

**UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**ADVANCED DRAFT REPORT ON ADAPTATION OF
THE GOALS IN SIERRA LEONE**



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
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
MCS	Ministerial Committee on the SDGs
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
PBS	Presidential Board of the SDGs
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

Country context

The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) is strongly committed to the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (the UN SDGs) that succeeded the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The new agenda conveys renewed commitment by the UN to support global paths to sustainable development by 2030. The previous agenda, the MDGs, provided useful benchmarks that the government 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) that crippled the economy and human development.

Unfortunately, while the government was staying the course of pursuing the MDGs to the end, the nation was struck by yet another devastating crisis, the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in May 2014. The disease killed an estimated 3,500 of about 8,000 infected persons. It caused unprecedented damage to the social and economic fabric of the country before it was officially declared over on 7th November 2015. This human catastrophe was exacerbated by a coincidental crisis in the mining sector. As the disease was raging, the international price of the country's leading export commodity (iron ore) was crashing, compelling the two leading mining companies of the mineral to suspend operations for at least a year during 2014-2015.¹ The economy phenomenally plunged during the twin crises. Growth in GDP decelerated from 15.2 percent in 2012 and 20.1 percent in 2013 to 4.6 percent in 2014.² The estimated growth for end-2015 was minus 21.1 percent. Consumer prices skyrocketed and at least 2.3 million people had their livelihoods worsened during these crises.

The combined effects of the twin crises badly affected progress towards meeting the MDGs, and undermined hopes of achieving the country's Vision 2035 of becoming a middle income

country, anchored on the successive implementation of its poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), the current one dubbed the Agenda for Prosperity (A4P, 2013-2018). These effects have continued to linger on to date, to the extent that the government is currently instituting tough austerity measures to revamp the economy.

Progress on the MDGs

Before the EVD struck in 2014, Sierra Leone had made progress in implementing the MDGs by, among others, integrating its goals in the national development plans, including the PRSP III/A4P. Two MDG reports had so far been prepared (2005 and 2010) and the country received a UN MDGs award in 2010 in recognition of the President's remarkable leadership commitment and progress towards achieving MDG 6. Various socio-economic surveys and sector reports indicated notable progress towards achieving a number of MDGs and the country was optimistic that several goals would have been achieved in 2015. 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; primary school completion rate stood at 76 percent in 2013; the ratio of girls to boys in primary school was close to 100 percent; HIV/AIDS prevalence dropped from 1.5 percent in 2005, to 0.12 percent in 2015; access to safe drinking water increased from 36.7 percent in 1990, to 62.6 percent in 2015; and mobile cellular subscribers increased from 14.3 percent in 2007, to 76.7 percent in 2014. A draft 2015 MDGs progress report has been prepared. This end-programme report and various socio-economic assessments including the Ebola Recovery Strategy show that the EVD reversed gains made in achieving several MDGs. Indeed, serious challenges remained in a number of other areas, especially in reducing maternal and child mortality. In 2013, maternal mortality rate was 1,165 deaths per 100,000 live births (1.17 percent) and under-five and infant mortality rates were 156 and 92 deaths per 1,000 births (15.6 and 9.2 percent), respectively. Huge room also remained for improving the protection of the environment and enhancing sanitation and hygiene.

¹ The two financially challenged mining companies were replaced by new companies during this period.

² See Sierra Leone National Ebola Recovery Strategy (2015, p.6), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Freetown; the growth estimate for 2014 was revised recently from 7 to 4.6 percent.

Challenges and lessons going forward

A number of challenges have emerged for Sierra Leone in the light of recent socioeconomic developments and their implications for the need to foster regional and global cooperation to ensure sustainable development. Poverty, vulnerability and inequality remain a concern. Additionally, to the extent that Sierra Leone could phenomenally suffer a cross-border infection to a monumental scale as witnessed with the Ebola virus, which originated from the Republic of Guinea, cements the fact that the regional and global dimension of a country's sustainable development cannot be overemphasized.

Sierra Leone's economy remains fragile and vulnerable to external shocks. It is highly dependent on mining for foreign exchange earnings, which are unpredictable as corroborated in the recent crash of international price of its leading export commodity (iron ore), suggesting that the country must diversify its economy to grow and develop sustainably.

Natural disasters are a continuous threat to the country. Recent disasters included massive flooding that decimated homes, business premises and claimed scores of lives in the capital city of Freetown and other regions just as the country was emerging from the scourge of the Ebola epidemic in August 2015, thus speaking highly to the need for SDG11 that warns states to ensure efficient management of towns, cities and population.

Related to the foregoing is the increasing evidence of the negative effects of climate change, including rising sea levels and frequent flooding. Sierra Leone has been recently reported to be among the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change in the world.³ Addressing these threats requires sustained

³ <http://standardtimespress.org/?p=5191>.

development cooperation and investing in attitudinal and behavioural change in consumption and production patterns, as well as in climate change-related disaster preparedness, such as early warning systems, and prevention planning.

Other challenges include management of regional conflicts that require member countries' participation, such as responding to cross-border organized crime; terrorism; piracy; drugs and human trafficking; and illicit financial flows depriving Africa of scarce development resources. Youth unemployment requires greater attention in the pursuit of social stability and increasing capacity to administer justice.

Leaving no one behind

The domestication of SDGs in Sierra Leone has taken into consideration the principle of leaving no one behind, as this is an additional dimension to the special context and challenges the country faces, which require adequate response in fulfillment of this principle. Accordingly, SDGs consultations and popularization process has taken into consideration marginalized and excluded groups, including persons with disabilities, women in rural areas, children, youth and the incarcerated, as well as households in informal settlements. Statistics Sierra Leone and other government agencies are being sensitized to collect disaggregated (including spatial) data that enable effective policy making and tracking of relevant inequalities. Furthermore, upholding concerns relating to intergenerational environmental equity is crucial to the fulfillment of this objective; otherwise not only a huge cross-section of the present generation will be left behind but also, the sustained survival of those yet unborn could be doubtful.

What to do to overcome the challenges

As gathered from the consultations, addressing these challenges requires development of a capable and effective state with sound

institutions, accompanied by robust monitoring, early warning and response mechanisms to respond to risks and threats accordingly and building on acquired strengths as well as applying critical lessons learned. Having a well-incentivized public and civil service system and a durable and robust peace infrastructure is all the more critical to ensuring sustainable development in the country; incentives that are accompanied by inculcation of integrity at work.

Accession to the voluntary review and progress in adapting the SDGs in Sierra Leone

It is against the above background that Sierra Leone has seen the SDGs as a timely opportunity to overcome development challenges ahead. We have therefore volunteered for the review at the July 2016 High Level Political Forum (HLPF) of the progress that Sierra Leone has made in integrating the SDGs into our national development processes.

So far, we have published a simplified version of the SDGs, distributed copies to Parliament as well as the general public; and provided briefing to Cabinet. These have been followed by series of sensitization meetings and workshops with civil society and Non-Governmental Organizations, the local councils, a cross-section of university colleges, and the general public through radio and TV discussions. The Office of the President provides broad oversight to the SDGs adaptation process, while the Ministries of Finance and Economic Development and that of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation provide operational, technical and diplomatic leadership.

The SDGs were integrated into the 2016 National Budget, and have been aligned to the Eight Pillars of Sierra Leone's third generation poverty reduction strategy paper. Technical workshops were organized to prepare Sierra Leone's SDGs adaptation report, which constitute the review report to present to the

HLPF in July. A draft set of SDG indicators specific to Sierra Leone have been formulated.

1. Introduction

1.1 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 3,500 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. The MDGs Progress Report 2015 shows that the 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; primary school completion rate stood at 76 percent in 2013; the ratio of girls to boys in primary school was close to 100 percent; HIV/AIDS prevalence dropped from 1.5 percent in 2005, to 0.12 percent in 2015; access to safe drinking water increased from 36.7 percent in 1990, to 62.6 percent in 2015; and mobile cellular subscribers increased from 14.3 percent in 2007, to 76.7 percent in 2014.⁴ (See Table 1.)

⁴ Sierra Leone MDGs Report (2015, pp. 8-11).

At the same time, not all MDGs targets have recorded desired progress, including the areas of fighting rural poverty prevalence (which is still close to 70 percent); child mortality (under-five and infant mortality rates recorded 156 and 92 deaths per 1,000 births in 2013, respectively); and maternal mortality (recorded 1,165 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2013); although these mortality rates are considerably better than they were in 2000, when under-five, infant and maternal mortality rates were recorded at 286, 170 and 1800 deaths, respectively.⁵

The following challenges have especially emerged for the country in light of recent socioeconomic developments vis-à-vis realities across the entire world:

- Poverty, vulnerability and inequality continue to remain a serious concern. These could have been seriously exacerbated by the one and a half years of devastation caused by the Ebola virus disease.
- Sierra Leone was hit by twin crises during 2014-2015: while the EVD was raging, the international price of the country's leading export commodity (iron ore) was coincidentally crashing, compelling the two leading mining companies of the mineral to suspend operations. The twin crises 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).⁶ Additionally, it was projected to grow by minus 23.5 by the end of 2015.

⁵ Sierra Leone MDGs Report (2015, pp. 8-11).

⁶ See Sierra Leone National Ebola Recovery Strategy (2015, p.6), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Freetown; the growth estimate for 2014 was revised recently to 4.6 percent.

