Gaima, Momo Turay, and Kordzo Sedegah for their cooperation and dedication to the people's plan.

# Table of Contents

FOREWORD .....	1
PREFACE .....	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	5
I.INDICATOR FRAMEWORK .....	11
<b>1.0 Higher Level National Impact Indicator Targets Attributable To All Clusters .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>1.0.1 Happiness and Human Development Indicators .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>1.0.2 Poverty and Inequality Indicators .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>1.0.3 Economic Development-Related Indicators .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>1.0.4 Governance, Transparency and Accountability .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>1.1 Cluster 1: Human Capital .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>1.1.1 Sub-Cluster 1.1: Free Quality Basic and Senior Secondary Education .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>1.1.2 Sub-cluster 1.2: Strengthening Tertiary and Higher Education .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>1.1.3 Sub-cluster 1.3: Health Care Improvement .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>1.1.4 Sub-cluster 1.4: Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>1.1.5 Sub-cluster 1.5: Social Protection .....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>1.1.6 Sub-cluster 1.6: Lands and Housing .....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>1.2 Cluster 2: Diversifying The Economy And Promoting Growth .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>1.2.1 Sub-Cluster 2.1: Improving the productivity and commercialization of the agricultural sector .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>1.2.2 Sub-Cluster 2.2: Improving the productivity and sustainable management of fisheries and the marine sector .....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>1.2.3 Sub-Cluster 2.3: Revitalizing the tourism sector .....</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>1.2.4 Sub-Cluster 2.4: Manufacturing and services .....</b>	<b>91</b>

1.2.5 Sub-Cluster 2.5: Improving the management of oil and gas exploration/production .....	93
1.2.6 Sub-Cluster 2.6: Improving the management of oil and gas exploration/production .....	97
1.2.7 Sub-Cluster 2.7: Promoting and Inclusive Rural Economy.....	101
1.3 Cluster 3: Infrastructure and Economic Competitiveness.....	103
1.3.1 Sub-Cluster 3.1: Energy .....	103
1.3.2 Sub-cluster 3.2: Advancing Transportation Systems .....	106
1.3.3 Sub-Cluster 3.3: Improving the Water Infrastructure System .....	118
1.3.4 Sub-Cluster 3.4: Waste Management .....	121
1.3.5 Sub-Cluster 3.5: Information and Communication Technology .....	123
1.3.7 Sub-Cluster 3.7: Fostering Private Sector Growth and Manufacturing .....	125
1.4 Cluster 4: Governance and Accountability for Results.....	128
1.4.1 Sub-Cluster 4.1: Political Development for National Cohesion .....	128
1.4.2 Sub-Cluster 4.2: Fighting Corruption and Illicit Financial Flows .....	132
1.4.3 Sub-Cluster 4.3: Strengthening Public Financial Management .....	136
1.4.4 Sub-Cluster 4.4: Strengthening Audit Service .....	144
1.4.5 Sub-Cluster 4.5: Promoting Inclusive and Accountable Justice Institutions .....	148
1.4.6 Sub-Cluster 4.6: Building Public Trust in State Institutions .....	149
1.4.7 Sub-Cluster 4.7: Strengthening Public Service Delivery.....	152
1.4.8 Sub-Cluster 4.8: Strengthening Decentralization, Local Governance and Rural Development .....	154
1.4.9 Sub-Cluster 4.9: Strengthen Security Institutions .....	157
1.4.10 Sub-Cluster 4.10: Strengthening External Relations for Integration .....	160
1.5 Cluster 5: Empowering Women, Children, Adolescents & Persons with Disabilities.....	163
1.5.1 Sub-Cluster 5.1: Women .....	163

1.5.2 Sub-Cluster 5.2: Children & Adolescents .....	176
1.5.3 Sub-Cluster 5.3: Persons with Disabilities .....	190
1.6 Cluster 6: Youth Employment, Sports & Migration .....	194
1.6.1 Sub-Cluster 6.1: Youth Entrepreneurship (Employment and Empowerment).....	194
1.6.2 Sub-Cluster 6.2: Sports .....	199
1.6.3 Sub-Cluster 6.3: Addressing Migration Challenges .....	201
1.7 Cluster 7: Addressing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience .....	204
1.7.1 Sub-Cluster 7.1: Building National Environmental Resilience .....	204
1.7.2 Sub-Cluster 7.2: Forestry Management and Wetlands Conservation .....	221
1.7.3 Sub-Cluster 7.3: Improving Disaster Management Governance .....	223
II. POLICY AND PROGRAMME MATRICES .....	230
2.1 Cluster 1: Human Capital Development.....	230
2.1.1 Sub-Cluster 1.1: Free Quality Basic and Senior Secondary Education.....	230
2.1.2 Sub-Cluster 1.2: Strengthening Tertiary and Higher Education.....	236
2.1.3 Sub-Cluster 1.3: Healthcare Improvement .....	241
2.1.4 Sub-Cluster 1.4: Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene.....	253
2.1.5 Sub-Cluster 1.5: Social Protection.....	259
2.1.6 Sub-Cluster 1.6: Lands and Housing .....	262
2.2 Cluster 2: Diversifying the Economy and Promoting Growth .....	267
2.2.1 Sub-Cluster 2.1: Improving the productivity and commercialization of the agricultural sector .....	267
2.2.2 Sub-Cluster 2.2: Improving the productivity and sustainable management of fisheries and the marine sector .....	276
2.2.3 Sub-Cluster 2.3: Revitalizing the tourism sector .....	279
2.2.4 Sub-Cluster 2.4: Manufacturing and Services .....	282

2.2.5 Sub-Cluster 2.5: Improving the management of oil and gas exploration/production .....	284
2.2.6 Sub-Cluster 2.6: Improving the management of mineral resources .....	288
2.2.7 Sub-Cluster 2.7: Promoting an inclusive rural economy .....	291
2.3 Cluster 3: Infrastructure and Economic Competitiveness .....	294
2.3.1 Sub-Cluster 3.1: Energy .....	294
2.3.2 Sub-Cluster 3.2: Advancing Transport Systems .....	297
2.3.3 Sub-Cluster 3.3: Improving the Water Infrastructure System .....	306
2.3.4 Sub-Cluster 3.4: Waste Management .....	309
2.3.5 Sub-Cluster 3.5: Information and Communication Technologies .....	311
2.3.7 Sub-Cluster 3.7: Fostering Private Sector Growth and Manufacturing .....	314
2.4 Cluster 4: Governance and Accountability for Results .....	316
2.4.1 Sub-Cluster 4.1: Political Development for National Cohesion .....	316
2.4.2 Sub-Cluster 4.2: Fighting Corruption and Illicit Financial Flows .....	319
2.4.3 Sub-Cluster 4.3: Strengthening Public Financial Management .....	323
2.4.4 Sub-Cluster 4.4: Strengthening Audit Service .....	329
2.4.5 Sub-Cluster 4.5: Promoting Inclusive and Accountable Justice Institutions .....	332
2.4.6 Sub-Cluster 4.6: Improving Public Trust in State Institutions .....	335
2.4.7 Sub-Cluster 4.7: Strengthening Public Service Delivery .....	338
2.4.8 Sub-Cluster 4.8: Strengthening Decentralization, Local Governance and Rural Development .....	341
2.4.9 Sub-Cluster 4.9: Strengthen Security Institutions .....	348
2.4.10 Sub-Cluster 4.10: Strengthening external relations for integration .....	350
2.5 Cluster 5: Empowering Women, Children, Adolescents & Persons with Disabilities .....	353
2.5.1 Sub-Cluster: 5.1 Women .....	354

<b>2.5.2 Sub-Cluster 5.2: Children and Adolescents</b> .....	362
<b>2.5.3 Sub-Cluster 5.3: Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)</b> .....	369
<b>2.6 Cluster 6: Youth, Sports &amp; Migration</b> .....	372
<b>2.6.1 Sub-Cluster 6.1: Youth Entrepreneurship (Employment and Empowerment)</b> .....	372
<b>2.6.2 Sub-Cluster 6.2: Sports</b> .....	376
<b>2.6.3 Sub-Cluster 6.3: Addressing Migration Challenges</b> .....	378
<b>2.7 Cluster 7: Addressing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience</b> .....	381
<b>2.7.1 Sub-Cluster 7.1: Building National Environmental Resilience</b> .....	381
<b>2.7.2 Sub-Cluster 7.2: Forestry Management and Wetlands Conservation</b> .....	391
<b>2.7.3 Sub-Cluster 7.3: Improving Disaster Management Governance</b> .....	394

# I.INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

**VISION:** Sierra Leone's aspirations of becoming an inclusive, green, middle-income country by 2035

**National Goal 1:** A diversified, resilient green economy.

**National Goal 2:** A nation with, educated, empowered and healthy citizens capable of realizing their fullest potential

**National Goal 3:** A society that is peaceful, cohesive, secure and just

**National Goal 4:** A competitive economy with a well-developed Infrastructure

## 1.0 Higher Level National Impact Indicator Targets Attributable To All Clusters

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>1.0.1 Happiness and Human Development Indicators</b>									
By 2023, human capital development as measured by the Human Capital Development Index (HCI) increased from 0.35 in 2018 to 0.42.	SDG3, SDG 4, SDG 8	Human Capital Index (HCI) value covering health, education and survival to adulthood dimensions (range 0 to 100, higher the better)	0.35	World Bank (2017)	0.364	0.378	0.392	0.406	0.42
By 2023, human development as measured by Human Development Index value increased from 0.419 to 0.504	SDG3, SDG 4, SDG 8	HDI value covering health, education and standard of living dimensions	0.419	UNDP HDR (2017)	0.436	0.453	0.47	0.487	0.504
By 2023, Life expectancy at birth increases from 51.5 years in 2015 to 56 years	SDG3	Life expectancy at birth in years	51.5	SSL(2015 Census)	52.96	53.72	54.48	55.24	56

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, literacy rate increase from 51.4% in 2015 to 60%	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.	Adult literacy rate (literacy rate ages 15+)	51.4	SSL(2015 Census)	53	55.5	57	59	60
By 2023, increase the happiness index from 4.571 (ranking 113 out of 156) in 2017 to 5.2		Global Happiness Index	Score: 4.571, ranking: 113 out of 156	World Happiness Report (2018) of the WSDSN	4.697	4.823	4.948	5.074	5.2

## 1.0.2 Poverty and Inequality Indicators

By 2023, the head count poverty incidence is reduced from 57% in 2018 to 50%	1.2.1 Reduce by half the proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	% Poverty head count incidence (national poverty line)	57	SSL/SHIS 2018(Preliminary)	55.6	54.2	52.8	51.4	50
By 2023, reduce poverty (measured by international poverty line) from 52.2% in 2011 to 47.5%	1.1.1 Reduce by half the proportion of population living below the international poverty line, by sex and age	% of population below the international poverty line (\$ 1.90 per day per capita)	52.2	World Bank(2011)	51.15	50.1	49.05	48	47.5

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the percentage of the population that is multidimensionally poor is reduced from 72.5% in 2018 to 62%	1.2.2 Reduce by half the proportion of population living below the international poverty line, by sex and age	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index	72.5	SSL/OPHI(2018)	70.4	68.3	66.2	64.1	62
By 2023, reduce the incidence of child poverty from 77% in 2016 to 70%	SDG 1, SDG 2, SDGs, SDG4, SDG 6	Child Poverty Index	77	SSL/UNICEF (2016)	75.6	74.2	72.8	71.6	70
By 2023 reduce the level of hunger in the country by 20%	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Global Hunger Index (range 0 to 100, the lower the better)	34	World Bank (2011)	33.2	32.4	30.8	30.4	30
By 2023 reduce the Gini index from 34 in 2011 to 30	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Gini index (range 0 to 100, the lower the better)	Score: 38.5 out of 100, rank: 117 out of 119 countries	Global Hunger Index Report (2017)	36.9	35.5	33.9	32.3	30.8

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the loss in human development from inequality in health, education and living standards from 36.5% in 2017 to 30.8	SDG3, SDG 4, SDG 8	Inequality adjusted HDI	36.5	UNDP HDR (2017)	35.36	34.22	33.08	31.94	30.8
<b>1.0.3 Economic Development-Related Indicators</b>									
By 2023, annual growth rate of GDP (inclusive iron ore ) increased from 3.7 % in 2018 to 5.4%	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% GDP growth	% growth of GDP (inclusive of iron ore)	3.7	MoF (FSS 2018)	5.5	5	5.1	5.2	5.4
By 2023, the rate of unemployment reduced from 4.3 % in 2015 to 3.5%	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	% unemployment rate as defined by the ILO	4.3	SSL/ILO(LFS 2015)	4.14	3.98	3.82	3.66	3.5

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the rate of underemployment reduced from 30.9 % in 2015 to 25%		% underemployment as defined by ILO	30.9	SSL/ILO(LFS 2015)	29.72	28.54	27.36	26.18	25
By 2023 reduce the Gini index from 34 in 2011 to 30	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Gini index (range 0 to 100, the lower the better)	34	World Bank(2011)	33.2	32.4	30.8	30.4	30
<b>1.0.4 Governance, Transparency and Accountability</b>									
By 2023, the overall score on Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) improved from 50.9 in 2018 to 55	SDG16	Overall score on the Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance IIAG)(Score out of 100)	Score of 50.9 out of 100, ranking 26th	Mo Ibrahim (2018)	51.7	52.5	53.3	54.2	55
By 2023, the ranking on Global Peace Index (GPI) improve from 1.74 in 2018 to 1.5000		Ranking on Global Peace Index (GPI): Best score is 1.1	Score of 1.74, ranking 35th	Institute for Economics & Peace (2018)	1.692	1.644	1.596	1.548	1.500

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the Sierra Leone transitions from transition (stage 3) to transformation (stage 4) on the fragility spectrum of the Peace and State Building Goals (PSGs) under the New Deal		Stage in the fragility spectrum of the New Deal	Stage 3: Transition	Fragility Assessment Report (2016)	Transition(stage 3)				Transformation (Stage 4)
By 2023, the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) overall score improves from 3.2 in 2017 to 4.000		World Bank CPIA overall core and ranking	3.2	World Bank CPIA (2017)	3.360	3.520	3.680	3.840	4.000
By 2023, the sovereign risk rating increase from CCC grade in 2017 to BBB		Economist Intelligence Unit Credit Rating Agency (2017)	CCC	Sovereign rating by Economist Intelligence Unit Credit Rating Agency	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	BBB
By 2023, Sierra Leone's global competitiveness improve by 20%		Global Competitiveness Index by the World Economic Forum	Score: 38.8 out of 100, ranking: 134 out of 140 countries	Global Competitiveness Report (2018)	38.8	39.9	41.1	42.3	44.6

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, Sierra Leone's natural resource governance improves by 15%		Resource Governance Index by the natural resource Governance Institute	Score: 46 out of 100, ranking: 49 out of 89 countries	Resource Governance Institute(2017)	46.0	47.4	48.8	50.1	52.9

# 1.1 Cluster 1: Human Capital

**VISION:** Sierra Leone’s aspirations of becoming an inclusive, green, middle-income country by 2035

**National Goal 2:** A nation with educated, empowered and healthy citizens capable of realizing their fullest potential

## Development

### 1.1.1 Sub-Cluster 1.1: Free Quality Basic and Senior Secondary Education

**Strategic Objective:** To significantly improve and increase access to quality basic and senior secondary education in both formal and non-formal settings, providing modern, free basic and secondary education services that are safe, inclusive, equitable, corruption free, and relevant to needs in order to impact productive economic activity.

#### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATORS AND TARGETS:

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, literacy rate increases from 51.4% in 2015 to 60%	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.	Adult literacy rate (literacy rate ages 15+)	51.4	SSL(2015 Census)	53	55.5	57	59	60
By 2023, youth literacy rate increases from 57.4% to 70%		Youth literacy rate (literacy rate ages 10-35 years)	57.4	SSL(2015 Census)	59.9	62.4	65	67.5	70
By 2023, the mean years of schooling increases from 3.5 years to 5.6 years		Mean years of schooling	3.5	UNDP HDR (2017)	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.6

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the population with at least some secondary education (JSS) increases from 25.8% in 2017 to 34% (Average for Sub-Saharan Africa)		% population with at least some secondary education(JSS level)	25.8	UNDP HDR (2017)	27.4	29.1	30.7	32.4	34
By 2023, female population with at least some secondary education (JSS) is increases from 19.2% to 30%.		% female population with at least some secondary education(JSS level)	19.2	UNDP HDR (2017)	21.4	23.5	25.7	27.8	30
By 2023, male population with at least some secondary education (JSS) is increases from 32.3% to 38%.		% male population with at least some secondary education(JSS level)	32.3	UNDP HDR (2017)	33.4	34.6	35.7	36.9	38
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATORS AND TARGETS</i></b>									
NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Basic and secondary education services are adequately and sustainably financed.</b>									
By 2023, a minimum of 20% recurrent State Budget is allocated to basic and secondary education sub-sector.	SDG target: 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources,	% of recurrent national budget allocated to basic and secondary education sub-sector	TBD	MoF (2019 budget)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, donor financing to basic and secondary education is increased.	including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	Change in donor financing to basic and secondary education	TBD	MoF/MoPED (DAD Report)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, the % of schools managed by Private Proprietors, Churches, Mosques and NGOs and Not-assisted by GoSL is increased.		% of schools run by private proprietors, churches, Mosques and NGOs and not assisted by GoSL	TBD	MBSSE	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2019, the free quality primary education is fully operational and the % of out of pocket expenditure by parents is reduced to zero.		By 2019, the free quality primary education is fully operational and the % of out of pocket expenditure by parents is reduced to zero.	Free quality primary education kickstarted with double shift 2018	MBSSE	milestones TBD	milestones TBD	milestones TBD	milestones TBD	Free quality primary education with single shift
By 2023, at least one Public Expenditure Tracking Survey on Education sector is conducted				None	MoF/World Bank	milestones TBD	milestones TBD	milestones TBD	milestones TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2a: All children (boys and girls, with disabilities, in rural and urban areas) have equitable access to basic education services.</b>									
<b>Pre-primary education</b>									
By 2023, the pre-primary Gross Enrolment Rate(GER) increased from 33.9% in 2015 to 40%.	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Pre-primary (3-5 years) Gross Enrolment Rate,%	33.9	SSL(Census 2015)	35.1	36.3	37.6	38.8	40
By 2023, the pre-primary (3-5 years) Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 20.8 in 2016 to 30%		Pre-primary (3-5 years) Net Enrolment Rate(NER),%	20.8	SSL(Census 2015)	22.6	24.5	26.3	28.2	30
By 2023, the number of boys and girls enrolling in pre-primary is equalised		Pre-primary Gender Parity Index (GPI)	1.08 (More girls enrolling than boys)	SSL(Census 2015)	1.07	1.05	1.03	1.02	1.00
By 2023, ensure that the pre-primary Gross Intake Rate (GIR) increased from 9% in 2018 to 35%.		Pre-primary (3-5 years) Gross Intake Rate	9	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	15	20	25	30	35

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the number of pupils with disabilities at pre-primary is increased by 10%	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	% of pupils with disabilities at pre-primary level	TBD	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Primary education</b>									
By 2023, the % of primary school age (6-11 years) children out of school declined from 25% in 2018 to 10%	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	% of 6-11 year old children out of school	25	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	22	15	13	11	10
By 2023, the primary (6-11 years) Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 20.8% in 2015 to 30%		Primary (6-11 years) Net Enrolment Rate(NER), %	65.4	SSL(Census 2015)	67.3	69.2	71.2	73.1	75

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the primary level Net Intake Rate(NIR) is increased by 15%		% primary school Net Intake rate	TBD	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, the number of boys and girls enrolling in primary school is equalised.	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Primary school Gender Parity Index (GPI)	1.05 (More girls enrolling than boys)	SSL(Census 2015)	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.00
By 2023, primary school completion rates for both boys and girls are increased	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Proportion of girls completing primary education,%	65.4	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	70	79.9	83	87	88.5
		Proportion of boys completing primary education,%	66.6	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	70	80	83	87	88.9

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the school-feeding programme for primary schools is significantly improved.	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	% of children in GoSL and GoSL assisted primary schools receiving school feeding	100	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	100	100	100	100	100
By 2023, the number of pupils with disabilities at primary level is increased by 10%	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	% of children with disability enrolled at pre-primary level	27	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	30	32	34	36	37

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2b: All children and youths (boys and girls, with disabilities, in rural and urban areas) have equitable access to secondary education services.</b>									
<b>Junior Secondary School (JSS)</b>									
By 2023, increased transition from primary to JSS from 88% in 2018 to 97%	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	% of girls who transition from primary to JSS	88	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	92	94	95	96	97
By 2023, GER at JSS level increased to 100%		JSS Gross Enrolment Rate(GER) %.	96.9	SSL(Census 2015)	97	97.5	98	99	100
By 2023, GER for girls at JSS level is increased from 93.1% in 2015 to 100%		JSS Gross Enrolment Rate(GER) for girls,%.	21	SSL(Census 2015)	25	29	33	37	40
By 2023, the number of boys and girls enrolling in JSS is equalised.		Gender Parity Index at JSS	0.93 (More boys than girls)	SSL(Census 2015)	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.99	1.00
By 2023, the JSS Gross Intake Rate is increased		% JSS Gross Intake rate	TBD	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, the JSS Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 21% in 2015 to 30% and gender parity achieved		JSS NER	21	SSL(Census 2015)	23	25	27	28.6	30
		JSS GPI	0.98	SSL(Census 2015)	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
By 2023, JSS completion rates for both boys and girls are increased		Girls completing JSS education	48.7	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	57	65.8	73	79	83.9
		Boys completing JSS education	53.6	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	60	69.1	75	80	84.5

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the number of pupils with disabilities at JSS level is increased by 10%		% of children with disability enrolled at primary level	TBD	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, the BECE pass rate is increased by 8%		Basic Education Certificate Exams (BECE) Pass rate	72	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	74	76	77	78	80
<b>Senior Secondary School (SSS)</b>									
By 2023, transition from JSS to SSS is increased by % of the 2018 baseline	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	% of girls who transition from JSS to SSS level	TBD	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, GER at SSS level increased to 80%		SSS Gross Enrolment Rate(GER) %.	68.3	SSL(Census 2015)	70	73	74	78	80
By 2023, GER for girls at SSS level increased from 93.1% in 2015 to 100%		SSS Gross Enrolment Rate(GER) for girls, %.	58.3	SSL(Census 2015)	60	63	65	69	70
By 2023, the number of boys and girls enrolling in SSS is equalised		Gender Parity Index for GER at SSS	0.75 (More boys than girls)	SSL(Census 2015)	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.83
By 2023, the SSS Gross Intake Rate is increased.		% SSS Gross Intake rate	TBD	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, the SSS Net Enrolment Rate (NER)		SSS NER	10.9	SSL(Census 2015)	12	14	16	18	20

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
increased from 10.9% in 2015 to 20% and gender parity achieved		SSS GPI for NER	0.96	SSL(Census 2015)	0.97	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
By 2023, SSS completion rates for both boys and girls is increased.		Girls completing SSS education	15	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	20	24	27	30	35
		Boys completing SSS education	22	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	24	28	32	36	40
By 2023, the number of pupils with disabilities at SSS level is increased by 10%	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	% of students with disability enrolled at primary level	TBD	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, the WASSCE pass rates for both sexes is increased by 7% relative to 2018 rates.		WASSCE Pass rate	18	MBSSE(Educ sector plan) 2018, school census	25	27	28	30	32

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 3: All out of school children, youths and adults (male and female, with disabilities, prisoners, in rural and urban areas) have an opportunity to complete primary education and sit for NPSE</b>									
<b>Non-Formal and Adult Education</b>									
By 2023, non-formal accelerated learning centres are operational in all Districts and accommodating all out of school children over 9 years of age in the district that wish to complete the primary school programme and sit for the NPSE	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	No. of the 16 Districts with Non-formal accelerated learning centres	TBD	MBSSE/ school census	Plans advanced for all 16 to have	TBD	TBD	TBD	All 16 District have at least 1
		% change in funding for non-formal and adult education	TBD	MBSSE/ school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>OUTCOME 4: Basic and secondary level education infrastructure are adequate and are child, disability and gender sensitive</b>									
<b>Infrastructure, staff, systems and regulation</b>									
By 2023, all government and government-assisted schools have sufficient classrooms and operated a single-shift system	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of	Status of abolition of shift-system	Existed	MBSSE/ school census	Abolition efforts advanced	Single shift system	Single shift system	Single shift system	Single shift system

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, at least 15% of schools have ramps for the disabled children; basic water and sanitation facilities; and school safety structures including railings that are disabled and girl-friendly	education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	Number of additional schools given ramps	450	MBSSE/ school census	450	450	450	450	450
		No. of times all primary school visited by health authorities per term	Negligible	MBSSE/ school census	1	1	1	1	1
		Primary schools with access improved sanitation	TBD	MBSSE/ school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		JSS schools with access potable drinking water	TBD	MBSSE/ school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		JSS schools with access improved sanitation	TBD	MBSSE/ school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		SSS schools with access potable drinking water	TBD	MBSSE/ school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		SSS schools with access improved sanitation	TBD	MBSSE/ school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>OUTCOME 5: The basic and secondary education system has a workforce that is competent/professionally qualified, ethical, equitably distributed, motivated and demonstrate high performance standards</b>									
By 2023, at least 30% annual increase in the proportion of teachers meeting professional standards	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified	% of teachers with formal training	67	MBSSE/ school census	70	73	76	79	82
		Number of teachers trained	9,763	MBSSE/ school census	9,763	9,763	9,763	9,763	9,763

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	Pupil-teacher ratio(Number pupils for every one qualified teacher)	55	MBSSE/ school census	50	45	40	38	36
By 2023, qualified teachers are equitably deployed across the country/districts		No. of teachers receiving (i) subject (ii) needy area allowances	TBD	MBSSE/ school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>OUTCOME 6: Basic and secondary education curricula are modern and respond to the needs of the labour market.</b>									
By 2023, teachers are fully trained in the use of the updated SSS curriculum		Number of teachers trained in use of updated SSS curriculum	20,983	MBSSE/ school census	20,983	21,619	21,800	22,000	22,500
<b>OUTCOME 7: The Ministry of basic and secondary level education has the systems, processes and resources to manage and regulate the sector, including in the context of disasters and crises.</b>									
By 2023, all legally existing schools that comply with GoSL stipulated minimum quality standards are approved	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and	% of institutions at different levels meeting minimum standards + Updated Ed. Policy in use	TBD	MBSSE/ school census	60	100	100	100	100

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the basic education sub-sector is safe and free of corruption	provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	% of schools in which the learners understand their rights and referral channels in regards to corruption and exploitation at primary, JSS, SSS, and Learning Centres	2,000	MBSSE/ school census	6,000	9,000	14,000	18,000	20,000
By 2023, the Ministry of Basic Education has a cleaned and up-to-date payroll for teachers		No of written complaints about payroll and records received by TSC	TBD	TSC, school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, timely, reliable and accurate data and information on education are readily available, accessible and in use		% of DEO able to collect own data for ASC and display overall totals	TBD	MBSSE/ school census	30	100	100	100	100
		EMIS becomes a 'one-stop shop' for all data on education	EMIS not strong	MBSSE/ school census	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	EMIS is functional
		% of Paramount Chiefs enabled to monitor education and submitting termly reports on time	TBD	MBSSE/ school census	50	100	100	100	100

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, an emergency preparedness and response framework in place and operational in all educational institutions		% of institutions. with Emergence Preparedness and Response Plan Handbook + Phone Directory	TBD	MBSSE/ school census	TBD	100	100	100	100

## 1.1.2 Sub-cluster 1.2: Strengthening Tertiary and Higher Education

**Strategic Objective:** To increase equitable access to quality higher education that promotes research, innovation, and entrepreneurship for growth, stability, and national development.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATORS AND TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the population with VOC/technical/nursing/teacher training level education increased from 4% in 2015 to 10%	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and	% population with at higher (undergraduate degree university) level of education	4	SSL (Census 2015)	5.2	6.4	7.6	8.8	10

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the population with at higher (undergraduate degree) level education increased from 2.2% in 2015 to 10%	tertiary education, including university 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	% population with at higher(undergraduate degree university) level of education	2.2		3	3.7	4.5	5.2	6

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATORS AND TARGETS</i></b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: The tertiary and higher education sector enjoys adequate and sustainable financing.</b>									
By 2023, better targeted financial support (scholarships/grants/loans) provided to the neediest students, and continue support for students with disabilities as well as females in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics)		Status of student loan scheme	Preparation advanced	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL, NASSIT(2018)	Scheme kick-started	Scheme fully operational	Scheme fully operational	Scheme fully operational	Scheme fully operational
By 2023, a minimum of 20% of state budget allocated to tertiary and higher education		% state budget allocated to tertiary and higher education	TBD	MoF(2018 budget)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, a robust Public-Private-Partnership framework is developed to increase private sector participation in TVET training		PPP framework in place	TBD	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: All economic and physical barriers to access technical and higher education services are removed, ensuring equity and promoting equal access to all men and women, persons with disabilities, as well as in rural and urban areas.</b>									
By 2023, the transition from SSS (WASSCE) and private school O & A-levels to tertiary and higher education are increased		% of WASSCE and O & A-level holders transitioning to universities and colleges	TBD	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, GER at post-secondary school increased from 11.6% to 17%		% of post-secondary Gross Enrolment Rate(GER)	11.6	SSL(Census 2015)	12.7	13.8	14.8	15.9	17
By 2023, NER at post-secondary school increased from 1.5% to 5%		% of post-secondary Net Enrolment Rate(NER)	1.5	SSL(Census 2015)	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.3	5
By 2023, gender equality at the tertiary and higher education is achieved by significant efforts	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in	Gender Parity Index for GER at post-secondary level	0.59 (More boys than girls)	SSL(Census 2015)	0.61	0.63	0.66	0.68	0.70
		Gender Parity Index for GER at post-secondary level	0.87 (More boys than girls)	SSL(Census 2015)	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.95
By 2023, the number of students with disabilities at tertiary and higher education level is increased by 10%		Change in the number of students with disabilities at the tertiary and higher education level	TBD	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL	10% of baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	vulnerable situations 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all								
By 2023, the annual TVET, college and university graduation rates are increased by 10%	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university education	% change in annual TVET, college and university graduation rates	TBD	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL	10% of baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023 the annual placement of graduates in the job market increased by 10%	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	% change in annual placement of graduates in the job market	TBD	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL	10% of baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, the number of PPP TVET institutions increased to 30		No. of PPP TVET institution	TBD	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL, 2018	10	20	25	27	30
By 2023, all Districts have at least one(1) polytechnic institution fully equipped with modern tools and equipment for training in areas with high potential for job creation		No. polytechnic institutions per district	Only 3 of 16 districts have at least 1 polytechnic Institute	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL, 2018	Plans advanced to have 1 in each district	TBD	TBD	TBD	All 16 District have at least 1 polytechnic

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the 4 IDB/GoSL TVET tech/Voc Institutions in Sahn Malen; Masingbe; Kono; and Kambia are completed and operationalised		Number of IDB/GoSL TVET tech/Voc Institutions in Sahn Malen; Masingbe; Kono; and Kambia are completed and operationalised	TBD	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL, 2018	2 IDB/GoSL TVETs operationalized	2 IDB/GoSL TVETs operationalized	TBD	TBD	All 4 completed and operationalised
By 2023, 8 ADB/GoSL TVET Centres in Kailahun; Kenema; Bo; Moyamba; Magburaka; Makeni; Kono; and Kabala are rehabilitated and functionality increased		Number of ADB/GoSL TVET centres operationalised	TBD	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL, 2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	All 8 rehabilitated
By 2023, all public universities and tertiary institutions have stable Internet facilities to boost research and teaching		Status of Internet facilities to boost research in public universities & tertiary education	Poor & Unstable access	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL, 2018	Excellent and stable access	Excellent and stable access	Excellent and stable access	Excellent and stable access	Excellent and stable access

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 3: Tertiary and higher education teaching personnel have qualifications that are at par with international standards and are adequate to deliver technical and academic graduates with the skills and education level necessary to respond to the needs of SL development aspirations and the labour market</b>									
By 2023, the ranking of the key public universities (University of Sierra Leone and Njala University) increased by 20 points		Ranking of University of Sierra Leone in Ranking Web of Universities	11,089	Ranking We of Universities (July 2018 version)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	11,069
		Ranking of Njala University in Ranking Web of Universities	10,336	Ranking We of Universities (July 2018 version)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	10,316
By 2023, the number of qualified teaching personnel in tertiary and higher education increased by 20%		By 2023, the number of qualified teaching personnel in tertiary and higher education increased by 20%	TBD	Universities	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>OUTCOME 4: Tertiary and Higher education curricula respond to the need for a modern technical and tertiary education sector and respond to the demands of the labour market and SL development aspirations.</b>									
By 2023, TVET curricula is revised and certification to include programmes offered at the formal and non-formal areas including an apprenticeship system and on-the-job and off-the-job training.		TVET curricula revised	TBD	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL, 2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 5: The government has the systems, the process and the resources to manage and regulate the sector effectively and efficiently and to ensure its independence.</b>									
By 2023, all tertiary and higher education institutions are registered with the Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) of Sierra Leone		% of tertiary education institutions registered with TEC	TBD	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, Tertiary Education Commission SL, 2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

### 1.1.3 Sub-cluster 1.3: Health Care Improvement

**Strategic Objective:** To transform the health sector from an under-resourced, ill-equipped, and inadequate delivery system into a well-resourced and functioning national health-care delivery system that is affordable for everyone and accessible to all.

#### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, reduce the maternal mortality ratio by 50%.	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	1165	SLDHS (2013)	901	800	688	602	582.5
By 2023, the under-five mortality rate reduced to 47 deaths per 1000 live births	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	94	SLMICs (2017)	84	71	65	55	47
By 2023, infant mortality rate reduced to 28 deaths per 1000 live births		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	56	SLMICs (2017)	50	43	38	34	28

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, neonatal mortality rate reduced to 10 deaths per 1000 live births	neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20	SLMICs (2017)	18	16	14	12	10
By 2023, reduce the number of deaths from road traffic incidences to 14.63 per 100,000.	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Traffic deaths (per 100,000)	27.3	WHO (2016)	24.2	20.97	18.2	16.2	14.63
By 2023, underweight among children (6-59 months) is reduced by 30%	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	Underweight among children 6-59 months	11.7	SLMICs (2017)	11.1	10.7	8	7.9	5
By 2023, stunting among children (6-59 months) is reduced by 30%		Stunting among children 6-59 months	26.4	SLMICs (2017)	25	24	20	15	10
By 2023, wasting among children (6-59 months) is reduced by 30%		Wasting among children 6-59 months	5.1	SLMICs (2017)	4.5	4	3.5	3	3

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Health Infrastructure is improved, more resilient to disasters and better equipped to address the needs of the poor and vulnerable</b>									
By 2023, the incidence of HIV/AIDS among 15-49 year adults is reduced by 20%	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Incidence of HIV/AIDS among 15-49 year olds	1.5	SLDHS (2013)	1.49	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.47
By 2023, incidence of tuberculosis is reduced to 104 per 100,000 population		Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	313	mdgs.un.org (2013)	250	209	160	120	104

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, 16 District hospital labs will have been rehabilitated, creating centres of excellence	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	Number of district hospital labs rehabilitated	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	16
<b>OUTCOME 2: Health sector is financed sustainably and adequately and is able to provide quality health care services to all in an equitable manner, including to the poor, vulnerable and marginalized.</b>									
By 2023, budgetary allocation to the health sector will have increased to 15% of GDP in line with the Abuja Declaration and the funds are disbursed in a timely manner	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing	% of the national budget relative to GDP allocated to the health sector and the extend to which the funds are disbursed in a timely manner	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation/MOF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	15

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the Sierra Leone Social Health Insurance (SLESHI) Scheme is fully operational	countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	State of SLESHI vis a vis being able to ensure equitable access to quality services for the poor and vulnerable	Launched but not fully	Ministry of Health and Sanitation/MOF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	SLESHI fully operational
By 2023, a comprehensive health financing strategy is developed and implemented		A comprehensive health financing strategy in place and fully implemented	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation/MOF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, a comprehensive strategy to foster Public-Private-Partnerships in the health sector is developed		PPP strategy in place	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation/MOF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Strategy developed
<b>OUTCOME 3: Health workers have the skills and are qualified to carry out their functions, have improved conditions of service and are effectively deployed in areas where the needs are most needed.</b>									
By 2023, the physician density will have increased to 2.07 per 1000 population	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development,	Physician density (per 1000)	0.0	WHO (2016)	0.6	1.03	1.20	1.8	2.07

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, a minimum of 15 core health workers per 10,000 population is attained	training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	Core health workers per 10 000 population	6.4	SARA+ (2017)	8.5	10.3	12.7	13.8	15
By 2023, migration of critical health care personnel reduced by 10%		% Change in the health care personnel migration to other countries	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Migration of core Health Staff reduced
<b>OUTCOME 4: Existing system and programmes improved and strengthened to facilitate access for the poor, marginalized and the vulnerable to affordable quality health care services</b>									
By 2023, the Free Healthcare Initiative for pregnant women, lactating mothers, and under 5 years will have been improved and expanded to cover school going children		Coverage of the Free Healthcare Initiative	Currently cover pregnant women, lactating mothers, and under 5 years	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	FHC is improved
By 2023, a Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Free Health Care and Drugs Distribution System is established.		Monitoring and Evaluation system for Free Healthcare and the distribution of drugs	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	YES	M&E System established

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the referral system functioning efficiently and not as a first point of patient-contact with a health facility		Extent to which the referral system is functioning efficiently	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Referral system fully functional
<b>OUTCOME 5: The Ministry of Health has the capacity to regulate and manage the health sector</b>									
By 2023, a new Public Health Act enacted, replacing Public Health Ordinance Act of 1960;		New Public Health Act	New Public Health Act not in place	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Public Health Act in Place
By 2023, a Reproductive Health Bill enacted, ensuring drastic and sustainable reduction of maternal and child deaths;		Reproductive Health Bill enacted into law	Reproductive Health Bill in place	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Reproductive Health Act in place
By 2023, a legal and regulatory framework for Public Private partnership in the Health sector is developed and implemented		Legal and regulatory framework for PPPs in the health sector developed and implemented	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Legal and regulatory framework for PPP in place

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, a system for sectoral coordination in place & devolution of function is better managed		System for sectoral coordination in place & the extent to which devolution of function better managed	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	System for Sectoral Coordination is fully functional
By 2023, the capacity of the MOHS for health planning, management, monitoring and evaluation is significantly enhanced		The extent to which MOHS health planning, management, monitoring and evaluation is efficient	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Capacity of MoHS enhanced
By 2023, the Health Management Information System (HMIS) is strengthened to support informed decision making by providing quality data at all times.		The extent to which the Health Management Information System (HMIS) supports informed decision making by providing quality data at all times	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	HMIS is established and operationalised

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 6: An effective disease prevention, control and surveillance programme is in place</b>									
By 2023, vaccinations of children (12-23 months) against vaccine-preventable diseases is increased from 68% in 2013 to 89.33%		Children 12 – 23 months vaccinated against vaccine-preventable diseases (tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles)	68	SLDHS (2013)	74	78.67	84.7	86.9	89.33
By 2023, revision of the Primary Healthcare Handbook is completed with focus on strengthening community healthcare service delivery, community engagement, participation and ownership		Revised Primary Healthcare Handbook	Revised Primary Healthcare Handbook not in place	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Revised Primary Healthcare Handbook in place
By 2023, % of households with at least one mosquito net is increased from 76.9% in 2017 to 88.4%		% of households with at least one mosquito net	76.9	SLMICs (2017)	79	80	82.4	84.2	88.4

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, a system to strengthen screening and management of non-communicable diseases and mental health put in developed.		Effectiveness of the screening and management of non-communicable diseases and mental health	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, all primary health care facilities meet minimum disease prevention and control standards		% of primary health care facilities that meet minimum disease prevention and control standards	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, there is enhanced linkages between health and other sectors to reduce disease burden		Extent to which health sector link with water, sanitation, waste management and hygiene to reduced hygiene-related disease burden	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Extent to which the health sector is linked with and food security to reduced nutrition-related morbidity	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		Extent to which the health sector collaborate with the security and justice (crime/insecurity) to reduce crime/insecurity-induced disease burden	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Extent to which the health sector collaborates with transport (road accidents e.g. rampant Okada-related accidents) to reduced accident-related burden on the health system	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Collaboration established
<b>OUTCOME 7: The healthcare emergency response services has the capacity to provide emergency healthcare services in a timely manner and across the country</b>									
By 2023, the Health Emergency Structures and Management are enhanced		Extent to which the health emergence structures and management have been enhanced	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Structure enhanced

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, there is provision of quality, specialised and emergency care in secondary and tertiary hospitals		Provision of quality, specialised and emergency care in secondary and tertiary hospitals in place	TBD	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Service provided
By 2023, Ambulance Service established		Ambulance Service established	Ambulance service not in place	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Ambulance Service in place
By 2023, a National Medical Supply Agency is established to improve access to quality healthcare at affordable cost		National Medical Supply Agency established to improve access to quality healthcare at affordable cost	National Medical Supply Agency not in place	Ministry of Health and Sanitation (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	National Medical Supply Agency in place
<b>OUTCOME 8: All women and girls of Sierra Leone have access to free EMOC and sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education</b>									
By 2023, births attended by skilled health personnel increased from 82% in 2017 to 96%	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Births attended by skilled health personnel	81.6	SLMICs (2017)	86	90	92	93	96
By 2023, births delivered in a health facility increased from 54% in 2013 to 85%		Births delivered in a health facility	76.7	SLMICs (2017)	79	81	82	84	85

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, women of child bearing age (15-49 years) with access to antenatal care during the entire pregnancy period increased from 77.5% in 2017 to 90%		% of women of child bearing age (15-49) who had 4 or more visits to any provider of antenatal care	77.5	SLMICs (2017)	80	85	87	89	90
By 2023, total fertility rate for women of child bearing age (15-49 years) is reduced from 4.1 in 2017 to 3.5		Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women of child bearing age (15-49 years)	4.1	SLMICs (2017)	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5
By 2023, adolescent birth rate (women ages 15-19 years) is reduced from 101 in 2017 to less than 50	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Adolescents birth rate (women 15-19 years per 1000)	101	SLMICs (2017)	80	76	70	66	<=50
By 2023, teenage pregnancy reduced from 28% in 2013 to 10%		Teenage pregnancy	28	SLDHS (2013)	20	16	14	12	10

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the level of contraceptive prevalence rate ( women 15–49) is increased from 22.5% in 2017 to 45%.	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	% of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	22.5	SLMICs (2017)	28	32	38.31	40	45
By 2023, the unmet needs among married women for family planning decreased from 26.3% in 2017 to 20%	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for	Unmet need among married women for family planning	26.3	SLMICs (2017)	25.8	24.7	23.7	23.1	20

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, women of child bearing age that use modern family planning methods (unmarried women) increased from 56.7% to 70%	family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Women of child bearing age that use modern family planning methods (unmarried women)	56.7	SLMICs (2017)	64.2	72.8	77.9	80.4	86.4
By 2023, infants (aged 0-3 months) ever breastfed increased from 98.7% in 2017 to 99%		Infants (aged 0-3 months) ever breastfed	98.7	SLMICs (2017)	98.8	99	99	99	99

### 1.1.4 Sub-cluster 1.4: Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

**Strategic Objective:** To provide, with minimal impact on the environment, acceptable, a affordable, and sustainable sanitation services for urban and rural households and institutions, through inter-sectoral coordination, integrated development, and community-based management.

#### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the % of population using improved sanitation facilities improved from 16% in 2017 to higher than 50%	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all	% of total population using improved sanitation facilities	16	SLMICs (2017)	20	25	35	41	=>50

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the % of urban population using improved sanitation facilities increased from 27 to at least 60	and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	% of urban population using improved sanitation facilities	27	SLMICs (2017)	33	38	40	52	>=60
By 2023, the % of rural population using improved sanitation facilities increased from 7.9% in 2017 to higher than 52%		% of rural population using improved sanitation facilities	7.9	SLMICs (2017)	14	20	33	40	>=52
By 2023, Diarrhoea disease prevalence rate: 6-11 years declined by 40% from 18.6%.		Diarrhoea disease prevalence rate: 6-11 years	18.6	SLDHS (2013)	16.4	13.2	11.2	9.4	7.4
By 2023, % of urban households with improved sanitation facility increased from 48.3% in 2017 to 60%		% of urban households with hygienic (improved) sanitation facility	48.3	SLMICs (2017)	50	53	55	58	60

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: The environmental sanitation and hygiene is financed adequately in a sustainable manner</b>									
By 2023, the budgetary allocation to the environmental sanitation and hygiene is increased to 2% of GDP		% of budgetary allocation to the environmental sanitation and hygiene: GDP	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	2%
By 2023, the environmental and sanitation budget financed from domestic sources increased from 20% in 2018 to 60%		% environmental and sanitation budget financed from domestic sources	20	MoHS/MoF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	60%
By 2023, financial management experts are recruited and deployed in the environmental health and sanitation department of the EHSD of MoHS		Financial management experts are recruited and deployed in the environmental health and sanitation department of the EHSD of MoHS	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Experts recruited
By 2023, number of on-site sanitary construction incentives / OBA schemes tested and implemented at District level increased to 14		Number of on-site sanitary construction incentives / OBA schemes tested and implemented at district level	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	2	5	10	14	14

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, sanitation and environmental health expenditure executed at Districts increased to 50%		Sanitation and environmental health expenditure executed at districts	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	30	35	40	45	50
By 2023, there will be a comprehensive strategy to foster Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) in the environmental sanitation and hygiene sub-sector		Comprehensive strategy to foster Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) in the environmental sanitation and hygiene sub-sector in place	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	PPP strategy in the Sector is developed
By 2023, a programme to provide microfinance opportunities to the youth to develop sanitation business in villages at District level is developed and operationalised		Programme to provide microfinance opportunities to the youth to develop sanitation business in villages at district level is developed and operationalised	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Microfinance programme is operational

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: Environmental sanitation and hygiene workers have the skills and qualified to carry out their functions, have improved conditions of service and are effectively deployed in areas where the needs are most needed</b>									
By 2023, the environmental sanitation and hygiene sub-sector has the requisite work force to monitor and enforce regulations and guidelines	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	% change in the number of Environmental sanitation workers	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Workforce regulates guidelines
<b>OUTCOME 3: The environmental health and sanitation sub-sector is better coordinated at national and sub-national levels</b>									
By 2023, a National Environmental Health and Sanitation Coordination Group (NEHSCG) is established and holding trimestral meetings	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	National Environmental Health and Sanitation Coordination Group (NEHSCG) established and holding trimestral meetings	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	NEHSCG is established and operational
By 2023, an Advisory Board is operational		An Advisory Board is operational	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Advisory Board is operational
By 2023, Strategic Policy Units (SPUs) created in each Ministry involved in policy sector coordination and support		Strategic Policy Units (SPUs) created in each ministry involved in policy sector coordination and support	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	SPUs established

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 4: The EHSD of MoHS has the capacity to regulate and enforce laws and regulations in the environmental health and sanitation sub-sector at national and sub-national levels</b>									
By 2023, a new Public Health Act enacted, replacing Public Health Ordinance Act of 1960		New Public Health Act enacted in place, replacing Public Health Ordinance Act of 1960	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	TBD	TBD	Yes	TBD	New Public Health Act in place
By 2020, IVM and IWM policies and strategies reviewed and updated		IVM and IWM policies and strategies reviewed and updated	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	TBD	Policies and strategies reviewed and updated			
By 2019, guidelines for 5 programmes of the EHSD developed		Guidelines for 5 programmes of the EHSD developed	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	Guidelines provided				

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2019, Technical Assistance provided for the development of a draft frameworks for District environmental health and sanitation strategies, including ensuring inclusion of the Sanitary Court in the revised Public Health Act		Technical assistance provided for the development of a draft frameworks for district environmental health and sanitation strategies, including ensuring inclusion of the Sanitary Court in the revised Public Health Act	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	Technical Assistance provided				
By 2019, the Technical Assistance provided for the development of a draft framework for environmental health and sanitation award schemes in cities		Draft framework for environmental health and sanitation award schemes in cities in place	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)	Draft Framework for Environment Health and Sanitation is developed				

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the District and City frameworks for environmental health and sanitation strategies, plans and award schemes are implemented		District and Cities Frameworks for environmental health and sanitation strategies, plans and award schemes are implemented	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)					Districts and Cities Frameworks are fully implemented
By 2023, a robust logistics and transport system in established at the EHSD of MoHS		Robust logistics and transport system in place at the EHSD of MoHS	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)					Logistics and transport system is fully established
<b>OUTCOME 5: Communities are mobilized to adopt improved hygiene and sanitary behaviours</b>									
By 2023, the Districts marketing campaign promoting suitable technical sanitary solutions execution is increased to 14		No. of Districts with marketing campaign promoting suitable technical sanitary solutions executed	TBD	SLHDS(2013)	2	5	10	14	16

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, a communication strategy for Social mobilization for behavioural change for adoption of healthy behaviours and practices is developed		Communication strategy for Social mobilization for behaviour change for adoption of healthy behaviours and practices developed	TBD	MoHS/MoF (2018)					Communication strategy is developed

### 1.1.5 Sub-cluster 1.5: Social Protection

**Strategic Objective:** To provide a stronger relationship between the state and citizens with enhanced human capital development by effectively managing risks and vulnerability and empowering livelihood development for sustained social cohesion and nation-building for the people of Sierra Leone.

#### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, 145,000 poor and vulnerable households benefiting from social transfers to improve their access to education, health and income security.	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030	Number of households benefiting from cash transfer and other SP interventions (reparations, SAGs, MEGs)	38,898	NACSA (2018)	39,030	39,030	58230	58230	58230

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, women and young persons with earning capacity to acquire assets is increased by 20%.	achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	% of women with increased earning capacity to acquire assets.	77%	NACSA (2018)	80%	85%	90%	93%	97%
		Number of beneficiaries of Labour Intensive Public Works (youth employment)	59378	NACSA (2018)	65000	68000	69500	70000	75000

***SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS***

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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**OUTCOME 1: The social protection is financed adequately in a sustainable manner to be able to cover the chronically poor and vulnerable in society**

By 2023, a social safety net fund for emergency response is established and implemented	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	% of Beneficiaries benefiting from the established Social Safety Net Fund for Emergencies)	N/A	MSWGCA/ NACSA (2018)	0	30	50	50	65
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NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: Social protection programmes expanded to cover the chronically poor and vulnerable</b>									
By 2023, a social protection (package) programme that is consistent with funding constraints is established and implemented.	1.3	% of Beneficiaries in the Social Protection(Package) Programme	N/A	MSWGCA/ NACSA (2018)	65%	72%	80%	85%	90%
By 2023, Social protection programmes fully operationalised in all 16 districts.		Number of Districts with cash transfer programmes	9	MSWGCA/ NACSA (2018)	11	12	13	14	16
<b>OUTCOME 3: The capacity of the institutions in the social protection is enhanced</b>									
By 2023, a National Social Protection Authority is established to coordinate all national social protection programmes	1.3	The National Social Protection Authority is fully established	N/A	MSWGCA/ NACSA (2018)					National Social Protection Agency is established
By 2023, 3000 Community Identification Committees (CICs) are identified and trained		Number of CCs identified and trained	2004	MSWGCA/ NACSA (2018)	2504	2600	2750	2900	2900
By 2023, the national ID card system is in place for identification of beneficiaries		% of beneficiaries with national ID Cards of the SP programmes	N/A	MSWGCA/ NACSA (2018)	25%	40%	60%	85%	98%

## 1.1.6 Sub-cluster 1.6: Lands and Housing

**Strategic Objective:** To ensure effective land management and administration that is environmentally sound and sustainable for equitable access to and control over land, including providing affordable housing for low- and middle-income groups to alleviate poverty and promote economic growth.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, enhance land tenure security and improve access to land resources for responsible agricultural investment and other land uses, particularly to include at least 20% of rural women.	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Percentage of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure increased significantly	TBD	MLCPE(2018)	5%	10%	15%	15%	20%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, ensure human settlements are well planned in compliance with zoning standards and regulations for Freetown, Bo and Makeni	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	Number structure plans developed for human settlements nationwide.	No structure plans exist for town, cities and other urban areas.	MLHE (2018)	Freetown	Bo	Bo	Makeni	Makeni
By 2023, improve access to safe, sustainable and affordable housing by constructing 10,000 housing units nationwide to reduce the 2013 national housing deficit.	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Number of housing units delivered nationwide in compliance with the National Building Code and zoning regulations	No data available	MLHE (2018)	1000	3000	5000	7500	10000

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: The institutional capacity for good land tenure governance is enhanced, including ensuring that security of tenure of land held under customary and freehold systems is enhanced</b>									
By 2021, comprehensive Land Title Registration Bill drafted and enacted into law	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Comprehensive Land Title Registration Bill drafted and enacted into law	Land Title Registration Bill not drafted	MLCPE(2018)	Drafting commence	TBD	Comprehensive Land Title Registration Act in place		
By 2023, there is 50% reduction in number of land-related cases in courts, and ultimately the number of land conflicts, disaggregated by region		Number of land-related cases in courts and land conflicts in the country	TBD	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2021, the Survey Act, Rules and Survey Regulations are enacted		Survey Act, Rules and Survey Regulations amendment	Survey Act, Rules and Survey Regulations outdated	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	Survey Act, Rules and Survey Regulations fully amended		

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2022, an Administrative Land Tribunal is established		Administrative Land Tribunal established	No Land Tribunal	MLCPE(2018)			The establishment of a Land Tribunal commenced	Land Tribunal established and operational	
By 2023, a National Land Commission is established with a corporate strategy, business plan, charter and migration strategy		Enactment of the Land Commission Bill for the establishment of a three-tier decentralized National Land Commission	Land Commission Bill not enacted into law	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	Land Commission Bill enacted into law			
		By 2023, establish a National Land Commission with a corporate strategy, business plan, charter and migration strategy	Land Commission not place	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	Land Commission Bill enacted into law	TBD	TBD	Land Commission established and operational

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2022, a National Land Title Registry linked to the cadastral system, and populated with land title deeds is established		Linkage of the National Land Title Registry to the cadastral system with data of land title deeds	Land Title registry not linked with cadastral system	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	Land Title registry linked with cadastral system	
By 2019, a National Cadastral Records Management System and Records Management Strategy is established.		National Cadastral Records Management System and Records Management Strategy in place	National Cadastral Records Management System and Records Management Strategy not in place	MLCPE(2018)	National Cadastral Records Management System and Records Management Strategy in place				

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, Parcel mapping and digitization of historic land records in the Western Area, including procurement of modern land admin equipment are completed		Parcel mapping and digitization of historic land records in the Western Area	Parcel mapping and digitization of historic land records in the Western Area not done	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Parcel mapping and digitization of historic land records in the Western Area done
<b>OUTCOME 2: The national spatial development planning is enhanced</b>									
By 2021, a National Spatial Development Policy and Strategy is established	1.4	Establishment of a National Spatial Development Policy and Strategy	National Spatial Development Policy and Strategy not yet developed	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	National Spatial Development Policy and Strategy developed		
By 2019, a new Town and Country Planning Act enacted		Enactment of a new Town and Country Planning Act	New Town and Country Planning Act not in place	MLCPE(2018)	New Town and Country Planning Act enacted				

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2022, draft Freetown Structure Plan, and develop urban structure plans for other cities validated are approved		Validation and approval of draft Freetown Structure Plan, and develop urban structure plans for other cities	Draft Freetown Structure Plan, and develop urban structure plans for other cities not validated and approved	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	Urban Structure Plans for city approved	
By 2023, a National Spatial Data system in place		National Spatial Data Management Policy, Data Sharing Protocols and Regulations developed and enacted	National Spatial Data Management Policy, Data Sharing Protocols and Regulations not developed and enacted	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	By 2021, A National Spatial Data Management Policy, Data Sharing Protocols and Regulations developed and enacted		

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, a National Spatial Data system in place		National Spatial Data Management Policy, Data Sharing Protocols and Regulations developed and enacted	National Spatial Data Management Policy, Data Sharing Protocols and Regulations not developed and enacted	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	By 2021, a National Spatial Data Management Policy, Data Sharing Protocols and Regulations developed and enacted		

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		Parcel-based National Land Information System, including installation of special CIMS/valuation/planning software database, updating and maintenance developed	Parcel-based National Land Information System not developed	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Parcel-based National Land Information System, including installation of special CIMS/ valuation/ planning software database updating and maintenance developed

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		The National Survey Control (Geodetic Reference Frames) to improve mapping and cadastral surveying accuracy designed and re-established	The National Survey Control (Geodetic Reference Frames) not existing	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	The National Survey Control (Geodetic Reference Frames) reestablished	
<b>OUTCOME 3: The institutional and legislative framework for effective housing delivery is strengthened</b>									
By 2020, a Draft National Housing Policy is reviewed and enacted	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Review and approval of Draft National Housing Policy	National Housing Policy not in place	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	Draft National Housing Policy reviewed and approved			
By 2021, Human Settlement and Resettlement Policy is developed		Development of a Human Settlement and Resettlement Policy	Human Settlement and Resettlement Policy not in place	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	Human Settlement and Resettlement Policy in place		

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 4: Existing informal settlements and slums are upgraded and development of new ones prevented</b>									
By 2019, the Draft National Building Code 2015 is enacted and rolled out		Enactment and rollout of the draft National Building Code 2015	Draft National Building Code 2015 in place not approved	MLCPE(2018)	Draft National Building Code 2015 approved				
By 2021, the Rent Restriction Act 1954 is reviewed and updated		Review of the Rent Restriction Act 1954	Rent Restriction Act 1954 outdated	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	Rent Restriction Act 1954 reviewed		
By 2023, a 5-10-year National Housing Programme for the construction of 10,000 housing units in Provincial headquarter towns is developed and implemented		Number of houses constructed under the 5-10-year National Housing Programme	0	MLCPE(2018)	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
By 2023, a Land Bank for human settlements and infrastructural development is established		Establishment of a Land Bank for human settlements and infrastructural	Establishment of a Land Bank for human settlements and infrastructural	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Land Bank established for human settlements and infrastructural

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2020, a National Urban Policy to address the development of slum/informal settlements is developed and approved	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Development and approval of a National Urban Policy to address the development of slum/informal settlements	National Urban Policy to address the development of slum/informal settlements not in place	MLCPE(2018)	TBD	National Urban Policy developed			
By 2023, five (5) existing slums/informal settlements are upgraded and re-developed		Number of slum/informal settlements upgraded	0	MLCPE(2018)	1	2	3	4	5

## 1.2 Cluster 2: Diversifying The Economy And Promoting Growth

**VISION:** Sierra Leone's aspirations of becoming an inclusive, green, middle-income country by 2035.

**National Goal 1:** A diversified, resilient green economy

### 1.2.1 SubCluster 2.1: Improving the productivity and commercialization of the agricultural sector

**Strategic Objective:** To improve performance in the sector as a basis for moving up the value chain into industrial agriculture activities. This requires enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of the agriculture sector, facilitating the capture of the entire value chains of key crops, ensuring food security, and contributing to stabilizing the macroeconomic environment for sustainable, inclusive economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction.

#### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, less than 10% of the population is food and nutrition insecure.	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	Prevalence of undernourishment / hunger in the total population	25.50%	SFS&N (2018)	21%	18%	15%	12%	9%
By 2023, Sierra Leone is 90% food sufficient		Rate of national food self-sufficiency	81.20%	MAF (2015)	82%	84%	86%	88%	90%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, prevalence of stunting among under 5 children is reduced to 20%	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition	Prevalence of stunting among under 5 children	37.90%	SFS&N (2018)	35%	30%	28%	25%	20%
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Investment in rice production, processing and marketing increased</b>									
By 2023, attain 86% of national rice self-sufficiency including human consumption, industrial use, domestic animal feed and seed is attained	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	Percentage increase in annual national rice self-sufficiency	61%	MAF	66%	71%	76%	81%	86%
		Percentage of private sector investment in rice production	5%	MAF	15%	25%	35%	45%	55%
		Percentage of marketing outlets for rice	5%	MAF	15%	25%	35%	45%	55%
<b>OUTCOME 2: Investment in technology: e.g. mechanization, irrigation, water management, remote sensing feeder roads...by government and private sector improved</b>									
By 2023, at least 50% of farmers apply improved technology in farming.	2.a. Increase investment, through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology	Ha of irrigated land cultivated	5,024	MAF	1,695	2,525	2,790	3,360	4,035
		Km of feeder roads rehabilitated	2,696.64	MAF	1,130	1,240	1,480	1,720	2,027
		Ha. Of IVS rehabilitated	4,032.57	MAF	1,205	1,,450	1,715	1,950	2,185
		Ha of IVS developed	2,895.03	MAF	1,085	1,260	1,555	1,720	1,890

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	development and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, specifically least developed countries.	No. of youth contractors trained	973.3	MAF	972	1,403	1,839	2,250	2,671
		Number of farmers cultivating rice twice or more in one production season	415	MAF	520	640	790	965	1,130
By 2023, the value chain for at least two agricultural products is developed.		Number of produce' value chain developed	0	MAFF	0	0	1	0	2
By 2023, youth and women's participation in integrated agricultural value chain is increased by at least 30 percent.		Proportion of women and youth engaged in agricultural value chains	0	MAFF	0	12%	17%	23%	30%
<b>OUTCOME 3: Mobilization to improve forest cover and increasing biodiversity across the country</b>									
By 2023, a timber Agency is established, improve on forestry cover to ensure improvement in biodiversity	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	No of community woodlot established	15	MAF	15 (in each districts)	20	25	30	35
		Number of national forest cover established	5	MAF	1	1	1	1	1

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		Amount of revenue generated through Timber Agency (SLL billion)	22.26	MAF	18	17	16	15	14
		No. of reports generated through remote sensing and others to inform decision making process.	0	MAF	1	1	1	1	1
<b>OUTCOME 4: Innovative investment in livestock development enhanced.</b>									
By 2023, the production of livestock is increased by at least a quarter.	2.a. Increase investment, through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing	Annual production of cattle (000' heads)	465,817	MAF	477,462	489,399	501,633	514,174	527,029
		Annual production of sheep (000' heads)	574,706	MAF	589,074	603,800	618,896	634,368	650,227
		Annual production of goat (000' heads)	814,269	MAF	834,626	855,491	876,879	898,801	923,068
		Annual production of poultry (000' heads)	4,316,349	MAF	4,424,258	4,534,864	4,648,236	4,764,442	4,883,553

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	countries, specifically least developed countries	No. of community Animal Health Workers trained each year	200	MAF	205	210	215	221	226
		Number of cattle settlement exercises supported in cattle/small ruminant production areas	0	MAF	1	2	3	4	5
		Number of Vaccination and deworming/treatment exercises conducted against (PPR, Newcastle...)	50,000	MAF	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
			100,00		150,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
		Number of poultry feed mill established by Private Sector	0	MAF	1	2	3	4	5
		Number of Vaccine cold chains provided	0	MAF	5	2	3	3	2
		Slaughter houses refurbished and upgraded by Councils	0	MAF	3	3	3	3	3
		Number of vet Lab established	1	MAF	0	1	2	3	4

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		Number of Lab technicians trained	5	MAF	5	5	5	5	0
<b>OUTCOME 5: Production of other crops improved and enhanced to ensure diversification.</b>									
By 2023, the production of other crops is doubled	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	Annual production of cassava (000' MT)	3,735,398	MAF	2,601,980	2,667,289	2,734,238	2,802,868	2,873,220
		Annual production of Sweet potato (000' MT)	205,876	MAF	160,975	165,015	169,157	173,403	177,756
		Annual production of Ground nut (000' MT)	80,324	MAF	21,152	21,683	22,227	22,785	23,357
		Annual production of Maize (000' MT)	15,259	MAF	23,558	24,149	24,755	25,377	26,014
		Annual production of sorghum (000' MT)	59,688	MAF	50,396	51,661	52,958	54,287	55,650
		Annual production of sesame (000' MT)	7,554	MAF	6,073	6,225	6,382	6,542	6,706
		Annual production of Cacao (000' MT)	63,583	MAF	51,389	52,678	54,001	55,356	56,746
		Annual production of Coffee (000' MT)	134,867	MAF	99,263	101,755	104,309	106,927	109,611

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		Annual production of Oil palm (FFB) (000' MT)	5,912,557	MAF	738,162	756,689	775,682	795,152	815,110
		Annual production of Cashew nut (000' MT)	1,915	MAF	1,570	1,610	1,650	1,692	1,734

## 1.2.2 Sub-Cluster 2.2: Improving the productivity and sustainable management of fisheries and the marine sector

**Strategic Objective:** To begin the industrial processing of marine products and to promote responsible, environmentally sound, and sustainable fishing and aquaculture practices through good governance, while contributing to poverty reduction and wealth creation in Sierra Leone .

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the fisheries sector generates at least USD 15M of revenue.	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	% of contribution to local revenue base	UDS 8.4M	MFMR (2017)	USD 10.5M	USD 12.0M	USD 13.0M	USD 14.0M	USD 15.0M
By 2023, fisheries sector contributes at least 10% to export earning	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources,	% of contribution to export earning	TBD		2%	4%	6%	8%	10%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the fisheries sector contribute at least 16% to GDP	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	Contribution to GDP	12.0%	MFMR (2017)	12.5%	13.0%	14.0%	14.5%	16.0%
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Fishing and aquaculture improved and modernized.</b>									
By 2023, governance of the fisheries sector is improved, fish production doubled and diversify in the fisheries sector.	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management	Number of fishing harbour complex built	0	MFMR	0	0	0	0	1
		Number of fish stock assessment surveys undertaken leading to quota management system	0	MFMR	0	0	1	2	3

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	Number of Fish cold chain established in districts	0	MFMR	2	5	8	11	14
		The amount of export earnings made from fish and fishery products	TBD	MFMR	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Number of Commercial fish farms developed	TBD	MFMR	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Number of information exchanged on illegal unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities and fisheries statistics.	0	MFMR	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

## 1.2.3 Sub -Cluster 2.3: Revitalizing the tourism sector

**Strategic Objective:** To increase state revenue, provide jobs, and promote the cultural heritage of the country through improving the policy and legal environment and developing the relevant infrastructure through a holistic approach to diversified tourism in Sierra Leone.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the tourism sector generated at least USD 100M.	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Revenue contribution to national economy	23M	UNWTO (2015)	30M	40M	60M	80M	100M
By 2023, tourism contribution to National GDP is increased by 100 points	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	Tourism contribution to GDP	4.50%	World Travel and Tourism Council (2018)	4.70%	4.80%	5.00%	5.10%	5.40%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, at least 1,000 new jobs are created	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Number of new jobs created	46,000 jobs	World Travel and Tourism Council (2018)	52,440	59,782	68,151	77,692	88,569

***SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS***

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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**OUTCOME 1: The image of Sierra Leone as a tourist destination improved**

By 2023, tourist arrivals increased by 3 folds	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	No. of potential tourists that perceive Sierra Leone positively,	TBD	NTB	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		No. of international Tour operators that promote the destination	TBD	NTB	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		No. of tourist arrivals	24,000	UNWTO (2015)	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	75,000
		No. of tourist receipt	USD 23M	UNWTO (2015)	USD 50M	USD 65M	USD 75M	USD 58M	USD 100M

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: Capacity of sector workers improved</b>									
By 2023, at least 50% of workers in the tourism industry are qualified staff.	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Number of qualified and skilled workers in the sector	TBD	NTB	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, skills capacity in the hospitality industry is increased by a quarter.		Number of institutions offering tourism and hospitality courses	TBD	NTB	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Number of students enrolled and completed in tourism and hospitality courses	TBD	NTB	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>OUTCOME 3: Tourism products diversified and improved</b>									
By 2023, at least 50% of tourism facilities and sites are developed to internationally acceptable standards.	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Number of tourism development sites and area developed and protected	TBD	NTB	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Number of sites designated as TDAs	TBD	NTB	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Percentage of tourism facilities developed	50%	NTB	52%	55%	58%	62%	65%
		Percentage of sites that are accessible	50%	NTB	55%	58%	65%	68%	75%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		Number of tour packages developed	0	NTB	1	2	3	4	5
By 2023, at least three strategic historical and cultural sites developed and upgraded.		Number of historic sites developed	0	NTB	0	1	2	2	3

## 1.2.4 Sub-Cluster 2.4: Manufacturing and services

**Strategic Objective:** To improve and expand the manufacturing and services sectors for value addition and job creation and to contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, improve the Ease of Doing Business ranking to levels higher than 2016.		Ease of doing business score	48.74	World Bank	48.90	49.00	49.50	50.00	50.20
By 2023, the contribution of manufacturing to GDP increased from 2 percent to 5 percent.		Contribution of Manufacturing to GDP	1.96%	WB (2017)	2.00%	3.20%	3.60%	4.20%	5.00%
By 2023, the contribution of services to GDP increased from 32.4 percent to 45 percent.		Contribution of Services to GDP	32.39%	WB (2017)	35.60%	37.50%	39.00%	41.30%	45.00%

### SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

OUTCOME-LEVEL NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SDG GOAL/TARGET	INDICATOR	BASELINE	SOURCE AND YEAR OF BASELINE DATA	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Business environment enhanced for ease of doing business</b>									
By 2023, the business environment for the growth of start-ups and existing firms is improved.		Ranking in ease of doing business	163	WB (2019)	161	159	157	155	153
		Economic freedom index	52	The Global Economy.com	54	55	56	58	60
		Capital investment per GDP	20.12%	WB (2016)	22%	24%	25.50%	28%	30%
<b>OUTCOME 2: Macroeconomic environment stabilized and financial inclusion deepened</b>									
By 2023, the burden of financial services provision for firms and start-ups is reduced		Financial freedom index	40	The Global Economy.com	42	43	45	48	50
By 2023, inflation reduced to a single digit		Inflation rate	17.49	SSL (2018)	15.20%	14.40%	12.00%	10.30%	9.00%
<b>OUTCOME 3: Processing of exportable products and other produced enhanced</b>									
By 2023, a free zone enclave is established		Establishment of free zone area and board.	0	MOTI	0	0	0	0	1
By 2023, formalize at least a fifth of the informal firms		Number of informal firms formalized	TBD	MOTI, NRA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

## 1.2.5 Sub-Cluster 2.5: Improving the management of oil and gas exploration/production

**Strategic Objective:** To revitalize the oil and gas industry through sustainable exploration and an expansion of its scope and at the same time build the capacity of the sector for operational excellence.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, oil and gas exploration partnerships established for sustainable development.	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle	Number of new discoveries made	4	Petroleum Directorate (2018)	0	0	0	0	6
		Number of Environmental Regulations and laws passed	TBD	EPA, Petroleum Directorate (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries.	Number of exploration and local content laws passed	1	Petroleum Directorate (2011)	0	1	1	1	3

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Business environment with safeguards for security of tenure and inflow of foreign direct investment enhanced</b>									
By 2023, legal frameworks and laws for the sustainable development of oil and gas exploration and development are formulated and promulgated	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Number of firms operating in the oil and gas exploration	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries.	Number of new offshore wells drills	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Number of onshore exploration activities	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Number of additional 2-dimensional multi-client seismic data up to 5,000 line-km acquired, processed and interpreted.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Number of legal framework developed and promulgated	1	Petroleum Directorate (2011)	1	2	3	3	3

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: Governance of the oil and gas sector enhanced</b>									
By 2023, transparency and accountability practices according to EITI 2016 Standards are mainstreamed into the sector.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Number of EITI standards mainstreamed	TBD	Petroleum Directorate (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Amount spent on social-corporate responsibility	TBD	Petroleum Directorate (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>OUTCOME 3: National capacity for oil and gas exploration and production built.</b>									
By 2023, petroleum commission and other related institutions are established	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Establishment of Petroleum Regulatory Commission.	0	Petroleum Directorate (2018)	0	0	0	0	1
		Establishment of petro physical and geochemical laboratories	0	Petroleum Directorate (2018)	0	0	0	2	2
By 2023, National middle and top-level personnel are trained as well as build local supplier capacity in main petroleum areas	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	Number of personnel trained in petroleum areas	TBD	Petroleum Directorate (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	Number of local supplier capacity built	TBD	Petroleum Directorate (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

## 1.2.6 Sub-Cluster 2.6: Improving the management of oil and gas exploration/production

**Strategic Objective:** To improve the governance and management of the mining sector, including value addition for employment, poverty reduction, community benefit, environmental rehabilitation, and revenue generation.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023 increase by 1000 points the revenue generation of the mining and minerals sector	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Revenue contribution of the mining and minerals sector	20%	MOF (2018)	22%	23.50%	26%	28%	30%
By 2023 the contribution of the mining and mineral sector to Gross Domestic Product increased by 500 points.	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a	Contribution of the Sector to GDP	20 %	MOF (2018)	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023 increase by 5% the participation of local firms in the value chain	focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	Number of local firms along the value chain	TBD	NMA (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023 increase revenue allocation from the mining and mineral sector to the social sector and community development by 20%		Percentage of revenue allocated from mining and mineral sector to the social Sector - education, health and mining community development	TBD	NMA/MOF (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

**SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS**

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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**OUTCOME 1: Legal and regulatory environment strengthened.**

By 2023 ensure transparent legal and regulatory environment for the mining sector.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Mineral legislation and implement the Extractive Industry Revenue Act revision.	NO	MMA (2018)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
		Mining lease agreement revision	NO	MMA (2018)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		Creation of transfer pricing regulation to conclude Advanced Pricing Agreements (APA) with mining companies	NO	MMA (2018)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
		Number of reviews on fiscal oversight of the extractive sector by Parliament	TBD	Parliament (2018)	TDB	TDB	TDB	TDB	TDB
		MMA 2009 and the NMA Act of 2012 revision	NO	MMA (2018)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>OUTCOME 2: Sustainable exploitation and mining strengthened.</b>									
By 2023 ensure the full sustainable exploitation of mining for human development	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	Number of women sustainably benefiting from artisanal mining	TBD	MMA (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Passage of local content law	TBD	MMA (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	YES
<b>OUTCOME 3: Mines establishment and minerals testing are enhanced.</b>									
By 2023, establish minerals lab to the ISO standard		ISO certified minerals laboratory establishment	NO	MMA (2018)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
By 2023, have geophysical map of SL		Undertaking of nationwide aeromagnetic survey and production of geological data	NO	MMA (2018)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>OUTCOME 4: Procurement within the mining sector is transparent.</b>									
By 2023, establish clear procurement rules for licensing and sale of gemstones	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Block system for license administration establishment	NO	MMA (2018)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
		Auction sales of gemstones	NO	MMA (2018)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

## 1.2.7 Sub-Cluster 2.7: Promoting and Inclusive Rural Economy

**Strategic Objective:** To ensure that rural communities have better opportunities to participate fully in the economic, social, and political life of the country.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, rural extreme poverty is reduced by half		Rural extreme poverty levels	15.30%	SLL (2018)	14.10%	12.00%	10.00%	8.00%	7.60%
By 2023, provide water supplies to at least 500 rural households in each rural region		Number of rural households with water supplies	TBD	SLL	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, provide water supplies to at least 500 rural households in each rural region		Number of rural households with electricity supplies	TBD		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, opportunities for cheap financial services are available in rural communities.		Number of rural firms with ease of doing business.	TBD	SLL	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Rural economy is enhanced for human development</b>									
By 2023, a special economic/industrial zone is established outside Freetown		Establishment of processing zone outside Freetown	0	MOTI	0	0	0	0	1
By 2023, ensured that more rural inhabitants are out of extreme poverty than in 2018		Number of agro-processing firms established	NO	MOTI	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, ensured that more rural inhabitants have access to credit with a flexible repayment structure than in 2018.		Ease of doing business in rural areas	TBD	SLL	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, ensured that rural access to basic ICT and internet connection to drive e-commerce is expanded beyond that of 2018		Internet penetration in rural areas	TBD	SLL/Min of Information	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, ensured that more Districts benefit from social and infrastructural improvement than in 2018.		Number of households with electricity and water supplies	TBD	SLL	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

## 1.3 Cluster 3: Infrastructure and Economic Competitiveness

**VISION:** Sierra Leone's aspirations of becoming an inclusive, green, middle-income country by 2035

**National Goal 4:** A competitive economy with a well-developed Infrastructure

### 1.3.1 Sub-Cluster 3.1: Energy

**Strategic Objective:** To produce/generate and distribute adequate electricity and power from renewable and clean sources for increased access to majority of the population.

#### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, increase the proportion of the population with access to electricity from 15% to 44%	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Percentage of population with access to electricity.	15.0%	(MoE 2018)	21%	27%	32%	38%	44%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS:</b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Energy provided in sufficient quantities to all regions of the country.</b>									
By 2023, electricity access to households is increased from 13.5% to 22%.	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Percentage of the households with access to electricity.	13.5%	DHS (2013)	15.0%	17%	18%	20%	22%
By 2023, installed generation capacity of electricity is increased from 167.62 MW to 650 MW.		Installed generation capacity under the management of EGTC (MW).	167.62	MoE (2018)	260	360	460	550	650
By 2023, all 16 District Headquarter towns have electricity installed from 9 to 16 Districts.		Number of district headquarter towns with reliable electricity supply.	9 - F/town Urban, F/town Rural, Lungi, Lunsar, Bo, Kenema, Kono, Makeni, Magburaka		MoE (2018)	10	11	13	15

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: Power transmission and distribution is efficient and technical loss is minimized.</b>									
By 2023, the percentage of electricity generated that is lost in the process of transmission is reduced by 18% (from 38% to 20%).	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Percentage of electricity generated that is lost in the process of transmission and distribution.	38%	EGTC (2016)	34%	30%	27%	23%	20%
By 2023, the length of the transmission grid is increased from 200 km in 2018 to 1,500 km.		Length of the transmission grid (km)	200	EGTC (2016)	450	700	950	1,200	1,500
<b>OUTCOME 3: Efficient energy practices, through the use of low carbon and renewable energy resources and the application of clean technologies, are widespread.</b>									
the Percentage of the population with access to improved cook stoves is increased.	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Percentage of population with access to improved ecologically friendly cook stoves.	18%	SE4ALL (2016)	23%	28%	36%	40%	45%
By 2023, the electricity generation options/sources is increased with a mix to a 70 :30 (thermal to renewable sources respectively).		Proportion of electricity generation from thermal and renewable sources	TBD	MoE (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

## 1.3.2 Sub-cluster 3.2: Advancing Transportation Systems

**Strategic Objective:** To plan, develop and implement transport infrastructure in an integrated, holistic and cross-sectoral development that will increase connection with safety for better utilisation and broader benefit across the country.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, increase in the ICAO Aviation Safety Rating by 57% (from 18% to 75%).	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all.	Aviation Safety Rating by International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).	18%	ICAO (2014)	40%	60%	65%	70%	75%
By 2023, increase in the ICAO Aviation Security Rating by 21% (from 64% to 85%).		Aviation Security Rating by International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).	64%	ICAO (2013)	75%	78%	80%	83%	85%

### SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Enhanced Global Civil Aviation Safety, Security, and Facilitation of Air Transport.</b>									
By 2023, the annual number of International Passengers passing through FNA is increased by 100,000 (from 200,000 to 300,000).	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety,	Annual number of International Passengers passing through FNA.	200,000	IATA Passenger Statistics (2017)	220,000	240,000	260,000	280,000	300,000

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the annual number of Domestic Passengers is increased by 10,000 (from 0 to 10,000).	notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Annual number of Domestic Passengers.	0	IATA Passenger Statistics (2017)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2020, Freetown International Airport is Certified by ICAO.		Aerodrome Certification by ICAO.	0	ICAO (2014)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, one (1) functional National Airline is established		Number of Functional National Airline(s)	0	SLCAA (2018)	0	0	0	0	1
By 2023, Freetown International Airport is enhanced with 1 functional Runway, an additional Terminal and parking capacity for 10 wide-bodied aircrafts inline with ICAO standards.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Quality and Quantity of Landing and Parking Area at Freetown International Airport.	1 Runway in fatigued conditions; and parking capacity for 4 wide-bodied aircrafts.	SLCAA Safety Oversight Audit Report (2018)	1 Runway in fatigued condition; and parking capacity for 4 wide-bodied aircrafts improvement plan is designed and approved.	1 Runway in good condition; and parking capacity for 4 wide-bodied aircrafts works completed.	Works on 1 Runway, additional Terminal and parking capacity for 10 wide-bodied aircrafts commences.	Works on 1 Runway, additional Terminal and parking capacity for 10 wide-bodied aircrafts is 40% complete.	Works on 1 Runway, additional Terminal and parking capacity for 10 wide-bodied aircrafts completed and effectively functioning .

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 3: Improved road safety for vehicles and pedestrians throughout the country</b>									
By 2023, a Rescue and Fire Fighting Service at FNA is upgraded to Category 10.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all.	Quality of Safety, Rescue and Fire Fighting Service	Category 7 Safety, Rescue and Fire Fighting Service	SLCAA Safety Oversight Audit Report (2018)	Safety, Rescue and Fire Fighting Service at FNA upgraded to Category TBD	Safety, Rescue and Fire Fighting Service at FNA upgraded to Category TBD	Safety, Rescue and Fire Fighting Service at FNA upgraded to Category TBD	Safety, Rescue and Fire Fighting Service at FNA upgraded to Category TBD	Safety, Rescue and Fire Fighting Service at FNA upgraded to Category TBD
<b>OUTCOME 2: Increased bus transportation services for School Children and the general public.</b>									
By 2023, increase annual bus ride nationwide is increased from 1.6m to 7.8m.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all.	Distances (million Km) covered by SLRTC buses nation wide annually.	1.6	SLRTC (2018)	4.22.8		5.4	6.6	7.8
By 2023, increased number of SLRTC School Buses servicing Students/School staff nationwide from 15 to 50.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure.	Number of Government owned School Buses servicing Government run School on a daily basis nationwide.	15	SLRTC (2015)	0	35			

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the proportion of vehicles licensed annually that successfully passed road-worthiness tests increased to 54% (from 11% to 65%).	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Proportion of vehicles licensed annually that successfully passed road-worthiness tests.	11%	MTA (2018)	40%	50%	55%	60%	65%
By 2023, the number of driver training facilities (public and private) nationwide is increased.		Number of driver training facilities (public and private) nationwide.	7	SLRSA (2018)		8		9	
By 2023, increased number of driver testing facilities (public and private) nationwide.		Number of driver testing facilities (public and private) nationwide.	5	SLRSA (2018)			6	7	
By 2023, the annual number of road accidents is decreased to 1920 from 3200.		Number of road accidents.	3,200	SLP (2018)	2,950	2,700	2,450	2,200	1,920
By 2023, 5 road audits completed annually to identify accident-prone areas.		Number of road audits completed annually to identify accident-prone areas.	0	SLRSA (2018)	1	2	3	4	5

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the proportion of driver's licenses issued annually on successful completion of practical driving examination is increased by 20%.		Proportion of driver's licenses issued after the successful completion of a practical driving examination.	30%	SLRSA (2018)	35%	40%	45%	47%	50%
By 2023, increased proportion of urban roads with significant road furniture and markings is increased to 20%		Proportion of urban roads (3,104 km total) covered with significant road furniture and markings.	8%	SLRA (2017)	10%	12%	15%	17%	20%
<b>OUTCOME 4: All towns and villages are connected by well-designed and safe roads to spur economic development.</b>									
By 2023, the cumulative number of all weather roads is increased from 983 Km to 1966 Km.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all.	Cumulative amount of all weather roads (total distance - Km) constructed.	983	SLRA (2017)	1,180	1,376	1,573	1,769	1,966
By 2023, cumulative length of feeder roads rehabilitated, upgraded and maintained from 1420 Km to 1930 Km.		Cumulative amount of feeder roads rehabilitated, upgraded and maintained (km)	1420	SLRA (2017)	1802.5	1852.5	1902.5	1902.5	1930

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2030, construction of Freetown to Lungi bridge completed.		Exercises to build a motorized bridge linking Freetown to Lungi.	Feasibility study report	SLRA (2013)	Feasibility Studies of Freetown to Lungi Bridge construction reviewed	Detailed Technical and Engineering Drawings & Specifications of Bridge completed	Tendering, procurement and award of contracts completed	15% Construction works commenced	30% of Lungi to Freetown Bridge const. works completed
By 2023, three weigh bridges functional at Gblamuya, Queen Elizabeth Quay and border with Liberia constructed.		Number of functional weigh bridges nationwide.	One weigh bridge at Gblamuya requiring repair	SLRA (2018)	Review of technical details and award of contracts	One weigh bridge at Gblamuya repaired	Installation of two weigh bridges at Queen Elisabeth and Liberia border commenced	Installation of two weigh bridges at Queen Elisabeth and Liberia border completed	Three weigh bridges at Gblamuya, Queen Elisabeth Quay and Liberia Border functional

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, two flyovers and three Passenger Overpasses constructed in Freetown to ease congestion		Number of flyovers and Passenger Overpasses in the Freetown.	0	SLRA (2018)	Feasibility study completed.	Negotiations and signing of works and service contracts completed.	Commencement of construction works of 2 flyovers and 3 Passengers overpasses in Freetown	Construction works of 2 flyovers and 3 Passengers overpasses in Freetown 50% completed	Construction works of 2 flyovers and 3 Passengers overpasses in Freetown completed and commissioned
<b>OUTCOME 5: Safe, secure and efficient shipping in a clean ocean environment</b>									
By 2023, nine (9) mandatory instruments of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) are domesticated by Parliament.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to	Number of ratified IMO instruments that are domesticated	0	International Maritime Organisation Member States Audit Scheme (IMSAS) (2018)	1	3	5	7	9

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, procurement of one Tug and one Pilot Boat to enhance the safety of navigation within the pilotage District of Sierra Leone completed.	support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Number of operational tug or pilot boats in operation.	0	SLPA (2015)		Preparation, approval and tendering of procurement by NPPA	Evaluation of Tender, negotiation and award of procurement contract	Tug and Pilot Boat delivered and commissioned	
By 2023, procurement and installation of 20 buoys in danger zones		Quantity of buoys installed in danger zones	0	SLMA (2017)	Preparation, approval and tendering of procurement tender by NPPA	Evaluation of Tender, negotiation and award of procurement contract	Installation of 20 buoys in danger zones	Effective functioning of buoys at danger zones	
By 2023, the number of MDAs using Sierra Leone National Shipping Company (SLNSC) for all clearing and forwarding services in compliance with Section 33 of the '2019 Finance Act' is increased from 17 to 70.		Number of MDAs using SLNSC for clearing and forwarding services.	17	SLNSC (2015)	30	40	50	60	70

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, waste reception facility installed in compliance with Maritime convention (MARPOL)		Number of functional waste reception facilities.	0	SLPA / IMO Audit	Preparation of tender for the installation of waste reception facility	Award of contract for the installation of waste reception facility	Commissioning of 1 waste reception facility	1 functional waste reception facility installed	
By 2023, procurement and functioning of a oil spill emergency preparedness equipment is completed.		Procurement and installation of oil spill emergency preparedness equipment	0	SLMA (2017)	Preparation of tender for the procurement of a oil spill emergency preparedness equipment	Award of contract for the procurement of a oil spill emergency preparedness equipment	Supply and delivery of a oil spill emergency preparedness equipment	Commissioning of 1 waste reception facility	

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 6: Improved maritime transport on coastal and inland waterways</b>									
By 2023, the Tagrin Ferry Jetty Terminal is rehabilitated for safe landing of ferry linking Freetown and Kaffu Bullom.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Status of rehabilitation works of the Tagrin Ferry Jetty.		SLPA / SLRA / SLMA (2015)	Preparation of tender for the rehabilitation works on Tagrin Ferry Jetty Terminal	Execution of rehabilitation works	Commissioning of completed rehabilitation works		
By 2023, feasibility study conducted to convert the Nitti sea port into a commercial port		Status of the feasibility study report	0%	SLPA / SLMA / MoTA / MoF / NPPA	Preparation of tender for the conversion of Nitti Sea Port into a commercial port	Execution of conversion works	Commissioning of completed new Nitti commercial port		
By 2020, training of coxswain and ferry masters nationwide is increased from 500 to 950.		Number of trained and certified coxswain.	500	SLMA (2017)	700	950			

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2020, a National Ports Master Plan is developed.		Status of developing a Sierra Leone Ports Master Plan.	0	Funding AfDB / SLPA (2017)		Sierra Leone Ports master Plan is completely developed			
By 2020, have 12 marine radio communication stations operational nationwide.		Number of operational marine radio communication stations	0	SLMA (2017)	2	5	8	12	
By 2022, commission one maritime rescue sub-centre.		Number of operational maritime rescue sub-centres.	0	SLMA (2018)		One Maritime rescue sub-centre is commissioned			
By 2023, 80% procurement of two water taxis (30 seaters)		Status of procuring two water taxis.	0%	SLMA (2017)		Two water taxis procured and commissioned			

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, procure two new passenger ferries		Number of functional passenger ferries.	2	SLPA / SLMA / MTA / MoF / NPPA		Two new passenger ferries are procured and commissioned			
<b>OUTCOME 7: Improved governance, functional and legislative reform in the transport sector.</b>									
By 2023, all conflicts in legislations that affect the smooth and effective governance of institutions within the transport sector are reviewed and removed.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with	Level of synchronisation amongst legislation in the transport sector	0	MTA (2018)	Complete review process of 4 agencies in the sector	Enact the revised legislation for the first four agencies	Complete review process of remaining 4 agencies in the sector	Enact the revised legislation of the remaining four agencies	Complete the enactment of all eight agencies' legislations in the sector
By 2023, Government Vehicle Fleet Management expenditure is reduced to 10.8 Billion Leones.		Amount spent on government vehicle fleet management (Le)	Government Fleet Management expenditure is 36 billion	MoF (2016)	30.96 billion	25.92 billion	20.88 billion	15.84 billion	10.80 billion

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, a consolidated IT based National Transport Sector database is established.	disabilities and older persons	Status of establishing a consolidated IT based National Transport Sector database.	Paper-based database.	MTA (2018)	Complete procurement process	Complete equipment installation and testing	Complete staff training and full operationalisation of the database	Full operationalisation of the database	Full operationalisation of the database
<b>OUTCOME 8: Establish an alternative mode of transport beyond the road and water corridors.</b>									
By 2023, construction of two public commercial cargo / passenger rail tracks (one track to an agriculture destination and one to a mining destination via important tourist sites) are completed.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Status of constructing two public commercial cargo / passenger rail tracks.	One commercial cargo rail track to a mining destination.	MMMR & MTA (2018)	Complete feasibility studies	Tendering of works and services, evaluation of bids and award of contract(s)	Commencement of works and services	20% completion of Rails construction	Rails construction completed

### 1.3.3 Sub-Cluster 3.3: Improving the Water Infrastructure System

**Strategic Objective:** To increase the supply of clean and potable water across the country for the population.

#### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the percent of the population with access to safely managed water increased from 59.6% to 80%.	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Percentage of the population with access to safe water.	59.6%	MoWR (2016)	4.4%	4%	4%	4%	4%

#### SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Increased delivery of clean and potable water across the country.</b>									
By 2023, the percent of the population with access to safely managed water increased from 59.6% to 80%.	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	Percentage of the population with access to safe water.	59.6%	MoWR (2016)	64.0%	68%	72%	76%	80%
By 2023, the percent of the population with access to an improved water source within a total collection time of 30 minutes increased from 69% to 85%.		Percent of the population with access to an improved water source within a total collection time of 30 minutes.	69%	MICS (2017)	72%	75%	79%	82%	85%
By 2023, the percent of the population with access to unreliable or limited water service is reduced from 24% to 7%.		Percent of the population with access to unreliable or limited water service.	24%	MoWR (2016)	21%	17%	14%	10%	7%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the percent of the population with access to absolutely no service reduced from 14% to 7%.		Percent of the population with access to absolutely no water service.	14%	MoWR (2016)	12%	10%	9%	8%	7%
By 2023, the proportion of pupils enrolled in schools with basic drinking water services increased from 56.6% to 80%.		Proportion of pupils enrolled in schools with basic drinking water services.	56.6%	MoWR (2016)	60.0%	65%	70%	75%	80%
By 2023, the proportion of beneficiaries using health care facilities with basic water services increased from 65.2% to 85%.		Proportion of beneficiaries using health care facilities with basic water services.	65.2%	MoWR (2016)	69%	74%	78%	82%	85%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: Water resources monitored and regulated with well-developed environmental plans for key catchment areas.</b>									
By 2023, a National Water Resources Management Agency (NWRMA) is fully established with capacitated staff and sufficient resources to be fully operational.	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Status of establishing NWRMA.	0%	MoWR (2018)					Water Resources Management Agency is established, capacitated and fully operational

### 1.3.4 Sub-Cluster 3.4: Waste Management

**Strategic Objective:** To properly dispose of waste in a manner that is less harmful to human health and the environment while exploring the potential for employment, innovation, energy, and agriculture.

#### **SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS**

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, proportion of the population in communities, Districts and Cities that properly collect and dispose of waste effectively	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Quantity of waste collected and disposed at landfill sites per month	Baseline to be conducted in 2019	TBD	Baseline conducted	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Waste properly disposed of with less harm to humans and the environment and creating jobs, innovation, energy and boosting agriculture.</b>									
By 2023, all cities and District headquarters have sewage and solid waste disposal systems established.	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capital environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Number of cities and District headquarters with sewage and solid waste disposal systems.	TBD	MLGRD (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, all cities and District headquarters with established recycling facilities.		Number of cities and district headquarters with recycling facilities.	TBD	MLGRD (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, proportion of households/communities with increased awareness on proper waste disposal in cities and towns.		Number of households/communities with public awareness on proper waste disposal in cities and towns.	TBD	MLGRD (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, at least one Investment/Institution established to produce energy from waste material.		Number of investments/institutions producing energy from waste material.	TBD	MLGRD (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, Proportion of Farmers / Gardeners that use skills gained to collect and produce manure/fertilizer from waste material.		Number of Farmers/Gardeners that can collect and produce manure / fertilizer from waste materials.	TBD	MLGRD (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, Proportion of Farmers / Gardeners that use skills gained to collect and produce manure/fertilizer from waste material.		Quantity of Fertilizers/Manure produced	TBD	MLGRD (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

### 1.3.5 Sub-Cluster 3.5: Information and Communication Technology

**Strategic Objective:** To improve ICT services for increase access and affordable cost to ensure it is integrated into all development initiatives for growth, innovation, entrepreneurship and building a digital economy.

#### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, increase the percentage of the population using the internet from 11.8% to 25%.	17.8	Percentage of the population using the internet.	11.8%	MIC (2018)	14.0%	16%	19%	22%	25%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: A well-informed and knowledgeable nation with enhanced internet service provision.</b>									
By 2023, the internet broadband penetration is increased to 30% coverage of the population.	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries.	Percentage of the population covered with broadband internet services.	14%	MIC (2018)	17%	20%	23%	27%	30%
By 2023, Percentage of households with accessibility to internet at home is increased to 30%.		Percentage of households with Internet access at home.	10.7%	MIC (2018)	15%	19%	23%	27%	30%
<b>OUTCOME 2: A nation created for sustainable socio-economic growth through the development and utilization of effective mobile service delivery.</b>									
By 2023, mobile penetration(coverage) is expanded to reach 80% of the population.	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation.	Percentage of the population covered with mobile services.	57%	MIC (2018)	61%	65%	69%	75%	80%
By 2023, the number of mobile-broadband subscriptions is increased to 50 per 100 inhabitants.		Number of mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.	20.4	MIC (2018)	26	32	38	44	50
By 2023, mobile voice telephony coverage increased from 70% of the territory to 90%.		Percentage of the territory (72,000 square kilometres) covered by mobile voice services.	70%	MIC (2018)	74%	78%	82%	86%	90%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 3: Increased access to capital-intensive ICT technologies such as landline telephone service and computer services.</b>									
By 2023, number of fixed-telephone subscriptions increased to 2 per 100 inhabitants.	17.6, 17.8	Number of fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.	0.2	MIC (2018)	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0
By 2023, Increased percentage of households with computer to 25%.		Percentage of households with a computer.	4.2%	MIC (2018)	8%	12%	16%	20%	25%

### 1.3.7 Sub-Cluster 3.7: Fostering Private Sector Growth and Manufacturing

**Strategic Objective:** To improve the general business environment for the attraction of private investment with greater local ownership and competition.

#### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, increase the manufacturing sector's share of GDP from less than 2 percent to at least 5 percent.	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030.	Manufacturing sector's share of GDP.	<2%	MTI (2018)	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	4.5%	5.0%
By 2023, Sierra Leone's ranking in the Global Competitiveness Report is improved to 127 out of 138 countries.		Global Competitiveness Report ranking (out of 138 countries).	132	MTI (2018)	131	130	129	128	127

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Business environment that attracts significant private sector investment.</b>									
By 2023, Sierra Leone's overall performance on the Doing Business ranking is improved to 145 out of 190 countries.	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	World Bank's Doing Business ranking (out of 190 countries).	160	WB (2017)	157	154	151	148	145
By 2023, Sierra Leone's performance on the Doing Business ranking for Starting a Business is improved to 75 out of 190 countries.		World Bank's Doing Business ranking for Starting a Business (out of 190 countries).	83	WB (2017)	81	80	78	76	75
By 2023, Sierra Leone's performance on the Doing Business ranking for Dealing with Construction permits is improved to 150 out of 190 countries.		World Bank's Doing Business ranking for Dealing with Construction permits (out of 190 countries).	182	WB (2017)	176	170	164	158	150

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, Sierra Leone's performance on the Doing Business ranking for Getting electricity is improved to 150 out of 190 countries.		World Bank's Doing Business ranking for Getting electricity (out of 190 countries).	178	WB (2017)	172	166	160	155	150
By 2023, Sierra Leone's performance on the Doing Business ranking for Getting Credit is improved from 140 out of 190 countries.		World Bank's Doing Business ranking for Getting Credit (out of 190 countries).	159	WB (2017)	155	150	147	143	140

**VISION: Sierra Leone’s aspirations of becoming an inclusive, green, middle-income country by 2035**

**National Goal 3: The society is cohesive, secure and just**

**Cluster 4: Governance and Accountability for Results**

**1.4.1 Sub-Cluster 4.1: Political Development for National Cohesion**

**Strategic Objective:** To ensure peaceful and long-term democratic political representation of the people of Sierra Leone through independent registration and balanced monitoring of political parties.

**SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS**

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, Prevalence of national peace, tolerance and cohesion among institutions, ethnic groups, regions, communities and societies to promote national development	16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and	Global Peace Index (GPI) ranking of 163 countries and territories	35 out of 163 Countries	35	34	33	32	31	30

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, political cohesion is achieved between and among political parties	build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	Percentage of peace and political stability between and among political parties	30%	PPRC (2018)					% of Political cohesion is achieved
By 2023, there is effective and balanced monitoring of political parties activities		The extent of regulating the conduct and activities of political parties	50%	PPRC (2018)					% of Balanced monitoring of Political parties
By 2023, effective accountable political Administration is attained in political parties		Percentage of public confidence in political parties	20%	PPRC (2018)					% of Public confidence in political parties
<b>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</b>									
NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Enhanced support to the political process.</b>									
By 2023, PPRC has decentralised operations to all Districts.	N/A	Number of districts with representation from PPRC.	5	PPRC (2018)	8	11	15	16	

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the capacity of PPRC and Political parties are strengthened		Percentage of political cohesion and Peace attained	40%	PPRC 2018					% of Political cohesion and peace attained
By 2023, Political Accountability in the political parties is improved		Percentage of political accountability and transparency in the political parties	20%	PPRC 2018, EU election report					% of Political accountability and transparency in Political parties is attained

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the legal and regulatory framework of the PPRC is reviewed		Reviewed legal and regulatory framework	50%	PPRC 2018					% of the Legal and regulatory framework reviewed and strengthened
<b>OUTCOME 2: Enhance Political Education and Communication on Political Party Operations</b>									
By 2023, public knowledge on the constitutional mandate of the political parties is improved	N/A	Percentage of populace informed	50%	PPRC 2018					% of the populace well informed about the mandate of political parties

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 3: Enhance National Peace, Tolerance and cohesion among communities, societies, organisations, ethnic and regional groups.</b>									
By 2023, an effective National Commission for Peace and National Cohesion is established	N/A	Percentage of the establishment of the National Peace Commission	0%	PPRC 2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Number of peace campaigns and conferences held	0%	PPRC	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>1.4.2 Sub-Cluster 4.2: Fighting Corruption and Illicit Financial Flows</b>									
<b>Strategic Objective:</b> To reduce corruption significantly through the empowering of the Anti-Corruption Commission to prevent, investigate and prosecute corruption in all its forms and scale up the fight against illicit financial flows in Sierra Leone so as to increase domestic revenue to finance development programmes.									
<b>SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</b>									
NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index ranking is improved to 113 out of 175 countries.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Ranking on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index	130	Transparency International (2017)	128	125	120	116	113
By 2023, the Mo Ibrahim's Governance Index ranking is improved to 21 out of 54 countries.		Ranking on Mo Ibrahim Governance Index	26	Mo Ibrahim (2018)	25	24	23	22	21

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the World Bank Governance Indicators - Voice & Accountability is improved to 0.		Estimate from World Bank Governance Indicators - Voice & Accountability	-0.21	World Bank (2017)	-0.16	-0.12	-0.08	-0.04	0
By 2023, the World Bank Governance Indicators - Control of Corruption is improved to 0 in 2023.		Estimate from World Bank Governance Indicators - Control of Corruption	-0.59	World Bank (2017)	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0
By 2023, the World Bank Governance Indicators - Government Effectiveness is improved to 0 in 2023.		Estimate from World Bank Governance Indicators - Government Effectiveness	-1.21	World Bank (2017)	-1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	0
By 2023, the World Bank Governance Indicators - Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism is improved to 0.25 in 2023.		Estimate from World Bank Governance Indicators - Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism	0.03	World Bank (2017)	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.23	0.25
By 2023, the World Bank Governance Indicators - Regulatory Quality is improved to 0 in 2023.		Estimate from World Bank Governance Indicators - Regulatory Quality	-0.92	World Bank (2017)	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0
By 2023, the World Bank Governance Indicators - Rule of Law is improved to 0.		Estimate from World Bank Governance Indicators - Rule of Law	-0.79	World Bank (2017)	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	0

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the annual revenue lost due to illegal fishing drops from an estimated US\$29 million to US\$5 million.		Annual revenue lost due to illegal fishing	US\$29 million	MFMR (2018)	25	20	15	10	5
<b>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</b>									
NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Systems for prevention of corruption enhanced</b>									
By 2023, the number of service charters developed & implemented in sectors is increased from 10 in 2018 to 30	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Number of service charters developed & implemented in sectors	10	ACC (2018)	14	18	22	26	30
By 2023, proportion of MDAs with established & functional Integrity Management Committees is increased to 85%		85% established & functional Integrity Management Committees in MDAs	60%	ACC (2018)	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%
By 2023, the number of Anti-corruption related policies developed & monitored in public sector is increased to 26		Number of Anti-corruption related policies developed & monitored in public sector. 5 (five) Corruption index survey conducted by 2023.	6	ACC (2018)	10	14	18	22	26

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, Chiefdom network structure to enhance Paramount Chiefs' participation in the fight against corruption is established		80% of Chiefdom network structures established by 2023	0%	ACC (2018)					% of ACC Chiefdom Network structures established.
<b>OUTCOME 2: Penalties and punishment for corruption enhanced</b>									
By 2023, a Special Courts (division of the High Court ) is established for corruption trials	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Division of the High Court established for corruption trials	0%	ACC (2018)					% of establishment
By 2023, eight (8) prosecutors have been appointed to the anti-corruption court		Number of Prosecutors appointed to handle corruption cases	0	ACC (2018)	4	6	8		
By 2023, Funds recovered by ACC and paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund is increased by 50% of 2018 recovered funds.		Revenue recovered & paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund annually	Average of Le1.5 Billion	ACC (2018)	Le1.65 Billion	Le1.8 Billion	Le1.95 Billion	Le2.10 Billion	Le2.25 Billion

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 3: Systems for preventing and recovering illicit financial flows (IFFs) enhanced</b>									
By 2023, an Oversight and Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism to combat IFFs established and meeting regularly	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Oversight and Inter-agency Coordination Mechanism to combat IFFs established and meeting regularly	0%	FIU (2018)					% of establishment

### 1.4.3 Sub-Cluster 4.3: Strengthening Public Financial Management

**Strategic Objective:** To advance prudent, efficient, effective and transparent management and use of public financial resources within the new PFM Strategy 2018-2021, with a special focus on implementing instruments aimed at improving revenue generation; effectively addressing fiscal risk; improving public debt management; advancing the integrated financial management information systems (IFMIS); strengthening procurement and public asset and payroll management; and improving ICT and e-governance.

#### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the revenue to GDP ratio is increased to 20 percent.	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax	Revenue to GDP ratio	14%	MoF (2018)	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
By 2023, the World Bank's CPIA score is increased to 3.5.		World Bank's CPIA score	3.2	World Bank (2017)	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	
By 2023, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) percentile ranking for the low-income group on government effectiveness is improved to 50 percent.		MCC - Government Effectiveness	31%	MCC (2018)	35%	39%	43%	47%	50%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the MCC percentile ranking for the low-income group on fiscal policy is improved to 50 percent.	and other revenue collection	MCC - Fiscal Policy	15%	MCC (2018)	% 22%	29%	36%	43%	50
By 2023, the MCC percentile ranking for the low-income group on trade policy improved to 70%.		MCC - Trade Policy	60%	MCC (2018)	62%	64%	66%	68%	70%
By 2023, the MCC percentile ranking for the low-income group on inflation improved to 50 percent.		MCC - Inflation	7%	MCC (2018)	16%	25%	33%	42%	50%
By 2023, PEFA ranking on fiscal strategy (P1-15) is increased from C to A		PEFA ranking on fiscal strategy (P1-15)	C	PEFA (2018)	C+	B-	B	B+	A
<b>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</b>									
NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Strategic policy making and budget planning enhanced</b>									
By 2021, a CGE model has been developed and operational	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to	Status of CGE model development	0%	MoF (2018)				The % of the development and operationalisation of the CGE model	

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2019, one Public Investment Management Assessment (PIMA) has been conducted	improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Status of Public Investment Management Assessment (PIMA)	0%	MoPED (2018)	% of completion of the Public Investment Management Assessment (PIMA)				
By 2021, one a Medium-Term Debt Strategy consistent with requirements of Public Debt Management Act 2011 has been developed	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated	Status of Medium-Term Debt Strategy development	0%	MoF (2018)			% of the development of the Medium Term Debt Strategy		
By 2021, three Debt Sustainability Analyses conducted	policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	Number of Debt Sustainability Analyses conducted (cumulative)	0	MoF (2018)			Number of Debt Sustainability analyses conducted		

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Outcome 2: Budget Execution, Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation strengthened</b>									
By 2021, PERs conducted in education-related, health-related and energy-related MDAs	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Status of PERs conducted in education-related, health-related and energy-related MDAs	0%	MoF (2018)	Number of RER conducted in education /health/ energy related MDA	Number of RER conducted in education /health /energy related MDA	Number of RER conducted in education /health /energy related MDA		
By 2021, IFMIS rolled out to the remaining 24 MDAs, donor-funded projects, SVAs and local councils		Number of MDAs where IFMIS is rolled out to	0	MoF (2018)	Number of IFMIS rolled out to the MDAs, donor funded projects, SVAs and Local Councils	Number of IFMIS rolled out to the MDAs, donor funded projects, SVAs and Local Councils	Number of IFMIS rolled out to the MDAs, donor funded projects, SVAs and Local Councils		
By 2021, the additional non-core modules of IFMIS rolled out		Status of additional non-core modules of IFMIS rolling out	0%	MoF (2018)	Number of IFMIS additional modules rolled out	Number of IFMIS additional modules rolled out	Number of IFMIS additional modules rolled out		

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2019, a national asset policy developed and implemented by the National Asset and Government Property Commission (NAGPC)		Status of national asset policy development and implementation by NAGPC	0%	MoF (2018)	% of development and implementation of the National Asset policy				
By 2023, a national fixed asset register established		Status of national fixed asset register establishment	0%	MoF (2018)					% of establishment of the National asset Register
By 2020, coverage of TSA extended to cash balances of all general government entities		Coverage of TSA extended to cash balances of all general government entities	0%	MoF (2018)	% of the coverage of the TSA to cash balances of Govt. entities				
By 2020, e-Procurement system is implemented in government		Status of E-Procurement system implementation	0%	MoF (2018)	% of implementation of the Procurement system				

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2020, payroll data cleaning is completed across MDAs		Status of payroll data cleaning across MDAs	0%	MoF (2018)		% of the Payroll data across MDAs			
By 2020, a comprehensive database for all major sources of fiscal risk, including SOEs developed		Status of developing a comprehensive database for all major sources of fiscal risk, including SOEs	0%	MoF (2018)		% of the development of a comprehensive Database			
By 2023, the PPP Act of 2014 is reviewed and enacted		Status of the PPP Act of 2014 review and enactment	0%	MoF (2018)					% of review of the PPP Act of 2014 is for enactment

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 3: Revenue Administration, Policy, Accounting, Forecasting &amp; Transparency improved</b>									
By 2019, an Electronic Cash Register Regulation is developed and approved	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Status of Electronic Cash Register Regulation development	0%	MoF (2018)	% of the development and approval of Electronic Cash Register regulation				
By 2019, the Electronic Cash Registers (ECRs) for GST administration is fully implemented		Status of Electronic Cash Registers (ECRs) for GST administration implementation	0%	MoF (2018)	% of implementation and administration of the Electronic cash Registers for GST.				
By 2019, all Mining Lease Agreements (MLAs) are made consistent with fiscal regime defined in EIRA		Status of MLAs consistent with fiscal regime defined in EIRA	0%	MoF (2018)	% of the Mining lease agreements made that are consistent with EIRA				

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2019, a fully functional mining revenue forecasting model developed and implemented		Status of fully functional mining revenue forecasting model development and implementation	0%	MoF (2018)	% of development and implementation of the Mining revenue forecasting model				
By 2020, a fully functional mining revenue risk analysis tool developed and implemented		Status of fully functional mining revenue risk analysis tool development and implementation	0%	MoF (2018)	% of the development and implementation of the Mining Revenue Risk Analysis Tool				
By 2021, a mineral tax audit system developed and operational		Status of a mineral tax audit system development	0%	MoF (2018)	% of the development of the Mineral Tax Audit System				

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 4: Local Governance PFM and Decentralization strengthened</b>									
By 2023, PFM reforms for local councils and decentralisation are fully implemented.	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Status of implementing PFM reforms for local councils and decentralisation.	0%	MoF (2018)					% of the implementation of the PFM for Local Councils and decentralisation

#### 1.4..4 Sub-Cluster 4.4: Strengthening Audit Service

**Strategic Objective:** To provide more efficient and effective use of government revenue through sound fiscal management practices.

##### **SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS**

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the PEFA ranking on scope, nature and follow-up of external audit (PI-26) is increased from C+ to A	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all	PEFA ranking on scope, nature and follow-up of external audit (PI-26)	C+	PEFA (2018)	B-	B	B+	A-	A

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) percentile ranking for the low-income group on control of corruption is improved from 71 percent in FY2019 to 90 percent.	their forms	MCC - Control of Corruption	71%	MCC (2018)	75%	79%	83%	87%	90%
By 2023, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) percentile ranking for the low-income group on government effectiveness is improved from 31 percent in FY2019 to 50 percent.		MCC - Government Effectiveness	31%	MCC (2018)	35%	39%	43%	47%	50%
By 2023, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) percentile ranking for the low-income group on rule of law is improved from 53 percent in FY2019 to 75 percent.		MCC - Rule of Law	53%	MCC (2018)	58%	63%	68%	72%	75%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Enhanced quality and efficiency of audits</b>									
By 2023, the annual number of performance audits conducted is drastically increased	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Status of annual performance audits	0%	ASSL (2018)					% of Annual performance audits conducted
By 2023, an annual revenue audit is conducted and submitted to Parliament		Number of revenue audits conducted annually and submitted it to Parliament.	1	ASSL (2018)					Number of Annual revenue audits conducted and submitted to Parliament
By 2023, one procurement audit, one IT audit, and one environmental audit are conducted annually		Number of specialized audits conducted annually	0	ASSL (2018)					Number of Specialised audits conducted annually

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the capacity of Parliament Account Committee is annually enhanced to improve effectiveness of its review of Auditor General's Annual Report		Report of training provided to Parliament Account Committee on capacity to review audit reports annually	0%	ASSL (2018)					Level of completion of the report on the training of Parliament Accounts Committee
<b>Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity of ASSL to carry out its mandate and pursue the follow-up of audits</b>									
By 2023, follow-up with all financial audit recommendations and those from the AG's Annual Report are fully implemented	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Status of implementing and following-up with all financial audit recommendations and those from the AG's Annual Report	0%	ASSL (2018)					Extent of Follow-up on audit recommendations and AG's report.
By 2023, new headquarters for ASSL is constructed and human resource capacity improved		Status of constructing new headquarters for ASSL	0%	ASSL (2018)					% completion of the construction of the ASSL Headquarters

## 1.4.5 Sub-Cluster 4.5: Promoting Inclusive and Accountable Justice Institutions

**Strategic Objective:** To ensure that all citizens benefit from a fair, impartial and effective Justice Sector through enabling increased access to justice, expedition of justice, protection of human rights and harnessing equal opportunities for economic development.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, improve the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) percentile ranking for the low-income group on rule of law from 53 percent in FY2019 to 75 percent.	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	MCC - Rule of Law	53%	MCC (2018)	58%	63%	68%	72%	75%

### SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Inclusive and accountable justice sector across the entire country ensuring respect and protection of human rights</b>									
By 2023, reach of justice services across the country is enhanced	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Reach of the justice sector across the country	50%	MoJ (2018)					% of Reach of justices across the country
By 2023, public confidence and trust in the justice sector is increased		Public confidence in the justice sector	50%	MoJ (2018)					% of Public confidence in the justice sector

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: Increased collaboration, coordination and communication ensuring effective access to justice</b>									
By 2023, awareness of laws and processes regulating access to justice is strengthened	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Comprehensive Communication Strategy developed	0%	JSCO (2018)					% of development of the Communication strategy
		Digitalisation of laws and jurisprudence and design and implementation of electronic case management systems	0%	MoJ (2018)					% of implementation of the Digitalisation of laws and electronic case management

## 1.4.6 Sub-Cluster 4.6: Building Public Trust in State Institutions

**Strategic Objective:** To build trust in state institutions through the implementation of strategies to strengthen national cohesion and ensure peaceful, just and inclusive society. The aim is also to build a national spirit of cultural voluntarism for increased public acceptance and participation in national socioeconomic development programme; harnessing the energies and expertise of every Sierra Leonean towards nation-building and socioeconomic transformation; building citizens' confidence in state institutions that provide services to the general citizenry.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the ranking on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index improved from 130 (out of 175 countries) to Sierra Leone's all-time high of 113 (which occurred in 2003).	16.5 corruption and bribery in all their forms are substantially reduced	Ranking on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index	130	Transparency International (2017)	128	125	120	116	113

### SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Enhanced public consciousness of national cohesion and civic education.</b>									
By 2023, a solid foundation for national cohesion is created	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	A less polarized Sierra Leone on ethnic, regional and political lines	65%	GoSL (2017) Ref: Voting Pattern					% of the polarisation of the country
By 2023, the reach of civic education nationally is expanded.		Reach of civic education nationally.	50%	GoSL (2018)					% of the Reach of civic education nationally

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: Enhanced institutional capacity to support public trust in the state.</b>									
By 2023, the capacity of human rights, democratic institutions and organisations promoting democracy are expanded.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Number of training and equipment provided for human rights organisations and organisations promoting democracy.	50%	GoSL (2018)					Number of Trainings completed and equipment provided for human rights organisations
By 2023, the capacity of NEC to conduct free and fair elections nationwide is strengthened.		Status of capacity building of NEC to conduct free and fair elections nationwide.	50%	NEC (2018)					% of the capacity of NEC Building
<b>OUTCOME 3: An enhanced governance mechanism to handle excessive use of power and political patronage</b>									
By 2023 the 1991 constitutions is reviewed to limit the use of excessive power and patronage		The reviewed 1991 Constitution	50%	GoSL 1991 Constitution					% of the review of the 1991 constitution completed

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 4: A strengthened good governance framework for a more democratic Sierra Leone</b>									
By 2023, perception on democratic good governance is increased		Citizenship education promotion programmes	40%	Ref: The Peoples Manifesto 2017 (The New Direction Manifesto)					% of Citizenship education promotion completed

### 1.4.7 Sub-Cluster 4.7: Strengthening Public Service Delivery

**Strategic Objective:** To create a lean, performance-oriented, highly motivated, modern, and efficient public service that delivers high quality services to the people of Sierra Leone in a timely and cost-effective manner.

