United Nations

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

Second regular session 2024
26 to 29 August 2024, New York
Item 4 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Sierra Leone (2025–2030)

Contents

I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Sierra Leone is a least developed country of 8.6 million people,[1] 50.1 per cent of whom are female, 56 per cent live in rural areas, and 75 per cent are aged 35 or below. It has one of the world's highest annual population growth rates, at 2.2 per cent. Its human development index for 2023 was 0.458, ranking it 184th out of 193 countries[2] and placing it in the low human development category. Poverty is widespread, with 58.0 per cent of the population considered multi-dimensionally poor. The youth (15-24) unemployment rate is 3.63 per cent. The Gini index of 35.7 in 2018[3] indicates income inequality. In 2023, men had higher labour force participation (56.3 per cent) than for women (51.5 per cent), with men earning three times as much as women in wage employment and 2½ times more in agriculture.

2. Sierra Leone has made commendable strides since its civil war, managing the Ebola outbreak, COVID-19 pandemic, and cost-of-living crisis. However, governance issues persist, affecting transparency, accountability, and political stability. Sierra Leone ranked 108th out of 180 countries[4] in the 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index. Women's representation increased to 30.4 per cent[5] in parliament and 34 per cent in local councils, due to successes under the Gender and Women's Empowerment Act. Nevertheless, the country ranked 157th out of 164 countries in the 2022 Gender Inequality Index,[6] indicating unmet gender equality goals. Gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and child marriages, continues, and people with disabilities, making up 4.3 per cent of the population[7], face marginalization. Access to justice, social protection, adherence to international human rights norms and standards, and limited civic engagement remain concerns, particularly in rural areas. The COVID-19 pandemic contracted the gross domestic product (GDP) by 2.2 per cent in 2020, and geopolitical tensions caused inflation and a 68 per cent depreciation of the leone-dollar exchange rate. The budget deficit (10.9 per cent of GDP in 2022[8]), low productivity, low domestic resource mobilization, and macroeconomic instability, limit abilities to effectively respond to those challenges and stimulate the economy. Although the agricultural sector contributes 60 per cent to GDP, food insecurity persists (60.34 per cent food inflation in October 2023[9]), and climate change and environmental degradation impact agriculture, fisheries, infrastructure, and hydroelectric power production.

3. The common country analysis commends the country's progress in governance, transparency, accountability, and policy and legislation improvements. However, achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is hindered by political tensions, fiscal pressures, high debt levels, and inadequate sustainable development financing, which strain government resources and capacity, leading to incoherent policies, insufficient coordination, and limited human rights and peace enforcement. Despite these obstacles, opportunities exist for Sierra Leone to close gaps in achieving Sustainable Development Goals through cohesive development strategies and strategic partnerships, focusing on empowering individuals, businesses and communities with information and tools, strengthening governance, and expanding Sustainable Development Goal financing.

---

[1] United Nations Population Division data 2022 (Population, total – Sierra Leone |data (worldbank.org)
[2] Human Development Report 2023-24 (undp.org)
[3] Gini index – Sierra Leone| data (worldbank.org)
[4] Sierra Leone – Transparency.org
[5] Record number of women members of parliament elected in Sierra Leone – Inter-Parliamentary Union (ipu.org)
[6] Gender Inequality Index value 0.613. Human Development Reports (undp.org)
[7] Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey Report 2018 (Statistics.SL)
[8] Summary of the fiscal strategy statement 2024-2028.pdf (parliament.gov.sl)
[9] October_2023_CPI_press_release.pdf (statistics.sl)

4.   The Medium-Term National Development Plan, 2024-2030, aims to transform Sierra Leone into an inclusive and green middle-income economy by 2039. It revolves around the 'Big 5 Game Changers': food security and agricultural productivity; human capital development; youth employment; technology and infrastructure; and enhancing public service architecture. Those strategies are supported by five enablers: diversifying the economy; advancing climate change resilience and environmental action; governance and accountability; gender mainstreaming; and financing, partnerships for implementation and risk management.

5.   The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2025-2030, prioritizes people-centric development, emphasizing inclusivity, human rights and gender responsiveness to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. It aligns with the National Development Plan, focusing on three outcome areas where UNDP will contribute: food systems, natural resource management, and climate change; human capital, essential services, and employment; and governance and economic diversification.