Table 1: Summary Results of MDGs Implementation in Sierra Leone (2000-2015): Key Indicators

Goal	Indicators	Baseline		2015 Target	2015 Status	% Achieved
		Year	Estimate			
1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	Hunger	1992	42.8%	21.4%	22.3%	96%
	Underweighted Children	2004	21.1%	12.0%	12.9%	90%
	Extreme Poverty	2004	31.3%	0%	13.9%	56%
	Poverty Headcount	2004	70.0%	40%	52.9%	57%
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education	Male Literacy Rate	2000	40.0%	100%	76%	60%
	Female Literacy Rate	2000	20%	100%	62%	53%
	National Literacy Rate	2000	30%	100%	69%	56%
	Primary School Completion Rate	2004	60%	100%	76%	40%
	Gross Enrolment Rate	2004	104%	100%	125%	100%
3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	Girl-Boy Ratio in Secondary	2004	67.0%	100%	88%	65%
	Girl-Boy Ratio in Primary	2004	91%	100%	100%	100%
	Women Seat in Parliament	1997	6.3%	30%	12.1%	25%
4. Reduce Child Mortality	Infant Mortality Rate	2000	170/1,000	50/1,000	92/1,000	65%
	Under-Five Mortality Rate	2000	286/1,000	95/1,000	156/1,000	68%
5. Improve Maternal Health	Maternal Mortality Rate	2000	1,800/100,000	450/100,000	1,165/100,000	47%
6. Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases	No. of Malaria Deaths	2013	4,326	1,082	2,848	46%
	Under-Five Children with Bed Nets	2000	2%	100%	49.2%	48%
	HIV Prevalence	2005	1.5%	0%	0.12%	58%
7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Improved Sanitation	1990	10.1%	65%	48.7%	70%
	Improved Water	1990	36.7%	73%	63%	72%
8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development	Mobile Cellular Subscribers (per 100 inhabitants)	2000	0/100	-	-	76.6%

Source: Compiled from Sierra Leone MDGs Report 2015

- National prices skyrocketed owing to over-dependence on international market for local consumption and production, while both air and sea transport was extremely disrupted during the epidemic. *The message is that, the country cannot grow and 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 is not an exception in this context, with the recent examples of (i) the Ebola epidemic of 2014-2015, and (ii) flooding disaster that decimated homes and claimed scores of lives in the capital of Freetown in September 2015.
- 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.⁷ In fact, emerging anecdotal evidence has it that Sierra Leone has descended to the second position from the bottom.⁸
- Civil conflicts continue to remain widespread; and terrorism, piracy, and drugs and human trafficking are all becoming constant problems across the globe. Sierra Leone continues to be considered a fragile state, prone to suffering from the effects of these global problems.
- In addition to the effects of global financial crises that badly expose weak and donor dependent countries, illicit financial flows are increasing and causing substantial economic losses for least developed nations 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 continue to be displaced, leading to growing refugee and illegal migrant crises. While Sierra Leone is increasingly recording desired ratings in good governance and peace, it remains vulnerable to the effects of poor governance, conflicts and terrorism in other countries.

Therefore, the Government of Sierra Leone is not oblivious of 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 adopted by all 193 Member States of the UN on 25th September 2015 in New York. With 17 Goals and 169 targets, it will be implemented for another 15 years, starting from January 2016 and ending in December 2030. The new agenda provides an enhanced platform for international development cooperation and engagement to resolve these problems, a platform that fragile states such as Sierra Leone can increasingly leverage for international assistance to walk them out of fragility onto a sustainable path to prosperity.

1.2 Objective of the Report

The objective of this report is to inform the United Nations about the progress Sierra Leone has made in sensitizing stakeholders to the new goals and in adapting them to national development processes. It specifically provides status of initial steps undertaken by the

⁷ <http://standardtimespress.org/?p=5191>.

⁸ This was mentioned during the retreat held in Freetown to validate the SDGs Adaptation Report on 22nd and 23rd June 2016; and engagement with parliament in Freetown on the SDGs on 16th June 2016.

government to domestically implement the SDGs. It is submitted in response to UN's request to Member States wishing to be reviewed at the *first High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on progress made in domesticating the SDGs* in July 2016 in New York to forward such reports.

1.3 Process of Domesticating the SDGs and Report Preparation

The process was guided by the leading principle of Agenda 2030 (the SDGs) and the theme of the July 2016 HLPF, which is *leaving no one behind*. Among the key elements of this is ensuring broad participation and inclusiveness in the development process by all. The SDGs adaptation process in Sierra Leone has strictly followed this since September 2015. The country is broadly divided into four regions: the North, South, East and West, all housing 14 districts. Consultations were held at regional level, drawing participants from these districts, while others were organized at the national level in the capital of Freetown.

Consultations were led by government institutions as well as non-governmental organizations on the SDGs. The government engaged middle to high-level officials from the public service, parliament, local government, the private sector, trade unions, civil society/non-governmental organizations and universities. A segment of these actors, especially those from the trade unions, the private sector, CSOs and NGOs, were engaged to ensure onward dissemination of information on the goals to lower level development actors, including the local communities. Interactive radio and TV discussions were organized to reach out to the general public.

Key topics discussed during public, regional and national engagements are as follows:

- What the SDGs are and their general relevance to Sierra Leone

- How were the SDGs prepared and who were involved in the preparation process
- The relevance of the SDGs to Sierra Leone's socioeconomic development
- What is meant by leaving no one behind and how do we achieve this
- Ensuring effective balance between the three fundamental dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental dimensions
- Integrating the goals into national development plans, including the Agenda for Prosperity and the National Ebola Recovery Strategy
- Relevance of multidimensional approach to poverty measurement for the success of the SDGs
- Data disaggregation and promotion of gender statistics recording and reporting
- Harnessing Open Data Revolution for the SDGs in Sierra Leone
- Rationalizing Sierra Leone international benchmarks to enhance efficient reporting on the SDGs
- Challenges to the implementation of the SDGs in Sierra Leone
- How can we make the SDGs better than the MDGs and what is the role of everyone in the process
- Institutional arrangement for implementing the SDGs in Sierra Leone

A range of workshops were organized across the country to undertake discussions and deliver SDG messages. These included a *Data Revolution Roadmap for Sustainable Development Multi-Stakeholder National Workshop* organized by the Right to Access Information Commission in Sierra Leone, drawing the participation of international partners. A coalition of CSOs and NGOs on the

SDGs was formed and undertook community outreach programme to sensitize local communities on the new global agenda.

In Government, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development acts as the operational and technical lead in domesticating the SDGs, working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, which provides diplomatic direction to the process, and the Office of the President, which provides broad policy and political oversight to national development processes.

After intensive engagements with all relevant stakeholders including donor agencies, a national technical workshop was organized to validate and revise the country's Draft SDGs Adaptation Report submitted to the UN in December 2015. This has led to the production and submission of this final draft. Sierra Leone specific SDGs indicators were reviewed in the process, and baselines and targets were provisionally defined for indicators with available data (this will be discussed further below).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided most of the financial support to this process. Additional support came through the UNDP from the Government of Kazakhstan to support Sierra Leone's preparation for participation at the HLPF.

1.4 Limitation of the Review Report

This report only provides broad framework to guide more intensive SDG processes ahead. It highlights key efforts that have been made so far in integrating the SDGs into local development processes and immediate actions to follow after the HLPF. A lot more needs to be done in integrating the goals into the planning process. A set of indicators for the country has been drafted but more consultations need to be undertaken to firm them up and start intensive data collection to establish comprehensive baselines and targets.

The baselines and targets that have been established so far will require further validation and agreement among stakeholders. This will be followed by undertaking a comprehensive SDGs needs-based assessment to inform the preparation of an SDGs Investment Plan for the country, so as to determine required resources to achieve targets by 2030.

1.5 Organization of the Report

The following sections present the major initial steps undertaken by the Government to integrate the SDGs into the national development process. Section II talks about the publication of simplified version of the SDGs, while III highlights efforts at linking the SDGs to the national policy regime. Section IV talks about activities undertaken to create national ownership for the SDGs, while V describes the process of developing monitoring and evaluation system for the goals. Section VI describes the institutional arrangement for their implementation, VII concluding the report and highlighting next steps.

2. Publication of Simplified Version of the SDGs

The first and immediate step undertaken by GoSL in the domestication process was a public sensitization on the SDGs through the preparation of a simplified version of the new agenda, which was produced and published on 7th November 2015. This covers (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.⁹

3. Linking the SDGs to National Policy Regime

3.1 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 caused by 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 September, the UN SDGs were launched, with all Member States required to implement them domestically.

Thus, Sierra Leone faces the challenge of simultaneous 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. While the three plans are crucially important, however, 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.

⁹ See the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development for the simplified version.

3.2 The National Budget, Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity and the SDGs

The SDGs constitute a major policy thrust in Sierra Leone's National Budget for 2016 Fiscal Year. The goals are aligned to each spending category of the 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 Agenda for Prosperity, mapping MDAs to the goals, 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 2, reproduced from the SDGs simplified version (2015, p.4).

As reflected in Table 2, 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.

In March this year, the Head of Civil Service and Secretary to Cabinet issued a circular to all government MDAs to submit to his office existing sectoral policies and their alignment to the SDGs with a view to determining gaps in policy orientation towards the new global agenda that Sierra Leone was a signatory to. In April, a presentation on the SDGs to top management of the civil service and respective institutions was done to debate the role expected of the public sector in the implementation of the SDGs in Sierra Leone.

