

**UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ADAPTATION OF THE GOALS IN SIERRA LEONE

PROGRESS REPORT



GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Acronyms

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
BSL	Bank of Sierra Leone
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
MAFFS	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MLCPE	Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLSS	Ministry Labour and Social Security
MMMR	Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources
MOHS	Ministry of Health and Sanitation
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MSWGCA	Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs
MTA	Ministry of Transport and Aviation
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MTCA	Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs
MWHI	Ministry of Works Housing and Infrastructure
MWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MoY	Ministry of Youth
NAC	National AIDS Commission
NaCSA	National Commission for Social Action
NRA	National Revenue Authority
ONS	Office of National Security
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLEPA	Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency
SLIEPA	Sierra Leone Investment and Export Promotion Agency
SLRA	Sierra Leone Roads Authority
SLARI	Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute
SSL	Statistics Sierra Leone
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Executive Summary

The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) strongly supports the launch of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (the UN SDGs) to succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The new Agenda conveys renewed commitment by the UN to continuously support global socioeconomic development. The previous Agenda, the MDGs, provided useful benchmarks that GoSL strove very hard to achieve despite Sierra Leone's weak start at the dawn of the 21st century due to a devastating decade long civil war (1991-2001).

Unfortunately, while the government was staying the course of pursuing the MDGs to an end, as well as Sierra Leone's Vision 2035 of becoming a middle income country with the implementation of its Agenda for Prosperity, the nation was struck by yet another crisis, the Ebola virus disease (EVD) in May 2014. The disease killed more than 3500 people out of more than 8000 infection cases. It caused unprecedented damage of the social and economic fabric of the state, before it was officially declared over on 7th November 2015.

Before the disease struck, we had generally recorded encouraging achievements in the implementation of the MDGs in a range of development areas. For instance, poverty headcount had declined from 70 percent in 2003, to 52.9 percent in 2013; prevalence of underweight children reduced from 20 percent in 2004, to 16 percent in 2013; school completion rate recorded at 76 percent in 2013; the ratio of girls to boys in primary school was getting to 100 percent; HIV/AIDS prevalence dropped from 1.5 percent in 2005, to 0.22 percent in 2013; access to safe drinking water increased from 36.7 percent in 1990, to 62.6 percent in 2005; mobile cellular subscribers increased from 14.3 percent in 2007, to 76.7 percent in 2014. Serious challenges did remain in a number of other areas, especially in reducing maternal and child mortality—in 2013, maternal mortality still recorded at 1,165

deaths per 100,000 live births; under-five and infant mortality rates recorded at 156 and 92 deaths per 1,000 births, respectively.

Therefore, Sierra Leone has seen the SDGs as timely opportunity to overcome remaining and emerging national and global challenges, including health problems in a proportion of least developed nations; growing negative consequences of climate change; rising cross-border organized crimes; illicit financial flows; and governance crises and conflicts in many parts of the world.

We have therefore prepared this report to inform the UN about progress Sierra Leone has made in adapting the SDGs to national development processes. The report constitutes initial steps undertaken by GoSL to domestically implement the SDGs. It is submitted in response to UN's request to all Member States wishing to participate in the *first High Level Political Forum (HLPF) review of progress on the SDGs, scheduled for July 2016 in New York*.

Our first step involved the publication of a simplified version of the SDGs, followed by meetings with civil society organizations on the Goals. The Goals have been integrated into the 2016 National Budget, and have been aligned to the Eight Pillars of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity. Additionally, a technical workshop was organized to draft a national monitoring and evaluation framework for the SDGs. The workshop produced (i) a draft national integrated results framework, aligning the SDGs to the monitoring and evaluation matrix of the country's Agenda for Prosperity; and (ii) a draft set of 91 SDGs indicators specific to Sierra Leone.

The report is a draft and work in progress. We hope to narrow down the draft indicators to a more feasible set for the country. The workshop drew participants from government institutions, civil society organizations, and representatives from donor agencies.

1. Introduction

1.2 Background and Justification of the SDGs

Sierra Leone implemented the MDGs during 2000-2015. The Goals were operationalized within the framework of the country's national development plans, such as the poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), which have been implemented since the end of the civil war in 2002.

In May 2014, towards the end of the MDGs, the country was struck by the Ebola virus disease (EVD), killing more than 3500 people out of more than 8000 infection cases. The disease caused unprecedented socioeconomic damage before it was officially declared over on 7th November 2015. While women and children were the most affected, the most worrying situation was the high death toll the disease inflicted on our very limited population of health workers, killing 221 out of 296 infected doctors, nurses and other health personnel; 11 specialist doctors were among those lost.