#### **SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS**

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, improve the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) percentile ranking for the low-income group on government effectiveness from 31 percent in FY2019 to 50 percent.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	MCC - Government Effectiveness	31%	MCC (2018)	35%	39%	43%	47%	50%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Improved legislative and regulatory framework for the public service.</b>									
By 2023, the Public Service Regulations of 1982, enact the Public Service Bill and review the Civil Service Code, Regulations and rules are fully reviewed	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Reviewed 1982 Public Service Regulations, enacted Public Service Bill and review the Civil Service Code, Regulations and Rules.	Ref: 1982 Public Service regulation, public service bill and Civil Service code, rules and regulations	GoSL /PSC/ HRMO(2018)					Level of revision of the Public service legislations and regulations
By 2023, the Wages and Compensation Commission is established and supported.		The Wages and Compensation Commission established and functioning by 2023	0%	GoSL (2018)					% of the establishment and operationalisation of the wages and compensation
By 2023, the process of personnel recruitment to retirement from manual to an automated system updated by 80%		80% of the recruitment process updated to an automated system by 2023	40% Personnel data automated	GoSL/HRMO (2018)					% of the automation of the recruitment system

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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**OUTCOME 2: Renewed quality of public service facilities.**

By 2023, engagement in a number of projects is increased to maintain public assets utilised by the public service.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Status of projects to increase and maintain public assets utilised by the public service.	0%	GoSL (2018)					% of the implementation of Projects to maintain public assets.
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### 1.4.8 Sub-Cluster 4.8: Strengthening Decentralization, Local Governance and Rural Development

**Strategic Objective:** To strengthen local council operations and facilitate strong, inclusive collaboration and coordination mechanisms for district development stakeholders, anchored in local councils, in every district. The aim is also to enhance complete devolution process, strengthen chiefdom and ward committees, village development committees and facilitate synergies between local councils, ward committees and chiefdom administrations for effective service delivery.

**SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS**

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, improve the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) percentile ranking for the low-income group on government effectiveness from 31 percent in FY2019 to 50 percent.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms are reduced substantially	MCC - Government Effectiveness	31%	MCC (2018)	35%	39%	43%	47%	50%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Deepen the decentralisation process and indusive local governance.</b>									
By 2023, the remaining 25 sector functions are devolved to the Local Councils.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Number of remaining sector functions to be devolved to the Local Councils	54	MLGRD (2018)	59	65	72	76	79
By 2023, complete de-amalgamated of the remaining 27 chiefdoms.		Number of the remaining chiefdoms de-amalgamated annually.	190	MLGRD (2018)	196	203	210	214	217
By 2023, operationalise the Local Councils Development Operational Guidelines in all 22 local councils.		Number of the Local Councils operationalizing Development Guidelines.	0	MLGRD (2018)	4	8	13	18	22
By 2023, complete review of the Decentralization Policy and Local Government Act 2004.		Review Local Government Act 2004 and Decentralization Policy operationalized	0	MLGRD (2018)					Level of review and operationalisation of the Local Government Act 2004 and Decentralisation Policy

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023 Local Government Service Commission and Civil Service Commission Conditions harmonized.		Harmonized conditions of service operationalized	0	MLGRD (2018)					Level of Harmonisation and operationalisation of the conditions of service
<b>OUTCOME 2: Empower local governance structures to plan and execute projects with citizens.</b>									
By 2023 communities knowledge and skills improved in participatory planning processes and production of community development plans and projects across 190 chiefdoms.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Number of village/chiefdom level participatory planning processes across the 190 chiefdoms.	15	MLGRD (2018)	60	150	190		
By 2023 Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) established in MLGRD.		Program Implementation Unit functional	0	MLGRD (2018)					Extent of the establishment of a functional PIU

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023 Rural Development Coordination Policy developed.		Policy operationalized	0	MLGRD (2018)					Extent of the operationalisation of the Rural Development Coordination Policy

## 1.4.9 Sub-Cluster 4.9: Strengthen Security Institutions

**Strategic Objective:** To increase the robustness of security sector response to national threat and occurrence of emergencies.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, ensure the security services are professional in undertaking civil duties		Number of abuse of civil rights of citizens	TBD	MoJ	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, security services have capacity to respond to emergency situations		Quality of response to emergencies	TBD	ONS	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Enhanced security coordination at national, provincial, district and chiefdom levels.</b>									
security coordination at national level is enhanced		Review/develop key security policies.	3	ONS	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Extent of the review/development of Key security policies
		Increased staff strength through recruitment	N/A	ONS					Number of Staff recruited
		Personnel capacitated through specialized trainings	0	ONS					Number of specialised trainings conducted
		Improved cooperation and collaboration within the sector	1,556 coord. mtgs held	ONS					Number of Coord. Mtgs. held
		Support to secretariat to coordinate security committees more effectively.	70%	ONS Annual Budget					% of support to the Secretariat
security coordination at provincial level is enhanced.		Construction of quarters and office spaces for PSCoords.	0	ONS	1	2	3	4	5

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		Procurement of vehicles for PSCoords.	0	ONS	1	2	3	4	5
security coordination at District level is enhanced.		Construction of quarters and office spaces for DSCoords.	0	ONS	3	7	10	13	16
		Procurement of vehicles for DSCoords.	0	ONS	3	7	10	13	16
security coordination at chieftdom level is enhanced.		Establish more CHISECs	15	ONS	50	85	110	145	190
		Rent for quarters and office spaces for CSCoords.	0	ONS					Extent of completion of the rental of Quarters and offices for CSCoords
		Procurement of motorbikes for CSCoords.	0	ONS					Level of completion of the Procurement of motorbikes

## 1.4.10 Sub-Cluster 4.10: Strengthening External Relations for Integration

**Strategic Objective:** To rebrand and position the country strategically to take its rightful place in the community of nations so that it becomes a favourable destination through its attractive image.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, Sierra Leone improves its international relations and is represented in more countries, international, bilateral and multilateral organisations.	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks.	Global presence index	To be provided by MFIAC	MFIAC (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

### SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Sierra Leone has positively rebranded its international image.</b>									
By 2023, the international image of Sierra Leone is favourable by increased number of appointed brand ambassadors.	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in	Number of brand ambassadors appointed.	TBD	MFAIC (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, Sierra Leone played host to more international conferences.	the institutions of global governance	Number of international conferences hosted.	TBD	MFAIC (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, the number of trained diplomats serving the country is increased by 10%.		Number of diplomats trained and serving the country.	TBD	MFAIC (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>OUTCOME 2: Sierra Leone is well-positioned internationally in the community of nations.</b>									
By 2023, the establishment of membership to international organisations / bodies is strategically increased	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Number of international organisations / bodies with whom membership is established	TBD	MFAIC (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, expand Sierra Leone's diplomatic missions and global presence is increased/expanded significantly.		Number of diplomatic missions abroad.	TBD	MFAIC (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the level of representation in regional and international organizations is improved with better support.		Level of representation in regional and international organizations.	TBD	MFAIC (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
By 2023, the number of Sierra Leoneans serving in regional and international organizations is increased significantly.		Number of Sierra Leoneans serving in regional and international organizations.	TBD	MFAIC (2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

## 1.5 Cluster 5: Empowering Woman, Children, Adolescent & Persons with Disabilities

**VISION: Sierra Leone's aspirations of becoming an inclusive, green, middle-income country by 2035**

**National Goal 2: A society with citizens empowered to achieve their fullest potential**

**Cluster 5: Empowering Women, Children, Adolescents & Persons with Disabilities**

### 1.5.1 Sub-Cluster 5:1: Women

**Strategic Objective:** To promote the overall empowerment of women in political, social, economic and cultural spheres.

#### **SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS**

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, reduce maternal mortality from 1,165 per 100,000 live births in 2013 to 600 per 100,000 live births	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Proportion of women aged 15-49 secondary and higher education	1165	DHS (2013)	1015	865	740	670	600

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, increase the Gender Development Index (GDI) to equality value of 1.0	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	GDI, based on the sex-disaggregated Human Development Index, defined as a ratio of the female to the male HDI.	0.872	UNDP HDR (2017)	0.9	0.92	0.95	0.97	1.0
By 2023, increase the Gender Inequality Index (GII) to 0.569 (Sub-Saharan Africa Average)		GII reflects gender-based inequalities in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity	0.645	UNDP HDR (2017)	0.63	0.62	0.6	0.59	0.57
By 2023, increase the contraceptive prevalence rate (for women age 15-49 years currently married or in a union who are using a modern or traditional contraceptive method) to 36 percent	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	Contraception Prevalence Rate	22.5%	MICS (2017)	25	28	31	34	36

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, decrease the total fertility rate to 3.8 (per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years)		Total Fertility Rate	4.1	MICS (2017)	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
By 2023, increase the upper secondary school education parity index for girls to equality value of 1.0.	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Upper secondary school education parity index for girls	0.92	MICS (2017)	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.97	1.00

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Policy, legal and institutional capacities are strengthened across government sectors in order to enhance the enabling environment for the empowerment of women.</b>									
By 2023, three legislative frameworks are reviewed and enacted	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	Number of legislative frameworks enacted and/or reviewed	Registration of Customary Marriage Act 2009, Devolution of Estates Act 2007, Domestic Violence Act 2007, Sexual Offences Act 2012	Parliament (2018)					Number of gender legislative frameworks reviewed and enacted by Parliament
By 2023, 30% of the leadership positions in Government are held by women is ensured.	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Percentage of women represented in governance at all levels	12%	2018 Presidential and General Elections	15%	18%	21%	25%	30%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) policy developed and adopted.	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	GEWE Policy adopted	Advancement of women and gender mainstreaming policy 2000	MSWGCA (2018)	GEWE Policy developed				
By 2023, two existing protocols and strategies are reviewed, finalized, and implemented regarding National Referral Protocols on GBV and Reduction of FGM/C		Number of existing protocols and strategies reviewed, finalized, and implemented on National Referral Protocols on GBV and Reduction of FGM/C	National Referral Protocol on GBV 2010, Draft National Strategy for the Reduction of FGM/C	MSWGCA (2018)	National Referral Protocol on GBV 2010 reviewed and disseminated	National Strategy for the reduction of FGM/C finalized, rolled out and implemented			

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, two international instruments domesticated and implemented in support of women's empowerment		Number of international instruments domesticated and implemented in support of women's empowerment	CEDAW 1988, Maputo Protocol 2015	MSWGCA (2018)	Periodic reports on international and regional agreements are produced	Full domestication of international and regional agreements into national laws			
By 2023, one gender policy is enacted and implemented		Number of gender policies enacted and implemented	None	MSWGCA (2018)	National Policy for the Advancement of Women has a costed implementation plan and budgetary allocation.	National Policy for the Advancement of Women is implemented.			

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, 6 advocacy events (at least one in each District) to improve the gender sensitization of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone are held		Number of advocacy events held to improve the gender sensitization of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone	Women's Position paper presented to the Constitutional Review Committee in 2016	MSWGCA (2018)	8	10	12	14	16
By 2022, the Sexual Offences Act 2012 with a costed implementation and monitoring plan are reviewed.		Status of the review and revision of the Sexual Offences Act 2012.	0	MSWGCA (2018)					% of completion of the review and update of the Sexual offences Act.

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: Women's economic empowerment and access to livelihoods opportunities are promoted with a view to establishing Sierra Leonean women as equal partners and participants in the socio-economic and political transformation of Sierra Leone.</b>									
By the end of 2020, two study tours undertaken to observe successful examples of women's economic empowerment interventions to guide the creation and management of a women's development fund	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	Number of study tours undertaken	0	MSWGCA (2018)	1	2			

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, a women's empowerment and development fund for female entrepreneurs are established	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	Number of women's empowerment and development funds established	0	MSWGCA (2018)					1

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, nine trainings, coaching, networking, and other forms of capacity building provided for female entrepreneurs who are included in the development funds	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	Number of training, coaching, networking, and other forms of capacity building provided for female entrepreneurs	0	MSWGCA (2018)	1	3	5	7	9
By 2023, five advocacy sessions are held with financial institutions and financial services providers to adapt their services to the specific needs and situations of women	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Number of advocacies sessions with financial institutions	0	MSWGCA (2018)	1	2	3	4	5

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, five programs developed to support local government to promote and facilitate women's access to and control over land resources	5. a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	Number of programs developed to support local government to promote and facilitate women's access to and control over land resources, in consultation with traditional authorities	0	MSWGCA (2018)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>OUTCOME 3: Social mobilization and community engagement is undertaken to discourage and drastically reduce tolerance and social acceptance of violence against women and girls.</b>									
By 2023, one forensic lab is established and functioning in Freetown to assist in analysing evidence collected for sexual violence crimes.	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase	Number of forensic laboratories in operation.	0	MSWGCA (2018)					1

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, 5 Safe Homes are established and operational throughout the country.	significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	Number of safe homes established and operational	2	MSWGCA (2018)		3	4	5	
By 2023, the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy are rolled out and implemented.		Number of stakeholder engagement meetings held annually on the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy.	1	MSWGCA (2018)	6	12	18	24	32
<b>OUTCOME 4: Advocacy and coordination mechanisms are strengthened across sectors and between local and national levels.</b>									
By 2023, a functional National Gender Commission is established.	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Status of the National Gender Commission establishment	0	MSWGCA (2018)					Functional National Gender Commission is established

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, capacity of the National Steering Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 is increased.	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	Number of capacity building sessions for National Steering Committee.	0	MSWGCA (2018)	5	10	13	16	21
By 2023, 30 National, Regional and District Committees meetings on Gender-Based Violence (NaC-GBV) are held	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Number of National, Regional and District Committees meetings held on Gender-Based Violence (NaC-GBV)	NaC-GBV established with clear TOR since 2008	MSWGCA (2018)	6	12	18	24	30

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the SL-NAP of UNSCR 1325 II project is rolled out, financed and implemented by 50%	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	SL-NAP of UNSCR 1325 II rolled out, financed and implemented	Draft SL-NAP II crafted November 2018	MSWGCA (2018)					SL-NAP of UNSCR 1325II project is completely implemented
<b>OUTCOME 5: A robust data and information management system is implemented, in order to build a better understanding of issues affecting women and girls and how they can be addressed.</b>									
By 2023, a National data and information management system (IMS) on Gender-Based Violence Cases is developed and implemented	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	National data and information management system (IMS) on Gender-Based Violence Cases developed and implemented	0	MSWGCA (2018)					National data and information system is fully developed.

## 1.5.2 Sub-Cluster 5.2: Children & Adolescents

**Strategic Objective:** To ensure a Child-First approach for the survival, protection and development of children, including disabled and vulnerable children, prioritising the best interests of the child at all times, with special focus on addressing sexual violence; teenage pregnancy; child marriage; orphans and vulnerable children; child trafficking; and child labour and juvenile justice.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, reduce adolescent fertility rate to 70 (per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years)	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services.	Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years)	101	MICS (2017)	107	100	90	80	70
By 2023, reduce the percentage of women aged 20-24 years who have experienced early child marriage (before age 18) to 24 percent	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who have experienced early child marriage (before age 18)	29.9%	MICS (2017)	29	28	26	25	24

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, reduce the wasting prevalence to 3 (percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe))	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition	Wasting prevalence (percentage of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe))	5.1%	MICS (2017)	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.0

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Legal and policy framework strengthened in line with international standards and government priorities to create an enabling environment for children and adolescents.</b>									
By 2023, two Acts of Parliament are harmonized with the consistent age of consent for marriage.	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	Number of Acts of Parliament harmonized with the consistent age of consent for marriage.	Draft of Child Rights Act	MSWGCA (2018)					Two Acts harmonised
By 2023, 30 partner coordination, community engagement and monitoring meetings held at all levels to implement the National Strategy for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Marriage.	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	Number of multi-sectoral coordinating committee meetings and monitoring exercises undertaken.	0	MSWGCA (2018)	5	10	15	20	30

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2020, the 2005 Anti-Human Trafficking Act is revised and aligned with the PALERMO Protocol.		2005 Anti-Human Trafficking Act reviewed.	2005 Anti-Human Trafficking Act	MSWGCA (2018)					Anti-human Trafficking Act is revised
By 2021, National Safe Guarding Strategy / Plan developed and implemented.		Status of National Safe Guarding Strategy / Plan development.	0	MSWGCA					National Safe Guarding Strategy/Plan is implemented
By 2021, a new Child Justice Strategy and implementation plan is developed.		Status of the new Child Justice Strategy and implementation plan.	Out dated Child Justice Strategy	MSWGCA (2016)					Child Justice Strategy Plan is developed
By 2021, the 2010 Adoption Bill in line with emerging issues is reviewed and enacted		Adoption Bill enacted	Draft Bill	MSWGCA (2010)					2010 Adoption Bill is revised and enacted%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the Child Rights Act 2007 is reviewed		Status of Child Right Act review	Child Right Act 2007	MSWGCA (2007)					Child Rights Act 2007 is revised
By 2023, Chapter 44 of the Laws of Sierra Leone (Children’s and Young Persons Act) is reviewed		Status of reviewing Chapter 44 of the Laws of Sierra Leone (Children’s and Young Persons Act)	Chapter 44 of the Laws of Sierra Leone (Children’s and Young Persons Act)	Ministry of Justice (2018)					Chapter 44 of the Laws of Sierra Leone is reviewed
By 2023, strategic and implementation plan of the Child Welfare and Alternative Care Policies costed and implemented.		Status of the strategic and implementation plan of the Child Welfare and Alternative Care Policies	Child Welfare and Alternative Care Policies launched	MSWGCA (2018)					Child Welfare and Alternative Care Policies are implemented
By 2021, the Diversion guidelines is piloted and transformed into a policy.		Diversion Policy developed for children in conflict with the law.	Status of Diversion guidelines / policy	MSWGCA (2018)					Diversion guidelines is transformed

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2021, the 2015 National Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Strategy is finalized and jointly signed off by the MSWGCA and MoHS with sufficient budgetary allocations for its implementation.		Status of MHPSS Strategy adoption.	Draft MPHSS	MSWGCA (2015)					National Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Strategy is implemented

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the National Strategy for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Marriage is implemented.		Status of implementation of the National Strategy for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Marriage	Strategy finalized and officially launched in 2018	MSWGCA (2018)					National Strategy for Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy and Child marriage is implemented
<b>OUTCOME 2: Social mobilisation and community engagement for the protection of children against all forms of abuse.</b>									
By 2023, 80 mobilization and public information campaigns are conducted on Birth Registration across the Districts.	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and	Number of mobilization and public information campaigns conducted on Birth Registration.	0	MSWGCA (2018)	16	32	48	64	80

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	support statistical capacity-building in developing countries								
By 2023, strategy to address issues of street children is developed and implemented.	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Number of strategies to address issues of street children developed	0	MSWGCA (2018)					Strategies to address the issues of Street children are developed

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, child-led organizations to advocate on issues affecting children are strengthened and capacitated.		Number of capacity building sessions of child-led organizations to advocate on issues affecting children developed	0	MSWGCA (2018)	0	5	10	15	20
By 2023, two Remand Homes established and operationalized in the Northern and Eastern Provinces for children in conflict with the Law.		Number of Remand Homes established and operational in the North and East for children in conflict with the Law.	2	MSWGCA (2018)				3	4

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, 300 MSWGCA staff trained on the implementation of the Alternative Care and Child Welfare Policies.	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	Number of MSWGCA staff trained on implementation of the Alternative Care Policy.	0	MSWGCA (2018)	60	120	180	240	300
<b>OUTCOME 3: Data and Information Management improved for Children and Adolescents.</b>									
By 2021, all Districts and Child Protection Agencies are using the Case Management and PRIMERO information	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for	Number of Districts that are using the PRIMERO for tracking of cases and evidence generation.	14	MSWGCA (2018)			16		

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
management system.	least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts								
By 2022, all MSWGCA and District Council offices using the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) have agreed on common reporting, service delivery and referral systems.		Number of District Council Offices using CPIMS.	14	MSWGCA (2018)			16		
By 2023, capacity of NCC is strengthened to collect quality data, reporting and research on		Number of staff trained on quality data, reporting and research on children done.	Two staff	NCC			4	5	

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
children for leveraging of resources and advocacy									
By 2020, an updated map of service providers involved in working with vulnerable children and child victims of abuse, exploitation and neglect is established.		An updated map of service providers	0	MSWGCA (2018)	1	1	1	1	1
<b>OUTCOME 4: Advocacy and coordination mechanisms are strengthened across sectors and between local and national levels.</b>									
By 2021, the National, Regional and Districts Child Welfare Committees are provided with sufficient trainings and skills development.	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building.	Number of trainings provided to the national, regional and districts Child Welfare Committees.	0	MSWGCA (2018)	5	10	15		

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, two new regional offices of the National Commission for Children (NCC) are established.		Number of regional offices operational.	1	NCC					3
By 2023, 25 Coordination meetings are held across the Districts to strengthen partnerships and more structured relationships among the MSWGCA, District Social Services Department, MDAs and CSOs.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Number of coordination meetings held to strengthen partnerships and more structured relationships among the MSWGCA, District Social Services Department, MDAs and CSOs.	3	MSWGCA (2018)	5	10	15	20	25

### 1.5.3 Sub-Cluster 5.3: Person with Disabilities

**Strategic Objectives:**

- To ensure comprehensive review and implementation of policies and laws relating to disability, especially making public facilities disability friendly
- Review and improve incentives for Teachers in Special Needs Institutions, and provide free healthcare for the physically challenged and the aged
- Generally, provide livelihood support to persons living with disability for economic empowerment and self-reliance.

**SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS**

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, reduce the stigma of disability and improve the data quality to help identify more PWDs to 10 percent of the population.	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all.	Proportion of the population reporting a disability.	1.3%	Census (2015)	2	4	6	8	10

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Accessible, quality, inclusive, specialized education adequately provided for PWDs</b>									
By 2023, the proportion of schools with ramps and toilets for PWDs is increased to 30 percent.	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Proportion of schools with toilets with ramps for PWDs	14.3%	Annual School Census Report (2015)	15%	20%	23%	26%	30%
By 2023, the proportion of students being out-of-school due to a disability is reduced to 3 percent.		Proportion of out-of-school children who give disability as a reason for being out of school.	5.4%	GoSL & UNICEF National Assessment of the Situation of Out of School Children (2016)	5	4.5	4	3.5	3
By 2023, the stigma of disability and improve the data quality to help identify more pupils with disabilities to 10 percent of pupils is reduced.		Proportion of pupils reporting a disability.	1.4%	Annual School Census Report (2015)	3	5	7	8.5	10

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the proportion of PWDs that have ever attended school is increased to 70 percent.		Proportion of PWDs that have ever attended school	37.2%	Census (2015)	45	50	55	62	70
<b>OUTCOME 2: Health, rehabilitation, water and sanitation services adequately meet the needs of PWDs</b>									
By 2023, the proportion of children with disabilities who are fully immunized is increased to 80 percent.	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Proportion of children (0-5 years) with disabilities who are fully immunized.	56.5%	Census (2015)	60	65	70	75	80
By 2023, 50% of Persons with Disability are provided with Medical Certificate of disability.		Percentage of Persons with Disability provided with medical certificates	Tools validated	NCPD/Mo HS	10	20	30	40	50
By 2023, the number of Rehabilitation Centres is increased from 5 to 10.		Number of rehabilitation centres in operation	5	MoHS	5	7	7	9	10

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 3: Increased economic empowerment for PWDs</b>									
By 2023, the proportion of PWDs employed is increased to 20 percent in comparison to 98.2 percent of persons without disabilities being employed.	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Proportion of PWDs employed.	1.8%	Census (2015)	6	10	14	17	20
<b>OUTCOME 4: Full participation of PWDs in public life</b>									
By 2023, the proportion of Members of Parliament and Public Officers with disabilities is increased to 5%.	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Proportion of Members of Parliament with a disability.	2.1%	NEC (2018)	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	5%
By 2023, the Persons with Disability Act 2011 is reviewed		Status of reviewing the Persons with Disability Act 2011.	Persons with Disability Act 2011 in place.	MSWGCA (2011)					Persons with Disabilities Act is reviewed

## 1.6 Cluster 6: Youth Employment, Sports & Migration

**VISION:** Sierra Leone's aspirations of becoming an inclusive, green, middle-income country by 2035

**National Goal 2:** A nation with, educated, empowered and healthy citizens capable of realizing their fullest potential

### 1.6.1 Sub-Cluster 6.1: Youth Entrepreneurship (Employment and Empowerment)

**Strategic Objective:** To support youth to undertake viable and innovative business activities through start-up protects, and promote collaboration among them by taking advantage of their ingenuity for job creation. It is also to ensure the enforcement of labour laws for the benefit of youth in employment and business.

#### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the proportion of the population that is engaged in wage employment is doubled to 20 percent.	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Proportion of the population that is engaged in wage employment.	10%	LFS (2014)	12%	14%	16%	18%	20%
By 2023, the proportion of the population that prefers to work more hours than their current job reduced by half (50%).		Proportion of the population that prefers to work more hours than their current job provides	30%	LFS (2014)	27%	24%	21%	18%	15%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the proportion of unemployed who are actively seeking work that lacked the capital to start a business reduced by half( to 25 percent).		Proportion of unemployed who are actively seeking work that lacked the capital to start a business.	50%	LFS (2014)	45%	40%	35%	30%	25%
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATORS AND TARGETS</i></b>									
NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Opportunities for employment and empowerment of youth are created.</b>									
By 2023, 50,000 and more jobs for youth with 50% being for females created.	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Number of jobs created.	10,000	MOYA (2018)	19,680	25,850	33,890	44,335	52,565
By 2023, over 60,000 young people empowered to become self-reliant, in order to contribute to national development.	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work	Number of youth empowered to become self-reliant.	14,000	MOYA (2018)	28,150	37,030	47,903	55,818	66,879

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the National Youth Service and the Skills Development Project (TVET) are fully operational.	of equal value	Implementation status of the National Youth Service.	10%	MOYA (2018)					% of National Youth Service is implemented
		Status of implementing the Skills Development Project (TVET)	10%	MOYA (2018)					% of Skills Development Project (TVET) is implemented
By 2023, a number of youth entrepreneurship projects are fully implemented.		Implementation status of the National Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme (YES).	5%	MOYA (2018)					% of the National Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme is implemented
		Implementation status of Youth Empowerment Fund	10%	MOYA (2018)					% of the Youth Empowerment Fund is implemented

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		Implementation status of Youth Mobile Project	0	MOYA (2018)					% of the Youth Mobile Project is implemented
		Implementation status of youth in music and film industry projects	0	MOYA (2018)					% of the Youths in Music and Film projects implemented
		Implementation status of youth in public works projects	0	MOYA (2018)					% of the Youths in Public Works projects implemented
By 2023, youth are economically empowered to engage in the growth sectors of Agriculture, Commercial Transportation,	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Implementation status of the Youth in Agriculture project.	10%	MOYA (2018)					% of the Youths in Agric project is implemented

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fisheries and Environmental Protection		Implementation status of the Youth in Commercial Transportation (Pull We Pan Por) project.	0	MOYA (2018)					% of the Youths in Transportation project implemented
		Implementation status of the Youth in Fisheries project.	10%	MOYA (2018)					% of the Youths in Fisheries project implemented
		Implementation status of Youth in Environmental Protection project	0	MOYA (2018)					% of the Youths in Environmental Protection project is implemented

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: Institutional capacity of youth governance strengthened.</b>									
By 2023, the National Youth Policy (2014), National Youth Service Act, National Youth Commission Act 2009 and National Youth Development Programme (2019-2023) are reviewed.	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels	Status of reviewing these four policy documents.	5%	MOYA (2018)					% of the Four policy documents are reviewed
By 2023, the Youth Councils are re-established.		Status of re-establishing Youth Councils.	10%	MOYA (2018)					% of the Youth Councils are re-established

## 1.6.2 Sub -Cluster 6.2: Sports

**Strategic Objective:** To use sport as a key driver for education, entertainment, revenue generation, national cohesion and consolidation of peace.

### **SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS**

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, national Sierra Leone football team qualifies for at least two international competitions.	N/A	Number of international competitions that the national Sierra Leone football team qualifies to play.	0	MoS (2018)	0	0	1	2	

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Greater sporting capacity of the nation.</b>									
By 2023, a Sports Development Fund fully established.	N/A	Status of establishing a Sports Development Fund.	0	MoS (2018)					Amount of the Sports Development Fund is established
By 2023, Ministry of Sport is deployed in all 16 districts.		Number of Districts with Ministry of Sport staff deployed in them.	1	MoS (2018)	4	7	10	13	16
By 2023, the National Team participate in at least one international competition annually.		Number of international sport competitions that Sierra Leone participates in annually across all disciplines.	0	MoS (2018)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>OUTCOME 2: Enhanced sporting infrastructure across the country.</b>									
By 2023, the rehabilitation or construction of sporting facilities projects in each of the five regions are completed.	N/A	Number of regions with at least one completed rehabilitation or construction project of sporting facilities.	0	MoS (2018)	1	2	3	4	5

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 3: Robust regulatory environment for sports.</b>									
By 2023, the regulatory environment for the sports sector is enhanced.	N/A	Status of the enhancement to the regulatory environment for the sports sector.	0%	MoS (2018)					% of the Sports regulatory environment enhanced

### 1.6.3 Sub -Cluster 6.3: Addressing Migration Challenges

**Strategic Objective:** To ensure that internal and external migration is reduced and effectively managed.

#### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the number of youth embarking on irregular migration out of Sierra Leone is reduced to 4,000.	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Number of youth embarking on irregular migration.	8,000 to 10,000 (est.)	IOM (2017)	7,000	6,000	5,000	4,500	4,000
By 2023, the number of young people being trafficked out of Sierra Leone annually is reduced to 1,000.		Number of young people being trafficked out of Sierra Leone annually	4,000 to 5,000 (est.)	IOM (2017)	4,000	3,000	2,000	1,500	1,000

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the number of citizens repatriated by the Government from countries such as Libya, Niger & Kuwait is drastically reduced to 200.		Number of citizens repatriated by the Government from countries such as Libya, Niger & Kuwait	1,100	GoSL (2017)	800	600	500	400	200
<b>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</b>									
NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 1: Awareness of the potential issues facing migrants raised among the general public, especially youth.</b>									
By 2023, the general public, especially youth, are more aware of irregular migration, human trafficking, and violent extremism through at least one annual media campaign.	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Number of annual media campaigns for youth on irregular migration, human trafficking, and violent extremism.	0	IOM (2018)	1	2	3	4	5

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: Stronger border control to combat irregular migration and human trafficking.</b>									
By 2023, the prosecution of human traffickers is increased from 7 to 40 annually.	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Annual number of human traffickers and accomplices prosecuted in the courts of Sierra Leone.	7	US State Department (2017) Trafficking in Persons Report	20	25	30	35	40
By 2023, the number of human traffickers convicted is increased from 0 to 25 annually.		Annual number of human traffickers and accomplices convicted in the courts of Sierra Leone.	0	US State Department (2017) Trafficking in Persons Report	5	10	15	20	25
By 2023, the number of victims of human trafficking provided with protection services is increased from 0 to 250 annually.		Number of victims of human trafficking provide with protection assistance	0	US State Department (2017) Trafficking in Persons Report	50	100	150	200	250

## 1.7 Cluster 7: Addressing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience

**VISION:** Sierra Leone's aspirations of becoming an inclusive, green, middle-income country by 2035

**National Goal 1:** A diversified, resilient green economy.

**Cluster 7:** Addressing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience

### 1.7.1 Sub-Cluster 7.1: Building National Environmental Resilience

**Strategic Objective:** To increase the capacity of Sierra Leone to reduce vulnerability to external shock and effectively respond to and contain future emergencies

#### **SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS:**

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, Sierra Leone's rank in the Vulnerability Ranking improved to 150 out of 182 countries.	1.5 By 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their	Vulnerability Ranking	158 out of 182 Countries	Irish Aid (2015)	155 out of 182 Countries	153 out of 182 Countries	153 out of 182 Countries	152 out of 182 Countries	150 out of 182 Countries

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, Sierra Leone's rank in the Extreme Events Ranking improved to 115 out of 187 countries.	exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic,	Extreme Events Ranking	136 out of 187 Countries	Irish Aid (2015)	130 out of 187 Countries	125 out of 187 Countries	123 out of 187 Countries	120 out of 187 Countries	115 out of 187 Countries
By 2023, Sierra Leone's Vulnerability to Climate Change Ranking improved to 15th most vulnerable in the world.	social and environmental shocks and disasters	Vulnerable to Climate Change Ranking	3rd Most Vulnerable in the World	IPCC (2014)	3rd Most Vulnerable in the World	5th Most Vulnerable in the World	10th Most Vulnerable in the World	12th Most Vulnerable in the World	15th Most Vulnerable in the World
By 2023, Sierra Leone's rank on the Environmental Performance Index improved to 145 out of 180 countries.	15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems...	Environmental Performance Index	155 out of 180 Countries	Global metrics for performance on high-priority environmental issues	154 out of 180 Countries	153 out of 180 Countries	150 out of 180 Countries	148 out of 180 countries	145 out of 180 Countries
By 2023, 5 percent of wastewater treated.	8.9	Wastewater treated (%)	0%	OECD (2016)	0.5%	1.2%	2.5%	3.5%	5%
By 2023, CO2 emissions from energy (tCO2/capita) reduced to below 0.2.	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries...	CO2 emissions from energy (tCO2/capita)	0.2	OECD (2016)	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, solid municipal waste maintained below 2 kg/person/year.	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected...	Solid municipal waste (kg/person/year)	0.5	World Bank (2016)	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
By 2023, improved air pollution by reducing PM2.5 to 5.4 ug/m3.	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic meter) (ug/m3)	42	Brauer (2016)	19.30	14.70	10.10	8.90	5.40
By 2023, climate change resilience is increased by increasing the vulnerability ranking from 0.2 to 0.4.	13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Climate change vulnerability (0-1)	0.2	HCSS (2014)	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.38	0.40
By 2023, the rate of change in forest cover is maintained at 8.9 percent of land area.	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems...	Annual change in Forest cover (% land area)	8.9	YCELP & CIESIN (2014)	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the condition of vulnerable species is improved by increasing the Red List Index rank to below 0.95.	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	IUCN and BirdLife International (2016)	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.95
By 2023, the percentage of terrestrial sites of biodiversity importance that are completely protected is increased to 85 percent.	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial...	Terrestrial sites of biodiversity importance that are completely protected (%)	70	BirdLife International, IUCN & UNEP-WCMC (2016)	80	82	83	84	85
By 2023, the number of threatened species is maintained at 131.	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats...	Number of threatened species	131	EPA (2018) Earth's Endangered Creatures Conservation Directory (2006-2019)	131	131	131	131	131

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected is increased to 6.5 percent.	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial...	Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	5%	EPA (2018)	5%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.5%
By 2023, renewable electricity production is increased to 6 percent.	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Renewable electricity production (%)	5%	EPA (2018)	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%
By 2023, the number of forest reserves and conservation areas is maintained at 48.	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial...	Number of forest reserves and conservation areas	48	EPA (2018)	48	48	48	48	48
By 2023, land degraded over total land area is controlled and maintained at 18.6 percent.	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil.	Proportion of degraded land over total land area	18.6%	FAO, UNEP (MLHE 2018)	18.6%	18.6%	18.6%	18.6%	18.6%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b><i>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</i></b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Environmental laws are reviewed and enforcement is improved.</b>									
By 2023, environmental Court to prosecute cases related to environmental infractions is established.	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and	Status of establishing an environmental court.	0	EPA (2018)					Environmental Court is fully established
By 2020, the EPA Act to allow for prosecution of environmental infractions and respond to emerging environmental issues is reviewed.	inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with	Status of the review of the EPA Act.	0	EPA (2018)		EPA Act is reviewed and updated			
By 2021, six sector-specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations on agriculture, tourism, communication	obligations under international agreements	Status of development and passing into law of the six sector-specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations.	0	EPA (2018)			EIA regulations are fully developed and enacted into laws		

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
towers, sand mining, mini-grids & renewable energy and manufacturing industries are developed.		Number of consultative workshops held with policy makers to discuss EIA guidelines and regulations.	0	EPA (2018)					Number of consultative workshops held
By 2023, regulations on Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS) amended, regulations and legislation on Chemicals Management, Toxic & Hazardous Substances and Environmental Standards are enacted.		Status of amending regulations on Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS).	0	EPA (2018)					Regulations fully amended
		Status of formulating regulations and enacting legislation on Chemicals Management.	0	EPA (2018)					Regulations and legislation enacted
		Status of formulating regulations and enacting legislation on Toxic & Hazardous Substances.	0	EPA (2018)					Regulations and legislation enacted

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		Status of formulating regulations and enacting legislation on Environmental Standards.	0	EPA (2018)					Regulations and legislation enacted
By 2023, guidelines and procedures on ISO 14001 standards for environmental quality monitoring are developed, validated and operationalised.		Status of developing, validating and operationalizing guidelines and procedures on ISO 14001 standards.	0	EPA (2018)					Guidelines and procedures developed, validated and fully operationalised
<b>OUTCOME 2: Adaptation and mitigation measures for climate change and environmental risks are institutionalized.</b>									
By 2023, a National Climate Change Fund to mobilize both national resources and donor funds to support climate change adaption and mitigation programmes is established	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	Status of the establishment of a National Climate Change Fund.	0	EPA (2018)					National Climate Change Fund is established

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, public awareness of climate change adaptation and mitigation issues at national, regional and community levels are improved.	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	Number of awareness campaigns launched on climate change adaptation and mitigation issues.	0	EPA (2018)	2	4	6	8	10

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the coordination mechanisms of the National Climate Change Secretariat to organise stakeholders and better harmonize the use of scarce resources are enhanced.	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	Number of coordination meetings led by the National Climate Change Secretariat.	0	EPA (2018)	2	4	6	8	10

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 3: Natural resources are managed effectively with enhanced local participation in decision making.</b>									
By 2023, ensured that environmental matters are fully captured in the teaching materials of schools, awareness raising on environmental concerns amongst young people in colleges and universities ensured.	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Status of environmental education captured in curriculum for schools, colleges and universities.	0	EPA (2018)					Environmental education and awareness raising are captured and taught in educational institutions
By 2021, sustainable mining practices are adopted by small-scale and artisanal miners, in part by controlling environmental pollution from these mining activities.	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Status of the adoption of sustainable mining practices amongst small-scale and artisanal miners.	0	EPA (2018)			Sustainable mining practices are adopted by small scale miners		

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2021, a national programme for the regeneration and shared management of forest cover and strengthen public/private partnerships for forest conservation, especially the establishment of woodlots and commodification of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) is developed.	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Status of the national programme for the regeneration and shared management of forest cover.	0	NPAA (2013)			National programme for the regeneration of shared management of forest conservation is developed		
		Number of public/private partnerships for forest conservation.	0	NPAA (2018)	1	2	3	4	5

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, governance and regulations for coastal and marine environmental protection are enhanced.	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	Coastal and marine environment protection regulation.	State of the Marine Environment Report and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan developed in 2014.	EPA (2018)					Marine Environment Report done and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan developed
		Number of environmental standards for marine and coastal environment specifically for offshore oil and gas exploitation developed	0	EPA (2018)	0	1	1	2	2
		Status of marine spatial planning implementation.	0	EPA (2018)					Marine spatial planning implemented

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 4: Management of chemicals and hazardous substances is improved to reduce pollution and adverse effects on human health.</b>									
By 2023, awareness levels on the risks associated with chemicals and toxic & hazardous substances is significantly increased.	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Number of broadcasting days (TV and Radio) on the risks associated with chemicals and toxic & hazardous substances.	0	EPA (2018)	30	60	90	120	150
		Number of meetings with policy makers and enforcement agencies on the risks associated with chemicals and toxic & hazardous substances.	0	EPA (2018)	2	4	6	8	10
By 2023, 200 enforcement officers (e.g. customs, police, military, port health, etc.) on the risks associated with chemicals and toxic, hazardous & ozone-depleting substances are trained.		Number of enforcement officers trained on the risks associated with chemicals and toxic, hazardous & ozone-depleting substances.	0	EPA (2018)	40	80	120	160	200

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2020, a national strategy on plastic waste management is developed.	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Status of the national strategy on plastic waste management.	0	EPA (2018)		National Strategy on Plastic Waste Management implemented			
<b>OUTCOME 5: Land degradation neutrality targets are set and programs are established to meet these targets.</b>									
By 2023, land degradation neutrality (LDN) targets, monitoring and reporting on the achievement of the LDN targets are established.	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land	Status of setting LDN targets.	0	MLHE (2018)					LDN targets established
		Status of monitoring and reporting to track the progress of achieving the LDN targets.	0	MLHE (2018)					Periodic monitoring and reporting on LDN targets is accomplished

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, a strategy for Mined Land Rehabilitation within the artisanal mining sector is developed.	degradation-neutral world	Status of formulating and implementing a strategy for Mined Land Rehabilitation within the artisanal mining sector.	0	MLHE (2018)					Strategy for Mined Land Rehabilitation is developed
By 2023, land reclamation and rehabilitation programmes in the mined-out areas in the country (particularly Kono and degraded areas around the Iluka Mining Company) are implemented.		Status of land reclamation and rehabilitation programmes in Kono and around the Iluka Mining Company.	0	MLHE (2018)					Land reclamation and rehabilitation is implemented
By 2023, a total of 350 acres of degraded wooded savanna land on the Freetown-Makeni highway to benefit over 100,000 people in 70 villages is regenerated.		Status of the regeneration project along the Freetown-Makeni highway.	0	MLHE (2018)					Regeneration project implemented

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 6: Multilateral environmental agreements and regional transboundary initiatives and programmes on the environment are promoted and adopted.</b>									
By 2023, multilateral environmental agreements (MEA) into national policies, plans, programmes and projects are domesticated.	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Number of multilateral environmental agreements (MEA) domesticated into national policies, plans, programmes and projects.	0	EPA (2018)		1	2		
		Number of mechanisms established to improve compliance of ratified MEAs on chemical management and waste disposal in partnership with MAF, MOHS & MTI.	0	EPA (2018)	0	1	2		
By 2023, trans-boundary initiatives on the environment, including the GCLME project, Across the River Project, Gola Forest, and Fouta D'jallon		Level of support for trans-boundary initiatives on the environment.	10%	EPA, MLHE (2018)					

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
initiatives are significant enhanced.									