Table 2: 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)

The following are highlights of broad areas the civil service is expected to work on to enhance the implementation of the SDGs in the country:

- Sectoral policy and strategy alignment to the SDGs
- Capacity development for preparation of bankable projects
- Capacity development for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes
- Increasing incentive systems and motivation for civil servants
- Enhancing implementation of existing public service reform programmes
- Enhancing implementation of performance appraisal systems
- Strengthening government attitudinal and behavioural change programme
- Enhancing records management, access to information, communication and technology development within the service

- Introducing innovative means for mobilizing more domestic resources
- Encouraging diaspora programme in the service to fill human capacity requirement

4. Creating National Ownership for the SDGs

4.1 Regional Consultations with Local Government Officials and CSOs and NGOs Operating at Provincial District Level

These consultations, as those organized at the national level discussed below, provided relevant inputs into the national SDGs implementation planning process. Messages gathered from these discussions are summarized as follows:

Leaving No One Behind

- Political will is most critical to ensuring that no one is left behind in the implementation of the SDGs
- It requires the government to create the enabling environment for every facet of society to be involved in the development process and be catered for
- Requires conducting baseline assessments of the current socio-economic and political status, using the 17 goals as a guide
- Calls for sustained international engagement to ensure that the problems of the weak and most exposed states to vulnerabilities are addressed

Making the implementation of the SDGs better than the MDGs'

- Late disbursement of funds from central government to local councils during the MDGs phase was noted as a major factor

to overcome to ensure successful implementation of the SDGs

- Given the country's current fragility context, it will be important for the government to prioritize among development priorities
- While decentralization has been pursued since the end of the civil war in 2002, there is still recognition of centralized national development planning, such as related to the preparation of the National Ebola Recovery Strategy; this must be discouraged going forward with the SDGs
- Noted the need to learn from the late start the country experienced with MDGs to ensure that plans are put together quickly to implement the SDGs
- Recommended official launch of the SDGs at regional and district levels
- Local councils to play central role in the coordination of implementation of the SDGs at local level
- Step up the fight against corruption
- Rationalize role of different ministries, departments and agencies to reduce duplication of functions in the public sector
- Improve coordination and collaboration at all levels
- Strengthen domestic revenue mobilization to reduce dependency on donor funds in financing the SDGs, explore innovative financing solutions and increase economic diversification
- Establish an effective M&E framework
- Lessons learned in the implementation of the MDGs be reviewed and incorporated into the implementation strategy of the SDGs

4.2 Consultations at National Level with Central Government, Trade Unions, the Private Sector, CSOs, NGOs, the Universities, and the Donor Community

Substantial inputs to the SDGs process were made by representatives of these groups at national level. Intense debates involving panel and group discussions were organized.

Discussions began in October 2015 with an engagement with a cross-section of CSOs and NGOs summoned by the then Minister of Finance and Economic Development. This initial engagement emphasized the continued 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 address these challenges, especially those affecting fragile states like Sierra Leone. It underscored the central role and responsibilities of CSOs in the implementation of the SDGs in Sierra Leone and the rest of the world. Box 1 provides a summary of critical areas that CSOs pointed out during the meeting requiring special attention in the implementation of the new global goals. Box 1 also gives a summary of agreed actions going forward.¹⁰

These discussions were also centred on the key topics and themes that would guide efforts to achieve the targets set in Agenda 2030, such as the principle of *leaving no one behind*; *ensuring balance between the social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainable development*; and *delivering the SDGs to their full potential*.

The key messages from the discussions are summarized as follows.

- Government to develop detailed national engagement strategies on the SDGs that will carefully determine who to get involved in the process, and why they are important to communicate with, so as to generate optimum level of legitimacy and ownership to make the new agenda a success.
- Engagement should be widespread, cutting across regional and political divide and concerns.
- Prioritize the views of the vulnerable and minority groups, such as the physically challenged.
- Youths constitute a great proportion of the population of Sierra Leone. But with many lacking the necessary capabilities (employability through enhanced education and training, for instance) to effectively participate in the labour market, there has been an inadvertent tendency to exclude them from active participation in formal economic activities.
- Careful attention should be paid to the issue of youth development. From a long term development perspective, Government should sustain its efforts in increasing school enrolment and narrowing boy-girl ratio in school, ensuring that special focus is given to increasing retention of pupils in school; adult education be promoted; and intensification of vocational and technical education.

¹⁰ 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.

Box 1: Outcome of the Initial Orientation Meeting between Civil Society Organizations and the then Minister of Finance and Economic Development in Freetown on 29th October 2015

A: Key Concerns Raised by CSOs

- a. The civil society expressed series of concerns about the feasibility of achieving a range of SDGs. For instance, they expressed that it will be an uphill task to achieve SDGs 1 and 11—ending poverty in all its forms everywhere and making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable—to which the Minister responded with optimism.
- b. They advised on the need to reflect on the successes and challenges of the MDGs as a starting point of the implementation of the SDGs.
- c. The need to ensure discipline, quality assurance and probity in the use of public resources were underscored as critical to the success of the SDGs and general development programmes.
- d. They emphasized the importance of performance contracts signed by Government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) as central in ensuring effectiveness in service delivery.

B: Actions Going Forward with the SDGs

- a. Ministerial annual performance contracts should be drawn from the National Budget to which the SDGs are firmly linked. This is critical for the participation of CSOs in monitoring the new global agenda alongside national development plans.
- b. Government should strengthen local revenue mobilization with a greater focus on taxes to increase economic resilience.
- c. Strengthen project implementation capacity.
- d. Strengthen the operations and management of non-governmental organizations that handle a great proportion of development resources.
- 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 stakeholders in relation to their roles and responsibilities in following up and reporting on SDGs progress.
- g. Strengthen and restructure academic, technical and vocational institutions, introducing specialized courses so as to meet contemporary skills demand by employers and to ensure international competitiveness.
- 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, great attention should be given to sensitization of the SDGs, with emphasis on behavioral change.
- i. To nationally determine the investment needs to achieve the SDGs.
- k. To map all CSOs to the relevant SDGs falling under their respective programme areas to enhance their participation and follow up in the implementation.

- Ensure that skills produced match demand in the labour market; fostering cooperation between knowledge production institutions, employers, trade unions and government and non-government organizations in promoting skills alignment.
- Short to medium term interventions to address youth unemployment could include establishment of youth farms at district level.
- Promote public private partnership in ways that will include small scale economic operators, encouraging backward and forward linkages and their involvement in value chain development.
- Women and girls constitute the majority, but still face unacceptable levels of exclusion in socioeconomic activities; a vast proportion of those engaged are unpaid, a situation more pronounced in the rural areas; thus affirmative action should be promoted while government sustains efforts at giving special support to girl child education.

Disability issues and stigmatization

- Persons with disabilities are noted with increased difficulty to access education and justice; need to interpret and enforce application of legislations covering the welfare of this vulnerable group.
- Caring for the mentally challenged has left a lot to be desired, yet it has been reported across the world that a dollar spent on caring for mental challenges will engender far more than proportionate returns to economic growth and development.
- Counter narratives are needed to reverse the negative stereotypes held on the

situation of marginalized groups in general, including the sick.

The incarcerated and the justice system in general

- A major risk that fragile states face is the insufficient care paid to the imprisoned and remanded in correctional homes; many are remanded without indictment for several weeks, months and years, those eventually released not having a secure and sustainable livelihood in the absence of special interventions to rehabilitate their lives.
- This is central in addressing the challenges facing the justice system as a cornerstone for the success of the SDGs. This makes the establishment of the Legal Aid Board in Sierra Leone a laudable venture by Government to pursue justice for these excluded groups, and to generally prevent dispensation of injustice from a proactive standpoint.
- The hard-to-reach areas (especially the rural community) are especially prone to unjust acts and human rights abuses.
- This requires promotion of non-formal justice systems, improving chieftaincy governance and community monitoring.

Food insecurity and extreme poverty

- Populations found in these conditions stand the risk of permanent deprivation with attendant negative impact on the development of children born into these circumstances. Coping strategies of such populations, for instance, can be detrimental to the environment through land degradation, deforestation and other negative activities.

- Thus, increased efficiency in targeting poverty resources and monitoring of delivery is critical.

Island and coastal communities

- Great risks abound among populations living in these areas as a result of their exposure to effects of climate change induced sea level rises that would eventually engulf and sweep swaths of these communities.
- Communities along the coast and slum settlements in low lying areas in the capital city, as well as those inhabiting hilltops/hillsides, run the risk of being swept by waters from torrential rains.

Natural resource management and future generations

- *Leaving no one behind* is very much linked to making efforts to creating optimal balance in the three dimensions of sustainable development: *the social, economic and environmental dimensions* presented below. This is particularly important in the light of the centrality of ensuring responsible use of natural resources to ensure sustainable development.
- An approach that leaves no one behind must care for both the present and future generation. Young people and those yet unborn will be the future decision makers; thus their livelihoods should not be compromised by actions of the current decision-makers with regard to the use of natural resources.