Sierra Leone had generally recorded positive achievements in the implementation of the MDGs in a range of development areas. For instance, preliminary MDGs Progress Report (2000-2015) shows that poverty headcount declined from 70 percent in 2003, to 52.9 percent in 2013; prevalence of underweight children reduced from 20 percent in 2004, to 16 percent in 2013; school completion rate recorded at 76 percent in 2013; the ratio of girls to boys in primary school now stands at 100 percent; HIV/AIDS prevalence dropped from 1.5 percent in 2005, to 0.22 percent in 2013; access to safe drinking water increased from 36.7 percent in 1990, to 62.6 percent in 2005; mobile cellular subscribers increased from 14.3 percent in 2007, to 76.7 percent in 2014 percent.

At the same time, not all MDGs targets have recorded desired progress, including the areas of fighting rural poverty prevalence (still close to 70 percent); child mortality (under-five and infant mortality rates recorded at 156 and 92 deaths per 1,000 births in 2013, respectively); and maternal mortality (recorded at 1,165 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2013).

The following challenges have especially emerged for the country in light of recent socioeconomic developments and its relations to the entire world:

- Poverty, vulnerability and inequality continue to remain. These could have been seriously exacerbated by the one and a half years of devastation of the Ebola virus disease.
- Sierra Leone was hit by a twin crisis during 2014-2015: while the EVD was raging, the international price of the country's leading export commodity (iron ore) coincidentally crashed, and the two leading mining companies of the mineral have suspended operations since 2014. The twin crisis saw the economy plummet from a GDP growth of 15.2 percent in 2012, and 20.1 percent in 2013, to about 7 percent in 2014 (from an estimated 11.3 percent for 2014 at the beginning of the year before EVD).¹ And it was projected to grow by minus 23.5 percent by the end of 2015. Furthermore, during this epidemic, national prices skyrocketed owing to over-dependence on international market for local consumption and production, while both air and sea transport was extremely disrupted. The message is that, the country cannot grow and

¹ See Sierra Leone National Ebola Recovery Strategy (2015, p.6), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Freetown.

develop sustainably without meaningfully diversifying the economy.

- Natural disasters—such as health and environmental calamities—continue to occur at alarming proportion in the world, Sierra Leone not an exception, with the recent examples of (i) the Ebola epidemic during 2014-2015, and (ii) flooding disaster that decimated homes and claimed scores of lives in the capital of Freetown this year.
- Evidence of negative effects of climate change is increasingly becoming clear—sea levels are rising; massive floods are becoming more frequent; and we are fast losing life in our surrounding environment including plants and animals that are extremely important for our survival. Sierra Leone is reported to be the third most vulnerable country to effects of climate change, after Bangladesh and Guinea-Bissau.²
- Civil conflicts continue to remain widespread; and terrorism, piracy, and drugs and human trafficking are all becoming constant features on earth. Sierra Leone remains one of the enlisted fragile states in the world that are prone to these circumstances.
- In addition to the effects of global financial crises, illicit financial flows are increasing and causing substantial economic losses, especially for least developed countries like Sierra Leone.
- A lot remains to be desired with governance systems across the world; as wars continue to rage in various parts of the globe, millions of people continue to be displaced, leading to growing refuge and illegal migrant

crises. While Sierra Leone is increasingly recording desired ratings in good governance, it remains vulnerable to the effects of poor governance, conflicts and terrorism in other countries.

- Human and drugs trafficking, smuggling, and terrorism have gained grounds under these circumstances and have undermined the stability of the world; threats which engulf the entire globe.

Thus, GoSL cannot agree more with the endless opportunities presented by the SDGs, which have been launched as the new UN global development Agenda put together to succeed the MDGs. They are meant to build on and address the unfinished business of the MDGs, and confront these emerging challenges. The new Agenda was launched and endorsed by all 193 Member States of the UN on 25th September 2015 in New York. With 17 Goals and 169 targets, the new Agenda will be implemented for another 15 years, starting from January 2016 till December 2030.

1.2 Three National Development Plans to Implement in Sierra Leone

The PRSPs have been the overall national development framework Sierra Leone has implemented since the end of the civil war. It was implementing the third generation PRSP, the Agenda for Prosperity (A4P), 2013-2018, when the Ebola virus broke out. The extensive social and economic damage of the disease necessitated the formulation of the National Ebola Recovery Strategy (NERS), with the objective of (i) ending and sustaining zero Ebola infections; (ii) restoring socioeconomic services; and (iii) returning the economy back on the track of sustainable development with effective implementation of the A4P. The NERS was completed and launched in July 2015 and is implemented until June 2017. On 25th

² <http://standardtimespress.org/?p=5191>.