6.   UNDP will support the United Nations system through its integrated offer, using a people-first approach centred on the 'leave no one behind' principle, and a human rights- and area-based development strategy.[10] UNDP will increase transparency and collaborate in thematic areas through joint work plans, outcome groups, and thematic and operational groups within the Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. It will strengthen joint programming with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN-Women, focusing on financial inclusion, agricultural production, youth empowerment, gender equality, and sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response. Volunteer support will bolster programme implementation in partnership with the United Nations Volunteers programme.

7.   The UNDP comparative advantage includes leveraging global and regional partnerships, working across economic, social, and environmental goals, strengthening good governance, and providing technical and policy-oriented support, all while ensuring national ownership for sustainable outcomes. Collaboration with the private sector, international financial institutions, United Nations entities, civil society, and development partners, enhances sustainable development policies and legal frameworks, fostering public-private partnerships and innovative development financing. UNDP, in partnership with academia, think tanks, and the Accelerator Labs network, will provide knowledge for evidence-based policymaking and programming. Its global reach, local presence, adaptability, transparent and accountable operations, and effective delivery mechanisms make it a preferred partner for vertical and cost-sharing funds. UNDP will leverage its network for large-scale initiatives, such as the cassava and rice value-chains and the Programme d'urgence de développement communautaire model, for rapid development.

8.   The country programme document, 2025-2030, aligns with the 2030 Agenda, the African Union Agenda 2063, and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025. It represents UNDP contributions to the National Development Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Developed through extensive consultations[11] and guided by independent evaluations, the programme seeks to reduce multidimensional poverty and enhance justice, peace, social cohesion, and resilience. It focuses on two pillars: (a) People-centred sustainable development and resilience, prioritizing people's well-being and planetary health (aligned with Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework outcomes 1 and 2 and UNDP signature solutions 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6); and

---

[10] The independent country programme evaluation, 2020-2024, highlighted that the area-based approach for local development had not been properly utilized in programme implementation. The country programme, 2025-2030, will increase synergy and coordination of activities across thematic areas and between United Nations entities at the subnational level through proactive area-based programming.
[11] Includes a theory of change workshop and bilateral consultations in January-February 2024; UNDP CPD Stakeholder Consultation Workshop with various sectors and partners in March 2024.

(b) Inclusive governance, peace, and prosperity, embodying harmonious development, effective resource management, and equitable governance (aligned with Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework outcomes 2 and 3 and UNDP signature solutions 2, 3 and 6). The strategy is reinforced by five cross-cutting priorities: youth empowerment; gender equality; inclusive and accountable governance; environmental sustainability; and digitalization (UNDP enabler 2); and leans on four foundational enablers: strategic partnerships; development financing (UNDP enabler 3); data and innovation (UNDP enabler 1); and communication (UNDP enabler 4).

II.   Programme priorities and partnerships

9.   The change pathways of the programme, informed by evaluation insights, lessons learned, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework theory of change, are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. They include: advancements in food systems and environmental and natural resources management to create sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable populations; strengthening human capital development and service delivery systems to ensure decent employment opportunities and equitable access to quality essential services, especially for vulnerable and at-risk groups;[12] and enhancing governance to be more inclusive, participatory, transparent, accountable, responsive, and people-centric, alongside improvements in justice and human rights systems at every level, fostering peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive societies that benefit vulnerable groups and remote communities. Consequently, the people of Sierra Leone, particularly women, youth, and people with disabilities, experience improved quality of life and progress towards justice, peace, and social cohesion.

10.   Drawing on evaluation findings and recommendations, the programme will enhance planning, integration, and synergies[13] across its two pillars, leveraging a portfolio approach[14] to strengthen the integrated UNDP offer, providing transformative, innovative, and locally owned solutions. UNDP will utilize integrated programming across the poverty-environment-climate change nexus, unlocking international climate finance and managing multi-donor mechanisms. In promoting a peaceful, prosperous, and just society, UNDP will prioritize people's rights and equal-opportunity policies, acting as a connector for service delivery partnerships. Its ability to forge trusted partnerships strengthens the rule of law and access to justice, supports community structures and local governance mechanisms, and aligns policy, programme, and investment decisions with social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Recognizing youth as change agents for sustainable development, UNDP, with partners, will co-create an impactful, cross-thematic youth portfolio.