Data disaggregation

- In all of the above, having efficient data system and dissemination was extensively discussed.
- An efficient data system should carry capability to disaggregate data to the extent possible to adequately reveal

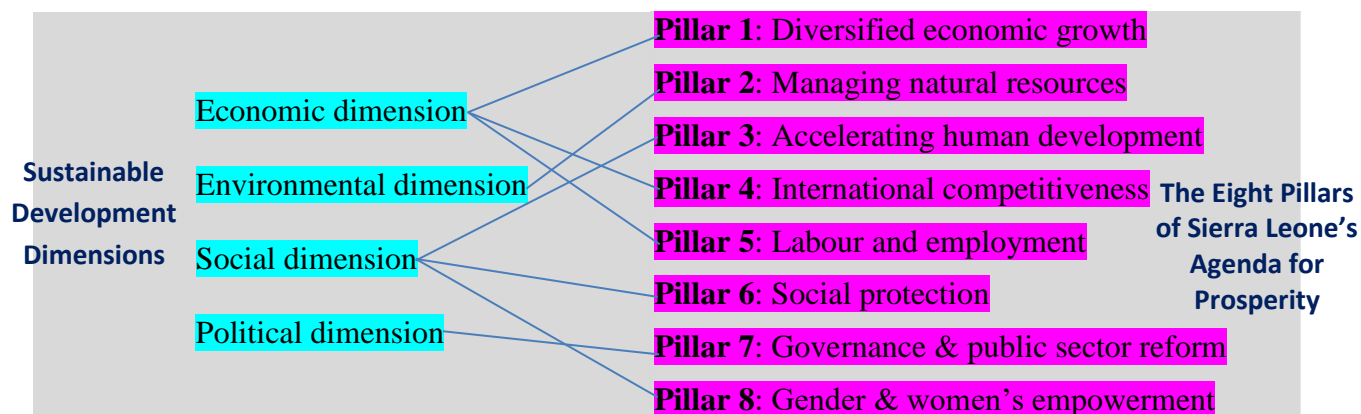
contexts underlying development phenomena to inform policies, interventions and targeting.

- There is serious concern over the continued gender differentials across socioeconomic spheres, leading to the special emphasis on the need to improve gender statistics collection and reporting.
- It is generally argued that *until it is known and known properly it will be difficult to address it correctly and sustainably*.
- There is need to undertake in-depth analyses of the structural, financial, political and social drivers of inequality and exclusion in the country.

Balancing the Economic, Social and Environmental Dimensions of Sustainable Development

The Government of Sierra Leone has been mindful of this interconnectedness, as confirmed in its current poverty reduction strategy paper, the Agenda for Prosperity, which can be broadly divided into economic, social, environmental and political governance dimensions. The A4P respects the need for this balance, which is conceptually presented in Figure 1. The Eight Pillars of the A4P fall across these sustainable development dimensions as shown in the figure. Pillars 1, 4 and 5 fall directly under the *economic dimension*; Pillar 2 the *environmental dimension*; Pillar 3, 6 and 8 the *social dimension*; and Pillar 7 under the *political governance* dimension. Indeed, sustainable development had been embedded in the national policy framework. What could be additionally needed is ensuring effective implementation of the respective interventions underlying these Eight Pillars in a manner that ensures balance and cross-dimensional reinforcement in the four dimensions highlighted in the context of Sierra Leone.

Figure 1: Dimensions of Sustainable Development and Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity



Specific messages from the national consultations on these issues are summarized as follows:

- It was acknowledged that the narrative on increasing the balance between the dimensions of sustainable development was pivotal to the leaving no one behind campaign.
- Measures taken now to reduce land degradation will benefit present generations socio-economically through improved food security as well as providing the basis for sustainable food production for future generations.
- Those taken by current generations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally and to build adaptive capacity locally will benefit present and future generations socioeconomically, and all put together can bring about good governance and political stability.
- It was noted that no matter the level of GDP growth, it cannot be seen as development until the majority of society share in that growth through increased general employment accompanied by affordability of health services, education, and increased environmental

sanity and responsible exploitation of natural resource.

- Improve environmental governance and increase use of environmental impact assessments and other policy monitoring instruments.
- Increase the capacity of Sierra Leone's Environmental Protection Agency.
- Increase collaboration and coordination among all actors, government MDAs and others whose operations or mandate have implications for the health of the environment and use of natural resources; rationalizing their functions where necessary to increase efficiency.
- Increase enforcement of policies and legislations

Delivering the SDGs to their full potential for the country

- Incorporate lessons learned from the MDGs in the process of implementing the SDGs.
- Stimulate private sector activities and diversify the economy, paying great attention to development and transformation of agriculture that

engaged more than 70 percent of the national work force.

- Strengthen role of civil society in the monitoring of prioritized actions for the SDGs, following up and reporting on this.
- Explore innovative financing solution, and pursue appropriate mechanism to curb illicit financial flows.
- Sustain and implement tax incentives for employers engaging women in top/managerial positions.
- Increase coordination among actors within and between government institutions and non-governmental organizations including donor agencies.
- Encourage research and ensure the full involvement of the university and research institutions in the implementation of the SDGs, drawing up programme of engagement in the areas of promoting science, technology and innovation locally and establishing partnerships with international groups in these areas for transfer of knowledge.
- Improve overall national development coordination, reduce duplication of functions, and strengthen policy and programme implementation.
- Increase capacity for development of bankable projects.
- Incentivize civil servants to secure the minimum motivation necessary to effectively implement public programmes. Step up implementation of policies and programmes in this direction.
- Implement findings of the national fragility assessment conducted by the UNDP and the Government.

4.3 Consultation with Parliament

Intensive discussions were held with a cross-section of members of parliament (MPs) drawn from the parliamentary committees on various socioeconomic sectors of the public service. Government's rapid response to integrating the SDGs into local planning processes was lauded by MPs, recalling the mounting problems such as climate change effects that Sierra Leone was enormously exposed to, and for which the new global agenda must be taken very seriously. General messages were documented from these discusses and are summarized as follows:

- Climate change: a plethora of international protocols and treaties on climate change have been passed but much has not been done in terms of putting these frameworks into action.
- Thus questions were asked as to how soon the international community and sub-regional organizations would be ready to put these frameworks into action and save the world from the catastrophic impact of climate change on lives and property. It was reported here that in fact Sierra Leone had descended further down from being third most exposed to climate change effects after Bangladesh and Guinea-Bissau, to the second most exposed, now.
- It was noted that parliament was not well educated on climate change issues.
- Attitudinal and behavioural change was highlighted as a fundamental ingredient to the success of the SDGs, on which combating certain activities like deforestation and improving environmental sanitation hinges.
- The existence of high maternal mortality ratio in Sierra Leone was extensively debated. The need for special strategies to minimize these rates—as well as

under-five and infant mortality ratios—was emphasized, noting that these issues transcend mainstream health sector, requiring improved household behaviour and attendant legislations and enforcement to improve good practices such as related to environment health, water, sanitation and hygiene.

5. Process of Developing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for the SDGs

Sierra Leone is determined to develop a better system for monitoring and reporting for the SDGs that is multilayered but well-coordinated, integrated and self-reinforcing.

The Role of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) in the Process
Firstly, against the backdrop that there currently exist two key national development plans, the A4P and the NERS, it is prudent for the purpose of coherence and coordination that the annual (mostly process, activity and output) SDGs progress reporting 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. The A4P is the lead instrument for operationalizing the SDGs on the ground, therefore the first step led by MoFED was to review the three documents—the SDGs, A4P and the NERS—simultaneously, and draft an *integrated results framework (IRF)*, aligning the SDGs and the NERS to the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Agenda for Prosperity.

The next level was drafting a set of *Sierra Leone specific SDGs indicators (SLSIs)* which, before the global indicators were out, were formulated in December 2015 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 first SDGs technical workshop organized in the country in December (see guideline in Box

2). These indicators were revised in June at the second technical workshop, drawing from the 240 indicators released by the UN since March, as well as outcome of the intensified nationwide consultations conducted in June.

We now have advanced draft *integrated results framework* with *Sierra Leone specific SDGs indicators*, divided into *two tiers*. Tier 1 has draft indicators for which there are provisional baselines and targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030. Tier 2 has the full list of initially agreed indicators. So far there are 56 Tier 1 indicators and 139 Tier 2 indicators. This self-explains the priority SDG indicators for Sierra Leone for now, based on the principle of the need to have indicators that are simple, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound (SMART), and these are the Tier 1. We shall further populate these with Tier 2 indicators as we continue building agreement on them and with availability of data.

For both tiers, further discussions are needed to have a final list of indicators that the country is going to concentrate on.

Priority indicators shall include those exclusively monitored by the g7+ countries that are signatory to the New Deal principles guiding development in fragile states, Sierra Leone being one (see extended discussion on this in the next section).

Therefore, this report continues to signify work in progress in the domestication and planning for the SDGs implementation in Sierra Leone. It is meant to be a broad framework guiding a process that culminates into the production of a National SDGs Investment Plan (NaSIP) for Sierra Leone to be derived from a well costed SDGs needs based assessment.

**Box 2: Guideline for the Formulation of Sierra Leone Specific SDGs Indicators
at the First Technical Workshop held in Freetown on
December 21st and 22nd 2015**

- a. Used MDGs indicators and status as baselines where necessary
- b. Utilized initial draft SDGs Results Framework provided by the Central Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- c. Utilized the initial draft National Integrated Results Framework—aligning the SDGs and NERS to the A4P Results Matrix—provided by the Central Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
- d. Reviewed SDGs targets to agree and propose what was achievable in Sierra Leone
- e. Reflected on Sierra Leone development context in proposing and agreeing on indicators to ensure that doable ones were captured
- f. Drew from 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 were straightforward, thus formulation of some indicators involved simple transformation or rewording of targets
- h. Reflected on other important documents, such as sector strategies; donor agency strategies; etc.
- i. Where targets were identified as similar, the ones that best captured the information revealed by all were maintained for the formulation of corresponding indicators

Annex 2 presents the two tier draft indicators, which we hope to rationalize further after the July HLPF. There is an enormous task ahead of finalizing baselines and targets and gathering data for those where none is available.

The Role of the Office of the President

The government has been encountering the enormous challenge of having to do multifarious international benchmark reporting on the status of country governance and development, when this could have been rationalized and saved needed capacity space for public sector management.