## 1.7.2 Sub-Cluster 7.2: Forestry Management and Wetland Conservation

**Strategic Objective:** To contribute to and enhance the holistic conservation and management of Sierra Leone’s biodiversity in all ecosystems, for the benefit of present and future generations, through an integrated and concerted approach involving all stakeholders.

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, conserve the forest cover of 38.5% (2,754,000 hectares).	15.a financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems are mobilised and increased significantly.	Proportion of land that is forested.	38.5%	EPA (2018)					Conservation of Forest cover is maintained at 38.5%

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS</b>									
<b>OUTCOME 1: Mobilization to improve forest cover and increase biodiversity across the country</b>									
By 2023, a timber agency established, forestry cover improved to promote biodiversity is ensured	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	Number of community woodlot established	15	MAF (2018)					Forest cover for biodiversity is ensured
		Percentage of national forest cover established	5%	MAF (2018)					National Forest Covered established
		Amount of revenue generated through Timber Agency (SLL billions)	22.26	MAF (2018)	18	17	16	15	14
		Number of reports generated through remote sensing and others to inform decision making process.	0	MAF (2018)	1	2	3	4	5

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>OUTCOME 2: Enhanced conservation of wetlands across the country</b>									
By 2023, at least two new Ramsar sites are declared and the effective management of wetlands are enhanced.	6.6 By 2020, water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers	Number of Ramar sites declared to enhance the effective management of wetlands.	1 (Sierra Leone River Estuary)	UNESCO (2018)		1	2	3	3
By 2023, a draft and Wetlands legislation to promote effective management of wetlands is enacted.	and lakes, restored and protected	Status of producing a Wetlands Act.	0	MAF (2018)					Legislation on Wetlands is enacted

## 1.7.3 Sub-Cluster 7.3: Improving Disaster Management Governance

**Strategic Objective:** To build and institutionalise a robust early warning and response system to effectively respond to disasters and to increase the governance and management architecture for national disaster related issues

### SUB-CLUSTER IMPACT-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023

### SUB-CLUSTER OUTCOME-LEVEL INDICATOR TARGETS

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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### OUTCOME 1: A National disaster management agency is established and operationalised to enhance the governance of the sector.

By 2023, a National Disaster Risk Management Agency is established.	15.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Status of the legal framework for establishing a National Disaster Management Agency.	0	ONS (2018)					National Disaster Risk Management Agency established
By 2023, the National Disaster Risk Management Agency is functioning and fully operational.		Status for the functioning and operations of a National Disaster Management Agency.	0	ONS (2018)					National Risk Management Agency is fully functional

By 2023, an institutional framework and coordination mechanism for disaster risk management is established.		Status in the establishment of an institutional framework and coordination mechanism for disaster risk management.	0	ONS (2018)					Institutional and coordination mechanism is established
By 2023, an Advisory Council (chaired by HE the President) for disaster risk management is formed.		Status in the formation of an advisory council (chaired by HE the President) for disaster risk management.	0	ONS (2018)					Advisory Council is formed
By 2023, devolution of functions to Disaster Risk Management Committees is completed.		Status in the devolution of functions to Disaster Risk Management Committees.	0	ONS (2018)					Devolution of functions of the Disaster Risk Management Agency is completed
<b>OUTCOME 2: National risks and disaster data systems and profiles are improved to enhance the effectiveness of the Government's preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response and recovery to disasters.</b>									
By 2023, the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans are fully reviewed and improved	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Status in the review and improvement of the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans.	0	ONS (2018)					National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans are completed
By 2023, the National Contingency Plans for Priority Hazards is developed.		Status in the development and review of National Contingency Plans for Priority Hazards.	0	ONS (2018)					National Contingency Plan for Priority Hazards is developed

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the Local Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans based upon the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) is developed.		Status in the development of Local Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans based upon the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA).	0	ONS (2018)					Local Disaster Preparedness and Response plans are developed
By 2023, a robust data system at national and local levels is developed.		Status in the development of a robust data system at national and local levels.	0	ONS (2018)					National and Local Data System is developed
By 2023, an effective and efficient Early Warning System (EWS) is designed and implemented		Status in the design and implementation of an effective and efficient Early Warning System (EWS).	0	ONS (2018)					Early Warning System is designed and implemented

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the guidelines and mechanisms for the assessment and classification of disasters, along with the declaration of states of emergencies are designed.		Status in the design of guidelines and mechanisms for the assessment and classification of disasters, along with the declaration of states of emergencies.	0	ONS (2018)					Guidelines and Mechanisms for Disasters are designed
By 2023, the institutionalization of a standardized post-disaster emergency needs assessment mechanism, process, methodology and tools at all levels are developed.		Status in the development and institutionalization of a standardized post-disaster emergency needs assessment mechanism, process, methodology and tools at all levels.	0	ONS (2018)					Institutionalised post-emergency needs assessment mechanism is developed

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, a flexible information system for data on disaster victims, internally displaced persons, missing persons, damaged and lost properties, and the reunion of families is developed.		Status in the development of a flexible information system for data on disaster victims, internally displaced persons, missing persons, damaged and lost properties, and the reunion of families.	0	ONS (2018)					Flexible information for data on disaster is developed
<b>OUTCOME 3: Improved weather and climate services nationwide</b>									
By 2023, the number of functional synoptic weather observation stations according to WMO standards is increased from 2 to 13.	13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Number of functional synoptic weather observation stations according to WMO standards.	2	SLMET & WMO AIDE-MEMOIRE (2017)	4	7	9	11	13

NATIONAL TARGETS	SDG ALIGNMENT	INDICATOR	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
By 2023, the number of functional Agriculture Meteorology (Agro-Met) Weather Observation Stations according to WMO standards is increased to 8.		Number of functional Agriculture Meteorology (Agro-Met) weather observation stations according to WMO standards.	2	SLMET & WMO AIDE-MEMOIRE (2017)	3	5	6	7	8

## II. POLICY AND PROGRAMME MATRICES

### 2.1 Cluster 1: Human Capital Development

#### 2.1.1 Sub-Cluster 1.1: Free Quality Basic and Senior Secondary Education

##### *Strategic Objective*

To significantly improve and increase access to quality basic and senior secondary education in both formal and non-formal settings, providing modern, free basic and secondary education services that are safe, inclusive, equitable, corruption free, and relevant to needs in order to impact productive economic activity.

##### *National Indicators:*

- Adult literacy rate (literacy rate ages 15+) – disaggregated by men and women, rural and urban, and other disaggregation relevant to the Sierra Leone context
- Youth literacy (persons aged 15-24) - disaggregated by men and women, rural and urban, and other disaggregation relevant to the Sierra Leone context
- Mean years of schooling

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Basic and secondary education services are adequately and sustainably financed</b>	Minimum 20 percent of Recurrent State Budget allocated to the education sector	<u>SDG target:</u> 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing	Increase financing of education Develop an <b>innovative</b> financing strategy for education	11 EDF Support to Education Sector Project Improving Access to Free and Quality Education	
	Find sustainable and adequate financing options for the education sector		Increase general financial management of the sector	Establish a Multi-partner Education Basket Fund for development with an effective governance and oversight mechanism.	
			Increase participation of the private sector in education through PPPs	Develop a policy and legal framework to enhance public-private partnerships in the education sector.	
			Partnership with development partners	A donor roundtable to be organized once the plan is	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
		<p>countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p> <p><u>SDG indicator:</u> 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p>	<p>Widen the fiscal space</p>	<p>finalized</p> <p>Prudent use financial resources ensured in education management</p>	
<p><b>OUTCOME 2</b> <b>All economic and physical barriers to access basic and secondary education are removed, promoting equitable access to all boys and girls, children with disabilities, as well as in rural and urban areas.</b></p>	<p>Doubling the number of children in <b>pre-primary</b> school by 2023 relative to 2017 numbers.</p>	<p><u>SDG target:</u> 4.2 By 2030, ensure that <b>all girls and boys</b> have <b>access</b> to <b>quality</b> early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p>	<p>Through community-based early childhood education institutions? Through free access to public early childhood education institutions? Rolling out a social protection programme to ensure households below the poverty line can send their children to pre-school?</p>	<p>Providing Disability Friendly Environment in Schools Improving Access to Free and Quality Education Free Education Programme for Senior Secondary School Expand the school feeding programmes in all government and government-assisted schools.</p> <p>Development of standards and teacher guides for early childhood education and make available the necessary accompanying provisions</p>	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	<p>Increasing primary level Net Intake Rate by 15 percent</p> <p>Increasing JSS NIR by 10 percent</p> <p>Increasing both the JSS Gross Intake Rate and Gross Enrolment Rate by 20 percent</p> <p>Increasing BECE pass rates and <b>completion rates</b> by 8 percent and 16 percent, respectively <b>for both sexes</b></p> <p>Senior secondary NIR increased by 12 percent; GIR and GER by 15 and 17 percent respectively</p>	<p><u>SDG Target:</u></p> <p>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys <b>complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education</b> leading to <b>relevant</b> and effective learning outcomes.</p>	<p>Free Quality Education introduced by the Government on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2018</p> <p>Free Quality Secondary Education</p> <p>Social protection programme which promotes school attendance and includes a school completion premium. reduction of school drop-outs, with a focus on girls ensure reduction in school repetition rates</p>	<p>Free Quality (and compulsory) Education programme</p> <p>Strengthen and expand the school bus system on a cost recovery basis through private participation.</p> <p>Provide basic educational needs for students – books, pens and pencils, and school fees</p> <p>Provide water and sanitation needs of students, especially for girls.</p> <p>Provide special needs for pregnant girls to be able to continue education after birth.</p>	
	<p>Increasing the percentage of pupils with disabilities at both the primary and junior secondary levels by 10 percent</p> <p>Pupils with disabilities at both the JSS and SSS increased by 10 percent</p>	<p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>Removing physical barriers to access for children with disabilities</p> <p>Making sure that basic and secondary schools are equipped to respond to the specific needs of children with disabilities</p> <p>Making sure that basic and secondary schools have support teachers with the qualifications</p>	<p>Train more teachers in brail reading and writing.</p> <p>Provide brail education at basic and secondary levels</p> <p>Ensure schools are disability friendly</p> <p>Provide some further social protection to wards with special needs</p>	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
			to be able to address the specific learning needs of children with disabilities Making sure that children with disabilities are fully integrated into basic and secondary schools, addressing issues of stigma and marginalization	Improve on the recruitment of teachers with skills in addressing the needs of special students	
	Non-Formal Accelerated Learning Centres operational in all districts and accommodating all out of school children over 9 years of age in the district that wish to complete the primary school programme and sit for the NPSE		Reintegrate all out-of-school children above 9 years of age into the non-formal education for	Establish a functioning Non-formal Accelerated Learning Centre in every district.	
	All Government and Government-assisted schools operating in communities categorised as poor and impoverished benefit from school feeding.		Improve school-feeding programme for primary schools and ensure quality of food and the governance of school feeding. Improve subsidy package for schools	Re-evaluate the school feeding programme to enhance its governance architecture Scale-up recruitment of community members as matrons. Promote community farms to feed the programme School subsidies guidelines developed and used by all government and government-assisted schools	
	Reduce by two-third	<u>SDG Target:</u>	Improve on integrity	Eliminate examination	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	corruption in the education system	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms  <u>SDG Indicator:</u> 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	standards in the education sector. Drastically reduce corruption in the education sector	malpractice and unethical and corrupt practices in education through an effective national education security and governance strategy.	
	Ensure		Provide more support for adult education	Establish a functioning Non-formal Accelerated Learning Centre in every district.	
<b>OUTCOME 3: Basic and secondary level education facilities are adequate to address the education needs of the country, including 'modern' education services.</b>	All government and government-assisted schools have sufficient classrooms and operate a single-shift system		Construction and rehabilitation of schools Increase school infrastructure at primary, JSS and SSS levels	Improve institutional audit to achieve functional competencies Refurbishment of Seven (7) government boarding Schools Rehabilitation of Government Secondary Schools Establishment/Strengthening of Laboratories in Secondary Schools Improve student's Loan Scheme	
	At least 90 percent of schools have ramps for the disabled, and toilets and school	<u>SDG Target:</u> 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in	Enhance physical access to education institution for children with disabilities.	Provide ramps on roads to enhance safe movement of students Provide sanitary facilities for	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	safety structures including railings are disabled and girl-friendly	education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Ensure all schools are healthy, safe and are of standard quality and inclusive	students, especially for girls School health authorities visit each school at least once per term.	
<b>OUTCOME 4: The basic and secondary education system has a workforce that is <u>ethical, qualified</u> and prepared to deliver quality and modern education services, that respond to the education needs of the country.</b>	At least 30 percent annual increase in the proportion of teachers meeting professional standards	<u>SDG Target:</u> 4.c by 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	Train more qualified teachers for basic and secondary schools Increase number of professionally qualified and competent teachers	Rehabilitation of Three (3) Office Buildings Reduce the pupil–teacher ratio by recruiting additional trained and qualified teachers. Engagement of diaspora in the education sector System of incentives for retainment of teachers in rural areas and for reducing absenteeism	
	Substantially improve school management system for results	<u>SDG Indicator:</u> 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher	Decentralisation in the management and supervision of education Expand, strengthen and diversify education workforce	Enhancement of `Capacity for Schools Monitoring and Supervision Improve the capacity of the ministry, the School Inspectorate, School Management Committees, etc. Establish a national database with effective monitoring systems for all education programmes. Establish one primary school per administration section; one junior secondary school per	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
		training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country		electoral ward; and one senior secondary school per electoral constituency	
			Local ownership of the education delivery system at the community level	Ensure communities are co-managers of the schools.	
<b>OUTCOME 5: Basic and secondary education curricula are modern and respond to the needs of the labour market.</b>	Increasing BECE pass rates by 8 percent, respectively for both sexes The WASSCE pass rates and completion rates for both sexes increased by 7 and 15 percent respectively, relative to 2018 rates. Pass rate in BECE and WASSCE English Language and Mathematics increase by 2 percent		Improve teaching and learning environment in terms of essential materials and key resources. Enhance school supervision	Free Quality (and compulsory) Education programme School authorities visit each school at least once per term Sierra Leone Secondary Education Improvement Project (Leh Wi Lan)  Review the current Education Sector Plan to align it with national priorities and other international benchmarks on education.  Review the curriculum of the current education system to make it relevant to the modern job market and entrepreneurship opportunities.	

## 2.1.2 Sub-Cluster 1.2: Strengthening Tertiary and Higher Education

### ***Strategic Objective:***

*to increase equitable access to quality higher education that promotes research, innovation, and entrepreneurship for growth, stability, and national development.*

### *National Indicators:*

- **% population with higher (undergraduate degree university) level of education**
- **% population with technical/vocational level of education**

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 4.4.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.
- 4.7. 1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment.
- 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions).
- 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study.
- 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<p><b>OUTCOME 1: The tertiary and higher education sector enjoys adequate and sustainable financing.</b></p>	<p>By 2023, a minimum -- of state budget allocated to tertiary and higher education</p> <p>By 2023, a robust Public-Private-Partnership framework is developed to increase private sector participation in TVET training</p>	<p><u>SDG target:</u> 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.</p>	<p>Increase Public-Private-Partnership participation in TVET Partnership with development partners? widening the fiscal space innovative financing strategy for tertiary and TVET education and others</p>	<p>Introduce student loan scheme and review the management of the award of local and international scholarships</p> <p>Develop/update Inventory of all Donor partners dealing in Education at subnational, national and international levels</p>	
<p><b>OUTCOME 2: All economic and physical barriers to access technical and higher education services are removed, ensuring equity and promoting equal access to all men and women, persons with disabilities, as well as in rural and urban areas.</b></p>	<p>By 2023, the number of students with disabilities at tertiary and higher education level is increased by 10%</p> <p>By 2023, the annual TVET, college and university graduation rates increased by 10%</p>		<p>Increase middle level man-power availability</p> <p>Increase production of relevant and quality graduates with knowledge linking with the rest of the economy</p>	<p>Expand and improve distance learning education for teachers. Establish the Directorate for Science, Technology, and Innovation, initially anchored within the Office of the President. Establish additional universities and improve university infrastructure – energy, water, ICT, and student dormitories.</p>	

<p><b>OUTCOME 3: The physical conditions of institutions of higher learning, in particular the leading Universities— University of Sierra Leone and Njala University- including facilities for basic research, are improved and are adequate to provide quality education, relevant to the development needs of SL and the labour market.</b></p>	<p>By 2023, improve the quality of research and academic excellence at tertiary levels.</p>		<p>Strengthen and improve TVET, Polytechnics, Teacher Training Colleges and Universities</p>	<p>Implement the Skills Development Project</p> <p>Refurbish and equip TVET, Teacher Training Colleges and Universities</p>	
<p><b>OUTCOME 4: Technical and higher education teaching personnel have qualifications that are at par with international standards and are adequate to deliver technical and academic graduates with the skills and education level necessary to respond to the needs of SL development</b></p>	<p>By 2023, the ranking of the key public universities (University of Sierra Leone and Njala University) increased by 20 points</p>		<p>Ensure one University is among the first 200 Universities in ranking in Africa</p>	<p>Develop and implement Framework for scientific research for the Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation</p> <p>Develop/review Universities, Acts and policies</p> <p>Increase Research output of universities</p>	

<b>aspirations and the labour market</b>					
<b>OUTCOME 5: Technical and tertiary education curricula respond to the need for a modern technical and tertiary education sector and respond to the demands of the labour market and SL development aspirations.</b>	By 2023, TVET/tertiary curricula are revised and certification to include programmes offered at the formal and non-formal areas including an apprenticeship system and on-the-job and off-the-job training.		Ensure graduates from TVET institutions serve the labour market Improve learning and research at the universities Develop a national apprenticeship scheme which can provide nternship for trainees of TVET institutes and at the same time provide direct training of youth	Review, standardise and implement Vocational Education and Training (TVET) curriculum and certification Improve support to the teaching of science, technology, and innovation at universities and polytechnics through the provision of special resources (equipment, motivation packages, etc.). Develop a national apprenticeship scheme which can provide internship for trainees of TVET institutes and at the same time provide direct training for youth Review and standardise the curriculum and certification for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET); Develop and implement National apprenticeship Scheme for TEVET institutions Develop and implement STEM and STI programmes Upgrade and expand the curriculum of universities and their research output.	
<b>OUTCOME 6: The government has the systems, the process and the resources to manage and regulate the sector effectively and efficiently and to ensure its independence.</b>	By 2023, all tertiary and higher education institutions are registered with the Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) of Sierra Leone		Promote university governance to improve the strategic management of universities	Improve institutional audit to achieve functional competencies Complete review of Policies and Acts covering operations of higher learning institution  Develop and implement Performance contracts for Tech/ Voc and Tertiary Institutions.  Rationalize Subvention/ subsidies for Universities and other Tertiary and Tech/Voc Institutions	

## 2.1.3 Sub-Cluster1.3: Healthcare Improvement

### ***Strategic Objective:***

*To transform the health sector from an under-resourced, ill-equipped, and inadequate delivery system into a well-resourced and functioning national health-care delivery system that is affordable for everyone and accessible to all. To transform the Health Sector from an under-resourced, ill-equipped and inadequate delivery system to a well-resourced and functioning national health care delivery system.*

### ***National Indicators:***

- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
- Traffic deaths (per 100,000)
- Underweight among children 6-59 months
- Stunting among children 6-59 months
- Wasting among children 6-59 months
- Incidence of HIV/AIDs among 15-49-year-old
- Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population
- Households with at least one mosquito net
- Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
- Percentage of children (12-23 months) fully immunized

### ***Corresponding SDGs indicators:***

- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
- 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
- 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
- 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
- 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
- 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population
- 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

### ***Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:***

- Maternal mortality ratio
- Neo-natal mortality rate
- Under five mortality rate
- Prevalence of stunting among children under 5

- Prevalence of underweight among children under 5
- Disease specific mortality rate (HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB)
- % of children under 5 dying of malaria
- Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population
- TB incidence per 1000 persons per year
- Malaria incidence per 1000 per year
- Percentage of children (12-23 months) fully immunized

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUUCOME 1: Health Infrastructure is improved, more resilient to disasters and better equipped to address the needs of the poor, vulnerable and marginalized</b>	By 2023 16 district hospital labs will have been rehabilitated, creating centres of excellence		Target specific high-volume, high-value health facilities for infrastructure improvements - National Health Strategic Plan	Construction of King Harman Road Hospital Diagnostic Center Refurbishment of Government Hospital, Mortuaries Construction of Rokupa hospital. Construction of Diagnostic Medical Center Construction of Children and Maternal Wing at Lumley Hospital Construction of State-of-the-Art Cancer Unit Construction of A&E Department at Waterloo Hospital Construction of Macauley Street Children and Maternal Ward Construction of the Falaba and Karene District Government hospitals Strengthen and rehabilitation of all CHCs	MoHS, MoF, DPs
	By 2023, all CHCs have been upgraded to improved quality PHC services with improved diagnostic, X-ray and lab services		Ensuring that all primary health care facilities meet minimum disease prevention and control standards	Training of staff on diseases prevention and control Provision of IPC guidelines to all health facilities Built adequate health facilities (spacing) Provision of materials and equipment to all health facility on IPC Provision of laboratory facility to all CHCs Provision of adequate drugs and medical supplies Develop SOPs for infection prevention and control Screening facilities including triage	MoHS, MoF, DPs
<b>OUUCOME 2: The health sector is</b>	By 2023, the budgetary allocation	3.c Substantially increase health	Provide sufficient funding for the Health Sector through the	MoF financial support to MOHS Internally generated revenue from	MoHS, MoF, DPs

<b>financed sustainably and adequately and is able to provide access to quality health services to all in an equitable manner, including the poor and marginalized</b>	to the health sector will have increased to 15 percent of GDP in line with the Abuja Declaration	financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries	national budget and that the funds allocated is fully disbursed in a timely manner	hospitals and partner MDAs and private sector Global Fund Health System Strengthening Project GAVI Health System Strengthening Project	
	By 2023 the Sierra Leone Social Health Insurance (SLESHI) Scheme is fully operational		Efficient healthcare financing system developed and operationalized to ensure access by the poor and most vulnerable to quality healthcare services	The SLESHI Scheme will be implemented to ensure equitable access to quality health services free from financial burden	MoF, MoPED, MLSS, MOHS and PPP
	By 2023 a comprehensive health financing strategy developed and implemented		Develop and implement a comprehensive health financing strategy	Robust health financing strategy developed & implemented	MoF, MoPED, MLSS, MOHS and PP
	By 2023, there will be a comprehensive strategy to foster Public-Private-Partnerships in the health sector		Foster public-private partnerships in financing health care	Robust PPP coordination mechanism in place and enforced	PPP unit under the VPs office
	By 2023 the government of Sierra Leone will take full management of the National Emergency Service (NEMS)			Sustainable GOSL /Home Source revenue Establishment of Emergency Rooms (ER) in referral hospitals Human capacity building Strengthen ICT /E-Health Strengthen community engagement for emergency response	MoF, MOHS, PPP
<b>OUCOME 3: Health workers have the skills and qualified to carry out their functions, have improved</b>	By 2023, a sustainable local post graduate training program, that cater for health human resource	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the	Human capital for the health increased, in quality, quantity and mix of its health workers;	Health Sector Development and System Enhancement project Strengthening Three Tertiary Hospitals in Freetown Human Resource Management	MoTHE, MoHS

<b>conditions of service and are effectively deployed in areas where they are most needed</b>	needs.  By 2023 we will have a functional Health Service Commission that is autonomous	health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries	Increased investment in local training of high-quality professionals, including Community Health Workers	Strengthening the school of Allied Health Sciences Collaborate with the Ministry of Tertiary Higher Education to ensure the quality of pre-service trainings	MoTHE, MoHS and Development Partners
			Improve the conditions of Service for all categories of Health Workers	Revise the Health Service Commission Act to make it autonomous  Provision of special incentive schemes for trained Health practitioners in remote areas.	MoF, MoHS, MLSS, HSC, HRMO, Law Reform
	Need target		Establish a system to reduce migration of critical health care personnel	Provision of special incentive schemes for trained Health practitioners in remote areas.	MoF
<b>OUCOME 4: Existing system and programmes improved and strengthened to facilitate access for the poor, marginalized and the vulnerable to affordable quality health care services</b>			Expand and Improve the Free Healthcare Initiative for pregnant women, lactating mothers, and under 5 years: Coverage to include school going children as well as	National Public Health Agency Providing Disability Friendly Environment Health Facilities Health Systems Strengthening Project (Save the Lives Project)	MoHS, MSWGA, MoHE, MoE
	By 2023, establish and implement a robust and strategic monitoring and evaluation system for the health sector		Establishing a monitoring and evaluation for the Free Health Care and the drugs distribution system.	Procurement of Free Health Care Drugs Procurement of Cost Recovery Drugs and Other Medical Supplies	MoF, MoHS, NMSA, PPP
	By 2023 the Free Healthcare drugs and medical supplies are adequately supplied		Implement patient-focused Free healthcare	Strengthen and support the National Medical Supply Agency (NMSA) functionality	MoF, MoHS, NMSA, Partners
	By 2023 GoSL/MoHS will take over full management of the National Emergency Services (NEMS)		Strengthen referral systems	Tertiary Health Care Services (National & Referral Services)	MoF, MoHS, NMSA

<b>OUCOME 5: The Ministry of Health has the capacity to regulate and manage the health sector</b>	By 2020 revised the National Health Policy and Strategic Plan  By 2023 a new Public Health Act enacted, replacing Public Health Ordinance Act of 1960;		Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework	A revised National Health Policy A revised National Health Strategic Plan  A new Public Health Act enacted, replacing Public Health Ordinance Act of 1960;	MoF, MoHS, Law Reform Office, Parliament
	By 2023 a legal and regulatory framework for Public Private partnership in the Health sector developed and implemented			Developing and enacting legal framework for Public Private partnership in the Health sector  Strengthen professional statutory bodies to regulate training standards and quality of healthcare service delivery	MoF, MoPED, Law Reform Office, Parliament, MoHS and partners
	By 2023 a Reproductive Health Bill enacted, ensuring drastic and sustainable reduction of maternal and child deaths;			Reproductive Health Bill enacted, ensuring drastic and sustainable reduction of maternal and child deaths;	MoF, MoPED, Law Reform Office, Parliament, MoHS and partners
	By 2023 a system for sectoral coordination in place & devolution of function better managed		Sectoral coordination increased, & devolution of function better managed;	Primary and Secondary Healthcare fully devolved Strengthen leadership and governance capacity of MoHS for coordination of Healthcare delivery service Mechanism for health partners and donor support coordination	MoF, MoPED, Law Reform Office, Parliament, MoHS and partners
	By 2023 the capacity of the		Enhancing the capacity for health planning, management,	Revised scheme of service to include health planning,	MoF, MoPED, Law Reform Office, MoHS

	MOHS for health planning, management, monitoring and evaluation significantly enhanced		monitoring and evaluation;	financing, monitoring and data collection personnel at national and district levels	and partners
	By 2023 the Health Management Information System (HMIS) strengthened to support informed decision making by providing quality data at all times.		Strengthening the Health Management Information System (HMIS) to support informed decision making by providing quality data at all times.	Build ICT infrastructure and regulatory mechanism capacity to ensure standards on patient information system.  Established a robust e-health regulatory mechanism	MoF, MIC, MoHS, MoPED, PPP
<b>OUCOME 6: An effective disease prevention, control and surveillance programme is in place</b>	By 2023, revision of the Primary Healthcare Handbook completed with focus on strengthening community healthcare service delivery, community engagement, participation and ownership		Upgrading surveillance protocols and guidelines	Primary Health Care Support Project Regional Disease Surveillance System Enhancement Project Diagnostic and case management capacity of community health centres strengthened	MOHS, MOF, DPs
	By 2023 establish a resilient disease detection, prevention, control and management systems at all levels		Strengthen screening and management (including establishment of early warning system) Strengthen screening and management of non-communicable diseases and mental health Strengthen and maintain e-IDSRS system.	Immunization Programme/EPI Malaria Prevention and Control National School Health Programme Global Fund Round 10- Phase II Malaria Global Fund Transitional Funding Mechanism Grants to TB HIV Programme Continuation	MoF, MoHS, DPs, WHO

				Grant HIV Prevention Programme IV (HAPP IV) STI/HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Programme	
	By 2023, vaccinations of children (12-23 months) against vaccine-preventable diseases increased from 68% in 2013 to 89.33%		Scaling up and sustaining the delivery of maternal and child immunization programme	Strengthen static routine immunization services Strengthen outreach immunization services with focus on hard to reach communities	MoF, MoHS, MLGD, DPs
	By 2023 strengthen and maintain responsive e-IDSR system		Ensuring that all primary health care facilities meet minimum disease prevention and control standards	Strengthen and maintain e-IDSR system	MoF, MoHS, CDC, WHO, DPs
	By 2023 establish robust environmental health, sanitation and medical waste management systems		Strengthen linkages between health and water, sanitation, waste management and hygiene	Enhanced WASH in health facilities Open Defecation Free (ODF) improved Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) improved	Linkage with, environmental sanitation and hygiene sub-clusters in cluster 2 and water sub- cluster in cluster 5
	By 2023 reduce the prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age (U5C) to 25%		Strengthen linkages between health and food security to reduced nutrition-related morbidity	School feeding program IMNCI program Vitamin A supplementation Community strengthening for nutrition (Mothers support Group, ABCs, FBOs etc)	SUN, MOHS, MAFS, MSWGCA, BE
	By 2023 reduce the prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age (U5C) to less than 5%			A cute Malnutrition program Direct nutrition interventions in the routine health systems)	SUN, MOHS, MAFS, MSWGCA, BE
	Need target by 2023		Strengthen linkages between health and security and justice		Linkage with cluster 4

			(crime/insecurity) to reduce crime/insecurity-induced burden on the health system		
	Need target by 2023		Strengthen linkages between health and transport (road accidents e.g. rampant Okada-related accidents) to reduced accident-related burden on the health system		Linkage with cluster 5
	Need target by 2023		Scaling up interventions for prevention and management of communicable and non-communicable diseases		
<b>OUTCOME 7: The healthcare emergency response services has the capacity to provide emergency healthcare services in a timely manner and across the country</b>	By 2020, have an integrated multisectoral surveillance System		Focusing on emergency preparedness, as well as upgrading surveillance protocols and guidelines Public Health Surveillance  Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Human Resource for Public Health	1. Protecting Public Health Globally 2. Ebola Emergency Response Project 3. REDISSE Project	MoF, MOHS, CDC, WHO, DPs
	By 2023, analytical and diagnostic laboratory capacity across all sectors exist		Health emergency structures and management enhanced; Central Public Health Reference Laboratory and Network  Human Resource for Public Health	REDISSE Project Ebola Emergency Response Project	MoF, MOHS, CDC, WHO, DPs
	By 2023, animal, human, and environmental research capacity, quality data management, use and dissemination exist		Central Public Health Reference Laboratory and Network  Human Resource for Public Health	REDISSE Project	MoF, MOHS, CDC, WHO, DPs
	By 2020, a National AMR surveillance		Central Public Health Reference Laboratory and Network	REDISSE Project	MoF, MOHS, CDC, WHO, DPs

	system exist		Human Resource for Public Health Public Health Research		
	By 2022, evidence needed through research to inform decision makers on prevention, detection, control and response to public health events exist		Human Resource for Public Health Public Health Research	REDISSE Project of, MOHS, CDM	WHO, DPs
<b>OUTCOME 8: All women and girls of Sierra Leone have access to (free?) EMOC and sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education</b>	By 2023 births attended by skilled health personnel increased from 82% in 2017 to 96%	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Midwifery training by region Upgrading SECHN to midwifery	Midwifery training schools in all region Adolescents Sexual Reproductive Health Programme National School Health Programme	MOHS, MOF, MSWGCA, DPs and IPs
	By 2023 births delivered in a health facility increased from 54% in 2013 to 85%	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	A safe Motherhood and Free Health Care Initiative to cover school health going girls and other vulnerable populations; Capacity building Strengthen PHUs for safe delivery  Strengthen referrals from community to health facilities Community outreach CHW strategy Focused antenatal care	Free Health Initiative Rehabilitation and construction of PHUs and BeMONC centres Construction of birth waiting homes in hard to reach areas Community Health Workers (CHW) program MCH mobile and outreach services Training in life saving skills Quality of Care Program	
	By 2023, women of child bearing age with access to antenatal care increased from 97% in 2013 to 99%	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action	Capacity building Community outreach		

		of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences			
	By 2023, total fertility rate for women of child bearing age (15-49 years) reduced from 4.9 in 2013 to 3.63	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Reproductive Health security commodity Post-partum family planning Community based FP STI Treatment IEC-BCC Reduce fertility rates for women of child bearing age	FP 2020 initiative WAHO reproductive health commodity program	
	By 2023, adolescent birth rate (women ages 15-19 years) reduced from 101 in 2017 to less than 50		Teenage Pregnancy reduction Comprehensive sex education Population family life education STI Treatment IEC-BCC Reduce adolescent birth rates	Adolescent Youth Friendly Centers School Health Comprehensive sex education	MOHS, MOF, MSWGCA, Marie Stopps, and PPSL, Health for All Coalition, DPs and IPs
	By 2023, teenage pregnancy reduced from 28% in 2013 to 10%		Comprehensive sex education Population family life education STI Treatment IEC-BCC Reduce teenage pregnancy	Adolescent Youth Friendly Centers School Health Comprehensive sex education Hands off Our Girls Program under the office of the First Lady Menstrual regulation program?	
	By 2023 reduce Contraceptive prevalence rate (women 15-49) by 50%		Reproductive Health security commodity Post-partum family planning Community based FP STI Treatment	FP 2020 initiative WAHO reproductive health commodity program Training in LARC (Long Acting Reversible Contraceptive)	

			IEC-BCC Capacity building Infrastructure Community engagement Contraceptive commodity Security Capacity building	Free Health Initiative Rehabilitation and equip of Family Planning Service delivery points Community Health Worker Program Community Advocacy Group  WAHO reproductive health commodity program RHCS monitoring and advocacy PPM	
	By 2023 reduce to 5% the Unmet need among married women for family planning				
	By 2023, increase exclusive breastfeeding by 50%		Early Initiation of Breastfeeding IYCF Mother Support Groups ANC Postnatal Care Encourage breast feeding of infants	IMNCI program Community strengthening for nutrition (Mothers support Group, ABCs, FBOs etc.)	SUN, MOHS, MAFS, MSWGCA, BE, UNICEF

## 2.1.4 Sub-Cluster 1.4: Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

### ***Strategic Objective:***

To provide, with minimal impact on the environment, acceptable, affordable, and sustainable sanitation services for urban and rural households and institutions, through inter-sectoral coordination, integrated development, and community-based management.