Pillar 1. People-centred sustainable development and resilience

11.   Climate resilience, environmental management, and economic development are interconnected in this natural resource-driven economy. Effective resource management mitigates climate and disaster vulnerability, while climate-resilient economic development strategies support communities in adaptation and sustainable livelihoods. UNDP will collaborate with key ministries, departments and agencies, and strategic partners to

---

[12] In the context of Sierra Leone's statistics and census, the definition of vulnerable groups is not explicitly stated. However, various surveys and reports have identified groups that face unique challenges or disadvantages. The groups often include (a) children in difficult circumstances such as living in poverty; (b) women, particularly in rural areas, female heads of households, and victims of violence; (c) people with disabilities; and (d) people living with HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

[13] The independent country programme, 2020-2024, identified siloed project design and implementation. Therefore, the new country programme will ensure greater coherence across programme documents and initiatives.

[14] The independent country programme, 2020-2024, highlighted an unrealized potential to integrate planning and programme management using the portfolio approach.

stimulate economic growth and job creation while promoting sustainable resource management, economic diversification, and regional integration.

12. In building climate and disaster resilience, UNDP will enhance mitigation, preparedness, and early-warning capacities through data, artificial intelligence, innovation, and technology. Drawing from global best practices, it will implement nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans, collaborate with various sectors for climate-resilient health systems, and advocate for women's involvement in community-based climate and risk management. It will strengthen partnerships with the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, and international financial and research institutions.

13. In environmental and natural resources management, UNDP will work with national and local institutions to strengthen systems and capacities, leverage technology to champion innovative area-based conservation, restoration, and the sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity, and ecosystems; campaign for chemical safety, emissions control, and pollution prevention through circular economy, while promoting anti-corruption in environmental governance. It will collaborate with communities and partners to promote the green energy transition, improve access to clean, affordable energy,[15] support sustainable livelihoods, nature-based enterprises, and mobilize green climate financing resources. In collaboration with the public and private sectors, UNDP will raise awareness in coastal communities, support the blue economy, promote sustainable marine use, and harmonize regional maritime policies to combat illegal activities.

14. In inclusive local economic development, UNDP will leverage South-South and triangular cooperation, promoting public-private partnerships for growth and regional trade integration under the African Continental Free Trade Agreement. It will support food-system value-chains such as fish, rice, and cassava; build partnerships with cooperatives; promote farm-to-market networks; utilize digital solutions; and boost ecotourism. UNDP will bolster the innovation and incubation ecosystem, using 'UniPod'[16] as a youth start-up hub, collaborating with academic, vocational, and technical institutions to develop market-driven skills, and improve the employability of youth, women, and people with disabilities in such sectors as information and communications technology, renewable energy, tourism, hospitality, and transport. UNDP will collaborate with the private sector to expand financial access and services for micro, small and medium enterprises; adapt the 'YouthConnekt' model for empowerment, networking, and exposure; use the 'Sustainable Development Goal Investor Map' to incentivize investment in priority sectors; and stimulate growth through local business investor forums to accelerate reductions in multidimensional poverty.[17]

Pillar 2. Inclusive Governance, Peace and Prosperity

15. UNDP will enhance public trust in governance, promote justice, digitize systems, and co-create portfolios aligned with national priorities and Sustainable Development Goals. It will advocate for business environment reforms, facilitate trade, and promote inclusive financing.[18] Collaboration with academia and research institutions will inform sector policies and drive digital integration. UNDP will strengthen work with civil society to enhance civic space and protection of human rights. All programme areas will mutually reinforce each other, contributing to a just, equitable, prosperous, and peaceful society.

---

[15] Contributing to the UNDP 'Energy Moonshot'.

[16] The UNDP's University Innovation Pods ('UniPod') project, part of the 'Timbuktoo' initiative across 10 African countries, creates physical space at universities, tapping the potential of creators and entrepreneurs to address developmental challenges...

[17] Contributing to UNDP 'Poverty Moonshot'.

[18] Contributing to UNDP 'Development Financing Moonshot'.