September this year, the UN SDGs were launched, with all Member States required to implement them domestically.

Thus, Sierra Leone faces the challenge of simultaneously implementing three key strategies: the A4P (2013-2018); the NERS (2015-2017); and the SDGs (2016-2030); all of which are critical to the sustainable development of the country. However, while the three plans are crucially important, their simultaneous implementation requires an integrated approach in order to ensure coherent and coordinated address of the differentiated but interrelated objectives they respectively seek to achieve.

1.3 Objective of the Report

The objective of this report is to inform the United Nations about the progress Sierra Leone has made in adapting the SDGs to national development processes. It specifically provides status of initial steps undertaken by the government to domestically implement the SDGs. The submission of this report is a response to UN's request to all Member States wishing to participate in the *first High Level Political Forum (HLPF) review of progress on the SDGs, scheduled for July 2016 in New York*.

1.4 Report Preparation

To ensure broad participation in the preparation of this progress report in line with the consultative processes required for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, a two-day technical working session was organized by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This session drew participants from government institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), and representatives from donor agencies. The outcome of the workshop led to this draft report submitted to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)/HPLF.

1.5 Organization of the Report

The following sections present the major initial steps so far undertaken by the government in integrating the SDGs into the national development processes. Section II talks about the publication of a simplified version of the SDGs, while III highlights outcome of an orientation meeting on the SDGs for civil society organizations convened and chaired by the Minister of Finance and Economic Development. Section IV discusses the integration of the SDGs into the 2016 National Budget and their linkage with the Eight Pillars of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity, while V talks about local monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. Section VI describes the institutional arrangement for implementing the Goals in Sierra Leone, VII concluding the report and highlighting next steps.

2. Publication of Simplified Version of the SDGs

The first and immediate step undertaken by GoSL was to embark on a sensitization of the public on the SDGs. It started off with the preparation of a simplified version of the new Agenda, which was produced and published on 7th November 2015. This version shows (i) the transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs; (ii) the reasons for embarking on the SDGs and their preparation process; (iii) the remaining and emerging challenges to address in the world; (iv) the correlation between the SDGs and Sierra Leone's development priorities as defined in the country's current PRSP—the Agenda for Prosperity—which sets the baseline for achieving Sierra Leone's Vision 2035 of becoming a middle income country; and (v) how the SDGs are expected to be implemented in Sierra Leone. (See the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development for the simplified version).

3. An Orientation Meeting with Civil Society Organisations on the SDGs

On 29th October 2015, the Honourable Minister of Finance and Economic Development engaged civil society organisations in the Western Area of the country to sensitize them on the SDGs. The discussion was focused on emphasising the continuing challenges the world was facing, as the MDGs were coming to an end, and the opportunities the new global Agenda—the SDGs—was presenting to addressing these challenges. The meeting

further underscored the central role and responsibilities of CSOs in the implementation of the SDGs in Sierra Leone and other parts of the world. Box 1 provides a summary of critical areas that CSOs pointed out during the meeting as requiring special attention in the implementation of the SDGs, which the Minister responded to. The Box also gives a summary of agreed actions going forward.³

Box 1: Outcome of Meeting on Orientation of Civil Society Organisations at the Ministry of Financial and Economic Development, Freetown, 29th October 2015, Chaired by the Honourable Minister

A: Key Concerns Raised by CSOs

- a. The civil society expressed series of concerns about the feasibility of achieving a range of Goals. For instance, they expressed that an uphill task will be involved in achieving SDGs 1 and 11—ending poverty in all its forms everywhere and making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable—which the Minister responded to with optimism.
- b. They advised the need to reflect on the successes and challenges of the MDGs as a starting point of the implementation of the SDGs.
- b. Discipline, quality assurance and ensuring probity in the use of resources were underscored as critical underpinnings for the success of the SDGs and general development programmes. To enhance effective delivery culture in the public sector, the importance of performance contracts signed by government’s ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs), and publication of report cards for people judge outcome, were emphasized. A budget committee of minsters has been established to sit and review the budget before taken to parliament and the committee will continue with budget execution and oversight.

B: Agreed Action Going Forward with the SDGs

- a. Ministerial performance contracts to be drawn from the national budget plan to which the SDGs are firmly linked. This is critical for the participation of the CSOs in the monitoring of the implementation of the Goals alongside traditional national development plans.
- b. That government to strengthen local revenue mobilization with a greater focus on taxes to increase the economic resilience of the state.