### *National Indicators:*

- Diarrhoea prevalence, 6-11 years
- Diarrhoea prevalence, <6 years
- % of rural households with improved on-site latrines
- % of urban households with improved on-site latrines
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
- Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)
- Underweight among children 6-59 months
- Stunting among children 6-59 months
- Wasting among children 6-59 months
- Incidence of HIV/AIDS among 15-49-year-old
- Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
- 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
- 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
- 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
- 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population
- 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

### *Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:*

- Maternal mortality ratio
- Neo-natal mortality rate
- Under five mortality rates
- Prevalence of stunting among children under 5
- Prevalence of underweight among children under 5
- % of children under age 5 who are stunted
- % of underweight children
- Disease specific mortality rate (HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB)
- % of children under 5 dying of malaria
- Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population
- TB incidence per 1000 persons per year
- Malaria incidence per 1000 per year

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUCOME 1: The environmental sanitation and hygiene is financed adequately in a sustainable manner</b>	By 2023, the budgetary allocation to the environmental sanitation and hygiene is increased to 2% of GDP		Financing from domestic public resources is enhanced and efficiently utilised	Advocate for the national government to increase funding for the sub-sector	MoF
	By 2023, the environmental and sanitation budget financed from domestic sources increased from 20% in 2018 to 60%				
	By 2023, financial management experts are recruited and		Streamline the execution of environmental sanitation and hygiene budget	Recruit and deploy financial management experts in the environmental health and	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	deployed in the environmental health and sanitation department of the EHSD of MoHS			sanitation department of the MoHS	
	By 2023, there will be a comprehensive strategy to foster Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) in the environmental sanitation and hygiene sub-sector		Foster public-private partnerships in financing of environmental sanitation and hygiene with significant participation of the poor and vulnerable	Develop a comprehensive strategy to foster PPPs in the environmental sanitation and hygiene sub-sector	PPP unit under the VPs office
	By 2023 a programme to provide microfinance opportunities to the youth to develop sanitation business in villages at district level is developed and operationalized			Develop a programme to provide microfinance opportunities to the youth to develop sanitation business in villages at district level	
<b>OUCOME 2: Environmental sanitation and hygiene workers have the skills and qualified to carry out their functions, have improved conditions of service and are effectively deployed in areas where the needs are most needed</b>	Need targets on human resources				
<b>OUCOME 3: The environmental health and sanitation sub-sector is</b>	By 2023, a National Environmental Health and Sanitation		Strengthen the coordination framework in the sector	National Environmental Health and Sanitation	MoWR, MoE, MoLG, Councils, NGOs,

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>better coordinated at national and sub-national levels</b>	Coordination Group (NEHSCG) established and holding trimestral meetings			Coordination Group (NEHSCG) established	development partners
	By 2023 an Advisory Board is operational			Establish an Advisory Board	
	By 2023 Strategic Policy Units (SPUs) created in each ministry involved in policy sector coordination and support			Create SPUs in each ministry involved in policy sector coordination and support	
<b>OUUCOME 4: The EHSD of MoHS has the capacity to regulate and enforce laws and regulations in the environmental health and sanitation sub-sector at national and sub-national levels</b>	By 2023 a new Public Health Act enacted, replacing Public Health Ordinance Act of 1960		Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for the environmental health and sanitation sub-sector	A new Public Health Act enacted, replacing Public Health Ordinance Act of 1960;	
	By 2020, IVM and IWM policies and strategies reviewed and updated			Review the IVM and IWM policies and strategies	
	By 2019 implementation guidelines for the Housing Programme developed			develop Implementation guidelines for the Housing Program	
	By 2019, implementation guidelines for the Food safety and Quality Control Program developed			Develop Implementation guidelines for the Food safety and Quality Control Program	
	By 2019,			develop Implementation	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	Implementation guidelines for the Occupational Health and Safety Program developed			guidelines for the Occupational Health and Safety Program	
	By 2019 Implementation guidelines for the Port Health Services Program developed			develop Implementation guidelines for the Port Health Services Program developed	
	By 2019 Implementation guidelines for the WASH Program developed			develop Implementation guidelines for the WASH Program	
	By 2019 Technical assistance provided for the development of a draft frameworks for district environmental health and sanitation strategies, including ensuring inclusion of the Sanitary Court in the revised Public Health Act			Technical assistance provided for the development of a draft frameworks for district environmental health and sanitation strategies	
	By 2019 Technical assistance provided for the development of a draft framework for environmental health and sanitation award schemes in cities			Technical assistance provided for the development of a draft framework for environmental health and sanitation award schemes in cities	
	By 2023 District and			District and city	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	city frameworks for environmental health and sanitation strategies, plans and award schemes implemented			frameworks for environmental health and sanitation strategies, plans and award schemes implemented	
	By 2023, a robust logistics and transport system in place at the EHSD of MoHS		Establish a robust logistics and transport system in EHSD of MoHS	The programmes of EHSD at HQs and district offices provided with 4-wheel drive vehicles, computers and other materials	
	All EHOS at district and municipal level provided with motorcycle			All EHOS at district and municipal level provided with motorcycle	
	District standard operating procedures (SOPs) for vehicle operation, maintenance and repair of the entire fleet of the EHSD developed and promulgated			District standard operating procedures (SOPs) for vehicle operation, maintenance and repair of the entire fleet of the EHSD developed and promulgated	
<b>OUTCOME 5: Communities are mobilized to adopt improved hygiene and sanitary behaviours</b>			Advocacy with decision makers and key stakeholders		
			Social mobilization for behavior changes for adoption of healthy behaviours and practices		

## 2.1.5 Sub-Cluster 1.5: Social Protection

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To provide a stronger relationship between the state and citizens with enhanced human capital development by effectively managing risks and vulnerability and empowering livelihood development for sustained social cohesion and nation-building for the people of Sierra Leone

### *National Indicators:*

- Number of beneficiary cash transfers in chronically poor households

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 1.1.3.2 All persons working in the formal sector are provided with social security

### *Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:*

- 1.1.3.1 At least 30% of vulnerable populations including persons with disabilities, older persons and children provided with social protection

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: The social protection is financed adequately in a sustainable manner to be able to cover the chronically</b>	By 2023, a social safety net fund for emergency response is established		Establish predictable funding mechanisms for social protection programmes	Sierra Leone Community driven Development Project (SLCDD) 2 Post ebola Recovery Social Investment Fund (PERSIF)	MoF, NaCSA, DPs
				Support informal	BoSL, NaCSA

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>poor and vulnerable in society</b>				schemes—e.g. ‘osusu’ and other community savings and insurance schemes with welfare provision elements	
<b>OUTCOME 2: Social protection programmes expanded to cover the chronically poor and vulnerable</b>	By 2023, a minimum social protection package established that is consistent with funding constraints		Establish a minimum social protection package	National social Safety Nets Programme (NSSP) Support to Reparation Programme Relief and Resettlement Programme	MSWGCA, NACSA,DPs, MoF
			Gradual scale up existing cash-for-work and food-for-work programmes	Women Empowerment Programme	MSWGCA, NaCSA,MLGRD
			Link vulnerable households to existing services (education and health) and projects (agriculture and micro finance)	Rehabilitation of NaCSA Funded Schools and Health Centres in Selected Towns  Rehabilitation of Community Facilities	NaCSA. MoAF,
	By 2023, social protection expanded to		Scale up social protection from the	Gradual expansion of the social protection to all	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	all the 16 districts		Initial pilot districts to all the 16 districts	districts	
<b>OUTCOME 3: The capacity of the institutions in the social protection is enhanced</b>	By 2023, a National Social Protection Authority is established to coordinate all national social protection programmes		Strengthen the legal/ regulatory and institutional framework for social protection to ensure sustainability and accountability	Establish a National Social Protection Authority to coordinate all national social protection Programmes  Institutional Capacity Building Project	
	By 2023, 3000 Community Identification Committees (CICs) are identified and trained			Identify and train 3000 Community Identification Committees (CICs)	
	By 2023, the national ID card system is in place for identification of beneficiaries			Pursue a national ID card system for identification	NCRA, NaCSA, M LGRD

## 2.1.6 Sub-Cluster 1.6: Lands and Housing

### *Strategic Objective:*

To ensure effective land management and administration that is environmentally sound and sustainable for equitable access to and control over land, including providing affordable housing for low- and middle-income groups to alleviate poverty and promote economic growth.

### *National Indicators:*

- Percentage of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure increased significantly;
- Number structure plans developed for human settlements nationwide;
- Number of housing units delivered nationwide in compliance with the National Building Code and zoning regulations.

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

### *Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:*

- 6.17.1.2 At least 20 per cent of women in rural areas have access to and control productive assets, including land and grants, credit, inputs, financial services and information
- 1.1.4.1 Reduce the 2013 national housing deficit by at least 10%

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> <b>The institutional capacity for good land tenure governance is enhanced, including ensuring that security of tenure of land held under customary and freehold systems</b>	By 2021, comprehensive Land Title Registration Bill drafted and enacted into law		Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework	Draft and enact a comprehensive Land Title Registration Bill	Parliament, LRC, MoF, NRA, MLGRD
	By 2023, there is 50% reduction in number of land-related cases in courts, and ultimately the number of land conflicts, disaggregated by region			National Land Policy Reform Project	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>is enhanced</b>	By 2021, amend the Survey Act, Rules and Survey Regulations			Amend the Survey Act, Rules and Survey Regulations	Parliament, MoJ, Development Partners, MLGRD, private sector, CSOs/NGOs
	By 2022, establish an Administrative Land Tribunal		Strengthen institutional capacity for effective land governance	Establish an Administrative Land Tribunal	Parliament, MoJ, LRC, Development Partners, MLGRD, private sector, CSOs/NGOs
	By 2020, enact Land Commission Bill for the establishment of a three-tier decentralized National Land Commission			Enact the Land Commission Bill for the establishment of a three-tier decentralized National Land Commission	
	By 2023, establish a National Land Commission with a corporate strategy, business plan, charter and migration strategy			Establish a National Land Commission with a corporate strategy, business plan, charter and migration strategy	
	By 2022, a National Land Title Registry linked to the cadastral system, and populated with ahd title deeds established		Create systems for registration and secure land records management	Establish a National Land Title Registry System	
	By 2019, a National Cadastral Records Management System and Records Management Strategy			Develop a National Cadastral Records Management System and Records Management Strategy	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	developed				
	By 2023, Parcel mapping and digitization of historic land records in the Western Area, including procurement of modern land admin equipment are done			Parcel mapping and digitization of historic land records in the Western Area, including procurement of modern land administration equipment.	
<b>OUTCOME 2: The national spatial development planning is enhanced</b>	By 2021, a National Spatial Development Plan developed		Strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework for spatial and land use planning	Develop and approve a National Spatial Development Policy and Strategy	Parliament, MAF, MIC, MWPA, NMA, MoJ, LRC, MLGRD/FCC, Development Partners (funding agencies), private sector professional assn., CSOs, NGOs
	By 2019, a new Town and Country Planning Act enacted			Review and enact a new Town and Country Planning Act	
	By 2021, zoning regulations & standards for effective land use and physical planning for the Western Area developed			Develop Zoning Regulations for effective Development Control in the Western Area	
	By 2022, draft Freetown Structure Plan, and urban structure plans for the cities of Bo, Makeni and Kenema developed, validated and approved			Validate and approve the Draft Freetown Structure Plan, and develop urban structure plans for the cities of Bo, Makeni and Kenema	
	By 2021, a National Spatial Data Management Policy, Data Sharing Protocols and Regulations developed and enacted		Develop a national spatial data system	Develop and enact National Spatial Data Management Policy, Data Sharing Protocols and Regulations	
	By 2023, a parcel-based National Land			Develop a parcel-based National Land Information	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	Information System, including installation of special CIMS/valuation/planning software database, updating and maintenance developed			System, including installation of special CIMS/valuation/planning software database, updating and maintenance	
	By 2022, the National Survey Control (Geodetic Reference Frames) to improve mapping and cadastral surveying accuracy designed and re-established			Design and re-establish the National Survey Control (Geodetic Reference Frames) to improve mapping and cadastral surveying accuracy	
<b>OUTCOME 3: The institutional and legislative framework for effective housing delivery is strengthened</b>	By 2021, review and enact Draft National Housing Policy		Strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework for the housing sector	Review and enact National Housing Policy 2006	
	By 2021, Human Settlement and Resettlement Policy developed			Develop a Human Settlement and Resettlement Policy	MWPA, MoJ, LRC, Parliament, Standard
	By 2019, the Draft National Building Code 2015 enacted and rolled out			Enact the National Building Code (Building Act and Building Regulations) 2015	Bureau, Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs
	By 2022, the Rent Restriction Act 1954 is reviewed			Review of the Rent Restriction Act 1954	
	By 2023, a 5-10-year National Housing Programme for the construction of 10,000 housing units in Provincial headquarter		Design and implement large-scale medium to long-term low-cost housing construction programmes	Design and implement a 5-10-year National Housing Programme for the construction of 10,000 housing units in planned urban settlements in Provincial	

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
	towns/cities is developed and implemented			headquarter towns/cities, including re-establishing the Local Building Materials Training and Production centre for youths, including women.	
	By 2023, a Land Bank for human settlements and infrastructural development is established		Develop innovative ways for financing infrastructure and human settlements	Establish Land Bank for human settlement and infrastructural development	MoF, BoSL
<b>OUUCOME 4: Existing informal settlements and slums are upgraded and development of new ones prevented</b>	By 2020, a National Urban Policy to address the development of slum/informal settlements developed and enacted		Strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework	Develop and enact a National Urban Policy to address the development of slum/informal settlements;	MHS, Local Councils, Parliament, LRC, Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs
	By 2021, a 5-10-year programme for the upgrading and prevention of slums/informal settlements is developed		Design and implement large-scale medium to long-term programme for upgrading and prevention of slums	Design and implement a 5-10-year national programme for the upgrading and prevention of slums/informal settlements	
	By 2023, five (5) existing slums/informal settlements are upgraded and re-developed			Upgrade or re-develop existing slums/informal settlements to provide tenure security and with adequate public service utilities (water, electricity, roads, sanitation, etc.);	

## 2.2 Cluster 2: Diversifying the Economy and Promoting Growth

### 2.2.1 Sub-Cluster 2.1: Improving the productivity and commercialization of the agricultural sector

#### ***Strategic Objective:***

- To improve performance in the sector as a basis for moving up the value chain into industrial agriculture activities. This requires enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of the agriculture sector, facilitating the capture of the entire value chains of key crops, ensuring food security, and contributing to stabilizing the macroeconomic environment for sustainable, inclusive economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction.

#### ***National Indicators:***

- Number of agro-processing enterprises
- Prevalence of undernourishment/hunger in the total population (%)
- Rate of national food self-sufficiency (%)
- Prevalence of stunting among under 5 children (%)

#### ***Corresponding SDGs indicators:***

- 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
- 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
- 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Investment in rice production, processing and marketing increased.</b>	By 2023 attain 86% of national rice self-sufficiency including human consumption, industrial use, domestic animal feed and seed.	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	Investment in rice Irrigation, Involvement of Private Sector, Input Procurement, Integrated Extension Service, Promote Political and Institutional farms, Partnership and resources Mobilization, Institutional reforms, Regulation of timber trade, Environmental Safeguards, Farmers Health Production Increase etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seed multiplication programmes, Seed Bank, Projects development and Implementation, Access to Finance for Agricultural investment, Mechanization and Technology, Irrigation schemes, Processing value addition and marketing</li> </ul>	MAF Programmes and Projects (GAFSP, SCADeP, BAFS and others) NGOs and INGOs, Private Sector and any Other Partners identified during the course
<b>OUTCOME 2: Investment in technology: e.g. mechanization, irrigation, water management, remote sensing feeder roads...by government and private sector improved.</b>	By 2023, at least 50% of farmers use modern technology for farming.	2.a. Increase investment, through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock	Research and extension services for improved productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extensions workers (re) trained to improve rice productivity, including links with research</li> </ul>	MAF Programmes and Projects (GAFSP, SCADeP, BAFS and others) NGOs and INGOs, Private Sector and Other Partners
			Data systems for evidence-based policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data updated annually by</li> </ul>	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
		gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, specifically least developed countries.	making	extension workers in the web-based Agriculture Information Management System	
			Infrastructure to deliver products to markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional storage facilities in strategic rice bowl areas managed by the private sector</li> </ul>	
			Institutional strengthening for a more efficient support to the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry structure reformed with staffing system and sustainable logistic support based on institutional needs</li> </ul>	
			Policy and coordination for the rice sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination system strengthened at national and district levels to facilitate the implementation of the NAT</li> </ul>	MAF Programmes and Projects (GAFSP, SCADeP, BAFS and others) NGOs and INGOs, Private Sector and Other Partners

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
			Increase Land Area for crops cultivation, Forestry and Livestock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land preparation and machinery on ecologies prone to rice farming</li> </ul>	
			Commercial Rice farming and out growers scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased access to rural financing through reforms of APEX bank and mobilization of resources</li> </ul>	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	<p>By 2023, develop the value chain for at least two agricultural products.</p> <p>By 2023, increase youth and women’s participation in integrated agricultural value chains by at least 30 percent.</p>		<p>Provide better market facilities and access to agricultural inputs (i.e. agro-chemicals, including fertilizers, herbicides, and bio-based insecticides and preservatives; investment in feeder roads and information technology, etc.).</p> <p>Design and implement credit facilities and guarantees that will not impose a burden on either the farmers or the commercial/ agricultural banks for lending to agricultural investors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Facilitate and regulate provision of farm inputs</li> <li>● Enhance feeder roads for transportation of produce to markets centers and factories.</li> <li>● Identify at least 2 produce and develop value chain for them.</li> <li>● Support microcredit for small holder farmers.</li> <li>● Promote out growers of produce in a value chain</li> </ul>	<p>MAFF, private sector, INGOs, etc.</p>
<p><b>OUTCOME 3: Regenerating forest cover and increasing biodiversity across the country.</b></p>	<p>By 2023, establish a timber agency and improve on forestry cover to ensure improvement in biodiversity</p>	<p>15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and</p>	<p>Forest development and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Community forests establishment and maintenance</li> <li>● Reviewing the Existing policies and instruments (e.g. Forestry Act 1988,</li> </ul>	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
		ecosystems		Wildlife Conservation, NPAA and CTF Acts)	
			Cross cutting issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest cover and timber stocks establishment through inventory using technology</li> <li>• Livelihood programmes development for communities at forest edge.</li> </ul>	
<b>OUTCOME 4: Innovative investment in livestock development enhanced.</b>	By 2023, increase the production of livestock by at least a quarter.	2.a. Increase investment, through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks to	Policy and coordination for the livestock sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing and Standards guidelines on animal disease</li> <li>• Development Policy that directs production and productivity of livestock.</li> </ul>	
			Research to improve management of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of new livestock management technologies.</li> </ul>	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
		enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, specifically least developed countries	Improvement of Animal health regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional surveillance system nationwide (including emergency intervention for disease outbreaks) set up for animal disease control</li> <li>• Establishment of 1 Vet clinic per district with basic laboratory facilities</li> </ul>	
			Increase Livestock Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of livestock stations with equipment for new technology training</li> <li>• Introduction of improve breeds of livestock as parent breeds</li> <li>• Development of a system to utilize animal waste.</li> <li>• Introduction of other animal species e.g. Aquaculture, Rabbit</li> </ul>	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
			Sustainable Production of Livestock feed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maize production using out grower scheme</li> <li>• Establishment of pasture ranges in suitable locations</li> </ul>	
			Improve processing and marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of milk and meat quality control processing units</li> <li>• Create livestock marketing outlet.</li> </ul>	
<b>OUTCOME 5: Production and value addition of other crops improved and enhanced to ensure diversification.</b>	By 2023, at least double the production of other crops and set up at least one processing plant per crop.	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food	Policy and coordination for crop diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence based gender sensitive cocoa, Coffee, Cashew policy development</li> </ul>	
			Production and productivity through research and inputs management all year round.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of large hectares of diverse crops (CCC, Oil Palm, Vegetables and other Fruit</li> </ul>	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
			<p data-bbox="1061 368 1404 528">Good agricultural practices and integrated Pest and disease Management</p>	<p data-bbox="1487 256 1547 284">crops</p> <ul data-bbox="1442 368 1742 874" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1442 368 1742 475">● Establishment of tree crop farmer field school</li> <li data-bbox="1442 512 1742 730">● Farmers training on establishment, management and post-harvest practices of different crops</li> <li data-bbox="1442 767 1742 874">● Increase yield and quality of diverse crops</li> </ul>	

## 2.2.2 Sub-Cluster 2.2: Improving the productivity and sustainable management of fisheries and the marine sector

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To begin the industrial processing of marine products and to promote responsible, environmentally sound, and sustainable fishing and aquaculture practices through good governance, while contributing to poverty reduction and wealth creation in Sierra Leone.

### *National Indicators:*

- Annual production of fish and marine products
- Proportion of protein consumption
- Revenue contribution to the economy
- Contribution to GDP
- Rate of increase in regeneration of coastal biodiversity

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
- 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/ POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Fishing and aquaculture improved and modernized.</b>	By 2023, improve on governance of the fisheries sector, double fish production	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing	Combat illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing through continued enforcement of installation of vessel monitoring system in all licensed fishing vessels	Continuous sea patrolling and community surveillance	MFMR, JMC

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/ POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	and diversify the fisheries sector.				
<b>OUTCOME 2: The biomass of Fish stock determined.</b>	By 2023, Status of Principal fish stocks and commercially important fish species are established	By 2023, effective practices are done in order to implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	Through fish stock assessment project  Restoration of fish stocks and rehabilitation of coastal biodiversity	Hire three (3) fisheries experts specialized in Demersal, pelagic fishes and shrimps. Train scientific observers to collect specific and advance data sets; periodic fisheries surveys within the EEZ of Sierra Leone (Pelagic, Demersal and shrimps); Fisheries management consultant, Procure of requisite materials and equipment pertaining the resource surveys	MFMR, IMBO FBC
<b>OUTCOME 3: Fish production indexes</b>	By 2023, 100 fish tanks and farms are constructed in	By 2023, fish feed production site are established in order to increase fish growth	Develop commercialized fish farming in ponds and in the wild, in order to buoy up fish production and enhance	Construction of fish tanks and ponds across the 16 districts in the	MFMR, MAFFS

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/ POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>increased to enhance food security</b>	penitential areas to add to the existing fish farms tanks		diversified growth in the fisheries sector, including the promotion of commercial aquaculture	country.	
<b>OUTCOME 4: Fish Cold room facilities constructed</b>	By 2023, 25 cold room are constructed throughout the country	By 2020, effectively regulate processing, preservation of fish and fishery products in every headquarter town throughout the country	To maintain fish quality standard through continued enforcement of the safety law in the country	Through Cold Room construction project	MFMR
<b>OUTCOME 5: Fish harbour complexes constructed and fish processing a regular feature of Agency's work.</b>	By 2023, fish harbour complexes are constructed in the country and more fish processed for consumption and exports	By 2023, the complex to provide cold storage facilities, bonded stores for fish export, sale of ice to fishing vessels and fish processing plants, purchase and processing of fish and fishery products for export, construction and maintenance of fishing and patrol crafts.	A proposal for the construction of a fish harbour complex, under a Public Private Partnership (PPP), has been developed.	Through the Construction of fish harbour complexes in the country	MFMR, IMBO FBC, Public Private Partnership (PPP)

## 2.2.3 Sub-Cluster 2.3: Revitalizing the tourism sector

### ***Strategic Objective:***

- To increase state revenue, provide jobs, and promote the cultural heritage of the country through improving the policy and legal environment and developing the relevant infrastructure through a holistic approach to diversified tourism in Sierra Leone.

### ***National Indicators:***

- Revenue contribution to the economy
- Contribution to GDP
- Number of new jobs created

### ***Corresponding SDGs indicators:***

- 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
- 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
- 8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism out of total tourism jobs

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: The image of Sierra Leone as a tourist destination improved, mitigation, response and recovery to disasters.</b>	By 2023, increase tourist arrivals by 3 folds	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Improve the international image of Sierra Leone and diversify marketing of the country	Undertake corporate advertising in airlines arriving, and advertise on the international media	NTA, SL Embassies/ High Commissions, Airlines, International Media
			Improve the policy and legal framework	Review policy regulating and promoting tourism	NTB, AG's Office
			Promote competition in the sector to reduce costs and improve value for money.	Promote arrival of more airlines  Reduce some taxes on airline tickets	NTB, MOF, Transport Ministry
<b>OUTCOME 2: Capacity of sector workers improved</b>	By 2023, at least 50% of workers in the tourism industry are qualified staff.  By 2023, increase skill capacity in the hospitality industry by a quarter.	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Create a human resources development plan, upgrade the existing school for hotel management, and collaborate with international hospitality institutions.	Facilitate and regulate the hotel and tourism training institutions  Review curriculum to international standards  Train to have SL brand	NTB, MBSSE, private sector
<b>OUTCOME 3: Tourism products diversified and improved</b>	By 2023 at least 50% of tourism facilities and sites are developed to	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable	Rehabilitate and develop historical and cultural sites through a holistic rehabilitation	Rehabilitate at least 3 sites	NTB, Monument Board

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
	internationally acceptable standards.	development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	plan.		
	By 2023, develop and upgrade at least three strategic historical and cultural sites.		Promote eco-tourism to ensure the protection of the country's rich biodiversity.	Protect biodiversity	NTB, MOFF, Academia, media, NGOs
			Support local entrepreneurs to promote tourism-based activities that link with the rural economy, harvest seasons, wildlife, farming practices, art, and culture.	Advertise the biodiversity richness of SL	
			Establish public-private partnerships and promote private sector involvement	Create congenial legal, regulatory and easy of doing business for private sector	NTB, private sector
			Promote adventure tours such as safaris, jungle tours, mountain trekking, etc.	Review policy and regulatory environment to attract more private sector to the industry	NTB, MoF, AG's Office
			Create access to sites	NTB, Ministry of Transport	
			Develop sites to international standard		

## 2.2.4 Sub-Cluster 2.4: Manufacturing and Services

### Strategic Objective:

- The strategic objectives are to improve and expand the manufacturing and services sectors for value addition and job creation and to contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

### National Indicators:

- Ease of doing business score
- Contribution of Manufacturing to GDP
- Contribution of Services to GDP

### Corresponding SDGs indicators:

- 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Business environment enhanced for ease of doing business</b>	By 2023, improve the Ease of Doing Business ranking to levels higher than 2016.		Reduce considerably the burden of starting a business	Further combine multiple registration and permits procedures to have 100 score	MoTI, MoF, MOPED, Parliament, NRA
			Reduce burden of administrative procedures.	At least ensure that SL is excellent in 7 of the 11 indicators of ease of doing business	MoTI, MoF, MOPED, Parliament, NRA
			Improve infrastructure and the business regulatory environment.	Refer to infrastructure projects in cluster 3	MoE, MoT, MoIC, etc.
<b>OUTCOME 2:</b>	By 2023, reduce		Promote financial	Carry out advocacy on	MoF, BoSL, etc.

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
<b>Macroeconomic environment stabilized and financial inclusion deepened</b>	the burden of financial services provision for firms and start-ups		intermediation and financial inclusion within a stable financial system	financial inclusion  Provide incentives for use of formal financial services	
<b>OUTCOME 3: Processing of exportable products and other produced enhanced</b>	By 2023 establish a free zone enclave		Establish special economic zones and export processing zones	Set up free zone board.  Set up export promotion board	MoTI, Parliament
	By 2023 formalize at least a fifth of the informal firms		Provide incentives to the informal firms to formalize activities	Implement targeted interventions to increase the productivity of the informal sector.	MoTI, MoF

## 2.2.5 Sub-Cluster 2.5: Improving the management of oil and gas exploration/production

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To revitalize the oil and gas industry through sustainable exploration and an expansion of its scope and at the same time build the capacity of the sector for operational excellence.

### *National Indicators:*

- Number of new discoveries made
- Number of exploration and local content laws passed
- Number of Environmental Regulations and laws passed

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
- 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement.

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Business environment with safeguards for security of tenure and inflow of foreign direct investment enhanced</b>	By 2023, formulate and promulgate legal frameworks and laws for the sustainable development of oil and gas exploration and development	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into	Ensure the attraction and retention of oil and gas corporations by undertaking aggressive marketing campaigns.	Provide data and information on oil and gas for prospective firms under agreement	MoE, AG's office, Parliament

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
		their reporting cycle			
		12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Expand the frontiers of oil and gas exploration activities by facilitating the incorporation of onshore exploration activities into the country's exploration space.	Provide legal and technical space for onshore oil exploration	MOE, AG's office, Parliament
		9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.	Mobilize the private sector to invest in the sector.	Trade promotion on oil and gas undertaken	MoE, SL Embassies/ High Commissions

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 2: Governance of the oil and gas sector enhanced</b>	By 2023, mainstream transparency and accountability practices according to EITI 2016 Standards at into the sector.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Improve the governance of the sector through the development of regulations and laws to manage the sector	Formulate petroleum regulation law  Formulate petroleum resource allocation Acts  Have local content law	MOE, AG's office, Parliament
			Ensured sector coordination and the harmonization of policy measures with regional and sub-regional initiatives for redefinition of the Exclusive Economic Zone beyond 200 nautical miles.	Liaise with regional players in the oil and gas sector for learning lessons.	MoE
<b>OUTCOME 3: National capacity for oil and gas exploration and production built.</b>	By 2023 establish petroleum commission and other related institutions	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Restructure and capacitate the petroleum directorate with the requisite personnel and equipment	Establish Petroleum Commission  Provide resources for the development of the commission	MoE

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
	By 2023 train national middle and top-level personnel as well as build local supplier capacity in main petroleum areas	12.a, 17.9	Restructure and capacitate the petroleum directorate with the requisite personnel and equipment	Train staff and personnel for the oil and gas sector	MoE

## 2.2.6 Sub-Cluster 2.6: Improving the management of mineral resources

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To improve the governance and management of the mining sector, including value addition for employment, poverty reduction, community benefit, environmental rehabilitation, and revenue generation.

### *National Indicators:*

- Revenue contribution of the mining and minerals sector
- Contribution of the Sector to GDP
- Number of local firms along the value chain
- Percentage of revenue allocated from mining and mineral sector to the social Sector - education, health and mining community development

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
- 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
- 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Legal and regulatory environment strengthened.</b>	By 2023 ensure transparent legal and regulatory environment for the mining sector.	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Review mineral legislation and implement the Extractive Industry Revenue Act.	Extractive industry revenue act and legislations reviewed.	MMMR, NMA
			Review the mining lease agreements		MMMR, NMA

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
			Strengthen the regulatory and oversight capacity of the National Minerals Agency and civil society organizations.	Build institutional and human capacity of the agency  Support CSOs for monitoring mining activities	CSOs, MOPED
			Strengthen the governance of the mining and minerals sector.	Strengthening of fiscal oversight of the extractive sector by Parliament	Parliament, MMMR, NMA
			Tackle transfer pricing by adopting advance pricing agreements.	Train personnel to detect under and over invoicing  Establish international price list	NRA, MoF, Parliament, MMMR, NMA
<b>OUTCOME 2: sustainable exploitation and mining strengthened.</b>	By 2023 ensure the full sustainable exploitation of mining for human development	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive	Formalize the artisanal mining sector.	Adopt modern technology for artisanal mining  Increase advocacy on proper artisanal mining  Enforce regulations against improper artisanal mining	MMMR, NMA
			Pilot 'green gold' activities to increase	Train women in artisanal mining	MMMR, NMA

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
		sectors	women's economic opportunities in the gold value chain.		
			Mobilize local entrepreneurs in the sector.	Create exclusive reserve for local content	MMMR, NMA
<b>OUTCOME 3: Mines establishment and minerals testing are enhanced.</b>	By 2023, have geophysical map of SL		Undertake a countrywide airborne geophysical survey.	Geophysical survey done	MMMR, NMA
	By 2023, establish minerals lab to the ISO standard		Develop a minerals laboratory certified by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).	Establish minerals lab	MMMR, NMA
<b>OUTCOME 4: procurement within the mining sector is transparent.</b>	By 2023, establish clear procurement rules for licensing and sale of gemstones	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Implement a block system for license administration.	Open and transparent procurement of license and sale of stones	MMMR, NMA
			Implement an auction system for the sale of gemstones		MMMR, NMA

## 2.2.7 Sub-Cluster 2.7: Promoting an inclusive rural economy

### *Strategic Objective:*

- To ensure that rural communities have better opportunities to participate fully in the economic, social, and political life of the country.

### *National Indicators:*

- Rate of extreme poverty
- Number of rural firms with access to cheap capital
- Internet penetration in rural communities
- Percentage of households with social services

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Rural economy is enhanced for human development</b>	By 2023 establish a special economic/industrial zone outside Freetown		Establish special industrial zones with uninterrupted power supply, water, and communications to accelerate the growth of the local economy.	Establish processing zone out of Freetown	MLGRD
	By 2023, ensure more rural inhabitants are out of extreme poverty than in 2018		Establish local industries such as agro-processing, tourism, fisheries (in coastal areas), and small enterprise development within rural communities.  Ensure the alignment of NGO activities with	Agro-processing firms established for value creation	MLGRD

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
			government priorities on rural economic development.	Enforce NGOs regulation for development results	
	By 2023, ensure more rural inhabitants have access to credit with a flexible repayment structure than in 2018.		<p>Review and strengthen the regulatory framework for microfinance institutions</p> <p>Expand on mobile technology to improve access to credit and repayment.</p> <p>Re-establish national development banks to provide equity capital to Sierra Leoneans in business with credible foreign companies</p> <p>Establish a fund to provide access to medium and long-term capital to support small and medium-sized enterprises and encourage lending institutions to lend a significant proportion of bank loan portfolios to small and medium-sized</p>	<p>Promote micro finance by reviewing regulations</p> <p>Extend mobile money transactions to communities</p> <p>Have development banks and support them to give soft loans</p>	MLGRD

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
			enterprises.		
	By 2023, ensure rural access to basic ICT and internet connection to drive e-commerce is expanded beyond that of 2018		Ensure high internet penetration in rural communities.	Support ICT companies to penetrate the rural communities	MLGRD
	By 2023, ensure more districts benefit from social and infrastructural improvement than in 2018.		Improve electricity and water supplies in rural communities.	Extend electricity and water to all district capitals and major town of more than 500 inhabitants	MLGRD

## 2.3 Cluster 3: Infrastructure and Economic Competitiveness

### 2.3.1 Sub-Cluster 3.1: Energy

#### **Strategic Objective:**

- To produce/generate and distribute adequate electricity and power from renewable and clean sources for increased access by majority of the population.

#### **National Indicators:**

- Percentage of households or population with access to electricity

#### **Corresponding SDGs indicators:**

- 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
- 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

#### **Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:**

- % reduction of fossil fuel in total energy production
- Growth rate in the volume of electricity generated /distributed
- % of population with access and using electricity
- Increase in % of renewable energy sourced from the wave energy
- % reduction of fossil fuel in total energy production

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Energy provided in sufficient quantities to all regions of the country.</b>	By 2023, increase electricity access from 15% of the population to 44%.	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Promote energy efficiency measures nationwide; and follow up on the reform of the power sector	Rural Electrification Project; Solar Park Project; West African Power Pool Project; Extension of Electricity Supply from Makeni-Magburaka, Makali and Matotoka (phase II); Lumley Beach Electrification Project; Extension of Mini grids to 100 Rural Communities; Bumbuna Hydro Electric Project Phase II;	MoE, EDSA, EGTC, MoF, State House PII, MoPED, DPs, Private Sector, ECOWAS
	By 2023, increase installed generation capacity from 167.62 MW to 650 MW.				
	By 2023, all 16 District Headquarter towns have electricity up from 9 currently.				
<b>OUTCOME 2: Power transmission and distribution is efficient and technical loss is minimized.</b>	By 2023, reduce the percentage of electricity generated that is lost in the process of transmission and distribution from 38% to 20%.	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Rebuild the National Transmission and Distribution Network informed by formulation of National Grid Master Plan	Rehabilitation and Extension of Bo-Kenema Distribution System; Supply and Installation of 225KV Double Circuit Transmission Line from Bumbuna II to Waterloo;	MoE, EDSA, EGTC, MoF, State House PII, MoPED, DPs, Private Sector
	By 2023, increase the length of the transmission grid from 200 km in 2018 to 1,500 km.				
<b>OUTCOME 3:</b>	By 2023, increase	7.2 By 2030,	Promote the use of	Barefoot Women	MoE, EDSA,

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
<b>Efficient energy practices, through the use of low carbon and renewable energy resources and the application of clean technologies, are widespread.</b>	the percentage of population with access to improved cook stoves from 18% in 2013 to 45%.	increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	renewable and modern forms of energy	Solar Project, Rural Electrification Project	EGTC, MoF, State House PII, MoPED, EPA, DPs, Private Sector
	By 2023, increase the generation mix to 70:30 in favour of renewable energy.		Generate energy from renewable sources	Undertake more hydro and solar projects.	MoE, EDSA, EGTC, MoF, State House PII, MoPED, EPA, DPs, Private Sector
	Percentage of population with access to improved cook stoves.		Increase access to improved cook stoves.	Support policy environment and production of improved cook stoves.	MoE, EPA, MoPED, Private Sector.

## 2.3.2 Sub-Cluster 3.2: Advancing Transport Systems

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To plan, develop and implement transport infrastructure in an integrated, holistic and cross-sectoral development that will increase connection with safety for better utilisation and broader benefit across the country. .