16. In revamping the public sector architecture, UNDP will support systems reviews to realign ministries, departments, and agencies' structures, systems, and processes to enhance public service delivery and public financial management at all levels. It will support decentralization frameworks, boost local revenue capacities, and ensure inclusive, gender-responsive local councils, providing quality services that match people's needs. UNDP will support a comprehensive national performance assessment system and an e-Governance platform for transparency. Innovative digital technology is leveraged to manage data and monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

17. In strengthening democratic institutions, UNDP will support an inclusive constitutional review process; equip media entities to manage mis- and disinformation; promote social accountability and transparency; strengthen anti- corruption measures; and enhance capacities of oversight and electoral management bodies and civil society organizations. Efforts will focus on legal, policy, and regulatory reforms; expanding funding for governance processes, particularly elections (including voter registration[19]); leveraging gains from the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act; building gender-responsive budgeting and monitoring capacities; and empowering women's and youth organizations to assert their political and economic rights and participation.

18. In peacebuilding and social cohesion, UNDP will seek to leverage resources from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund to strengthen the infrastructure for peace, social cohesion, conflict prevention, mediation, and reconciliation, addressing inequalities, promoting economic transformation, and emphasizing women, youth, peace, and security. It will promote gender equality and women's empowerment for effective peacebuilding. Initiatives aim to transform social norms and practices and reduce sexual and gender-based violence. It will improve capacities to anticipate and respond to threats to peace, security, and stability at the national, community, and cross-border levels. It will back security-sector and police reforms; design human rights-centred training modules; strengthen drug law enforcement and interventions for inmates in correctional services; and improve mobile and prison courts and judicial reviews.

19. In access to justice and protecting human rights, UNDP will support inclusive and accountable justice delivery, involving law reforms, gender justice, timely legal representation, and improved case management. It will collaborate with strategic partners to advocate for Universal Periodic Review recommendations and other mechanisms, while scaling up successful initiatives through the UNDP-coordinated justice and security group.

III. Programme and risk management

20. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.

21. The programme will be nationally executed. National execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme in response to *force majeure*. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

---

[19] Contributing to the UNDP 'Elections Moonshot'.

22. UNDP direct implementation will safeguard accountability in complex programming situations, backed by robust data collection and analysis and aligned with effective risk management, evidence generation, and adaptive programmatic implementation. Joint annual work plans and reviews will enhance national ownership and mutual accountability.

23. Political instability and conflicts derail development, causing economic downturns, social unrest, leadership vacuums, and insecurity. UNDP will support effort towards political dialogue, peace advocacy, social cohesion, conflict resolution strategies, and governance institutions. Corruption and poor public financial management erode public trust, undermine the rule of law, disrupt society, and escalate costs; stakeholder disengagement erodes accountability and efficiency; and civil society inaction calls for accountability to increase transparency. The 2028 elections may shift priorities from long-term development to election-related matters, impacting programme implementation. To mitigate risks, UNDP will analyse root causes, drivers, and risk factors; engage in stakeholder dialogue; improve transparency and accountability through institutional reforms; promote civic education; apply UNDP social and environmental standards, accountability mechanisms and protections against sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment; develop and monitor risk logs; conduct audits; and, in collaboration with stakeholders and partners, reallocate resources to tackle unexpected challenges.

24. Environmental risks due to climate change and overexploitation of natural resources cause infrastructural damage and exacerbate existing social and economic issues, while natural disasters and disease outbreaks derail implementation. UNDP will promote sustainability and resilience-building; support early detection and analysis of natural disasters and climate risks, mitigating their immediate impact and expediting recovery; ensure business continuity, drawing on the United Nations country team crisis contingency plan, with support from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security; and tap the UNDP fast-track modality and surge support in emergency situations.

25. Social risks such as economic downturns and high inflation affect government cost-sharing, execution, and policy implementation. Gender inequality, discrimination, and exclusion of women and girls, youth, and other vulnerable groups hinder their access to education, health services, and economic opportunities. Technological disparities widen inequalities, while poor digital infrastructure hinders digital goods. Misinformation and disinformation erode trust, create misunderstandings, and lead to poor decisions. UNDP will promote inclusive, sustainable economic growth models; promote technological innovation for service delivery; deliver area-based, integrated interventions; support efforts to promote gender equality; and conduct stakeholder mapping for the meaningful engagement of women, youth, and people with disabilities.