Government MDAs have had to provide data and reports in response to various donor benchmark frameworks such as the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), the Afro Barometer, Corruption Perception Index, Mo Ibrahim Index, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the MDGs (now the SDGs), among a range of others in addition to the burden of periodic reporting on benchmarks measuring progress on implementing national development plans such as the Agenda for Prosperity. To reduce the complexity of reporting requirement and rationalize benchmarks with a view to ensuring national ownership of reporting, the government is instituting the Sierra Leone

International Benchmark Systems (SLIBS) to be coordinated within the Office of the President in close collaboration with MoFED. The system tries to establish a hub for all benchmarks reporting development status on Sierra Leone to address overlaps, minimize risks of misreporting and advocate for eliminating indicators that are not necessary, while harmonizing others as the case may be. The SDGs are pivotal within the SLIBS and their indicators are a priority. Rationalized SLIBS benchmarks will all be aligned to the Eight Pillars of the Agenda for Prosperity.

Role of Right to Access Information Commission (RAIC)

The RAIC is an active member of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data that uses the Open Data Revolution initiative to increase access to reliable data in all forms and formats that will enhance policy decision and development across nations. The Global Partnership is supporting efforts at national and subnational levels to develop and implement whole of government and multi-stakeholder SDG Data Revolution roadmaps. These customized roadmaps will serve as guiding frameworks for countries to harness efficient data for sustainable development, with particular emphasis on the SDGs and sustainable development priorities articulated in national plans. As part of this effort, a Toolbox is being developed iteratively based on needs and issues identified through member country national workshops and the partnership network. The first national workshop was held in Bogota, Columbia in May, followed by Sierra Leone in June coordinated by RAIC, drawing participants from across member countries. The Toolbox will draw on existing guidelines and best practices to support SDG monitoring, using real time dynamic, disaggregated data for evidence-based decision making and to enable appropriate country comparison.

The participation of the country in this global initiative is guided by a national Open Data Council coordinated by RAIC drawing membership from all relevant government institutions, non-government organizations, and the university and research institutions; on the government side, it includes the Office of the President, Statistics Sierra Leone, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Role of Statistics Sierra Leone

Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) is Government's lead institution in carrying out national surveys and certification of national data generated by public institutions and or in collaboration with non-governmental agencies. They have been central in defining the Sierra Leone SDGs indicators put together so far, and in setting baselines and targets.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Sierra Leone's participation in the SDGs process has been guided by the diplomatic cover and guidance provided by this Ministry, which shall remain instrumental in the reporting on progress on the new global agenda to the international community. It is facilitating the country's participation in the HLPF review.

Local Councils

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development engaged the 19 local councils in Sierra Leone to integrate the SDGs into their district and municipal development plans. This will ensure that future annual budget proposals of councils are aligned to the SDGs to aid progress reporting on the goals at the local level.

Non-State Actors

A non-state actor coalition on SDGs has been formed (see position paper contribution to this report in Annex 3). This coalition is expected to coordinate CSOs and NGOs efforts on SDGs implementation in the country. They will be instrumental in promoting citizen and community participation in the implementation and reporting process.

Research input to the process

A number of research papers have been slated to inform the finalization of the SDGs M&E system and preparation of national SDGs investment plan. A few are already underway, including child poverty measurement and analysis; multidimensional poverty approaches and projection of poverty status over the next 15 years. Preliminary findings on the level of child poverty using multidimensional approach were presented at the second technical workshop organized to validate and revise the adaptation report in June. A key objective of this paper was to help establish baseline and target for monitoring child poverty in the country. This is work in progress, led by the Central Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division of MoFED in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund and Statistics Sierra Leone.

6. Arrangement for Implementation of the SDGs

6.1 Policy and Reporting Framework

The SDGs will be implemented within the existing framework of implementing national development plans such as the current poverty reduction strategy paper or the Agenda for Prosperity, to ensure coherent, harmonized and aligned national development efforts. The institutional framework is presented in Figure 2. It is proposed to have a *Presidential Board on the SDGs (PBS)* at the highest policy and political level to provide the overall policy and strategic guidance to the implementation of the

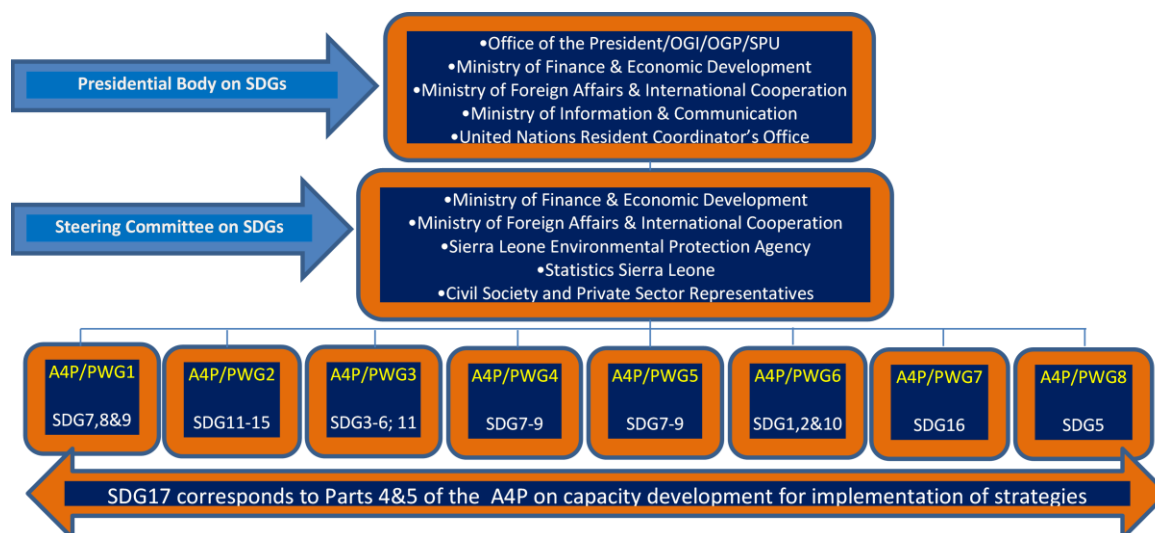
SDGs, chaired by the President with members drawn from the Office of the President, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Information and Communication, and representation from the Office of the UN Residence Coordinator. Below the PBS is the *Ministerial Committee on the SDGs (MCS)* to provide operational guidance to the SDGs process across line government ministries, department and agencies, at the central and local level, and across CSOs, NGOs, the private sector, the media, the research community and academia. The MCS will draw membership from MoFED, MFAIC, Statistics Sierra Leone, Open Government Initiative in the Office of the President, and other MDAs, such as the Right to Access Information Commission. Below this are the existing Pillar Working Groups on the Agenda for Prosperity which will be modified to capture technical follow-ups and reporting on the SDGs within the Pillars, drawing actors from the public sector and non-state institutions.

An existing platform for SDGs review at the national level is the Development Partners Committee meetings that have been organized since the immediate post-conflict phase of the country to discuss general development issues of the state, bringing together government institutions and donor agencies, and co-chaired by government and development partners.

6.2 The New Deal

Sierra Leone is a signatory to the New Deal for International Engagement in Fragile States, and is committed to promoting use of country systems and Mutual Accountability Frameworks in the implementation of the SDGs, as it has been in the implementation of national plans. The New Deal was endorsed at the Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011 by over 40 countries and organizations, including

Figure 2: Governance of the SDGs



Sierra Leone. It seeks to change the way national and international actors do business in fragile and conflict affected states through established set of basic principles for improved coordination. It focuses on interventions which reinforce country-owned and led priorities for peacebuilding and statebuilding in ways that enable them to more effectively transition out of fragility and conflict. Very recently in April 2016, members of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding reiterated their commitment through the Stockholm Declaration on Addressing Fragility and Peacebuilding to implementing the New Deal as a means of ensuring effective delivery of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs in fragile and conflict affected environments.

Furthermore, the New Deal aims to foster inclusive political dialogue and re-build trust within and between national and international actors operating in fragile contexts, including those characterizing Sierra Leone. The Government of Sierra Leone is currently engaged in devising practical ways of using the New Deal's principles in localizing the SDGs in

the country. Their integration into the national plans will (i) be consistent with the principle of political inclusiveness; (ii) give an adequate focus to security and justice; (iii) promote the building of sound economic foundations; and (iv) promote the building of capacity to generate domestic revenue and strengthen service delivery.

As the current Chair of the g7+ countries,¹¹ Sierra Leone is particularly keen to give due consideration to the New Deal in the planning and implementation of the SDGs. The Government with work with development partners to ensure that aid towards implementation of the SDGs is transparent, timely and predictable, and channelled through country systems.

¹¹ The g7+ is a voluntary association of 20 fragile and conflict affected states and leading member of the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding that crafted the New Deal.

To ensure effective monitoring of the SDGs in fragile contexts, the g7+ countries are developing specific monitoring mechanism under the chairmanship of Sierra Leone involving the establishment of an online portal to enhance follow-up and reporting on agreed set of fragility, peacebuilding and statebuilding related indicators. At the technical meeting held in Nairobi in December 2015, SDGs 6, 7, 8, 9, 16 & 17 were identified as worthy of particular collective monitoring attention. For all 17 Goals, 19 indicators were selected for monitoring, at least one indicator for each goal, with the exception of Goal 13 at the time (these are included and labelled in Annexes 2a&2b). A follow up g7+ technical meeting was held in May 2016 to finalize the indicators. Once agreed, the final indicators will be published on the online portal for monitoring. The benefit of doing this would be to draw common lessons and seek common advocacy positions across the group.