### **National Indicators:**

- ICAO Aviation Safety Rating
- ICAO Aviation Security Rating
- Average journey speed from Goderich to Hastings

### **Corresponding SDGs indicators:**

- 9.1.9 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
- 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

### **Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:**

- Number of cities with more than 2 million population which has a report for rapid transit system

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
<b>OUTCOME 1: Enhanced Global Civil Aviation Safety, Security, and Facilitation of Air Transport.</b>	By 2023, increase the annual number of International Passengers passing through FNA from 200,000 to 300,000.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable	Improve international connectivity	Increase flights connecting Sierra Leone and rest of the world	MTA, SLCAA, SLAA, MTCA, MTI

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
		situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons			
	By 2023, increase the annual number of Domestic Passengers from 0 to 10,000.		Improve domestic connectivity	Offer transportation services connecting the regions	MTA, SLCAA, SLAA
	By 2020, Freetown International Airport is Certified by ICAO.		Ensuring safety and security at FNA.	Safety and security upgrades at FNA to ICAO standards.	
	By 2023, have one (1) functional National Airline		Improve airline service delivery for citizens.	Establish a national airline.	MTA, SLCAA, SLAA, MTI
	By 2023, have 2 Runways in line with ICAO standards at the Freetown International Airport.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Ensure FNA meets international standards.	Upgrade runway and parking area facilities at FNA.	MTA, SLCAA, SLAA, ICAO
	By 2023, have an upgraded Rescue and Fire Fighting Service at FNA to Category 10.	11.2	Ensuring safety and security at FNA.	Safety and security upgrades at FNA to ICAO standards.	MTA, SLCAA, SLAA, NFF

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
<b>OUTCOME 2: Increased bus transportation services for School Children and the general public.</b>	By 2023, increase annual bus ride nationwide from 1.6m to 7.8m.	11.2	Expand access to bus services for the general public.	Procure buses to serve the general public.	MTA, SLTRC, SLRSA, MoF, NPPA
	By 2023, increase number of Government owned School Buses servicing Government run Schools on a daily basis nationwide from 15 to 50.	9.1	Expand access to bus services for school children.	Procure buses to serve school children.	MTA, SLTRC, SLRSA, MoF, NPPA, MBSE
<b>OUTCOME 3: Improved road safety for vehicles and pedestrians throughout the country</b>	By 2023, increase proportion of licensed vehicles who have successfully passed a road-worthiness test 11% to 65%.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Enhance road-worthiness compliance of vehicles.	Expand testing facilities.	MTA, SLRSA, SLP
	By 2023, increase the number of driver training facilities (public and private) nationwide from 7 to		Improve the competence of drivers nationwide.	Expand training and testing facilities for drivers.	MTA, SLRSA

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
	By 2023, increase the number of driver testing facilities (public and private) nationwide from 5 to 7.				MTA, SLRSA
	By 2023, decrease the number of road accidents from 3,200 to 1,920.		Enhance road safety for drivers and pedestrians.	Improve road markings, furniture, driver competency, and enforcement.	MTA, SLRSA, SLP
	By 2023, complete at least 5 road audits annually to identify accident-prone areas.			Utilise road audit report to identify areas of improvement.	MTA, SLRSA
	By 2023, increase the proportion of driver's licenses issued after the successful completion of a practical driving examination from 30% to 50%.		Improve the competence of drivers nationwide.	Enhance utilization of practical driving examinations.	MTA, SLRSA
	By 2023, increase the proportion of all urban roads with significant road furniture and markings from 8% to 20%.		Enhance road safety for drivers and pedestrians.	Improve road markings and furniture.	MTA, SLRSA, SLP
<b>OUTCOME 4: All towns and villages are connected by well-designed and</b>	By 2023, increase the cumulative number of all-weather roads from 983 Km to 1966 Km.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable	Improve road connectivity nationwide.	Construct / rehabilitate and maintain all-weather roads.	MTA, SLRA, MWPA, Office of the President (OPII)

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
<b>safe roads to spur economic development.</b>		transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons			
	By 2023, increase the cumulative amount of feeder roads rehabilitated, upgraded and maintained from 1420 Km to 1930 Km.			Rehabilitate, upgrade and maintain feeder roads	MTA, SLRA, MLGRD, Local Councils
	By 2023, begin construction on a bridge linking Freetown to Lungi.		Enhance movement across the estuary between Lungi and Freetown.	Start the process for developing a build between Lungi and Freetown.	MTA, SLRA, MWPA, Office of the President (OPII)
	By 2023, three weigh bridges functional at Gblamuya, Queen Elizabeth Quay and border with Liberia.		Improve the safety of large vehicles on the road network.	Increase compliance of weight restrictions for large vehicles.	MTA, MIA, SLRA, SLRSA, NRA
	By 2023, construct at least two flyovers and three Passenger Overpasses to ease congestion in Freetown.		Reduce traffic congestion in Freetown.	Construct flyovers and passenger overpasses.	MTA, SLRA, MWPA, Office of the President (OPII), Freetown City Council

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
<b>OUTCOME 5: Safe, secure and efficient shipping in a clean ocean environment</b>	By 2023, domesticate all nine (9) of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) mandatory instruments.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Enhanced safety in the marine sector.	Increase domestication of international agreements.	MTA, SLPA, SLMA
	By 2023, procure one Tug and one Pilot Boat to enhance the safety of navigation within the pilotage district of Sierra Leone.		Improved port infrastructure.	Commission a tug boat and a pilot boat.	MTA, SLPA, SLMA
	By 2023, procurement and installation of 20 buoys in danger zones		Enhanced safety in the marine sector.	Expand safety marking in danger zones.	MTA, SLPA, SLMA, SLRA, MoF
	By 2023, increase the number of MDAs using Sierra Leone National Shipping Company (SLNSC) for all clearing and forwarding services in compliance with Section 33 of the		Expand utilization of the national shipping company's services.	Ensure MDAs are compliant with '2019 Finance Act'.	MTA, SLPA, SLMA, MoF

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	'2019 Finance Act' from 17 to 70.				
	By 2023, install a waste reception facility in compliance with Maritime convention (MARPOL)		A cleaner ocean environment.	Install a waste reception facility at the Queen Elizabeth Quay.	MTA, SLPA, SLMA, EPA, MoF
	By 2023, 50% procurement of oil spill emergency preparedness equipment.		A cleaner ocean environment and improve disaster preparedness.	Acquire oil spill equipment.	MTA, SLPA, SLMA, EPA, MoF
<b>OUTCOME 6: Improved maritime transport on coastal and inland waterways</b>	By 2023, rehabilitate the Tagrin Ferry Jetty Terminal for safe landing of ferry linking Freetown and Kaffu Bullom.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Improved jetty facilities nationwide.	Make repairs at the Tagrin Ferry Jetty Terminal.	MTA, SLPA, SLMA, SLRA, MoF
	By 2023, feasibility study conducted to convert the Nitti sea port into a commercial port		Expand port facilities nationwide.	Study the possibility of upgrading the Nitti sea port to commercial standards.	MTA, SLPA, SLMA, SLNSC

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
	By 2020, increase training of coxswain and ferry masters nationwide from 500 to 950.		Increase capacity of those in the marine sector.	Train of coxswain and ferry masters nationwide.	MTA, SLMA, MTA, SL Boat Owners Ass. (SLBOA)
	By 2020, develop a National Ports Master Plan.		Improve planning for port operations.	Formulate a National Ports Master Plan.	MTA, SLPA, AfDB, MoF
	By 2020, have 12 marine radio communication stations operational nationwide.		Enhanced marine radio communication.	Procure radio communication stations.	MTA, SLMA, NPPA
	By 2022, commission one maritime rescue sub-centre.		Improved search and rescue services.	Install a maritime rescue sub-centre.	MTA, SLMA, RSLAF, Local Councils
	By 2023, 80% procurement of two water taxis (30 seaters)		Improved crossings across the estuary between Freetown and Lungi.	Procurement of water taxis.	MTA, SLPA, SLMA, NPPA, MoF
	By 2023, procure two new passenger ferries		Procurement of	passenger ferries	MTA, SLPA, SLMA, MTA, MoF, NPPA
<b>OUTCOME 7: Improved governance, functional and legislative reform in the transport sector.</b>	By 2023, reviewed and removed all conflicts in legislations that affect the smooth and effective governance of institutions within the transport sector.	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special	Efficient governance of the transport sector.	Eliminate overlap in legislations and mandates.	MTA, Law Reform Commission, MoJ, Parliament, CabSec

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
		attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons			
	By 2023, reduce government vehicle fleet management expenditure from 36 Billion Leones in 2016/2017 to 10.8 Billion Leones.		Reduce corruption throughout GoSL.	Modify vehicle ownership model and encourage prudent management of public assets.	MTA, MoF, MIC
	By 2023, establish a consolidated IT based National Transport Sector database.		Generate quality transportation statistics for policy formulation and investment decisions.	Establish a IT-based National Transport Sector database.	MTA, MIC, Stats SL
<b>OUTCOME 8: Establish an alternative mode of transport beyond the road and water corridors.</b>	By 2023, commence the construction of two public commercial cargo / passenger rail tracks (one track to an agriculture destination and one to a mining destination via important tourist sites).	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Enhance rail services for passengers and cargo.	Work towards constructing two cargo / passenger rail tracks across the country.	MTA, MMR, MTCA, NPAA

## 2.3.3 Sub-Cluster 3.3: Improving the Water Infrastructure System

### **Strategic Objectives:**

- To increase the supply of clean and potable water across the country for the population.

### **National Indicators:**

- Percentage increase in the population with access to safely managed water

### **Corresponding SDGs indicators:**

- 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
- 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
- 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
- 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
- 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
- 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

### **Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:**

- % of population with access to safe drinking water
- % of waste water recycled for agriculture and industrial use.
- % in water productivity used in rain-fed agriculture and irrigation
- % of rain water harvested for productive use
- % of waste water recycled for agriculture and industrial use.
- % of water demand satisfaction.

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<p><b>OUTCOME 1:</b>  <b>Increased delivery of clean and potable water across the country.</b></p>	<p>By 2023, the percent of the population with access to safely managed water increased from 59.6% to 80%.</p>	<p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p>	<p>Expand access to quality water services nationwide.</p>	<p>River Rokel Water Supply Project; Three (3) Towns - Bo, Kenema and Makeni - Water Supply System Project Phase II; Boreholes; Construction of Water Supply in District Capitals; Construction of Water Gravity Scheme; Provision of Water Supply to Beaches; Freetown Water Supply Rehabilitation Project; Freetown Emergency Recovery Project; etc.</p>	<p>MoWR, GVWC, SALWACO,</p>
	<p>By 2023, the percent of the population with access to an improved water source within a total collection time of 30 minutes increased from 69% to 85%.</p>				
	<p>By 2023, the percent of the population with access to unreliable or limited water service reduced from 24% to 7%.</p>				
	<p>By 2023, the percent of the population with access to absolutely no service lowered from 14% to 7%.</p>				
	<p>By 2023, increase the proportion of</p>				

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	<p>pupils enrolled in schools with basic drinking water services from 56.6% to 80%.</p> <p>By 2023, the proportion of beneficiaries using health care facilities with basic water services increased from 65.2% to 85%.</p>			<p>schools</p> <p>Provision of WASH in health care facilities</p>	
<p><b>OUTCOME 2: Water resources monitored and regulated with well-developed environmental plans for key catchment areas.</b></p>	<p>By 2023, fully established a National Water Resources Management Agency (NWRMA) with capacitated staff and sufficient resources to be fully operational.</p>	<p>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacity of the Government to undertake surveillance and monitoring of drinking water quality nationwide.</p>	<p>Water Resources Agency: Refurbishment of Office space at the Water Directorate;</p>	<p>MoWR, GVWC, SALWACO,</p>

## 2.3.4 Sub-Cluster 3.4: Waste Management

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To properly dispose of waste in a manner that is less harmful to human health and the environment while exploring the potential for employment, innovation, energy, and agriculture.

### *National Indicators:*

- Tons of material goods recycled
- Number of cities and district headquarters with sewage and solid waste disposal systems.
- Number of cities and district headquarters with recycling facilities.

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 6a. By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacitybuilding support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

### *Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:*

- Providing access to affordable and decent housing to all in sustainable human settlements;
- Ensuring effective and territorial planning and land tenure, use and management systems;
- Ensuring balanced development of all human settlements while embracing a rural urban continuum; and
- Improving the livelihoods of the great percentage of the people working and living in slums and informal settlements.

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
<b>OUTCOME 1: Waste properly disposed of with less harm to humans and the environment and creating jobs, innovation, energy and boosting agriculture</b>	By 2023, all cities and district headquarters have sewage and solid waste disposal systems.	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Invest in waste management systems for all cities and district headquarters.	Review and improve the legal framework on waste management.	MLGRD, MoHS, Parliament, MoJ, MoF, Local Councils
	By 2023, all cities and district headquarters have recycling facilities.		Empower cities and councils, through decentralization, to be fully in charge of waste disposal.	Speed up decentralisation of remaining devolve functions	MLGRD, Parliament, MoE, MoWR, Local Councils
	By 2023, increased awareness on proper waste disposal exists in cities and towns.		Mobilize the population (through education and participation) for improved waste collection and disposal.	Embark on public education and communication on waste disposal	MIC, Parliament, MBSSE, SLP, MLGRD, Local Councils
	By 2023, at least one investment to produce energy from waste material.		Involve private sector through public-private partnership	Invest in waste conversion to energy.	MoE, MLGRD, Local Councils
	By 2023, farmers / gardeners have an organised system to collect and produce manure / fertilizer from waste material.			Invest in the innovative conversion of waste to manure and fertilizer.	MoAF, MLGRD, Local Councils

## 2.3.5 Sub-Cluster 3.5: Information and Communication Technologies

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To improve ICT services for increase access and affordable cost to ensure it is integrated into all development initiatives for growth, innovation, entrepreneurship and building a digital economy.

### **National Indicators:**

- Percentage of the population using the internet.

### **Corresponding SDGs indicators:**

- 17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
- 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
- 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
- 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
- 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

### **Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:**

- % of population with access and using internet
- Internet Penetration Rate
- Share of digital broadcasting as a percentage of the total
- % of budget allocated to Science, technology and innovation, research and STI driven entrepreneurship development

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: A well-informed and knowledgeable nation with enhanced internet service provision.</b>	By 2023, increase the internet broadband penetration from 14% of the population to 30%.	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	Ensure the completion of a nationwide terrestrial fiber optic backhaul network traversing all regions in the country	Completion of a nationwide terrestrial fibre optic backhaul network; Establishing Internet Exchange Point;	MIC, MoF, MoPED, Private Sector
	By 2023, increase the percentage of households with internet access at home from 10.7% to 30%.		Facilitate the establishment of an Internet Exchange Point to improve the speed of national data communications amongst partners by ensuring local traffic remains local		
<b>OUTCOME 2: A nation created for sustainable socio-economic growth through the development and utilization of effective mobile service delivery.</b>	By 2023, expand mobile penetration from 57% of the population to 80%.	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level,	Provide reliable, efficient, secure and affordable access to mobile services nationwide.	Building Platform for Basic ICT Functionality	MIC, MoF, MoPED, Private Sector
	By 2023, increase the number of mobile-broadband subscriptions from 20.4 per 100 inhabitants to 50.				
	By 2023, increase mobile voice telephony coverage from 70% of the territory to 90%.				

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
		and through a global technology facilitation mechanism			
<p><b>OUTCOME 3: Increased access to capital-intensive ICT technologies such as landline telephone service and computer services.</b></p>	<p>By 2023, increase the number of fixed-telephone subscriptions from 0.2 per 100 inhabitants to 2.</p> <p>By 2023, increase the percentage of households with a computer from 4.2% to 25%.</p>	17.6, 17.8	<p>Embark on a mid-term review of the National ICT/Telecom development initiatives</p> <p>Support the development and implementation of the necessary legal and regulatory framework that is consistent with international and national laws, regulations, technical standards, and obligations aim at technological neutrality and accommodating converging markets</p>	West Africa Regional Communications Infrastructural Programme	MIC, MoF, MoPED, Private Sector

## 2.3.7 Sub-Cluster 3.7: Fostering Private Sector Growth and Manufacturing

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To improve the general business environment for the attraction of private investment with greater local ownership and competition.

### **National Indicators:**

- Manufacturing sector share of GDP increased from less than 2 percent currently, to at least 5 percent

### **Corresponding SDGs indicators:**

- 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
- 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
- 9.3.1 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets
- 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

### **Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:**

- % share of total output received from non-extractive sector industries owned by locals
- % of real value of manufacturing contribution to GDP
- % growth in the share of labour intensive manufacturing output
- % share of total output received from non-extractive sector industries owned by locals
- % share of total output received from extractive sector industries owned by locals
- % share of value to total output received from extractive sector industries owned by locals

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES / POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES / STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Business environment that attracts significant private sector investment.</b>	By 2023, improve Sierra Leone's overall performance on the Doing Business ranking from 160 to 145.	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Support private sector growth for job creation, economic diversification, and sustainable development with a focus upon Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and enhancing the business climate.	Private Sector Development Programme; Technical Assistance and Implement the SEZ; Improving Ease of Doing Business and Competitiveness; Rehabilitation of the National Development Bank; Promoting public private dialogue	MoTI, MoF, BSL, PPP Office, Private Sector
	By 2023, improve Sierra Leone's performance on the Doing Business ranking for Starting a Business from 83 to 75.				
	By 2023, improve Sierra Leone's performance on the Doing Business ranking for Dealing with Construction permits from 182 to 150.				
	By 2023, improve Sierra Leone's performance on the Doing Business ranking for Getting electricity from 178 to 150.				
	By 2023, improve Sierra Leone's performance on the Doing Business ranking for Getting Credit from 159 to 140.				

## 2.4 Cluster 4: Governance and Accountability for Results

### 2.4.1 Sub-Cluster 4.1: Political Development for National Cohesion

#### **Strategic Objective:**

- To ensure peaceful and long-term democratic political representation of the people of Sierra Leone through independent registration and balanced monitoring of political parties.

#### *National Indicators:*

#### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

#### *Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:*

- 4.13.1.1 Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50% of 2013 levels.
- 6.17.1.5 Increase gender parity in decision- making positions at all levels to at least 50-50 between women and men
- 6.17.2.4 End all forms of political, legal or administrative discrimination against women and girls by 2023

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
<b>OUTCOME 1: Enhanced support to the political process.</b>	By 2023, establish a National Commission for Peace and National Cohesion	Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Cabinet Conclusion Act of Parliament	Strengthen inter-party dialogue and expand civic education for development	MoPPA MoJ MLGRD PPRC NCCED
	By 2023, PPRC has decentralised operations to all districts.	N/A	Expand reach of PPRC across the country	Decentralising Political Parties Registration Commission (PPRC) Operations	
	By 2023, Strengthened the capacity of PPRC and Political parties		Institutional capacity development of PPRC	Strengthening the capacity of PPRC	
			Enhance the capabilities of the political management system	Strengthening the capacity of Political Parties	
By 2023, improve Political		Develop political party accountability framework	Regulation of Political Party activities		

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
	Accountability				
	By 2023, review the Legal and Regulatory Framework of the Commission		Review the Political Parties Act of 2002 and any other legislation	Strengthening Legal and Regulatory Framework	Law Reform Department/ Ministry of Justice
<b>Outcome 2: Enhance Political Education and Communication on Political Party Operations</b>	By 2023, improve public knowledge on the constitutional mandate of the political parties		Improve the public knowledge of political parties.	Strengthening Public Education and Communication on Political Party Operations	

## 2.4.2 Sub-Cluster 4.2: Fighting Corruption and Illicit Financial Flows

### ***Strategic Objective:***

- To reduce corruption significantly through the empowering of the Anti-Corruption Commission to prevent, investigate and prosecute corruption in all its forms and scale up the fight against illicit financial flows in Sierra Leone so as to increase domestic revenue to finance development programmes.

### ***National Indicators:***

- Corruption Perception Index (Transparency International)
- Millennium Challenge Corporation pass rate on the control of corruption indicator

### ***Corresponding SDGs indicators:***

- 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
- 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

### ***Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:***

- 3.12.1.1 At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Systems for prevention of corruption enhanced</b>	By 2023, the number of service charters developed & implemented in sectors increased from 10 in 2018 to 30	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Create service charters with sectors	Mainstreaming transparency and accountability in the public sector	MoJ, Attorney General, ACC, Parliament, MDAs
	By 2023, proportion of MDAs with established & functional Integrity Management Committees increased from 60% in 2018 to 85%		Improve internal controls within MDAs		MoJ, Attorney General, ACC, Parliament, MDAs
	By 2023, the number of Anti-corruption related policies developed & monitored in public sector increased from 6 in 2018 to 26		Enhance the policy, legal and regulatory framework		MoJ, Attorney General, ACC, Parliament, MDAs
	By 2023, establish		To get Paramount Chiefs fully involved in		Capacity Building and support to paramount

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	Chieftdom network structure owned by paramount chiefs in the fight against corruption		the fight against corruption	Chiefs	P SC
<b>OUTCOME 2: Penalties and punishment for corruption enhanced</b>	By 2023, a division of the High Court established for corruption trials with adequate facilities for judges and other personnel	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Separate court to deal with corruption cases	Special Court on Corruption Established	MoJ, Attorney General, ACC, Parliament, MDAs
	By 2023, eight (8) prosecutors have been appointed to the anti-corruption court		Corruption court is well-resourced		MoJ, Attorney General, ACC, Parliament, MDAs
	By 2023, the amount recovered and paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund increased by 50		Recover resources that were corrupted for the resources to be used for achieving the country's development aspirations	Deepening Recovery Efforts	MoF, BoSL, ACC, RSLAF, SLP, NRA, FIU, DPs

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	percent relative to 2017/18.				
<b>OUTCOME 3: Systems for preventing and recovering illicit financial flows (IFFs)</b>	By 2023, an oversight and inter-agency coordination mechanism to combat IFFs established and meeting regularly	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework to combat IFFs	Review the existing policy, legal and regulatory framework to address IFFs	MoF, BoSL, ACC, RSLAF, SLP, NRA, FIU, DPs

## 2.4.3 Sub-Cluster 4.3: Strengthening Public Financial Management

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To advance provisions for prudent, efficient, effective and transparent management and use of public financial resources within the new PFM Strategy 2018-202, with a special focus on implementing instruments aimed at improving revenue generation, drastically addressing fiscal risk, improving public debt management; advancing the integrated financial management information systems (IFMIS), strengthening procurement and public asset and payroll management; and improving ICT and e-governance.

### *National Indicators:*

- Revenue to GDP ratio
- CPIA overall score and ranking of the World Bank
- Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) pass rate on government effectiveness, fiscal policy, inflation, and trade policy indicators

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
- 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
- 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
- 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
- 17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
- 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

### *Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:*

- 7.20.1.1 National capital market finances at least 10% of development expenditure
- 7.20.2.1 Tax and non-tax revenue of all levels of government should cover at least 75% of current and development expenditure
- 7.20.3.1 Proportion of aid in the national budget is at most 25% of 2013 level

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES	
<b>OUTCOME 1: Strategic policy making, and budget planning enhanced</b>	By 2021, a CGE model has been developed and operational.	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Improve tools for quality and reliable economic policy research and forecasting to inform the budget preparation	Develop a suite of macroeconomic and microeconomic models for forecasting and policy simulations, including a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model	MoF, BSL, MoPED, Stats SL, Academia	
	By 2020, one Public Investment Management Assessment (PIMA) has been conducted		Strengthen quality and reliability of budgeting for public investment projects	Improve budget planning process		Strategic policy-based budgeting
						Strengthen credibility of planned budget (and MDA budget submissions)
						Strengthen budget coverage, transparency and accountability in line with GFSM(2014)
	By 2021, one a Medium-Term Debt Strategy consistent with requirements of Public Debt Management Act 2011 has been developed	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external	Improve public debt management	Improve the identification, assessment, recording, reporting and management of fiscal risks relating to contingent liability, loan guarantees and on-lending	MoF, BSL, Stats SL, IMF, World Bank IMF, WB	
	By 2023, 3 Debt Sustainability Analyses conducted					Produce a Medium-Term Debt Strategy with annual updates, consistent with requirements of Public

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
		debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress		Debt Management Act 2011 Regularly conduct Debt Sustainability Analysis	
<b>Outcome 2: Budget Execution, Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation strengthened</b>	By 2021, PERs conducted in education-related, health-related and energy-related MDAs	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Improve budget execution	Strengthen budget credibility, with clearly defined procedures to be followed by MDAs Improved scope, quality and timeliness of budget execution monitoring and reporting Regularly conduct Public Expenditure Reviews for key MDAs (PERs)	MoF, BSL, Stats SL, IMF, World Bank
	By 2021, IFMIS rolled out to the remaining 24 MDAs, donor-funded projects, SVAs and local councils		IFMIS implementation in accordance with the IFMIS strategy (2018-2021)	Rolling out IFMIS to the remaining 24 MDAs, Donor-Funded Projects, SVAs and local councils	
	By 2021, the additional non-core modules of IFMIS rolled out			Rolling out additional (“non-core”) modules of IFMIS	
	By 2020, a national asset policy developed and implemented by the National Asset and Government Property Commission		Improve assets management in government (acquisition and disposal)	Develop a policy framework for national assets	NAGPC, MoF, BSL, NPPA, MWPA

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	(NAGPC)				
	By 2023, a national fixed asset register established			Establishing a national fixed asset register	
	By 2023, coverage of TSA extended to cash balances of all general government entities		Improve cash management	Extending coverage of TSA to cash balances of all general government entities	MoF, NRA, BSL
	By 2023, e-Procurement system is implemented in government		Improve procurement in government	Implementing e-Procurement system is implemented in government	MoF, NPPA
	By 2023, payroll data cleaning is completed across MDAs		Improved payroll management	Payroll data cleaning phased by sector) to maintain accuracy	MoF, HRMO, PSC, PSRU
	By 2023, a comprehensive database for all major sources of fiscal risk, including SOEs developed		Improve identification of fiscal risks and oversight of State-Owned Enterprises oversight and PPP	Develop a comprehensive database for all major sources of fiscal risk, including SOEs	MoF, BSL
	By 2023, the PPP Act of 2014 is reviewed and enacted			Review the PPP Act of 2014 and develop a PPP manual	
<b>OUTCOME 3: Revenue Administration, Policy, Accounting,</b>	By 2019, an Electronic Cash Register	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization,	Strengthening Legal Framework	Development and approval of Electronic Cash Register Regulation	NRA, MoF

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>Forecasting &amp; Transparency improved</b>	Regulation is developed and approved	including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection			
	By 2019, the Electronic Cash Registers (ECRs) for GST administration is fully implemented		Expanding tax compliance	Implementing Electronic Cash Registers (ECRs)	NRA, MoF
	By 2019, all Mining Lease Agreements (MLAs) are made consistent with fiscal regime defined in EIRA		Effective Resource Revenue Management	All MLAs are made consistent with fiscal regime defined in EIRA	NRA, MoF, NMA, MMR
	By 2019, a fully functional mining revenue forecasting model developed and implemented			Fully functional mining revenue forecasting model developed and implemented	
	By 2020, a fully functional mining revenue risk analysis tool developed and implemented			Fully functional mining revenue risk analysis tool developed and implemented	
	By 2021, a mineral tax audit system developed and operational			Mineral tax audit system developed and operational	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 4: Local Governance PFM and Decentralization strengthened</b>	By 2023, fully implement PFM reforms for local councils and decentralisation.	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Strengthening Local PFM Policy Framework and Coordination	Revise and approve updated financial/administrative regulations (FAR) in line with PFM Act 2016 and PFM Regulations	MoF, Local Councils, Chiefdoms, MLGRD
			Strengthening local revenue mobilization and management (both LC and Chiefdom levels)	Strengthen chiefdoms' capacity for revenue mobilization/management by replacing chiefdom administration clerks of retirement age with newly recruited staff	
			Strengthening Information Systems, Reporting & Monitoring	Ensuring three new Local Councils are fully equipped and capable to carry out requisite PFM duties to the same standard as expected of existing 19 LCs	

## 2.4.4 Sub-Cluster 4.4: Strengthening Audit Service

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To provide more efficient and effective use of government revenue through sound fiscal management practices.

### *National Indicators:*

- PEFA ranking on scope, nature and follow-up of external audit (PI-26)
- Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) pass rate on government effectiveness, rule of law, and control of corruption indicators

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
- 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

### *Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:*

- 3.12.1.1 At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> <b>Enhanced quality and efficiency of audits</b>	By 2023, drastically increase the annual number of performance audits conducted	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	To produce more timely, relevant performance audit reports of high quality	Increasing number of performance audits conducted annually	ASSL, MoJ, AG, Parliament, MDAs, DPs
	By 2023, conduct a revenue audit annually and submit it to Parliament			Strengthening audits in specialised areas	
	By 2023, conduct one procurement audit, one IT audit, and one environmental audit annually			Support to improve the quality of the PAC	
	By 2023, ensure technical support provided to Parliament Account Committee annually to improve effectiveness of its review of Auditor General's Annual Report				

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<p><b>Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity of ASSL to carry out its mandate and pursue the follow-up of audits</b></p>	<p>By 2023, fully implement and follow-up with all financial audit recommendations and those from the AG's Annual Report</p>	<p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p>	<p>Ensure a strong follow-up on all ASSL's recommendations and improve outcomes of follow-up actions by GoSL MDAs and LCs in response to ASSL recommendations through more effective coordination with relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>ASSL public reporting on audit follow up</p>	<p>ASSL, MoJ, AG, Parliament, DPs</p>
	<p>Support NSAs work to track audit follow up and engage public on progress Collaborating with ACC and others to encourage audit follow up and strengthen sanctions</p>	<p>Collaborating with Development Partners to factor audit reports into assistance decisions</p>			
	<p>By 2023, construct new headquarters for ASSL and improve human resource capacity</p>		<p>Develop and effectively manage physical and human resources in ASSL</p>	<p>Construction of ASSL Headquarters</p>	

## 2.4.5 Sub-Cluster 4.5: Promoting Inclusive and Accountable Justice Institutions

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To ensure that all citizens benefit from a fair, impartial and effective Justice Sector through enabling increased access to justice, expedition of justice, protection of human rights and harnessing equal opportunities for economic development.

### **National Indicators:**

- Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) pass rate on rule of law indicator

### **Corresponding SDGs indicators:**

- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

### **Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:**

- 3.11.2.1 At least 70% of the people perceive the judiciary to be independent and deliver justice on fair and timely basis
- 3.11.2.2 At least 70% of the people perceive they have free access to justice
- 3.11.2.3 At least 70% of the people perceive the entrenchment of the culture of respect for human rights, the rule of law and due process

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Inclusive and accountable justice sector across the entire country ensuring respect and protection of human rights</b>	By 2023, enhanced reach of justice services across the country  By 2023, increased public	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Legislative and Institutional Framework strengthened;  Review the processes for appointments, recruitment and	Supporting the enactment and implementation of reviewed legislation and regulations, including the Criminal Procedure Act, the Child Rights Act, Bail and Sentencing Regulations,	MoJ, MIA, JSCO, MoF, MoPed; LRC, Parliament, Judiciary,

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	confidence and trust in the justice sector		conditions of service for Justice Sector Actors;	the Correctional Act and Rules as well as the JSCO Act	
			Judicial and Legal Service Commission and the Judicial and Legal Training Institute are strengthened;	Public sector expenditure review, implementation of recommendations of staff audits and the Wages and Salaries Commission	
			Increase the number of operational Justice Institutions across the country.	Restructuring and reorganisation of Law Officers Department	
			Provide increased access to justice for the poor and most vulnerable	Institutional capacity strengthening for enhancing justice services for the poor and most vulnerable	MoJ, SLP, Judiciary, JSCO, HRC, IPCB, LAB and legal aid services providers
				Scaling up legal aid services across the country	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<p><b>OUTCOME 2:</b>  <b>Increased collaboration, coordination and communication ensuring effective access to justice</b></p>	<p>By 2023, strengthened awareness of laws and processes regulating access to justice</p>	<p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>	<p>Legal status of the Justice Sector Coordination Office (JSCO) is established for effective coordination;</p> <p>Strategies developed to increase justice institutions' communication on laws, processes and ongoing reforms to the public.</p>	<p>A comprehensive justice sector communications strategy developed</p>	<p>MoJ, JSCO, SLP, Judiciary, LAB, HRC and IPCB</p>
			<p>Increased digitalisation and case management innovative technology introduced to substantially enhance case management.</p>	<p>Digitalisation of laws and jurisprudence and design and implementation of electronic case management systems</p>	

## 2.4.6 Sub-Cluster 4.6: Improving Public Trust in State Institutions

### *Strategic Objective:*

- To build trust in state institutions through the implementation of strategies to strengthen national cohesion and ensure peaceful, just and inclusive society. The aim is also to build a national spirit of cultural voluntarism for increased public acceptance and participation in national socioeconomic development programme; harnessing the energies and expertise of every Sierra Leonean towards nation-building and socioeconomic transformation; building citizens' confidence in state institutions that provide services to the general citizenry.

### *National Indicators:*

- Corruption Perception Index (Transparency International)

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
- 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
- 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
- 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision- making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

### *Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:*

- 3.11.1.3 At least 70% of the public perceive elections are free, fair and transparent
- 3.11.1.4 Accredited Electoral Observers certifies elections to be free and fair
- 3.12.2.1 All local governments have full administrative and institutional capacities and appropriate fiscal powers
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DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> <b>Enhanced public consciousness of national cohesion and civic education.</b>	By 2023, create a solid foundation for national cohesion.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Promote national unity and togetherness.	Building and Promoting National Cohesion	MIC, MoPED, MBSE, NCD, Parliament, Local Councils
	By 2023, expand the reach of civic education nationally.		Increase the civic literacy of citizens.	National Civic Education & Development Programme	
<b>OUTCOME 2:</b> <b>Enhanced institutional capacity to support public trust in the state.</b>	By 2023, expand the capacity of human rights and democratic institutions and organisations promoting democracy.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Provide relevant institutions with technical and financial support.	Capacity Building for Human Rights and Democratic Institutions, including CSO operations	CSOs, MoJ, NEC, HRCSL, NCD, PPRC
	By 2023, strengthen the capacity of state institutions to conduct free and fair elections nationwide.			Support to National Institutions - NEC, PPRC, NCD, HRCSL	
<b>OUTCOME 3:</b> <b>An enhanced governance mechanism to handle excessive use of power and political patronage</b>	By 2023 the 1991 constitution is reviewed to limit the use of excessive power and patronage			Strengthen the Law reform Commission and National Commission for Democracy	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 4: A Strengthened Good Governance framework for a more democratic Sierra Leone</b>	By 2023 increased perception on democratic good governance		Promoting good governance and positive participation in national development	Civic Education programmes to promote democracy	NCD,

## 2.4.7 Sub-Cluster 4.7: Strengthening Public Service Delivery

### ***Strategic Objective:***

- To create a lean, performance-oriented, highly motivated, modern, and efficient public service that delivers high quality services to the people of Sierra Leone in a timely and cost-effective manner.

### ***National Indicators:***

- Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) pass rate on government effectiveness indicator

### ***Corresponding SDGs indicators:***

- 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
- 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
- 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
- 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

### ***Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:***

- 3.12.2.1 All local governments have full administrative and institutional capacities and appropriate fiscal powers

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Improved legislative and regulatory framework for the public service.</b>	By 2023, fully review the Public Service Regulations of 1982, enact the Public Service Bill and review the Civil Service Code, Regulations and Rules.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Enhanced regulatory framework over the public service.	Civil Service Reform Project Members of Parliament Oversight Support	SC, HRMO, PSRU, MoJ, AG, Parliament
	By 2023, establish and support the Wages and the Compensation Commission.		Add another layer of scrutiny to public service wages.	Establishment of Wages and Compensation Commission Capacity support for Wages and Compensation Commission	PSC, HRMO, PSRU, MoJ, AG, Parliament
	By 2023 update the process of personnel recruitment to retirement from manual to an automated system by 80%		Upgrade personnel data from manual to an automated system	Procurement of a software to facilitate automated system Capacity building to operate and manage the software.	HRMO, PSC, CABSEC, PSRU, MoJ, AG, NCRA, NASSIT, Parliament

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 2: Renewed quality of public service facilities.</b>	By 2023, engage in a number of projects to increase and maintain public assets utilised by the public service.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Expand physical infrastructure to assist the public service.	Construction of Public Service Academy	PSC, HRMO, PSRU, MWPA, MoF, MoPED
				Construction of Civil Service Training College	
				Construction of Public Service Commission Headquarter Building	
				Increasing and Maintaining Public Assets	

## 2.4.8 Sub-Cluster 4.8: Strengthening Decentralization, Local Governance and Rural Development

### ***Strategic Objective:***

- To strengthen local council operations and facilitate strong, inclusive collaboration and coordination mechanisms for district development stakeholders, anchored in local councils, in every district. The aim is also to enhance complete devolution process, strengthen chiefdom and ward committees, village development committees and facilitate synergies between local councils, ward committees and chiefdom administrations for effective service delivery.

### ***National Indicators:***

- Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) pass rate on government effectiveness indicator

### ***Corresponding SDGs indicators:***

- 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

### ***Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:***

- 3.12.2.1 All local governments have full administrative and institutional capacities and appropriate fiscal power

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Deepen the decentralisation process and inclusive local governance.</b>	By 2023, devolve the remaining 25 sector functions to the Local Councils.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Devolve functions to LCs	Deepening Decentralisation	MLGRD, Local Councils, MoF, MDAs, IMC on Decentralization
	By 2023, complete the de-amalgamation of the remaining 27 chiefdoms.				
	By 2023, operationalise the Local Councils Development Operational Guidelines in all 22 local councils.			Support to Decentralization Secretariat.  Social Capital Approaches Development in Sierra Leone (SCARDSiL)	

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
	By 2023, complete review of the Decentralization Policy and Local Government Act 2004.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms  16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Devolve functions to LCs	Deepening Decentralisation	MLGRD and MDAs
	By 2023 Local Government Service	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Devolve functions to LCs	Deepening Decentralisation	MLGRD, Local Councils, HRMO

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	Commission and Civil Service Commission Conditions harmonized.	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels			
<b>OUTCOME 2: Empower local governance structures to plan and execute projects with citizens.</b>	By 2023, conduct and support projects for the village / chiefdom level planning process across the 190 chiefdoms.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Decentralise the planning process for development projects.	Support to village/chiefdom level planning process across the 190 Chiefdoms	MLGRD, Local Councils, MoF, MoPED
		16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels		Support for people's projects identified in village/chiefdom level plans for 190 chiefdoms	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	By 2023, communities are knowledge and skills improved in participatory planning processes and production of community development plans and projects across 190 chiefdoms.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms  16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Decentralise the planning process for development projects	Support capacity building for Village/Chiefdoms in Peoples Planning Processes (PPP) across the 190 Chiefdoms Support for people’s projects identified in village/chiefdom level plans for 190 chiefdoms	MLGRD, Local Councils, MoF, MoPED

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	By 2023, Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) established in MLGRD.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms  16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Enhanced capacity building to provide quality oversight and coordination of rural development interventions	Support to Programme Implementation Unit (PIU)	MLGRD, LCs and MDAs

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	By 2023 Rural Development Coordination Policy developed.	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms  16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Quality oversight and coordination with developed MDAs.	Effective coordination in planning, implementation and monitoring of rural development programmes and activities.	MLGRD, MDAs and LCs

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
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## 2.4.9 Sub-Cluster 4.9: Strengthen Security Institutions

### ***Strategic Objective:***

- To increase the robustness of security sector response to national threat and occurrence of emergencies.

### ***National Indicators:***

- Corruption Perception Index (Transparency International)

### ***Corresponding SDGs indicators:***

- 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
- 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
- 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
- 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
- 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
- 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
- 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
- 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
- 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
- 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

### ***Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:***

- 3.3.11.2.3 At least 70% of the people perceive the entrenchment of the culture of respect for human rights, the rule of law and due process
- 12.2.3 Reduce local conflicts to zero by 2020
- 4.13.1.1 Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50% of 2013 levels.
- 4.13.1.2 Entrenched culture of peace

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Enhanced security coordination at national, provincial, district and chiefdom levels.</b>	Enhancing security coordination at national level.		Review/enactment of key policies and legislations like the NaSCIA, 2002, National Security Policy and Strategy.	Specialist trainings, recruitments, strengthening of the security committee secretariats	ONS, Law Officers Dept, Public Service Commission
	Enhancing security coordination at provincial level.		Support to PROSECs, Review of key rules and regulations governing their operations	Improving coordination and collaboration among security stakeholders through increased meetings and other related activities	ONS, SLP, RSLAF, NFF, SLCS, MLGRD, Min. of Lands
	Enhancing security coordination at district level.		Support to DISECs, Review of key rules and regulations governing their operations	Improving coordination and collaboration among security stakeholders through increased meetings and other related activities	ONS, SLP, RSLAF, NFF, SLCS, MLGRD, Min. of Lands
	Enhancing security coordination at chiefdom level.		Establishment of CHISECs in the remaining 171 chiefdoms that are currently without CHISECs  Develop rules and regulations governing their operation	Improving coordination and collaboration among security stakeholders through increased meetings and other related activities	ONS, SLP, RSLAF, NFF, SLCS, MLGRD, Min. of Lands

## 2.4.10 Sub-Cluster 4.10: Strengthening external relations for integration

### ***Strategic Objective:***

- To rebrand and position the country strategically to take its rightful place in the community of nations so that it becomes a favorable destination through its attractive image.