26. Financial and operational risks, weak capacity of partners, and shrinking donor space hinder implementation; area-based development requires additional resources for field presence; limited capacity and data challenges affect timely delivery and quality; and lack of high-quality, real-time data compromises monitoring and evaluation. Alongside other United Nations entities, UNDP will adopt the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers and collaborate with the Government to innovate financing solutions. The focus will be on reinforcing office operations, policy frameworks, and stakeholder capacities; and improving data management for informed decision-making and policy development.

27. The partnership and communication action plan will boost results dissemination and cultivate strategic partnerships, diverse financing, and innovative programming tools. Implementation will be accelerated through collaboration with ministries, departments, and agencies, councils, the private sector, academia, civil society organizations – particularly youth- and women-led organizations – non-governmental organizations, and the media. UNDP will prioritize 'leaving no one behind', actively involving people with disabilities and collaborating with the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with

Disabilities programme for inclusive development. Implementing partners will be selected based on their track record, strategic relevance, and ability to deliver quality results on schedule, ensuring fair beneficiary selection and the protection of vulnerable populations.

IV.   Monitoring and evaluation

28. UNDP will implement an inclusive, results-oriented monitoring system involving the Government and development partners. The system will integrate data collection, analysis, and reporting methods aligned with the human rights -based approach and 'leaving no one behind'. By employing a robust, evidence-based, digitalized monitoring and evaluation system, UNDP will address gender equality by integrating quantitative and qualitative data. The focus will be on enhancing the capacity of partners in results-based management, evaluation, and social and environmental standards to optimize development outcomes. The regional office and headquarters will provide technical support when necessary.

29. UNDP will align country programme monitoring and evaluation with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, participating in results area groups to monitor outcome indicators and utilizing the United Nations 'INFO' tool for planning, monitoring, and reporting. Joint monitoring missions with partners, donors, and United Nations entities will align with programme design. UNDP will prioritize gender balance by allocating 15 per cent of the budget to gender-focused initiatives, guided by the gender marker for effective planning. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer, spot checks, and financial audits will strengthen monitoring and evaluation. The evaluation plan will be reviewed and adjusted to reflect evolving portfolios and projects, with lessons learned informing future interventions.

30. At the outcome level, periodic evaluations across relevant portfolios are meticulously planned and budgeted. To ensure robust data collection, monitoring, and quality assurance, at least 1 per cent of programme resources is allocated to monitoring and evaluation. With United Nations partners, UNDP will continue to enhance the capacities of implementing partners and the Government. Recognizing the importance of effective communication, another 1 per cent of programme resources is allocated to amplify UNDP's impactful work, enabling it to share development results and engage stakeholders.

31. UNDP will promote policy research and knowledge management by collaborating with national authorities, academic institutions, research bodies, and think tanks. It will utilize nationally owned country-level data sources, including Statistics Sierra Leone, Human Development Reports, and other credible reports.

––––––––––––

Annex. Results and resources framework for Sierra Leone (2025-2030)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Big 5.1 'Feed Salone' (productive, commercialized agriculture and food security)	
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1. The people in Sierra Leone, especially the most vulnerable, are food and nutrition secure, benefit from effective natural resource management, are resilient to the effects of climate change and equipped to prevent and respond to disasters.	
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk (outcome 3)	

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in dollars)
1.1. Percentage of national public finance directed to conservation, biodiversity, sustainable use of natural resources and disaster risk reduction. Baseline: TBD Target (2030): 5% increase	Data sources: Annual national budget Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: FAO/UNDP	1.1. Farmers and fisherfolks, especially women and youth, and nature-based micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) adopt environmentally friendly practices and benefit from increased access to technology, finance, information, and facilities for improved income, livelihoods, production, and food security. 1.1.1. # of farmers, fisherfolks or other rural producers with access to improved production inputs to enhance income generation. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2030): 3,000 Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MoAFF), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MoFMR) Frequency: Annual 1.1.2. # of nature-based MSMEs with improved performance, increased business transactions and/or income generation mainstreaming environmental, social, or economic sustainability elements. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2030): 3,000 Source: Project reports Frequency: Annual	MoAFF, MoFMR, and other ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs). Private sector, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), other international financial institutions (IFIs), FAO, and development partners.	**Regular:** $13.0 million **Other:** $39.4 million

| 1.2. Proportion of land that is degraded over a total land area.
Baseline (2019): 20.0% of total
Target (2030): 15% | Data source: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification report from Sierra Leone, 2019
Frequency: TBD
Responsibilities: UNDP/FAO | 1.2. Government and community stakeholders ensure development and enforcement of laws and policies, monitoring, and management systems to effectively manage waste and protect natural resources and valuable ecosystems.