³ Report of this meeting is available at the Desk of the National Coordinator of Non-State Actors in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

- c. Improve public project implementation capacity.
- d. Strengthen the operations and management of non-governmental organizations which handle a great proportion of national development resources. (Continued overleaf.)
- e. Set-up and implement effective national monitoring and evaluation systems to effectively track and report on development progress.
- f. Clearly map all relevant MDAs and other stakeholder in relation to their roles and responsibilities in following up and reporting on SDGs progress.
- g. Strengthen and restructure our academic, technical and vocational institutions, introducing specialized courses so as to meet contemporary demand by employers and international development competition.
- h. The achievement of a range of SDGs, such as those relating to the environment and climate change—11, 12, 13, 14, and 15—are dependent on behavioural change. Thus, the attention should be given towards sensitization and popularizing the SDGs, with emphasis on behavioral change.
- i. To nationally determine the investment needs to achieve the SDGs.
- j. To follow up with UNDP country office on the status of developing global indicators for monitoring the SDGs.
- k. All CSOs to carefully identify themselves with the relevant SDGs falling under their respective programmatic areas to enhance their participation and follow up in the implementation of the SDGs.

4. The 2016 National Budget, Sierra Leone's A4P and the SDGs

The SDGs constitute a major policy thrust in the Sierra Leone's National Budget for 2016 Fiscal Year presented to parliament on 7th November 2015, the day the simplified version of the new Agenda was published. Copies of this version were distributed to all parliamentarians and the general public. The SDGs are aligned to each spending category of the 2016 Budget. In so doing, the Budget Statement has been able to start defining actors and their responsibilities for reporting

on the SDGs within government MDAs competing for state resources and categorized under the various planned expenditure headings. An annex showing the link between the 17 SDGs and 169 targets and the Eight Pillars of the Sierra Leone Agenda for Prosperity, with a map of MDAs, is included in the 2016 Budget, and is reproduced in this report as Annex 1. A summary of the link between the SDGs and these pillars is presented in Table 1, reproduced from the SDGs simplified versions (2015, p.4).

Table 1: Linking Sierra Leone’s Agenda for Prosperity with the SDGs

The 17 SDGs Regrouped	Sierra Leone’s Agenda for Prosperity
1) Reducing general poverty prevalence— Goals 1,2&10	Pillar 1: Diversified economic growth— directly related to SDGs 7,8&9
2) Human development— Goals 3,4&6	Pillar 2: Managing natural resources— directly related to SDGs 12,13,14&15
3) Gender parity— Goal 5	Pillar 3: Accelerating human development— directly related to SDGs 3,4&6
4) Employment, economic growth and competitiveness— Goals 7,8&9	Pillar 4: International competitiveness— directly related to SDGs 7,8&9
5) Human settlement, housing and population infrastructure— Goal 11	Pillar 5: Labour and employment— directly related to SDGs 7,8&9
6) Environmental sustainability—Goals 12,13,14&15	Pillar 6: Social protection— directly related to SDGs 1,2&10
7) Governance, peace and security— Goal 16	Pillar 7: Governance & public sector reform— directly related to SDG 16
8) Means of implementing Goals 1 to 16— Goal 17	Pillar 8: Gender & women’s empowerment— directly related to SDG 4&5

Source: Simplified Version of the SDGs prepared by GoSL (2015, p.4).

As reflected in Table 1, in Sierra Leone, the SDGs are more or less a recast of the country’s leading development plan, the A4P (2013-2018), a national agenda to roll out beyond 2018 on the road to achieving Vision 2035. This strongly suggests that the SDGs and the A4P are deeply intertwined.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation of the SDGs in Sierra Leone

A two-day technical workshop was organized on 21st and 22nd December 2015 to commence work on planning a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for the SDGs in Sierra Leone. The M&E of the Goals is viewed on two levels in the country. Firstly, against the backdrop that there currently exist two key national development plans, the A4P and the NERS, it is prudent for coherence and coordination that the

annual (mostly, process, activity and output) reporting of progress on the SDGs be embedded in the monitoring and evaluation arrangement for the Agenda for Prosperity as the defining national plan, to which the National Ebola Recovery Strategy is also embedded. Thus, the first deliverable of the two-day technical workshop was to draft an *integrated results framework (IRF)*, aligning the SDGs and the NERS to the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Agenda for Prosperity. The second and final deliverable was a draft set of *Sierra Leone specific SDGs indicators (SLSIs)* formulated based on the 17 SDGs and 169 targets, taking into consideration the realities on the ground. A guideline was developed to direct the formulation of these indicators during the workshop, and is summarized in Box 1.