Government is mindful of the need to increase resilience to economic fragility from external shocks, and the state of the millions of vulnerable children, youth, women and older persons that are caught in the devastating effects of fragile contexts and conflict. Thus, it is committed to institutionalizing early warning signs of conflict, health and environmental shocks within the framework of SDG implementation. It is mindful of the need to promote national cohesion as well as build neutral and professional state institutions consistent with SDG16.

6.3 Regional and sub-regional dimension

The government recognizes the regional and global dimensions to the country's sustainable development. This is central in the SDGs, and 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.

7. Conclusion

7.1 Summary of the Adaptation Process and Key Lessons

Substantial efforts have been made to integrate the SDGs in Sierra Leone. Extensive debates and discussions were undertaken on different themes to inform the development of a broad framework (the Adaptation Report) to guide the implementation of the SDGs in the country. Leaving no one behind, balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development, the role of various actors in the process, and how can we make the SDGs better were among the issues debated to inform a direction to ensure that the SDGs yield better results in Sierra Leone. Indicators were developed drawing from the MDGs, existing national development frameworks and realities on the ground, and updated using global benchmarks and extended engagement on the new agenda across the country, involving state and non-state functionaries, local communities, the academia and the private sector. The engagement process was indeed broad and deep, and there is prospect for better results by 2030 if the consultative process and partnerships among all actors are sustained overtime.

The key lessons learned are: (i) timely planning of initiatives has huge prospect of yielding results; (ii) participatory approaches, though potentially costly, remain fundamental to the production of effective plans and results; and (iii) it is impossible to have effective plans in a society without a good data system with capability to produce disaggregated information down to the lowest level and form possible.

7.2 Next Steps and Challenges

The main steps going forward with the planning process for 2016-2018 are:

- a) Follow up with key government institutions, especially the national statistical office, and development partners to further discuss draft indicators and establish baseline data and targets for those without this information.
- b) Continue with the analysis of existing data and preparation of relevant research papers to inform the establishment of baselines and target.
- c) Ensure that MDAs capture the SDGs into their strategic plans submitted to MoFED for the next multi-year budget programming of 2017, 2018 and 2019.
- d) Commence SDGs needs based assessment towards the preparation of a national SDGs investment plan to determine the resources required to achieve targets by 2030.
- e) Reactivate the Agenda for Prosperity Pillar Working Groups meeting to embed SDGs planning, follow-up and reporting.
- f) Commence ministerial committee meetings on the SDGs.
- g) Commence discussions on the successor poverty reduction strategy informed by the SDGs and other developments.
- a) Sustain regular dialogue with actors involved in the implementation of the goals, including CSOs, local government and others.
- b) Also integrate African Union Agenda 2063 into national plans.
- d) Recovering from the extended effects of Ebola epidemic and ensuring diversified and inclusive economy
- e) Addressing data bottlenecks
- f) The country generally remaining a fragile state including exposure to climate change effects and facing large number of youths to provide effective and decent work for
- g) Inadequate incentives for public sector personnel

Overcoming these problems requires:

- c) Sustained government commitment and enhanced partnership with development partners
- d) Increased capacity to develop bankable development projects
- e) Increase coordination within and between government agencies and non-state actors to reduce duplication of functions and minimize any wastage of resources
- f) Step up implementation of reform programmes to increase capacity of the public sector and incentives
- g) Fully identify the drivers of fragility in the country and work out concrete action plan to address them in the context of the SDGs

Challenges include:

- a) Having many actors to coordinate
- b) Reliance on unpredictable donor support to carry out development programmes
- c) Sharp decline of state revenues

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> <p>Pillar 1: Diversified Economic Growth</p> <p>Pillar 3: Accelerating Human Development</p> <p>Pillar 5: Labour and Employment</p> <p>Pillar 6: Social Protection</p>	<p>MAFFS MFMR MoE MoHS MEST MWR MLSS MSWGCA MoFED</p>
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> <p>Pillar 1: Diversified Economic Growth</p>	<p>MAFFS</p>
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; 	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 3: Accelerating Human Development</p>	<p>MoHS NAC</p>

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	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 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	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
	<p>of public services, infrastructure & social protection policies & the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family</p> <p>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making</p> <p>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</p>		
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	<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>Lead Pillars:</p> <p>Pillar 1: Diversified Economic</p>	MAFFS MFMR MTCA

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
<p>productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</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 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>Growth Pillar 5: Labour and Employment</p> <p>Lead Pillars: Pillar 1: Diversified Economic Growth Pillar 5: Labour and Employment</p>	<p>MLSS MoFED</p> <p>MAFFS MFMR MTCA MLSS MoFED</p>
<p>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>	<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</p>	<p>Lead Pillar: Pillar 4: International Competitiveness</p>	<p>BSL MWHI MTI MEST</p>

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
	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		
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>10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people</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
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	<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>
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	<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,</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
	<p>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>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<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>	<p>MLCPE EPA</p>
<p>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>	<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>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 2: Managing Natural Res.</p>	<p>MFMR</p>

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
	<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>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests,</p>	<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>
<p>combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>	<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</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 2: Managing Natural Res.</p>	<p>SLEPA MLCPE MAFFS</p>

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
	<p>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>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</p>	<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>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p> <p>16.9 Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 7: Governance & Public Sector Reform</p>	<p>MOJ MSWGCA MIA ACC</p>
<p>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global</p>	<p>Targets by 2030:</p> <p>Finance</p> <p>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization</p>	<p>Lead Pillar:</p> <p>Pillar 7: Governance & Public Sector Reform</p>	<p>MoFED MEST MTI</p>

The SDGs	The SDGs Target	Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity	Lead Actors/MDAs
	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development 17.15 Respect each country's policy space/leadership to establish & implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development 17.17 Encourage & promote effective PPP and civil society partnerships <u>Data, Monitoring and Accountability</u> 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including LDCs towards availability of high-quality, timely, reliable & disaggregated data 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development, complementing GDP, & support statistical capacity-building in LDCs		SSL

Annex 2:

Sierra Leone Specific SDGs Indicators

Annex 2a: Tier1 Sierra Leone Specific SDGs Indicators with Baselines and Targets

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1.1 Proportion of national population in absolute poverty	53%	Agenda for Prosperity p.13/SLIHS (2011)	44%	35%	26%
	1.2.1 Proportion of extremely poor population by national poverty line	13.9%	Agenda for Prosperity p.14 SLIHS (2011)	9.3%	4.6%	0.0%
	1.2.2 Proportion of national population in absolute poverty	52.9%	Agenda for Prosperity p.13/ SLIHS (2011)	44.1%	35.3%	26.5%
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1.1 Proportion of national population in food poverty	47.7%	Agenda for Prosperity p.13/ SLIHS (2011)	31.8%	15.9%	0.0%
	2.1.4 Proportion of underweight women	9%	SLDHS (2013)	6%	3%	0%
	2.2.1 Proportion of children under-5 who are stunted	37.9%	SLDHS (2013)	30.3%	22.7%	
	2.2.2 Proportion of children under-5 who are underweight	16.4%	SLDHS (2013)	11%	5%	
	2.2.3 Proportion of children under-5 who are wasted	9.3%	SLDHS (2013)	7.0%	5.0%	
	2.3.1 Rate of national food self-sufficiency	81%	MAFFS (2015)	81%	94%	1
	2.a.1 Proportion of national budget allocated to agriculture	2%	MAFFS (2015)	6%	10%	10%
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	1165	SHDHS (2013)	800	435	70
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	54%	DHIS2	66%	78%	90%
	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality per 1,000 live births (g7+)	156	SHDHS (2013)	112	69	25

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.2.2 Infant mortality to 1,000 live births	39	SHDHS (2013)	30	21	12
	3.3.1 Incidence of HIV/AIDs per 100 people (aged 15-49)	0.12	mdgs.un.org (2013)	0.08	0.04	0
	3.2.2 Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	313	mdgs.un.org (2013)	209	104	0
	3.b.2 Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines on a sustainable basis	58%	DHS 2013	69%	79%	90%
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1.1 Proportion of girls completing primary education	65.4%	2015 Annual School Census and UN projected population figure for Sierra Leone	76.9%	88.5%	100.0%
	4.1.2 Proportion of boys completing primary education	66.6%		77.7%	88.9%	100.0%
	4.1.3 Proportion of girls completing junior secondary education	48.7%		65.8%	82.9%	100.0%
	4.1.4 Proportion of boys completing senior secondary education	53.6%		69.1%	84.5%	100.0%
	4.1.5 Proportion of girls completing senior secondary education	15.1%		43.4%	71.7%	100.0%
	4.1.6 Proportion of boys completing senior secondary education	21.7%		47.8%	73.9%	100.0%
	4.1.8 Net junior secondary school enrolment rate	30.2%		53.5%	76.7%	100.0%
	4.2.1 Net pre-primary school enrolment rate	8.4%		38.9%	69.5%	100.0%
	4.5.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	1.01		=/> 1	=/> 1	=/> 1
	4.5.2 Ratio of girls to boys in junior secondary education	0.95		0.97	0.98	1
	4.5.3 Ratio of girls to boys in senior secondary education	0.8		0.87	0.93	1
	4.5.4 Ratio of girls to boys in technical-vocational training	1.7		1.47	1.23	1
	4.6.1 Youth are literate (literacy rate ages 15-24)	64.3%	World Bank Databank - World Development	76.2%	88.1%	100.0%