1.2.1. # of people directly benefiting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable waste management and use of resources, disaggregated by sex and location (Integrated Results and Resources Framework – IRRF 4.1.1)
Baseline (2023): 61,366 (M: 31,910 F: 29,456 / Rural: 17,470; Urban: 43,896
Target (2030): 465,792 (M: 230,923 F: 234,869 / Rural: 260,845 Urban: 204,947
Source: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Ministry of Energy (MoE), Local councils
Frequency: Annual

1.2.2. # of government institutions having strengthened marine harvesting regulations and policies for ending overfishing, illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing or destructive fishing practices; or science-based management plans aiming to restore fish stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.
Baseline (2023): 1
Target (2030): 6
Source: MoFMR, MoAFFS, EPA, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MoPED)
Frequency: Annual

1.2.3. Area of forest and forest land restored (hectares). (IRRF 4.1.2)
Baseline (2023): 673
Target (2030): 4,000
Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning, EPA
Frequency: Annual | MoPED, Ministry of The Environment (MoTE), MoFMR, MoAFFS, and other MDAs.

Global Environment Facility, IFIs, Mano River Union, and other development partners. | |

		1.3. Gender-responsive prevention, preparedness, early warning and response systems mitigate the impact of environmental, climate change and other disasters, especially in coastal communities and informal settlements.	Ministries of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLGRD), NDMA, and other MDAs IFIs, development partners.	
		1.3.1. # of chiefdom and district disaster risk management committees in place with strategies for disaster preparedness and response. Baseline (2023): 52 Target (2030): 194 Source: National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) Frequency: Annual		
		1.3.2. Early warning and gender responsive preparedness measures in place to manage impact of conflicts, disasters, pandemics, and other shocks. (Rating scale: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = In place) Baseline (2023): 2 Target (2030): 4 Source: NDMA, Statistics Sierra Leone Frequency: Annual		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Big 5.2 Human Capital Development (enhanced education, skills, health, and women empowerment); Big 5.3 Youth Employment Scheme (500,000 new jobs for youth); and Big 5.4 Infrastructure, technology and innovation (strengthened digital services, energy supplies, and innovation investments).

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2. The people in Sierra Leone, particularly most vulnerable groups in rural and hard-to-reach areas, have equitable access to quality, gender-responsive essential and social protection services and decent job opportunities.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions (outcome 1)

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME
2.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older	Data source: WASH National Outcome Routine Mapping Survey, World Health Organization (WHO)/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme	2.1 Most vulnerable groups, especially women, youth, people with disabilities (PWDs), and people in hard-to-reach areas, have increased	MoPED, Ministry of Finance (MoF), MoHS, and other MDAs	**Regular:** $14.9 million **Other:** $19.6 million

persons, persons with disabilities, migrants and the most vulnerable Baseline (20xx): National: 4.4%; Children: 0.8%; Old persons: 7%; PWDs: 0 Target (2030): National: 10%; Children: 5%; Old persons: 15%; PWDs: 30%	Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: UNICEF/WHO/UNDP/ UNOPS/ International Labour Organization (ILO)/International Organization for Migration (IOM)/UNAIDS/WFP	access to and use of participatory, gender-responsive and inclusive quality essential services, including health, technology, vocational and financial services. 2.1.1. # of people accessing basic services, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, and location. (IRRF 1.3.1) Baseline (2023): 4,395 ((M:1,993; F: 2,402); Youth; 1,354; PWDs: 87) Target (2030): 42,400 ((M: 20,670; F: 21,730); Youth: 13,145; PWDs: 850) Source: Partner reports Frequency: Annual 2.1.2. # of health care facilities with improved capacity for health service delivery. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2030): 100 Source: Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS) Frequency: Annual	Global Fund, private sector, and development partners
2.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities. Baseline: M: TBD; F: TBD; Youth: 60%; PWDs: TBD Target: M: TBD; F: TBD; Youth: 40%; PWDs: TBD	Data source: Population and Housing Census Frequency: Every five years Responsibilities: ILO/IOM/ United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)/UNCDF/UNICEF/UN-Women/UNDP	2.2 Most vulnerable groups, particularly women, youth, and PWDs, have improved labour market-driven skills and increased financial inclusion for equitable and decent employment and business development opportunities. 2.2.1. # of people accessing financial services disaggregated by sex, age, and PWDs. (IRRF 1.3.2) Baseline (2023): 7,683 ((M: 2,882 F: 4,801); Youth: 708; PWDs: 7) Target (2030): 22,680 ((M: 7,380 F: 15,300); Youth: 8,200; PWDs: 1,500) Source: Partner report Frequency: Annual 2.2.2. # of young people equipped with technical and vocational education and training and digital skills, disaggregated by sex and PWDs Baseline (2023): 550 ((M: 51; F: 499); PWDs: 0) Target (2030): 3,550 ((M: 2,485; F:1,065); PWDs: 200)	Ministry of Technical and Higher Education (MoTHE), Ministry of Youth Affairs (MoYA), and other MDAs Private sector, IsDB, European Union, UNCDF, UNFPA and other development partners