### ***National Indicators:***

- Number of memberships to international organisations/bodies
- Number of brand ambassadors
- Number and types of positions in regional and sub-regional bodies
- Number of trained diplomats from the Diplomatic Academy
- Number of embassies and missions abroad
- Number of heads of states visiting the country annually
- Number of international conferences hosted

### ***Corresponding SDGs indicators:***

- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<p><b>OUTCOME 1: Sierra Leone has positively rebranded its international image.</b></p>	<p>By 2023, ensure the international image of Sierra Leone is more favourable by appointing more brand ambassadors.</p>	<p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p>	<p>Elaborate a new robust foreign policy that clearly promotes international cooperation built on respect, mutual trust and benefit</p>	<p>Identify and appoint country brand ambassadors who will improve and promote the country's image.</p>	<p>MoF, MFAIC, MTHE, Parliament</p>
	<p>By 2023, Sierra Leone plays host to more international conferences.</p>		<p>Host more regional and international high-profile meetings in Sierra Leone.</p>	<p>Construct the Mano River Union headquarters in Freetown to fulfil Sierra Leone's obligation as host country</p>	<p>MoF, MWPA</p>
	<p>By 2023, ensure the number of trained diplomats serving the country is higher than in 2018.</p>		<p>Ensure personnel serving in foreign missions have the skills to ensure productivity and efficiency.</p>	<p>Establish a diplomatic academy for training and producing career diplomats through international engagement. Introduce and develop special career schemes to mobilize young graduates to</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education; Ministry of Finance; National Universities</p>

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
				become career diplomats.	
<b>OUTCOME 2: Sierra Leone is well-positioned internationally in the community of nations.</b>	By 2023, strategically increase the country's memberships to international organisations / bodies		Update and regularize payments of subscriptions and commitments including other support to regional and international organizations.	Mobilize and encourage nationals to work in regional and international bodies by advocating for special quotas or considerations.	MFAIC, MoPED, MoTCA, MoJ
	By 2023, expand Sierra Leone's diplomatic missions and presence abroad.		Restructure MFAIC to fully reflect the new national policy objectives.	Assess and strengthen foreign embassies and missions for upgrading and positioning in preparedness for and response to emerging global issues through proactive initiatives.	MFAIC, Parliament, MoJ

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
	By 2023, ensure the level of representation in regional and international organizations is higher than in 2018.		Maintain a full commitment to the domestication of all relevant international treaties and protocols.	Raise the level of representation and performance in regional organizations and others (ECOWAS, African Union, and the Commonwealth).	MFAIC, Parliament, MoJ, United Nations, Commonwealth, ECOWAS, AU, ACP
	By 2023, ensure that the number of Sierra Leoneans serving in regional and international organizations is higher than in 2018.		Support Sierra Leone's participation and constructive engagement in subregional, regional, and international organizations.	Strengthen the research and documentation of MFAIC by creating a research division and resource centre to empower and enhance staff and partners	Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General, Un, Commonwealth, ECOWAS, AU, ACP

## 2.5 Cluster 5: Empowering Women, Children, Adolescents & Persons with Disabilities

### 2.5.1 Sub-Cluster: 5.1 Women

**Strategic Objective:**

- To promote the overall empowerment of women in political, social, economic and cultural spheres.

**National Indicators:**

- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)
- Gender Development Index (GDI)
- Gender Inequality Index (GII)
- Contraception Prevalence Rate
- Total Fertility Rate
- Upper secondary school education parity index for girls

**Corresponding SDGs indicators:**

- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

**Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:**

- Maternal mortality ratio

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<p><b>OUTCOME 1: Policy, legal and institutional capacities are strengthened across government sectors in order to enhance the enabling environment for the empowerment of women.</b></p>	<p>By 2023, enact and/or review at least four legislative frameworks</p>	<p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p>Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework</p>	<p>a) Enactment of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Bill b) Establishment of a Gender Affairs Commission c) minimum 30 percent quota for either gender in governance at all levels d) review of the ‘Gender Justice Laws’</p>	<p>MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General</p>
	<p>By 2023, ensure that 30 percent of leadership positions in government are held by women.</p>	<p>5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>		<p>Enact a Bill to ensure that at least 30 percent of Members of Parliament are female.</p>	<p>MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General</p>
	<p>By 2023, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) policy developed and adopted.</p>	<p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>			<p>MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General</p>

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	By 2023, three policies and two laws on women's issues reviewed			Strategy on FGM is finalized and implemented; National Referral Protocols and National Gender Strategic Plan are reviewed with costed implementation plans and budgetary allocations.	MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General
	By 2023, two existing policies and strategies are reviewed, finalized, and implemented regarding National Referral Protocols on GBV and Reduction of FGM/C			a) National Referral Protocol on GBV reviewed to enhance effective service delivery b) Revised National Referral Protocol on GBV disseminated c) National Strategy for the Reduction of FGM/C finalized d) National Strategy for the Reduction of FGM/C rolled out and implemented	MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General, UN Women, UNFPA
	By 2023, at least two international instruments domesticated and implemented in support of women's empowerment	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels		a) Periodic reports on International and regional agreements demonstrate progress in implementation of CEDAW and Maputo Protocols b) Full domestication of	MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General, MFAIC

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	<p>By 2023, at least one gender policy is enacted and implemented</p> <p>By 2023, hold at least 16 advocacy events (at least one in each district) to improve the gender sensitization of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone</p>	<p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p> <p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>		<p>the instruments into national laws.</p> <p>National Policy for the Advancement of Women has a costed implementation plan and budgetary allocation, and is implemented.</p> <p>Advocacy events are held nationwide to mobilize support for improving gender equality in the Constitution.</p>	<p>MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General, DPs</p> <p>MSWGCA, Local Councils, DPs</p>
<p><b>OUTCOME 2: Women’s economic empowerment and access to livelihoods opportunities are promoted with a view to establishing Sierra Leonean women as equal partners and participants in the socio-economic and</b></p>	<p>By the end of 2020, at least two study tours undertaken to observe successful examples of women’s economic empowerment interventions to guide the creation and management of a women’s development fund</p>	<p>1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement</p>	<p>Enhance women’s economic empowerment and access to livelihoods opportunities</p>	<p>Study tours to observe successful examples of women’s economic empowerment interventions to guide the creation and management of a women’s development fund</p>	<p>MSWGCA, MFAIC</p>

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<p><b>political transformation of Sierra Leone.</b></p>		<p>programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p>			
	<p>By 2023, establish a women's empowerment and development fund for female entrepreneurs</p>	<p>1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p>		<p>Fund and implementation framework are established at national and district levels by end of 2020, with budgetary allocations.</p>	<p>MSWGCA, MoF, BSL, DPs</p>
	<p>By 2023, at least nine training, coaching, networking, and other forms of capacity building provided for female entrepreneurs who are included in the development funds</p>	<p>17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p>		<p>Training, coaching, and/or networking sessions for female entrepreneurs who are included in the development funds</p>	<p>MSWGCA, DPs</p>
	<p>By 2023, at least</p>	<p>8.10 Strengthen the</p>		<p>Advocacy sessions</p>	<p>M WSGCA, BSL,</p>

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	five advocacy sessions are held with financial institutions and financial services providers to adapt their services to the specific needs and situations of women	capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all		with financial institutions and financial services providers to adapt their services to the specific needs and situations of women	Banking Sector, Private Sector
	By 2023, at least five programs developed to support local government to promote and facilitate women's access to and control over land resources	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws		Programs to support local government to promote and facilitate women's access to and control over land resources, in consultation with traditional authorities.	MSWGCA, Local Councils, Traditional Authorities
<b>OUTCOME 3: Social mobilization and community engagement is undertaken to discourage and drastically reduce tolerance and social acceptance of violence against women and girls.</b>	By 2023, one forensic lab is established and functioning in Freetown to assist in analysing evidence collected for sexual violence crimes.	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age,	Improve the technical capacity of forensics to support the judicial process of sexual violence crimes.	Forensic lab is functioning to assist in analyzing evidence collected for sexual violence crimes.	MSWGCA, SLP, Correction Services, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General, DPs, Private Sector
	By 2023, at least five safe homes established and operational throughout the		Support the needs of victims of violence against women and girls.	Safe homes established and operational across the country	

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	country. By 2023, roll out and implement the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy.	race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	Enhance the legislative framework to reduce violence against women and girls.	a) Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy popularized; b) Stakeholders engaged for the implementation of the GEWE Policy	MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General, DPs
<b>OUTCOME 4: Advocacy and coordination mechanisms are strengthened across sectors and between local and national levels.</b>	By 2023, establish a functional National Gender Commission	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Enhance coordination of gender affairs across the country	National Gender Commission is established with Commissioners, an office, and budgetary allocation.	MSWGCA, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General, Parliament
	By 2023, improved capacity of the National Steering Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	Improve the capacity of stakeholders to respond to women's issues	Capacity building activities for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 with the National Steering Committee	MSWGCA, MFAIC, DPs
	By 2023, hold at least 30 National, Regional and District Committees meetings on Gender-Based	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and	Enhance coordination of gender affairs across the country	Nac-GBV meets on a regular basis and is attended by at least 80 percent of key MDAs at national, regional	MSWGCA, Local Councils

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	Violence (NaC-GBV)	resourcing strategies of partnerships		and district levels.	
	By 2023, achieve 50 percent status for roll out, financing, and implementation of SL-NAP of UNSCR 1325 II	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	Greater adherence to international agreements related to gender issues	a) Knowledge on women, peace and security enhanced; b) Second generation of SL-NAP popularized; c) Communities engaged on peacebuilding through effective participation dialogue	MSWGCA, RSLAF, SLP, MFAIC, DPs
<b>OUTCOME 5: A robust data and information management system is implemented, in order to build a better understanding of issues affecting women and girls and how they can be addressed.</b>	By 2023, achieve 60 percent status in the development of a national data and information management system (IMS) on Gender-Based Violence Cases	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	Enhance monitoring and improved quality of evidence to respond to gender issues.	National data and information management system (IMS) on Gender-Based Violence Cases	MSWGCA, MIC, Stats SL, DPs, Private Sector

## 2.5.2 Sub-Cluster 5.2: Children and Adolescents

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To ensure a Child-First approach for the survival, protection and development of children, including disabled and vulnerable children, prioritising the best interests of the child at all times, with special focus on addressing sexual violence; teenage pregnancy; child marriage; orphans and vulnerable children; child trafficking; and child labour and juvenile justice.

### *National Indicators:*

- Adolescent fertility rate
- Early child marriage
- Wasting among children 6-59 months

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
- 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
- 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

### *Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:*

- Neo-natal mortality rate
- Under five mortality rate
- Prevalence of stunting among children under 5
- Prevalence of underweight among children under 5
- % of children under age 5 who are stunted
- % of underweight children
- % of children under 5 dying of malaria

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/ POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<p><b>OUTCOME 1: Legal and policy framework strengthened in line with international standards and government priorities to create an enabling environment for children and adolescents.</b></p>	<p>By 2023, at least two Acts of Parliament are harmonized with the consistent age of consent for marriage.</p>	<p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p>Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Legal framework consistent with the age of consent for marriage.</p>	<p>MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General</p>
	<p>By 2023, at least 30 partner coordination, community engagement and monitoring meetings held at all levels to implement the National Strategy for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Marriage.</p>	<p>17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p>		<p>Coordination for the new National Strategy for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Marriage.</p>	<p>MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General, MBSE</p>
	<p>By 2020, review and revise the 2005 Anti-Human Trafficking Act to align with the PALERMO Protocol.</p>	<p>17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p>		<p>Review and revise the 2005 Trafficking in Person Act.</p>	<p>MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General, MIA, Immigration, SLP</p>
	<p>By 2021, National Safe Guarding Strategy / Plan developed and implemented.</p>			<p>National Safe Guarding Strategy / Plan</p>	<p>MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General</p>
	<p>By 2021, review and develop a new Child Justice Strategy and implementation plan.</p>			<p>New Child Justice Strategy and implementation plan.</p>	<p>MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General</p>

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/ POLICIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
	By 2021, review and enact the 2010 Adoption Bill in line with emerging issues			Review and enact the 2010 Adoption Bill	MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General
	By 2023, review the Child Rights Act 2007			Review the Child Rights Act 2007	MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General
	By 2023, review Chapter 44 of the Laws of Sierra Leone (Children’s and Young Persons Act).			Review Chapter 44 of the Laws of Sierra Leone (Children’s and Young Persons Act).	MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General
	By 2023, strategic and implementation plan of the Child Welfare and Alternative Care Policies costed and implemented.			Strategic and implementation plan of the Child Welfare and Alternative Care Policies	MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General
	By 2021, the Diversion guidelines is piloted and transformed into a policy.			The Diversion Policy development for children in conflict with the law is developed and implemented.	MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General, Local Councils, SLP
	By 2021, the 2015 National Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Strategy is finalized and jointly signed off by the MSWGCA and MoHS with sufficient budgetary allocations for its implementation.	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development		MHPSS Strategy finalized and financed.	MSWGCA, MoHS, MoF, DPs

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	By 2023, fully implement the National Strategy for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Marriage.		Enhance the legislative framework to reduce violence against women and girls.	a) National Strategy for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy and Child Marriage popularized; b) Stakeholders engaged on the implementation of the strategy c) All strategic objectives and pillars implemented	MSWGCA, Parliament, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General, DPs
<b>OUTCOME 2: Social mobilisation and community engagement for the protection of children against all forms of abuse.</b>	By 2023, at least 80 mobilization and public information campaigns conducted on Birth Registration across the districts.	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	Increase community engagement to protect children against all forms of abuse.	Birth Registration mobilization and public information campaigns.	MSWGCA, MIC, Local Councils, Media
	By 2023, develop and implement strategy to address issues of street children.	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training		Strategy to address issues of street children.	MSWGCA
	By 2023, strengthen and capacitate child-led organizations to advocate on issues affecting children.			Capacitate child-led organization	MSWGCA

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/ POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	By 2023, two Remand Homes established and operationalized in the North and East for children in conflict with the Law.			Establish two Remand Homes.	MSWGCA
	By 2023, at least 300 MSWGCA staff trained on the implementation of the Alternative Care Policy.	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation		Staff trained on implementation of the Alternative Care Policy.	MSWGCA
<b>OUTCOME 3: Data and Information Management improved for Children and Adolescents.</b>	By 2021, all districts are using the Case Management and PRIMERO information management system and at least 80 percent of child protection agencies are using PRIMERO.	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age,	Enhanced technical capacity to generate and utilise data for addressing issues facing children and adolescent.	PRIMERO information management system for tracking of cases and evidence generation.	MSWGCA, MIC, Local Councils, Stats SL
	By 2022, all MSWGCA and District Council offices using the Child			Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) amongst	MSWGCA, MIC, Local Councils, Stats SL

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/ POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) with agreed reporting, service delivery and referral systems.	race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts		District Council Offices.	
	By 2023, capacity of NCC strengthen to collect quality data, reporting and research on children for leveraging of resources and advocacy			Capacity building of National Commission for Children (NCC)	MSWGCA, NCC
	By 2020, establish an updated map of service providers involved in working with vulnerable children and child victims of abuse, exploitation and neglect.			Mapping of service providers involved in working with vulnerable children and child victims of abuse, exploitation and neglect.	MSWGCA, MIC, Local Councils, Stats SL
<b>OUTCOME 4: Advocacy and coordination mechanisms are strengthened across sectors and between local and national levels.</b>	By 2021, provide sufficient training and skill development to the national, regional and districts Child Welfare Committees.	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through	Enhance coordination of children's affairs across the country.	Capacity building to the national, regional and districts Child Welfare Committees.	MSWGCA, Local Councils
	By 2023, two new regional offices of the National Commission for Children (NCC) established.			Regional presence of NCC.	MSWGCA, NCC

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/ POLICIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
		North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation			
	By 2023, at least 25 coordination meetings held across the districts to strengthen partnerships and more structured relationships among the MSWGCA, District Social Services Department, MDAs and CSOs.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships		Coordination between the MSWGCA, District Social Services Department, MDAs and CSOs.	MSWGCA District Social Services Department, MDAs, Local Councils, CSOs.

## 2.5.3 Sub-Cluster 5.3: Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

### **Strategic Objectives:**

- To ensure comprehensive review and implementation of policies and laws relating to disability, especially making public facilities disability friendly
- Review and improve incentives for Teachers in Special Needs Institutions, and provide free healthcare for the physically challenged and the aged
- Generally, provide livelihood support to persons living with disability for economic empowerment and self-reliance.

### *National Indicators:*

- % of people reporting a with disability

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

### *Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:*

- 1.1.3.1 At least 30% of vulnerable populations including persons with disabilities, older persons and children provided with social protection

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES/ POLICIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES	
<b>OUTCOME 1: Accessible, quality, inclusive, specialized education adequately provided for PWDs</b>	By 2023, increase the proportion of schools with toilets with ramps for PWDs to 30 percent.	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Undertake infrastructural modification to ensure learning institutions are physically accessible.	Education support programme for PWDs	MBSE, MSWGCA, MWPA, Local Councils, DPs	
	By 2023, reduce the proportion of students being out-of-school due to a disability to 3 percent.		Formulate and roll out policy on inclusive and special needs education at primary, secondary and territory levels			MBSE, MSWGCA, Local Councils, DPs
	By 2023, reduce the stigma of disability and improve the data quality to help identify more pupils with disabilities to 10 percent of pupils, as to be closer aligned with the global average of 15 percent of the population living with a disability.		Conduct disability awareness training for all public education officials at district and national level			MBSE, MSWGCA, MIC, Local Councils, DPs
<b>OUTCOME 2: Health, rehabilitation, water and sanitation services adequately meet the needs of PWDs</b>	By 2023, increase the proportion of children with disabilities who are fully immunized to 80 percent.	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage	Provide free healthcare for people living with disabilities	Health support programme for PWDs	MoHS, MSWGCA, MoF, Local Councils, DPs	
	By 2023, 50 percent					

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	of Persons with Disability provided with medical certificate of disability. By 2023, increase the number of rehabilitation centres from 5 to 10.	of the poor and the vulnerable		Medical certificates for Persons with Disability. Build rehabilitation centres.	MoHS, MSWGCA, MoF, Local Councils, DPs MoHS, MSWGCA, MoF, Local Councils, DPs
<b>OUTCOME 3: Increased economic empowerment for PWDs</b>	By 2023, increase the proportion of PWDs employed to 20 percent in comparison to 98.2 percent of persons without disabilities being employed.	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Government will provide livelihood support to persons living with disability for economic empowerment	Economic Empowerment Programme for PWDs	MLSS, MSWGCA, MoF, Local Councils, DPs
<b>OUTCOME 4: Full participation of PWDs in public life</b>	By 2023, increase the proportion of Members of Parliament and public officers with disabilities to the 5 percent floor. By 2023, review the Persons with Disability Act 2011	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Increase participation of PWDs within the political sphere Improve the legislative environment for PWDs	Support to disability legislation and a reforms Enhance and a update the Persons with Disability Act 2011	Parliament, MoJ, PPRC, NEC, MSWGCA, MoF, Local Councils, DPs Parliament, MSWGCA

## 2.6 Cluster 6: Youth, Sports & Migration

### 2.6.1 Sub-Cluster 6.1: Youth Entrepreneurship (Employment and Empowerment)

***Strategic Objective:***

To support youth to undertake viable and innovative business activities through start-up protects and promote collaboration among them by taking advantage of their ingenuity for job creation. It is also to ensure the enforcement of labour laws for the benefit of youth in employment and business.

***National Indicators:***

- Proportion of the population that is engaged in wage employment.
- Proportion of the population that prefers to work more hours than their current job provides
- Proportion of unemployed who are actively seeking work that lacked the capital to start a business.

***Corresponding SDGs indicators:***

- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
- 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications

***Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:***

- 6.18.1.1 Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25%; in particular female youth
- 6.18.1.2 Youth business start-ups including female youth in all business start-ups is at least 15%

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
<b>OUTCOME 1: Opportunities for employment and empowerment of youth are created.</b>	By 2023, create over 50,000 jobs for youth with 50% being for females.	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Create opportunities for youth in private business as well as public works Create opportunities for Sierra Leoneans to connect with counterparts in other countries	Livelihood Support to Youths	MLSS, MYA, MoF, Local Councils
	By 2023, empower over 60,000 young people to be self-reliant and to contribute to national development.	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value			MLSS, MYA, MoF, Local Councils
	By 2023, the National Youth Service and the Skills Development Project (TVET) are fully operational.			National Youth Service Programme and the Skills Development Project (TVET)	MLSS, MYA, MoF, Local Councils
	By 2023, a number of youth entrepreneurship projects are fully implemented.			National Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme (YES)	MLSS, MYA, MoF, Local Councils, Private Sector

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	By 2023, youth are supported to economically engage in the growth sectors of Agriculture, Commercial Transportation, Fisheries and Environmental Protection.	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training		Youth in Agriculture LSS, M	MYA, MAFF, Local Councils
				Youth in Commercial Transportation (Pull We Pan Por)	MLSS, MYA, MTA, Local Councils
				Youth in Fisheries Project	MLSS, MYA, MMR, Local Councils
				Youth in Environmental Protection	MLSS, MYA, EPA, Local Councils
<b>OUTCOME 2: Institutional capacity of youth governance strengthened.</b>	By 2023, the National Youth Policy (2009), National Youth Service Act (2016) and National Youth Development Strategy (2019-2023) are reviewed.	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Policy, legal and regulatory framework put in place	Institutional Capacity Building Project for Ministry of Labour & Social Security	MLSS, MoJ, Parliament

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
	By 2023, the Youth Councils are re-established		Institutional structure for youth engagement enhanced	Institutional Capacity Building Project for the Youth Ministry	MYA, MLGRD, Local Councils

## 2.6.2 Sub-Cluster 6.2: Sports

### *Strategic Objective:*

- To use sport as a key driver for education, entertainment, revenue generation, national cohesion and consolidation of peace.

### *National Indicators:*

- Qualified for international competitions

### *Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:*

- 18. Engages and empowered youth and children

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
<b>OUTCOME 1: Greater sporting capacity of the nation.</b>	By 2023, fully establish a Sports Development Fund.	N/A	The establishment of sports development Fund.	Comprehensive capacity building programme for all sporting disciplines	MoS, MOYA, NAYCOM, MoF
	By 2023, deploy Ministry of Sport in all 16 districts.		Provide adequate capacities for nationwide deployment of staff especially in District towns.		MoS, MOYA, NAYCOM, Local Councils
	By 2023, participate in at least one international competition annually.		Participation in international sports competitions, seminars, conferences, workshops etc.		MoS, MOYA, NAYCOM, MFAIC

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/ POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
			Further training of coaches and sports administrators.	Supporting school and community sporting activities	MoS, MOYA, NAYCOM, MBSE
<b>OUTCOME 2: Enhanced sporting infrastructure across the country.</b>	By 2023, complete at least one rehabilitation or construction projects of sporting facilities in each of the five regions.	N/A	Creation of sports facilities across the country.	Supporting establishment of sports academies and facilities across the country	MoS, MOYA, NAYCOM, MoWPA
			Write projects for local and International funders.	Constructing standard stadium facilities in all regions	MoS, MOYA, NAYCOM, DPs
<b>OUTCOME 3: Robust regulatory environment for sports.</b>	By 2023, fully enhance the regulatory environment for the sports sector.	N/A	Development of programmes for National Sports Association for talent identification.	Improve legal, regulatory and governance environment in the sporting sector	MoS, MOYA, NAYCOM, Parliament, MoJ
			Promote Inter-Ministerial linkages for sports development.		MoS, MOYA, NAYCOM

## 2.6.3 Sub-Cluster 6.3: Addressing Migration Challenges

### ***Strategic Objective:***

- To ensure that internal and external migration is reduced and effectively managed.

### ***National Targets :***

- Irregular migration (particularly among youth aged 16-29 years)
- Number of young people being trafficked out of Sierra Leone annually
- Number of citizens repatriated by the Government

### ***Corresponding SDGs indicators:***

- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

### ***Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:***

- 2.8.1.1 Free movement of persons and goods/services within REC member states is in place

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
<b>OUTCOME 1: Awareness of the potential issues facing migrants raised among the general public, especially youth.</b>	By 2023, general public, especially youth, are more aware of irregular migration, human trafficking, and violent extremism through at least one annual media campaign.	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Awareness campaign on irregular migration, human trafficking, and violent extremism conducted in partnership with youth and women groups.	Increasing sensitization on migration challenges.	Judiciary, MoJ, ONS, RSLAF, SLP, MIC, Local Councils, DPs
<b>OUTCOME 2: Stronger border control to combat human trafficking.</b>	By 2023, increase the number of human traffickers prosecuted from 7 to 40 annually. By 2023, increase the number of human traffickers	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Combat human trafficking through the training of border operatives and supplying them with the necessary tools and equipment and supporting the justice sector.	Supporting border operatives and the justice sector towards combating human trafficking	Judiciary, MoJ, ONS, RSLAF, SLP, Local Councils, DPs

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	<p>convicted from 0 to 25 annually.</p> <p>By 2023, increase the number of victims of human trafficking provided with protection services from 0 to 250 annually.</p>				

## 2.7 Cluster 7: Addressing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience

### 2.7.1 Sub-Cluster 7.1: Building National Environmental Resilience

#### **Strategic Objective:**

- To increase the capacity of Sierra Leone to reduce vulnerability to external shock and effectively respond to and contain future emergencies

#### *National Indicators:*

- Vulnerability Rank
- Extreme Events Rank
- Vulnerable to Climate Change
- Environmental Performance Index
- Wastewater treated (%)
- Solid municipal waste (kg/person/year)
- CO2 emissions from energy (tCO2/capita)
- Climate change vulnerability (0-1)
- Forest cover (% land area)
- Red List Index of species survival (0-1)
- Terrestrial sites of biodiversity importance that are completely protected (%)

#### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

**Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:**

- Climate resilience and natural disasters preparedness and prevention
- Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
<b>OUTCOME 1: Environmental laws are up-to-date and fully implemented</b>	By 2023, establish an environmental court to prosecute cases related to environmental infractions.	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Increase prosecution of environmental infractions.	Establish an environmental court.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, MoF, MoJ – Attorney General
	By 2020, review the EPA Act to allow for prosecution of environmental infractions and respond to emerging environmental issues.			Review the EPA Act.	MHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils, MoJ – Attorney General, Parliament
	By 2021, pass six sector-specific Environmental		Enhance the legal and regulatory space for environmental issues.	Pass six sector-specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities,

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
	Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations on agriculture, tourism, communication towers, sand mining, mini-grids & renewable energy and manufacturing industries.			Hold consultative workshops with policy makers to discuss EIA guidelines and regulations.	Local Councils, MoJ – Attorney General, Parliament, MTI
	By 2023, amend regulations on Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS), further to formulating regulations and enacting legislation on Chemicals Management, Toxic & Hazardous Substances and Environmental Standards.		Enhance the legal and regulatory space for environmental issues.	Amend regulations on Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS). Formulate regulations and enact legislation on Chemicals Management. Formulate regulations and enact legislation on Toxic & Hazardous Substances. Formulate regulations and enact legislation on Environmental Standards.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils, MoJ – Attorney General, Parliament, MTI
	By 2023, develop, validate and operationalize guidelines and procedures on ISO 14001		Enhance the legal and regulatory space for environmental issues.	Develop, validate and operationalize guidelines and procedures on ISO 14001 standards.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils, MoJ – Attorney

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)	NATIONAL TARGETS	CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET	STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES	PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES	INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES
	standards for environmental quality monitoring.				General, Parliament, MFAIC
<b>OUTCOME 2: Adaptation and mitigation measures for climate change and environmental risks are institutionalized.</b>	By 2023, set up a National Climate Change Fund to mobilize both national resources and donor funds to support climate change adaption and mitigation programmes.	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	A disaster management plan and facility fully operational to address each category of possible disasters. Improve financing, awareness, and coordination for climate change adaption and mitigation efforts.	Establish a National Climate Change Fund.	MLHE, EPA, MoF
	By 2023, improve awareness of climate change adaptation and mitigation issues at national, regional and community levels.	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-		Awareness campaigns on climate change adaptation and mitigation issues.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils, MBSE, MIC

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
		2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels			
	By 2023, enhance the coordination mechanisms of the National Climate Change Secretariat to organise stakeholders and better harmonize the use of scarce resources.	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation		Coordination meetings led by the National Climate Change Secretariat.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils
<b>OUTCOME 3: Natural resources are managed effectively with enhanced local participation in decision making.</b>	By 2023, ensure that environmental matters are fully captured in the teaching materials of schools, colleges and universities to raise awareness of environmental concerns amongst young people.	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Programme for Educating young people on environmental issues,	Environmental education in curriculum for schools, colleges and universities.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils, MBSE, MIC
	By 2021, sustainable	12.2 By 2030, achieve the	Sustainable mining practices.	Adopting sustainable mining practices amongst small-	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs,

<b>DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME(S)</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGETS</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING AGENDA SDGs TARGET</b>	<b>STRATEGIES/POLICIES TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES/STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INTER-SECTORAL AND MDA LINKAGES</b>
	mining practices are adopted by small-scale and artisanal miners, in part by controlling environmental pollution from these mining activities.	sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources		scale and artisanal miners.	NGOs, Communities, Local Councils, MMR, NMA
	By 2021, develop a national programme for the regeneration and shared management of forest cover and strengthen public/private partnerships for forest conservation, especially the establishment of woodlots and commodification of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Develop and implement an Action plan for protecting and expanding forest cover.	National programme with annual targets for the regeneration and shared management of forest cover. Public/private partnerships for forest conservation.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils, MAF
	By 2023, enhance governance and regulations for coastal and	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid	Develop plans for rehabilitation and Conservation of coastal and marine environments, particularly the mangrove	Coastal and marine environmental protection regulation. Environmental standards for marine and coastal	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local

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	marine environmental protection.	significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	swamps.	environments, specifically for offshore oil and gas exploitation. Marine spatial planning.	Councils, MFMR, PD,
<b>OUTCOME 4: Management of chemicals and hazardous substances is improved to reduce pollution and adverse effects on human health.</b>	By 2023, significantly increase awareness levels on the risks associated with chemicals and toxic & hazardous substances through publication of bulletins and media publicity.	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Awareness raising on the risks associated with chemicals and toxic & hazardous substances.	Media broadcasting (TV and Radio) on the risks associated with chemicals and toxic & hazardous substances. Meetings with policy makers and enforcement agencies on the risks associated with chemicals and toxic & hazardous substances.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils, MIC
	By 2023, train at least 200 enforcement officers (e.g. customs, police, military, port health, etc.) on the risks associated with chemicals and toxic, hazardous & ozone-depleting substances.			Training enforcement officers on the risks associated with chemicals and toxic, hazardous & ozone-depleting substances.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils, SLP, RSLAF, NFF

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	By 2020, develop a national strategy on plastic waste management.	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Regulation developed for single use plastics	Consultations and technical papers produce on single use plastic and phasing out process.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils		
<b>OUTCOME 5: Land degradation neutrality targets are set and programs are established and implemented accordingly</b>	By 2023, land degradation neutrality (LDN) targets are established, while monitoring and reporting occurred to track the progress towards achieving the LDN targets.	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	Neutralize the impact of land degradation with targets and a clearly defined strategy.	Set LDN targets.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils, MFAIC, MoPED, MMR, MAF		
	By 2023, a strategy is developed for Mined Land Rehabilitation within the artisanal mining sector.			Monitor report on the progress of achieving the LDN targets.		Strategy for Mined Land Rehabilitation within the artisanal mining sector.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils, MoJ – Attorney General, MMR, MAF
	By 2023, implement land reclamation and rehabilitation programmes in the mined-out			Take action to accomplish land degradation neutrality targets.		Land reclamation and rehabilitation in Kono and around the Iluka Mining Company.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils,

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	<p>areas of Kono and the degraded areas around the Iluka Mining Company (formerly Sierra Rutile Mining).</p> <p>By 2023, regenerate a total of 350 acres of degraded wooded savanna land on the Freetown-Makeni highway to benefit over 100,000 people in 70 villages.</p>				MMR, MAF
				Regeneration project along the Freetown-Makeni highway.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, Local Councils, MLGRD, MAF, MTA
<b>OUTCOME 6: Multilateral environmental agreements and regional transboundary initiatives and programmes on the environment are promoted and adopted.</b>	By 2023, domesticate multilateral environmental agreements (MEA) into national policies, plans, programmes and projects with time limits for the domestication process.	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Increase compliance with multilateral environmental agreements (MEA).	Domesticated multilateral environmental agreements (MEA) domesticated into national policies, plans, programmes and projects.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, MFAIC, MoJ – Attorney General, Parliament
				Establish mechanisms to improve compliance of ratified MEAs on chemical management and waste disposal.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, MFAIC, MAF, MoHS, MTI

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	By 2023, greater support is achieved for trans-boundary initiatives on the environment, including the GCLME project, Across the River Project, Gola Forest, and Fouta D’jallon initiatives.			Level of support for trans-boundary initiatives on the environment.	MLHE, EPA, CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Communities, MFAIC

## 2.7.2 Sub-Cluster 7.2: Forestry Management and Wetlands Conservation

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To contribute to and enhance the holistic conservation and management of Sierra Leone's biodiversity in all ecosystems, for the benefit of present and future generations, through an integrated and concerted approach involving all stakeholders.

### **National Indicators:**

- Proportion of land that is forested.

### **Corresponding SDGs indicators:**

- 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
- 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
- 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

### **Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:**

- 1.7.1.2 At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved
- 1.7.3.2 Reduce to 2013 levels emissions arising from agriculture bio-diversity loss, land use, and deforestation

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<b>OUTCOME 1: Mobilization to improve forest cover and increase biodiversity across the country</b>	By 2023, establish a timber agency and improve on forestry cover to ensure improvement in biodiversity	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	Review NPAA, Wildlife and Forestry Acts to capture for emerging issues.	Strengthening regulatory and legal regimes in the sector	MAF, EPA, MLHE, MoJ, Parliament, Local Councils, DPs
			Train teachers and carry out community consultations about forest and wetlands ecosystems and the benefits of conserving them	Undertaking public sensitization and curriculum development on forestry and wetland conservation	MAF, EPA, MLHE, MIC, Local Councils, DPs
			Undertake national reforestation programme and establish woodlots	i) National Re-Forestation Programme and ii) Supporting the establishment of Woodlots	MAF, EPA, MLHE, Private Sector, Local Councils, DPs
			Updating data on forests and wetlands	Undertaking relevant surveys to update data on forestry and wetlands ecosystems	MAF, EPA, MLHE, Stats SL, Local Councils, DPs
			Providing alternative livelihood opportunities for local communities	Sierra Leone Sustainable Protected Areas Management and Livelihoods Project	MAF, EPA, MLHE, Local Councils, DPs

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<b>OUTCOME 2: Enhanced conservation of wetlands across the country</b>	By 2023, at least two new Ramar sites are declared to enhance the effective management of wetlands.	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Design and implement fundraising mechanisms for wetland conservation	Sierra Leone Wetlands Conservation Project	MAF, EPA, MLHE, Local Councils, DPs
	By 2023, draft and legislate a Wetlands Act to promote effective management of wetlands.		Enhance conservation and protection of wetlands through strengthening legislation and law enforcement at all levels.	Strengthening regulatory and legal regimes in the sector	MAF, EPA, MLHE, Local Councils, DPs

## 2.7.3 Sub-Cluster 7.3: Improving Disaster Management Governance

### **Strategic Objective:**

- To build and institutionalise a robust early warning and response system to effectively respond to disasters and to increase the governance and management architecture for national disaster related issues.

### *National Indicators:*

- Reduction in the occurrence and severity of National Disasters

### *Corresponding SDGs indicators:*

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

### *Corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators:*

- Climate resilience and natural disasters preparedness and prevention

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<b>OUTCOME 1: A national disaster management agency is established and operationalised to enhance the governance of the sector.</b>	By 2023, establish the legal framework for a National Disaster Risk Management Agency.	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Set-up a National Disaster Risk Management Agency.	Enact the appropriate legislation to establish a National Disaster Risk Management Agency.	ONS, EPA, MLHE, Ministry of Justice – Attorney General, Parliament
	By 2023, achieve 100 percent status for the functioning and operations of a National Disaster Risk Management Agency.			Secure financing and human resources to operate a National Disaster Risk Management Agency.	ONS, MFAIC, MIC, RSLAF, SLP, NFF, MoHS, MWR, MoF, MoPED, MLGRD, MIA, EPA, MLHE, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs
	By 2023, achieve 100 percent status in the establishment of an institutional framework and coordination mechanism for disaster risk management.		Effective governance of the disaster risk management sector.	Design a comprehensive institutional framework and coordination mechanism for disaster risk management.	ONS, MFAIC, MIC, RSLAF, SLP, NFF, MoHS, MWR, MoF, MoPED, MLGRD, MIA, EPA, MLHE, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs
	By 2023, achieve 100 percent status in the formation of an advisory council (chaired by HE the President) for disaster risk management.		Strong leadership in the disaster risk management sector.	Ensure decisive action is taken in the disaster risk management sector.	ONS, State House, MFAIC, MIC, RSLAF, SLP, NFF, MoHS, MWR, MoF, MoPED, MLGRD, MIA,

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	By 2023, achieve 100 percent status in the devolution of functions to Disaster Risk Management Committees.		Sufficient devolution of functions in the disaster risk management sector.	Empower local communities to take action in the disaster risk management sector.	EPA, MLHE, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs  ONS, MLGRD, Local Councils, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs
<b>OUTCOME 2: National risks and disaster data systems and profiles are improved to enhance the effectiveness of the Government's preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response and recovery to disasters.</b>	By 2023, achieve 100 percent status in the review and improvement of the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans.	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Robust and comprehensive planning to mitigate the effects of future disasters.	Review and improve of the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans.	ONS, MIC, RSLAF, SLP, NFF, MoHS, , MLGRD, MIA, EPA, MLHE, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs
	By 2023, achieve 100 percent status in the development and review of National Contingency Plans for Priority Hazards.			Develop and regularly review of National Contingency Plans for Priority Hazards.	ONS, MIC, RSLAF, SLP, NFF, MoHS, , MLGRD, MIA, EPA, MLHE, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs

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	By 2023, achieve 100 percent status in the development of Local Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans based upon the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA).			Use the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) to develop Local Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans across the country.	ONS, MIC, RSLAF, SLP, NFF, MoHS, , MLGRD, MIA, EPA, MLHE, Local Councils, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs
	By 2023, achieve 100 percent status in the development of a robust data system at national and local levels.			Create and maintain a robust data system at national and local levels.	ONS, MIC, Stats SL, MoPED, Local Councils, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs
	By 2023, achieve 100 percent status in the design and implementation of an effective and efficient Early Warning System (EWS).		Rapid and effective response system to be deployed at the onset of any disaster in the country.	Design and implement an effective and efficient Early Warning System (EWS).	ONS, MIC, Stats SL, MoPED, Local Councils, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs

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	By 2023, achieve 100 percent status in the design of guidelines and mechanisms for the assessment and classification of disasters, along with the declaration of states of emergencies.			Design guidelines and mechanisms for the assessment and classification of disasters, along with the declaration of states of emergencies.	ONS, MIC, RSLAF, SLP, NFF, MoHS, , MLGRD, MIA, EPA, MLHE, Local Councils, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs
	By 2023, achieve 100 percent status in the development and institutionalization of a standardized post-disaster emergency needs assessment mechanism, process, methodology and tools at all levels.			Develop and institutionalize a standardized post-disaster emergency needs assessment mechanism, process, methodology and tools at all levels.	ONS, MIC, RSLAF, SLP, NFF, MoHS, , MLGRD, MIA, EPA, MLHE, Local Councils, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs

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	By 2023, achieve 100 percent status in the development of a flexible information system for data on disaster victims, internally displaced persons, missing persons, damaged and lost properties, and the reunion of families.			Develop a flexible information system for data on disaster victims, internally displaced persons, missing persons, damaged and lost properties, and the reunion of families.	ONS, MIC, Stats SL, MoPED, Local Councils, CSOs, CBOs and NGOs
<b>OUTCOME 3: Improved weather and climate services nationwide</b>	By 2023, increase the number of functional synoptic weather observation stations according to WMO standards from 2 to 13.	13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Provision of accurate and timely information on weather for monitoring to appropriately mitigate disasters.	Procure and install weather observation stations	ONS, MoF, Local Councils
	By 2023, increase the number of functional Agriculture Meteorology (Agro-Met) weather observation stations according to WMO standards from 2 to 8.		Provision of accurate and timely information on weather for improved agriculture productivity	Procure and install agro-met weather observation stations	ONS, MoF, Local Councils

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