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.6.2 Adult literacy rate (literacy rate ages 15+)	45.7%	World Bank Databank - World Development Indicators (2013)	55.5%	65.2%	75.0%
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1.2 Proportion of women aged 15-49 with secondary and higher education (completed secondary or more than secondary)	7.70%	SLDHS (2013)			
	5.1.3 Share of women employed for cash in total number employed in non-agricultural activities	23.2%		32.0%	41.0%	50.0%
	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-45 married before/at age 18	48.0%	SLDHS (2013)	32.0%	16.0%	0.0%
	5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	90%	SLDHS 2013	80%	70%	62%
	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	12.4%	NEC	18.0%	23.0%	30.0%
	5.5.3 Proportion of women mayors and local councillors and chairpersons	18%	NEC	30%	40%	50%
	5.5.4 Proportion of women ward committee members	48%	Ministry of Local Government and Rural	30%	40%	50%
	5.6.2: Laws and regulations in place that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	No	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs,	YES	YES	YES
	5.a.2: Legal framework (including customary law) in place that guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and other entitlements (g7+)	No	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs,	YES	YES	YES
5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	No	SSL, NATCOM, DHMT	YES	YES	YES	

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
	5.c.1: Systems in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	No	MOFED	YES	YES	YES
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.1.1 Proportion of the population with access to improved drinking water source at national, rural and urban settings (g+)	62.6%	World Bank Databank - World Development Indicators (2015)	75.1%	87.5%	100.0%
	6.1.4 No. of hydrological Monitoring stations installed	27				
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	7.1.1 Proportion of households with access to electricity (national grid) (g+)	13.5%	SLDHS (2013)	19.0%	24.5%	30.0%
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.1 .1 Rate of per capita economic growth	-12.8%	World Bank Databank - Global Economic Prospects (2015)	=/>7%	=/>7%	=/>7%
	8.5.1 Rate of national unemployment	4%	SL 2014 Labour Force Survey Report (2015)			
	8.5.2 Proportion of skilled labor force to the total labor force	6%	SL 2014 Labour Force Survey Report (2015); pg47			
	8.6.2 Proportion of youth with secondary or higher education	55%	SL 2014 Labour Force Survey Report (2015); pg68			
	8.9.1 Ratio of revenue from tourism sector to GDP	10%	Agenda for Prosperity, 2013			

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.2.1 Share of manufacturing in total GDP	2%	Agenda for Prosperity, 2013; Pg35			
	9.2.2 Share of manufacturing in total employment	2%	Agenda for Prosperity, 2013; Pg36			
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1.2 Share of income of the bottom 20% income earners in total household income	8%	World Bank Databank - World Development Indicators (2011)	8%	9%	9%
	10.2.1 Ratio of urban to rural absolute poverty	212%	SSL (SLIHS 2011)	191%	171%	150%
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	16.5.17 Proportion of persons on remand without indictment in the capital of Freetown	51% (2016)	Sierra Leone Legal Aid Board	35%	30%	25%
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Minimum salary earned by grade 7 staff in the civil service	USD \$169.87	HRMO	USD \$1,000	USD \$1,500	USD \$2,000

Annex 2b: Tier 2 Sierra Leone Specific SDGs Indicators (full list)

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1.1 Proportion of national population in absolute poverty	52.9%	Agenda for Prosperity p.13/SLIHS (2011)	44.1%	35.3%	26.5%
	1.1.2 Proportion below international poverty line in extreme poverty (g+)					
	1.2.1 Proportion of extremely poor population by national food poverty line	13.9%	Agenda for Prosperity p. 14/SLIHS (2011)	9.3%	4.6%	0.0%
	1.2.2 Proportion of male population in multi-dimensional poverty					
	1.2.3 Proportion of female population in multi-dimensional poverty					
	1.2.4 Proportion of children in multi-dimensional 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	47.7%	Agenda for Prosperity p.13/SLIHS (2011)	31.8%	15.9%	0.0%
	2.1.2 Proportion of male population in food poverty					
	2.1.3 Proportion of female population in food poverty					
	2.1.4 Proportion of underweight women	9.1%	SLDHS (2013)	6.1%	3.0%	0.0%
	2.1.4 Proportion of underweight men	11.3%	SLDHS (2013)			
	2.1.5 Proportion of population with moderate or severe food insecurity (g+)					
	2.2.1 Proportion of children under-5 who are stunted	37.9%	SLDHS (2013)	24.0%	10.0%	
	2.2.2 Proportion of children under-5 who are underweight	16.4%	SLDHS (2013)	10.7%	5.0%	
	2.2.3 Proportion of children under-5 who are wasted	9.3%	SLDHS (2013)	7.0%	5.0%	
	2.3.1 Rate of national food self-sufficiency	81.2%	MAFFS (2015)	81.2%	93.7%	100.0%
	2.a.1 Proportion of national budget allocated to agriculture	2.1%	MAFFS (2015)	6%	10%	10%

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	1165	SHDHS (2013)	800	435	70
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	54.0%	DHIS2	66.0%	78.0%	90.0%
	3.1.3 Proportion of births by disability women attended by skilled health personnel					
	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality per 1,000 live births (g7+)	156	SHDHS (2013)	112	69	25
	3.2.2 Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	39	SHDHS (2013)	30	21	12
	3.3.1 Incidence of HIV/AIDs among 15-49 year olds	0.12	mdgs.un.org (2013)	0.08	0.04	0
	3.2.2 Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	313	mdgs.un.org (2013)	209	104	0
	3.3.3 Death rate associated with malaria					
	3.7.1 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years) per 1,000 women in that age group					
	3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group					
	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines on a sustainable basis					
	3.b.2 Proportion of the population with access to affordable vaccines on a sustainable basis	58.0%	DHS 2013	69.0%	79.0%	90.0%
	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1.1 Proportion of girls completing primary education	65.4%	2015 Annual School Census and UN projected population figure for Sierra Leone	76.9%	88.5%
4.1.2 Proportion of boys completing primary education		66.6%	77.7%		88.9%	100.0%
4.1.3 Proportion of girls completing junior secondary education		48.7%	65.8%		82.9%	100.0%
4.1.4 Proportion of boys completing junior secondary education		53.6%	69.1%		84.5%	100.0%
4.1.5 Proportion of girls completing senior secondary education		15.1%	43.4%		71.7%	100.0%
4.1.6 Proportion of boys completing senior secondary education		21.7%	47.8%		73.9%	100.0%

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1.7 Net primary school enrolment rate by gender and region (g+)					
	4.1.8 Net junior secondary school enrolment rate	30.2%		53.5%	76.7%	100.0%
	4.2.1 Net pre-primary school enrolment rate	8.4%		38.9%	69.5%	100.0%
	4.5.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	1.01		=/> 1	=/> 1	=/> 1
	4.5.2 Ratio of girls to boys in junior secondary education	0.95		0.97	0.98	1
	4.5.3 Ratio of girls to boys in senior secondary education	0.8		0.87	0.93	1
	4.5.4 Ratio of girls to boys in technical-vocational training	1.7		1.47	1.23	1
	4.5.5 Proportion of disabled children of primary school age enrolled in primary education					
	4.5.6 Proportion of disabled children of 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 Youth literacy (persons aged 15-24)	64.3%	World Bank DataBank - World	76.2%	88.1%	100.0%
	4.6.2 Adult literacy rate (literacy rate ages 15+)	45.7%	World Bank DataBank - World	55.5%	65.2%	75.0%
	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to electricity					
	4.a.2 Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water					
	4.a.4 Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure for student with disabilities					
	4.c.1 Proportion of qualified teachers in pre-primary education					
	4.c.2 Proportion of qualified teachers in primary education					

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
	4.c.3 Proportion of qualified teachers in junior secondary education					
	4.c.4 Proportion of qualified teachers in senior secondary education					
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1.2 Proportion of women aged 15-49 with secondary and higher education	7.70%	SLDHS (2013)			
	5.1.3 Share of women employed for cash in total number employed in non-agricultural activities	23.2%		32.0%	41.0%	50.0%
	5.2.1. Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years subjected to physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months		SSL	20%	13%	5%
	5.2.2. Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years subjected to psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months		SSL, Ministry of Health	-5%	-10%	-15%
	5.2.3. Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years subjected to sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the		SSL	5%	3%	1%
	5.2.4: Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the		SSL	5%	3%	1%
	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-45 married before/at age 18	48.0%	SLDHS (2013)	32.0%	16.0%	0.0%
	5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	90%	SLDHS 2013	80%	70%	62%
	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	12.4%	NEC	18.0%	23.0%	30.0%
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in Grade 7 and above in the national civil service		HRMO	30%	40%	50%
	5.5.3 Proportion of women mayors and local councilors and chairpersons	18%	NEC	30%	40%	50%
	5.5.4 Proportion of female Paramount Chiefs		Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	30%	40%	50%
	5.5.4 Proportion of women ward committee members	48%		30%	40%	50%
	5.5.6 Proportion of businesses with female employees in managerial positions (as defined in Section 40 Finance Act 2016)		NRA, MOFED	30%	40%	50%

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care		SSL, Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and	10%	25%	40%
	5.6.2: Laws and regulations in place that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	No	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and	YES	YES	YES
	5.a.1: (a) Share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, type of tenure		SSL, Ministry of Land and Country	10%	20%	30%
	5.a.2: Legal framework (including customary law) in place that guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and other entitlements (g7+)	No	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and	YES		
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.1.1 Proportion of the population with access to improved drinking water source at national, rural and urban settings (g+)	62.6%	World Bank Databank - World Development Indicators (2015)	75.1%	87.5%	100.0%
	6.1.2 Proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation and hygiene (national, rural and urban settings)					
	6.1.7 Proportion of water point that are operational					
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	7.1.1 Proportion of households with access to electricity (national grid) (g+)	13.5%	SLDHS (2013)	19.0%	24.5%	30.0%
	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					