		Source: MoTHE, MoYA, National Youth Commission Frequency: Annual 2.2.3. # of women-led businesses with improved performance, increased business transactions, and/or income generation, disaggregated by age, and PWDs Baseline (2023): 788 (Youth: 788, PWDs: 0) Target (2030): 1,788 (Youth: 1,500, PWDs: 50) Source: Partner report Frequency: Annually		
2.3 Proportion of population with access to electricity. Baseline (2021): 32% Target (2030): 60%	Data source: National Development Plan Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: UNOPS/UNIDO/UNICEF/ UNDP	2.3. People, especially in rural and hard-to-reach areas, have access to inclusive, gender-responsive data, digital solutions, technology, clean energy, and other infrastructure. 2.3.1. # people using digital solutions, technologies and services in ways that improves their lives, disaggregated by sex, age, location. (IRRF E.1.3) Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2030): 26,000 (a) M: 7,800; F: 18,200; (b) Youth: 15,000; (c) Rural: 12,000; Urban: 14,000 Source: Partners' report Frequency: Annual 2.3.2. # of people who (a) gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy; and (b) benefited from services from clean, affordable, and sustainable energy. (IRRF 5.1.1 and 5.1.2) Baseline (2023): (a) 2,525 (M:1,103; F: 1,422); (b) 200 (M:0; F:200) Target (2030): (a) 6,500 (M: 3,200; F: 3,300); (b) 5,200 (M: 2,400; F: 2,800) Source: MoE/project reports Frequency: Annual	MoPED, Directorate of Science, Technology and Innovation, and other MDAs Private sector, IFIs, and development partners	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: 'Big 5.5' Transforming the public service architecture (effective delivery and coordination by professional, motivated public service)				

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3. The people in Sierra Leone enjoy transparent and accountable governance systems and economic transformation that guarantee peace, rights, and social cohesion, particularly among youth, women, marginalized and vulnerable groups.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development (outcome 2)				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS**	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME**
3.1 Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) overall score Baseline (2022): 3.2; Score: 33%, 108th rank Target (2030): 3.3	Data source: CPIA Frequency: Biennial Responsibilities: TBD	3.1 People, especially marginalized and vulnerable groups in hard-to-reach communities, benefit from coordinated and effective implementation of policies and strategies for public service delivery and enabling economic transformation. 3.1.1. Extent to which national development plans and budgets integrate internationally agreed development frameworks. (a) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), (b) Paris Agreement (nationally determined contribution), (c) African Union Agenda 2063, (d) Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (IRRF 1.1.1) [Scale: 0 = Not integrated, 1 = Integration started, 2 = Integration in progress, 3 = Almost complete, 4 = Integrated] Baseline (2023): (a) 2; (b) 1; (c) 1; (d) 1 Target (2030): (a) 4; (b) 4; (c) 4; (d) 4 Source: National budget, project reports Frequency: Annual 3.1.2. # of new measures to strengthen public sector agility, collaboration, and co-design, public and private financing, and delivery of solutions for sustainable development at: (a) national level; (b) subnational level. (IRRF 2.1.3) Baseline (2023): a) 1; b) 0 Target (2030): a) 5; b) 5 Source: MoPED and MoF reports Frequency: Biannual 3.1.3. # of policies, strategies, reports, and initiatives developed or improved	MoPED, MoLGRD, Trade and Industry, and other MDAs United Nations entities, World Bank, and other development partners	**Regular:** $18.6 million **Other:** $16.0 million