Box 1: Guideline for the Formulation of Sierra Leone Specific SDGs Indicators at the Technical Workshop held on Adapting the Goals in Sierra Leone

December 21st and 22nd 2015, Freetown

- a. Draw on the MDGs indicators and status as baselines, where necessary
- b. Draw on the initial draft SDGs Results Framework provided by the Central Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- c. Draw on the initial draft National Integrated Results Framework—aligning the SDGs and NERS to the A4P Results Matrix—provided by Central Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- d. Critically review the SDGs targets to agree and propose in your Working Group what is achievable in Sierra Leone
- e. Note in your discussion that the level of development of Sierra Leone would not be the same as other countries
- f. Draw on Sierra Leone’s Vision 2035 in formulating these indicators (see the Introductory Chapter of the Agenda for Prosperity (2013-2018, p.xi)
- g. Some SDGs targets are straightforward, thus formulation of indicators could only involve transformation or rewording of targets
- h. Reflect on other important documents, such as sector strategies; donor agency strategies; etc.
- i. Where targets are identified as similar, the one that best captures the information of all is or are maintained for the formulation of corresponding indicators

Advanced draft *integrated results framework* and *Sierra Leone specific SDGs indicators* were produced at the workshop. However, further national technical consultations are needed towards the finalization of these frameworks. Annex 2 presents the draft matrix of the *indicators* that emerged from the two day initial technical discussions. So far, 91 indicators have been proposed for Sierra Leone out of the 169 SDGs targets. We hope to narrow down the number of these indicators at subsequent technical discussions and future engagements with various stakeholders.

A key challenge now is to determine baselines and periodic targets for these indicators for which data was not available for the vast majority. The workshop attempted to come out with some data on these, but it predominantly remains a work in progress, as the entirely local adaptation of the SDGs still is. That is, this status report is essentially a work in progress. We shall review these frameworks and gather the relevant data as the implementation of the SDGs commences in January 2016.

6. Organizational Arrangement for Implementation of the SDGs

6.1 Actors in Implementation

The institutional framework for implementing the SDGs will fall within our national plans' implementation framework. It will draw actors from within the public sector; civil society and the media; research institutions and academia; donor community, including local UN system; and the local councils and communities.

The government recognizes the regional and global dimensions to the country's sustainable development. This is central in the SDGs; thus, local adaptation of the Goals shall be effectively linked to regional and global implementation of the Agenda, noting that development actions outside our borders directly or indirectly affect local development. This especially relates to the implementation of SDGs 12, 13, 14, 15, & 16, on environmental, governance, peace and security issues.

6.2 Reporting Mechanism on the SDGs

National reviews will be done within the existing platform for reviewing implementation of national development programmes, such as the Agenda for Prosperity, to ensure coherent, harmonized and aligned national development efforts. At the highest, policy and political level, the government has regularly met with development partners to discuss progress on national development issues. Below this level are technical working groups on different sectoral and national development thematic issues. For instance, Pillar Working Groups have been developed around the Eight Pillars of the Agenda for Prosperity. Participants in these technical discussions are drawn from government MDAs, local councils, civil society organisations, research institutions, donor agencies and other stakeholders to discuss status of plan implementation. Outcomes of these

discussions have been informing meetings at the policy and political level, referred to as Development Partners Committee (DEPAC) meetings, co-chaired by government and development partners. These platforms shall be used in the local review of progress of implementing the SDGs.

6.3 The New Deal

Sierra Leone is a signatory to the New Deal for International Engagement in Fragile States, and is committed to using country systems and Mutual Accountability Frameworks in the implementation and reporting on the SDGs, as it has been in the implementation of national plans. The government will reflect on the New Deal's Peace and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) in domesticating the SDGs, ensuring that localization of the SDGs (i) is consistent with political inclusiveness; (ii) gives adequate focus on security and justice; (iii) promotes sound economic foundations; and (iv) promotes capacity to generate local revenue and service delivery. SDGs 6, 7, 8, 9, 16 & 17 were identified during a g7+ workshop held recently in Nairobi, Kenya. Sierra Leone being the current Chair of the g7+ gives the consideration of the New Deal a special and reinforcing appeal to the government of Sierra Leone with regard to the need for adequate adaptation of the SDGs in Fragile States. The Nairobi workshop proposed 18 indicators for monitoring the SDGs across all g7+ partner countries, with at least one indicator for each Goal, with the exception of Goal 13 at the moment. Once finalized, the agreed and final indicators will be published on the new online portal created to track the SDGs among the g7+ countries.

7. Conclusion and Next Steps

This report has presented initial steps undertaken by Sierra Leone to adapt the SDGs in the country. We have made significant strides in this direction as

highlighted above, which led to a proposed set of indicators (91 for now) to monitor the SDGs in Sierra Leone. The indicators will undergo further refining with the hope of having leaner set that will effectively capture the realities on the ground in terms of current and projected development of the country, and capability to report on the final indicators.