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.1 .1 Rate of per capita economic growth	-12.8%	World Bank Databank - Global Economic Prospects (2015)	=/>7%	=/>7%	=/>7%
	8.3.1 Ratio of formal to informal SMEs in the country					
	8.3.2 Proportion of SMEs accessing loans from financial institutions					
	8.5.1 Rate of national unemployment	4%	SL 2014 Labour Force Survey Report			
	8.5.2 Proportion of skilled labor force to the total labor force	6%	SL 2014 Labour Force Survey Report			
	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-34) in gainful wage employment					
	8.6.2 Proportion of youth with secondary or higher education	55%	SL 2014 Labour Force Survey Report			
	8.6.3 Proportion of male youth with secondary or higher education					
	8.6.4 Proportion of female youth with secondary or higher education					
	8.6.5 Proportion of youth with no formal education but with vocational training					
	8.6.6 Proportion of male youth with no formal education but with vocational training					
	8.6.7 Proportion of female youth with no formal education but with vocational training					
	8.9.1 Ratio of revenue from tourism sector to GDP	10%	Agenda for Prosperity, 2013			
	8.9.2 Annual growth of employment in the tourism sector					
	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						

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
	8.10.5. Rate of unemployment by sex and region		SLIHS(2011)			
	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as percentage of the national budget and GDP (g+)					
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 GDP	2%	Agenda for Prosperity, 2013; Pg35			
	9.2.2 Share of manufacturing in total employment	2%	Agenda for Prosperity, 2013; Pg36			
	9.a.1 Amount of investments in infrastructure as a % of GDP (g+)					
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 (g+)					
	10.1.2 Share of income of the bottom 20% income earners in total household income	7.9%	World Bank DataBank - World	8.3%	8.6%	9.0%
	10.2.1 Ratio of urban to rural absolute poverty	2.12	SSL (SLIHS 2011)	1.91	1.71	1.50
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1.1 Proportion of population living in slum communities or informal settlements (g+)					
	11.1.3 Proportion of slum households in urban centres					
	11.5.1 Proportion of population living in disaster prone areas					
	11.7.1 Total area of public/green space over total urban space					
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.3.1 Proportion of post-harvest losses in agricultural food production					
	12.6.1 Number of companies submitting annual Environmental & Social Management Action Plan					
	12.7.1 Public procurement practices that are sustainable (g+)					
Goal 13. Take urgent	13.1.1 Proportion of population aware of climate-related hazards & consequences of natural disasters					

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.2.1 Number of relevant environmental treaties and policies domesticated, enforced and reported on to combat climate change					
	13.3.1 Proportion of primary and secondary schools with curricular on climate change issues					
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	14.2.2 Proportion of marine ecosystem restored & protected					
	14.4.2 Proportion of fisheries & marine violation cases prosecuted and concluded					
	14.5.1 Proportion of national coastal area under effective conservation and monitoring (g+)					
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	15.1.2 Proportion of protected areas over total land area space					
	15.1.3 Proportion of biome conserved to total land area					
	15.2.1 Rate of deforestation					
	15.3.1 Proportion of degraded land over total land area					
	15.3.2 Proportion of degraded land restored, reclaimed, or rehabilitated					
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	16.3.1 Proportion of youth behind bars (by offences & gender)					
	16.3.2 Sentenced detainees as % of overall prison population (g+)					
	16.5.1 Corruption perception index					
	16.5.10 Proportion of local courts with paralegals					
	16.5.14 Proportion of court cases concluded in the last 12 months					
	16.5.15 Average length of time people served on remand without indictment (by offences, gender and age)					
	16.5.16 Proportion of persons on remand without indictment (by offences, gender and age)					

The Goals	Proposed SL Indicators (Dec 2015)	Baseline (end of December 2015)	Source of baseline figure (Date)	Targets		
				By End 2020	By End 2025	By End 2030
	16.5.17 Proportion of persons on remand without indictment in the capital of Freetown	51% (2016)	Legal Aid Board	35%	30%	25%
	16.6.4 Proportion of police stations with paralegals					
	16.16.1 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence within the last 12 months (g+)					
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.1.1 Total Domestic Revenues as % of GDP (g+)					
	17.8.1 Internet Users per 100 Inhabitants					
	17.8.2 Proportion of households under Mobile Cellular coverage					
	17.8.3 Mobile Cellular Subscribers 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					
	17.18.1 Share of national development expenditure devoted to development of national statistical and monitoring and evaluation	-	-	-		
	17.19.1 Minimum salary of grade 7 staff in the civil service	USD \$169.87	HRMO	USD \$1,000	USD \$1,5000	USD \$2000
	17.19.2 Proportion of technical staff in the civil service		HRMO	5,000	8,000	10,000

CSO Position Paper on SDG Implementation

Walk the talk: Demanding social Accountability and clear strategies for inclusiveness in SDG implementation

“...The major challenge in ensuring success of the SDGs is working out a proactive and effective implementation strategy that must include firstly, a seamless transition between the MDGs and the SDGs and secondly, the development of new approaches that include issues of multi-stakeholder ownership, institutional partnership, universality, empirical analysis and knowledge sharing...” (H.E Dr Samura Kamara – High level plenary meeting on adoption of post 2015 development Agenda).

We, the representatives of a cross section of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Sierra Leone; APPLAUD the courage and commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone in offering themselves for the Voluntary National Review (VNR) to present their national SDG implementation plan during the 2016 HLPF, in New York in line with General Assembly Resolution 67/290 and the 2030 Agenda under the auspices of the ECOSOC.

RECOGNIZE commitment of CSOs in Sierra Leone in achieving Agenda 2030, notably through participation in various consultations at the National, Regional and Global levels; and making valuable submissions to various Government and United Nations (UN) led technical teams at different levels and COGNISANT of the spaces provided for CSOs input within the VNR (sections 2.1.5, 3.1.5, 3.1.6);

ACKNOWLEDGE the various Initiatives by the UN as well as global, regional and thematic consultations on Agenda 2030. This includes efforts of the United Nations General Assembly’s Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

NOTE the scale and ambition of the SDG and acknowledge that pursuance of the main theme of the HLPF “Leave no one behind” will not only require the participation of all but also mobilizing all available resources for effective implementation of the Agenda.

ADD our voice to the HLPF by calling the attention of the Government of Sierra Leone and other UN Member states to the following;

1. Apply the principle of “Leave no one behind” in all relevant policies and programmes

As the main theme of the 2016 HLPF is ‘Leave no one behind’, Government should develop detailed national engagement strategies that consider carefully who to reach, why they are important to communicate with as to mobilize communities around the SDGs. It is also the view of CSO’s that the engagement process should be very widespread, cutting across regional and political divide and concerns. We recommend that the Government as a first step undertake in-depth analyses of the structural, financial, political and social drivers of inequality and exclusion that exist in the country. Additionally, conscious efforts should be made to include the views of all vulnerable and minority groups (Physically challenged and any others). To increase meaningful participation and inclusion we recommend the use of various participatory formats such as group discussions, interviews, radiophone in, television and panel interviews, specific groups and expert group meetings. This will ensure the review has input from a broad representation and is validated.

2. Environmental sustainability, natural resources and disaster risk management must be implemented in a balanced and integrated manner.

‘In care of our common home’ we are concerned that the exploitation of our natural resources and biodiversity is neither respecting ecological boundaries nor is it fully translating into; value-adding activities, adequate employment opportunities, and enhanced economic and environmental returns for

the country. We are concerned about the challenges posed by climate change, desertification and land degradation, natural disasters such as floods, loss of biodiversity, management of waste and air pollution. In this regard we are determined to work with the government of Sierra Leone in addressing the potential adverse effects of these challenges. Mindful of the importance of ensuring the availability of safe water supply, proper hygiene and sanitation for all segments of the Sierra Leonean society, we call on the government of Sierra Leone to foster sustained development cooperation and investment in environmental protection and natural resource management including;

- Attitudinal and behavioral change in consumption and production patterns
- Clean energy programme
- Technology transfer
- ICT

3. Increase resilience to economic fragility from external shocks

The Agenda 2030 indeed recognizes that millions of vulnerable children, youth, women and older persons are caught in the devastating effects of fragile contexts and conflict. As a signatory of the New Deal for International Engagement in Fragile States the government has committed to reflecting on the New Deal's Peace and State building Goals (PSGs) in domesticating the SDGs and ensuring that localization of the SDGs is (i) consistent with political inclusiveness; (ii) gives adequate focus on security and justice. We therefore urge government to institutionalize early warning signs of conflict, health and environmental shocks within the framework of SDG implementation. Further we recommend stronger commitment by government in creating national cohesion as well as building neutral and professional state institutions consistent with SDG16.

4. Challenges in the implementation of the post 2015 development Agenda

As noted by the government of Sierra Leone, we do agree that implementation of the SDGs falls within national development plans. In view of these plans, we urge the government of Sierra Leone to deepen community engagement and suggest that government outlines its key outreach priorities in more detail, especially how civil society will be included in implementation and monitoring. Strong reference to this will demonstrate the commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone to work in multi-stakeholder partnerships. We also suggest that the report highlights the need to conduct sustained public sensitization to improve awareness on SDGs in grassroots communities by working closely with civil society through a) the Creation of a calendar of engagement, and (b) Having thematic round-tables. Consequent of the above we recommend that the Government of Sierra Leone's includes its commitment to supporting new and innovative approaches for data disaggregation for all development initiatives.