		for promoting inclusive and sustainable economic transformation. Baseline (2023): 2 Target (2030): 10 Source: Project data or reports Frequency: Annual		
3.2 Overall score on Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) Baseline (2021): Ranked 53rd; Score: 23.2 Target (2030): Score: 25	Data source: IIAG Frequency: Biennial Responsibilities: TBD	3.2. National and subnational governance institutions have improved coordination mechanisms, transparent and accountable processes, efficient resource management, and evidence-based decision-making for effective, gender-responsive service delivery. 3.2.1. Extent to which data collection and analysis mechanisms/initiatives providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs (IRRF 1.1.3) (Scale: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = In place) Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2030): 4 Source: Project data/report citations Frequency: Biannual 3.2.2. # of mechanisms and initiatives in place at national and sub-national levels for enhanced public service delivery (a) coordination; and (b) resource management Baseline (2023): (a) 2; (b) 1 Target (2030): (a) 4; (b) 2 Source: MoPED/MoLGRD/MoF Frequency: Biannual 3.2.3. # of new people registered with legal identity, disaggregated by sex (IRRF 2.4.4) Baseline (2021-23): 587,826 (M: 261,646; F: 260,095) Target (2030): 1,600,000 (M: 712,000; F: 888,000) Source: National Civil Registration Authority (NCRA) Frequency: Annual	Ministry Public Administration and Political Affairs, MoLGRD, MoPED, Statistics Sierra Leone, NCRA, and other MDAs Irish Aid, United Nations entities and other development partners	

			3.2.4. # of measures to strengthen accountability, prevent and mitigate corruption risk, and integrate anti-corruption into the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors (IRRF 2.1.1) Baseline (2024): 1 Target (2030): 3 Source: Anti-Corruption Commission Frequency: Biannual		
3.3	Peace Index ranking Baseline (2023): Score: 1.79, 47th rank Target (2030): Score: 2.0	Data source: Global Peace Index, Institute for Economics and Peace Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: TBD	3.3	Democratic institutions at all levels are strengthened to be inclusive, accountable, transparent, gender-responsive and rights compliant for enhanced rule of law, equity, and peaceful coexistence. 3.3.1. # of voters registered, disaggregated by (a) sex and (b) PWDs (IRRF 2.4.2). Baseline (2022): (a) 3,374,258 (M: 1,614,729; F: 1,759,529); (b) 22,385 Target (2030): (a) 3,500,000 (M: 1,676,500; F: 1,823,500); (b) 23,240 Source: Electoral Commission for Sierra Leone Frequency: Ad hoc 3.3.2. To what extent measures developed/implemented are in place to advance women's leadership and equal participation in decision-making in (a) Public institutions; (b) Elected positions; (c) Judiciary; (d) Private sector; (e) Mediation, reconciliation, and peacebuilding mechanisms; and (f) natural resource management (IRRF 6.2.1) [Scale (0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = In place)] Baseline (2023): a) 2; b) 2; c) 1; d) 1; e) 2; f) 1 Target (2030): a) 3; b) 3; c) 2; d) 2; e) 3; f) 2 Source: MDAs Frequency: Biannual	Ministries of Gender and Children's Affairs, Justice, Electoral Commission Sierra Leone, and other MDAs Iceland, European Union, Irish Aid, civil society organizations, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, and other development partners	

		3.3.3. # of gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive development institutions, policies, plans, or cross-border initiatives in place that promote and protect human rights, prevent systemic human rights violations to: (a) strengthen social cohesion; (b) prevent risk of conflict, including climate security; (c) end all forms of violence, including gender-based violence; and (d) promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all Baseline (2023): (a) 2; (b) 3; (c) 4; (d) 4 Target (2030): (a) 3; (b) 4; (c) 5; (d) 5 Source: MDAs Frequency: Biannual 3.3.4. # of people supported who have access to justice, disaggregated by sex, age, PWDs. (IRRF 2.3.3) Baseline (2023): (a) 6,383 (M: 3,604; F: 2,977); (b) 4,450 (c) 6 Target (2030): (a) 12,400 (M:7,000; F: 5,400); (b) Youth: 9,920; (c) PWDs: 100 Source: Judiciary, Legal Aid Board Frequency: Annual		