Thus, the following are among the next steps:

- a) Convene more technical consultations to refine the indicators.
- b) Follow up with key government institutions, especially the national statistical office, and non-governmental organisations to pull out comprehensive baseline data and determine periodic SDGs targets over the course of 2016-2030. The current proposal is to do reporting for every 5 years, with projected targets.
- c) Prepare a national SDGs investment plan to determine what it will take in financial and institutional resources to achieve the SDGs in Sierra Leone by 2030.

Annex 1:

The SDGs and Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity

Annex 1: The SDGs and Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty 1.2 Reduce proportion of men, women & children in absolute poverty by at least 50 percent 1.3 Implement appropriate social protection systems & measures for all 1.4 All men and women, poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to socioeconomic, financial and technological resources 1.5 Build resilience of the poor & vulnerable, including reduction of their exposure to socioeconomic, environmental & all forms of threats, shocks & disaster 	<p>Lead Pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pillar 1: Diversified Economic Growth Pillar 3: Accelerating Human Development Pillar 5: Labour and Employment Pillar 6: Social Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAFFS MFMR MoE MoHS MEST MWR MLSS MSWGCA MoFED
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 End hunger and ensure access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round 2.2 End all forms of malnutrition 2.3 Double agricultural productivity and incomes of all types of small-scale food producers, supported by development services 2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices 2.5 Maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed & domesticated animals, & related wild species, & promoting fair sharing of benefits from utilization of genetic resources & traditional knowledge 	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pillar 1: Diversified Economic Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAFFS
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Reduce global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births; 3.2 End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, while reducing neonatal mortality to no more than 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality 25 per 1,000 live births; 3.3 End AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria & neglected tropical diseases, & combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases & other communicable diseases; 3.4 Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases; & promote mental health & well-being; 3.5 Strengthen prevention & treatment of substance abuse; 3.6 Halve number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents; 3.7 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, & integrate them into national strategies; 3.8 Achieve universal & quality health-care coverage and access, including financial risk 	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pillar 3: Accelerating Human Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoHS NAC

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	protection. 3.9 Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Lead Pillar: Pillar 3: Accelerating Human Development	MoHS NAC
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Targets by 2030: 4.1 Ensure all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education; 4.2 Ensure all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education; 4.3 Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education. 4.4 Substantially increase the number of youth and adults having relevant tec-voc skills; 4.5 Eliminate gender disparities in education, and ensure equal access to all levels of education & vocational training for the vulnerable; 4.6 Ensure all youth & a substantial proportion of adults, men & women, achieve literacy and numeracy; & 4.7 Ensure all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.	Lead Pillar: Pillar 3: Accelerating Human Development	MEST
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Targets by 2030: 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage & female genital mutilation 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care & domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure & social protection policies & the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making 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	Lead Pillars: Pillar 7: Governance & Public Sector Reform Pillar 8: Gender & Women's Empowerment	MSWGCA MoHS

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p>6.1 Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>6.2 Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all</p> <p>6.3 Improve water quality, and halve the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increase recycling & safe reuse</p> <p>6.4 Substantially increase water-use efficiency, ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater, & substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>6.5 Implement integrated water resources management, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <p>6.6 Protect & restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers & lakes</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 3: Accelerating Human Development</p>	MWR MoHS
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p>7.1 Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services;</p> <p>7.2 Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix;</p> <p>7.3 Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 4: International Competitiveness</p>	MoE
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p>8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth at not less than 7 percent annual GDP growth LDCs;</p> <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity, informed by labour-intensiveness & other methods</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies supporting productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of SMEs</p> <p>8.4 Improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production</p> <p>8.5 Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men</p> <p>8.6 Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p> <p>8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, & secure the prohibition and elimination of worst forms of child</p>	<p>Lead Pillars:</p> <p>Pillar 1: Diversified Economic Growth</p> <p>Pillar 5: Labour and Employment</p>	MAFFS MFMR MTCA MLSS MoFED

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	<p>labour at work and in combat, by 2025</p> <p>8.8 Protect labour rights & promote safe and secure working environ. for all workers, including all migrants</p> <p>8.9 Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism, creating jobs & promoting local culture & products</p> <p>8.10 Strengthen capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p>	<p>Lead Pillars:</p> <p>Pillar 1: Diversified Economic Growth</p> <p>Pillar 5: Labour and Employment</p>	<p>MAFFS MFMR MTCA MLSS MoFED</p>
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure</p> <p>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, significantly raising industry's share of employment & GDP, double its share LDCs</p> <p>9.3 Increase access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services</p> <p>9.4 Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable</p> <p>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 4: International Competitiveness</p>	<p>BSL MWHI MTI MEST</p>
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p>10.1 Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p> <p>10.2 Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all</p> <p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices & promoting appropriate legislation and policies</p> <p>10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p> <p>10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations</p> <p>10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions</p>	<p>Lead Pillars:</p> <p>Pillar 1: Diversified Economic Growth</p> <p>Pillar 3: Accelerating Human Dev.</p> <p>Pillar 5: Labour and Employment</p> <p>Pillar 6: Social Protection</p>	<p>MAFFS MFMR MEST MWR MoFED MLSS MSWGCA NaCSA MFAIC</p>

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
<p>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	<p>10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people</p> <p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p>11.1 Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>11.2 Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all</p> <p>11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>11.5 Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters</p> <p>11.6 Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>11.7 Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Lead Pillars:</p> <p>Pillar 2: Managing Natural Resources</p> <p>Pillar 3: Accelerating Human Development</p>	<p>MLCPE MTA MoHS MTCA</p>
<p>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p>12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</p> <p>12.2 Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>12.3 Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p> <p>12.4 Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil</p> <p>12.5 Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p> <p>12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</p> <p>12.8 Ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 2: Managing Natural Resources</p>	<p>MAFFS MFMR MMMR MLCPE</p>

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 2: Managing Natural Resources</p>	MLCPE EPA
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p>14.1 Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</p> <p>14.2 Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration</p> <p>14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p> <p>14.4 Effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, and implement science-based management plans, restoring fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield</p> <p>14.5 Conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p> <p>14.6 Prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies</p> <p>14.7 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</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 2: Managing Natural Res.</p>	MFMR

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests,	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p>15.1 Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>15.2 Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation</p> <p>15.3 Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 2: Managing Natural Res.</p>	<p>SLEPA MLCPE MAFFS</p>
combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	<p>15.4 desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p> <p>15.5 Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p> <p>15.6 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</p> <p>15.7 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</p> <p>15.8 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</p> <p>15.9 Introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</p> <p>15.10 Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 2: Managing Natural Res.</p>	<p>SLEPA MLCPE MAFFS</p>
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective,	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</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>16.4 Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 7: Governance & Public Sector Reform</p>	<p>MOJ MSWGCA MIA ACC</p>

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance 16.9 Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p><u>Finance</u></p> 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, achieving target of 0.7 percent of GNI for ODA to developing countries & 0.15 to 0.20 percent to LDCs; ODA providers to provide at least 0.20 percent to LDCs 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries <p><u>Technology</u></p> 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries 17.8 Operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, & enhance use of enabling technology, esp. ICT <p><u>Capacity-Building</u></p> 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective & targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the SDGs <p><u>Trade</u></p> 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling LDCs' share of global exports by 2020	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 7: Governance & Public Sector Reform</p>	MoFED MEST MTI SSL

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
<p>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p>	<p>17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all LDCs, consistent with WTO decisions</p> <p><u>Systemic Issues</u></p> <p>17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability through policy coordination, coherence, etc.</p> <p>17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p> <p>17.15 Respect each country's policy space/leadership to establish & implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</p> <p>17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p> <p>17.17 Encourage & promote effective PPP and civil society partnerships</p> <p><u>Data, Monitoring and Accountability</u></p> <p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including LDCs towards availability of high-quality, timely, reliable & disaggregated data</p> <p>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development, complementing GDP, & support statistical capacity-building in LDCs</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 7: Governance & Public Sector Reform</p>	<p>MoFED MEST MTI SSL</p>

Annex 2:

Sierra Leone Specific SDGs Indicators

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The SDGs	Sierra Leone Specific Indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms	1.1.1 Proportion of extremely poor population by national poverty line
	1.2.1 Proportion of national population in absolute poverty
	1.2.2 Proportion of male population in absolute poverty
	1.2.3 Proportion of female population in absolute poverty
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1.1 Proportion of national population in food poverty
	2.1.2 Proportion of male population in food poverty
	2.1.3 Proportion of female population in food poverty
	2.2.1 Proportion of under-5 children that are stunted
	2.2.1 Proportion of under-5 children that are underweight
	2.2.1 Proportion of under-5 children that are wasted
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	2.3.1 Rate of national food self-sufficiency
	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births
	3.2.1 Infant mortality ratio per 1,000 live births
	3.2.2 Under-5 mortality ratio per 1,000 live births
	3.3.1 Incidence of HIV/AIDS infections per 100 people aged 15-49
SDG 4- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	3.3.2 Incidence of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population
	4.1.1 Proportion of girls completing primary education
	4.1.2 Proportion of boys completing primary education
	4.1.3 Proportion of girls completing junior secondary education
	4.1.4 Proportion of boys completing junior secondary education
	4.1.5 Proportion of girls completing senior secondary education
	4.1.6 Proportion of boys completing senior secondary education
	4.2.1 Net pre-primary school enrolment rate
	4.2.2 Net primary school enrolment rate
	4.2.3 Net junior secondary school enrolment rate
	4.5.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
	4.5.2 Ratio of girls to boys in junior secondary education
	4.5.3 Ratio of girls to boys in senior secondary education

The SDGs	Sierra Leone Specific Indicators
SDG 4- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.5.4 Ratio of girls to boys in technical-vocational training 4.5.5 Proportion of disabled persons ‘in primary school age’ enrolled in primary education 4.5.6 Proportion of disabled persons ‘in secondary school age’ enrolled in secondary education 4.5.7 Proportion of disabled persons (aged 15 and above) enrolled in technical-vocational training 4.6.1 Adult literacy rate (aged 15-24) that can read and right 4.6.2 Literacy rate among youth (aged 15-34)
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1.1 Proportion of women (aged 15-49) taking part in major household decisions 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-45 married by age 18 5.4.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 with secondary and higher education 5.4.2 Share of women employed for cash in total number employed in non-agricultural activities 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament 5.5.2 Proportion of women in Grade 7 and above in the national civil service
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and	6.1.1 Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water source 6.2.1 Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation and hygiene
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	7.1.1 Proportion of households with access to electricity supply (national grid) 7.2.1 Proportion of hydro-power to total energy supply 7.2.2 Proportion of other renewable energy use (solar, biomass, etc.) to total energy supply 7.2.2 Proportion of overall renewable energy use (hydro, solar, biomass etc.) to total energy supply 7.3.1 Proportion of technical loss in energy production 7.3.2 Proportion of financial loss in energy production
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.1 Rate of per capital economic growth 8.2.1 Rate of national unemployment 8.2.2 Proportion of youth (aged 15-34) in gainful wage employment 8.3.1 Ratio of formal to informal SME's in the country 8.3.2 Proportion of SMEs accessing loans from financial institutions 8.5.1 Proportion of skilled labor force to the total labor force 8.6.2 Proportion of youth with secondary or higher education 8.6.3 Proportion of youth with no formal education but with vocational training 8.9.1 Annual growth of employment in the tourism sector

The SDGs	Sierra Leone Specific Indicators
	8.9.2 Ratio of revenue from tourism sector to GDP
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.10.1 Proportion of farm holdings accessing loans in the last 12 months 8.10.2 Proportion of total formal loans disbursed to rural sector
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.1.1 Proportion of total national road network that is asphalted (all weather trunk roads) 9.2.1 Share of manufacturing in total employment 9.2.2 Share of manufacturing in total GDP
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1.1 Share of food expenditure in total consumption of the bottom 40% household income earners 10.1.2 Share of income of the bottom 40% income earners in total household income
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1.1 Proportion of population living in slum communities 11.5.1 Proportion of population living in disaster prone areas
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.3.1 Proportion of post-harvest losses in agricultural food production 12.4.1 Number of relevant environmental treaties and policies domesticated and reported on
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1.1 Proportion of population aware of climate-related hazards & consequences of natural disasters
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	14.5.1 Proportion of national coastal area under effective conservation and monitoring
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.2.1 Rate of deforestation

The SDGs	Sierra Leone Specific Indicators
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	16.1.1 Proportion of deaths relating to violence and related activities
	16.2.1 Proportion of court cases relating to child abuse, exploitation, trafficking & violence
	16.3.1 Ratio of inmates on remand to total inmates in prison
	16.4.1 Annual growth rate of prosecuted organized crimes
	16.5.1 Corruption perception index
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.1.1 Total Domestic Revenues as % of GDP
	17.8.1 Proportion of total households under Mobile Cellular coverage
	17.8.2 Mobile Cellular Subscribers per 100 inhabitants
	17.8.3 Internet Users per 100 Inhabitants
	17.9.1 Proportion of personnel from Grade 7 and above in the Civil Service
	17.11.1 Ratio of total exports to GDP
	17.11.2 Share of value added manufacturing in total merchandise exports
	17.13.1 Rate of inflation
	17.13.2 Growth rate in international reserves
	17.13.3 Public debt to GDP ratio
	17.15.1 Proportion of external funding recorded in the national budget
	17.15.2 Proportion of country public financial management systems used by donors
	17.18.1 Share of national development expenditure devoted to development of national statistical and monitoring and evaluation systems
	17.18.2 Proportion of external assistance towards development of national statistical and monitoring and evaluation systems