



DID WE GET
WHAT WE
VOTED FOR?

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28th APRIL 2023

BioMeter

Tracking Progress on President Bio's
536 Campaign Promises - 2018-2023



DID WE GET WHAT WE VOTED FOR?

BioMeter 2018 – 2023

**A REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S MANIFESTO
PROMISES**

Institute for Governance Reform

April 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – BioMeter 2018-2023

1.1. Introduction

Parliament dissolved yesterday marking the commencement of campaigns for the June 2023 presidential and general elections as the five-year tenure of President Bio and his ruling Sierra Leone People's Party nears its end. Before the air gets filled with campaign promises, it is useful to take stock of the progress made on the current administration's campaign promises in the 2018 elections. This BioMeter evaluates the efforts made on the 536 promises in the President Bio's SLPP 2018 Manifesto – The New Direction.

In 2018 President Bio said his top priorities were improving quality and access to education; improving the economy; fighting corruption; making the executive efficient; addressing impunity and protecting women and girls. Upon winning the 2018 elections, these promises were translated into a national development plan and actionable programmes funded under the country's Medium-Term National Development Plan 2019-2023. This report presents the results of the extent to which the New Direction Manifesto promises were delivered and is a contribution towards promoting accountability to the country for the trust vested in the President and his party through the 2018 ballot.

For each of the 536 campaign promises, we conducted detailed research on evidence of action, and then rated it based on the status of progress made. We categorized actions on manifesto promises using five indicators: Promise Achieved/Kept; Significant Progress in Attaining Promise; Minimal Progress made on Promise; Promise Stalled/Not Started; or Promise is Vague/Not Rated.

1.2. Why do we track Presidential Campaign Promises?






Sierra Leone returned to multi-party democracy in 1996 and has held five elections that are internationally accredited as largely free, fair and credible. Despite this ostensible progress in electoral democracy, poverty levels remain high. Many Sierra Leonean voters are anxious to see tangible results. There is a considerable mistrust in institutions largely stemming from the belief that politicians lie, do not fulfil campaign promises and are not committed to the good of the country. Public trust in institutions, a critical requirement for development effectiveness and democratic consolidation remains low.

The objective of the Presimeter initiative is to support political parties (especially the ruling party), other relevant stakeholders and the public to keep track of promises and commitments made to citizens at election time, to understand the need to make realistic promises. In so doing, it raises attention to the need for manifesto integrity, and can be a mechanism to increase public trust in institutions over time.

This report builds on two iterations of the BioMeter supported by the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) in 2018 - 2021. This current iteration, although following previous endeavours, is a more comprehensive appraisal of the achievements of President Julius Maada Bio with particular reference to the promises in the New Direction Manifesto. As well, it demonstrates the Institute's modest efforts at supporting the consolidation of democracy in our country.

1.3. METHODOLOGY

To successfully complete this task, IGR recruited a team of experienced Sierra Leonean experts to compile a list of policy and sectoral commitments in the 2018 New Direction Manifesto, develop a matrix to assess whether each policy commitment has been completed, including the degree of completion. The consultants employed a mix of desk research, focused interviews, administration of questionnaires and review of relevant data and documents in assessing progress on the campaign promises. The consultants utilised a variety of appropriate tools and techniques, including in-person visits, face-to-face interviews, virtual discussions, and peer reviews. In their analysis, the consultants employed the use of the following legends and colours below to explain and distinguish varying degrees of achievement of promises. Green was used to show “full achievement” of a campaign promise”; Blue for “significant progress”; Yellow for “minimal progress”; and Red where there is “no evidence of action”; and grey for commitments that were deemed too vague for objective measurement.

| RATING | COLOUR | DEFINITION |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Achieved |  | Where a promise has been fully delivered. |
| Significant/advanced progress |  | Where substantial action has been taken to achieve the promise and achievement is on course. |
| Minimal progress. |  | Where there has been negligible or only initial action taken to achieve the promise. |
| Not started. |  | Where no action has been taken to achieve the promise. |
| Vague and Not Rated |  | Where the language of the promise is ambiguous, and target and actions cannot be objectively measured. |

IGR utilised additional evidence and internal validation through additional experts and MDAs to check the veracity of findings and compare them to other results.

1.4. Key Results

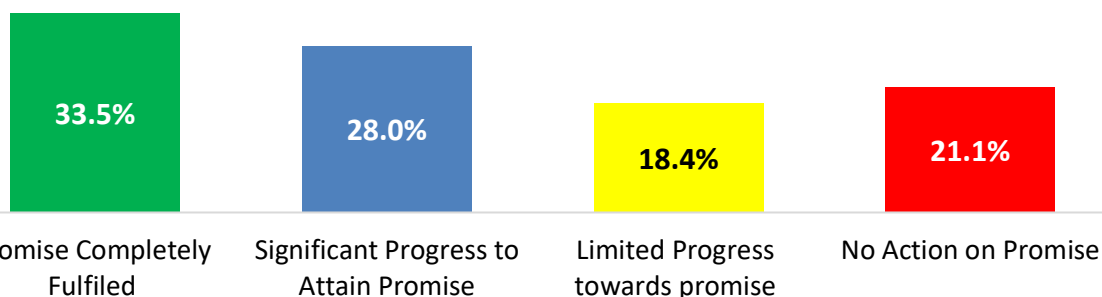
1.4.1. Overall Promise made and measured.

Overall, we identified and tracked 536 promises in the 2018 New Direction Manifesto covering all sectors including human development, the economy, governance, and infrastructure. The language of 40 of these promises was vague and unclear and therefore, not rated. The governance sector recorded the vaguest promises. In total 498 promises were rated.

1.4.2. Summary of the results

In total, President Bio took varying degrees of action on 79.9% of his campaign promises. Three hundred and five (305) promises representing 61.5% of the promises have either been completely fulfilled or made significant progress towards completion. About 18.4% of the promises have just started or minimal progress made while 21.1% of promises are stalled or not started.

PROGRESS ON PRESIDENT BIO's 498 PROMISES

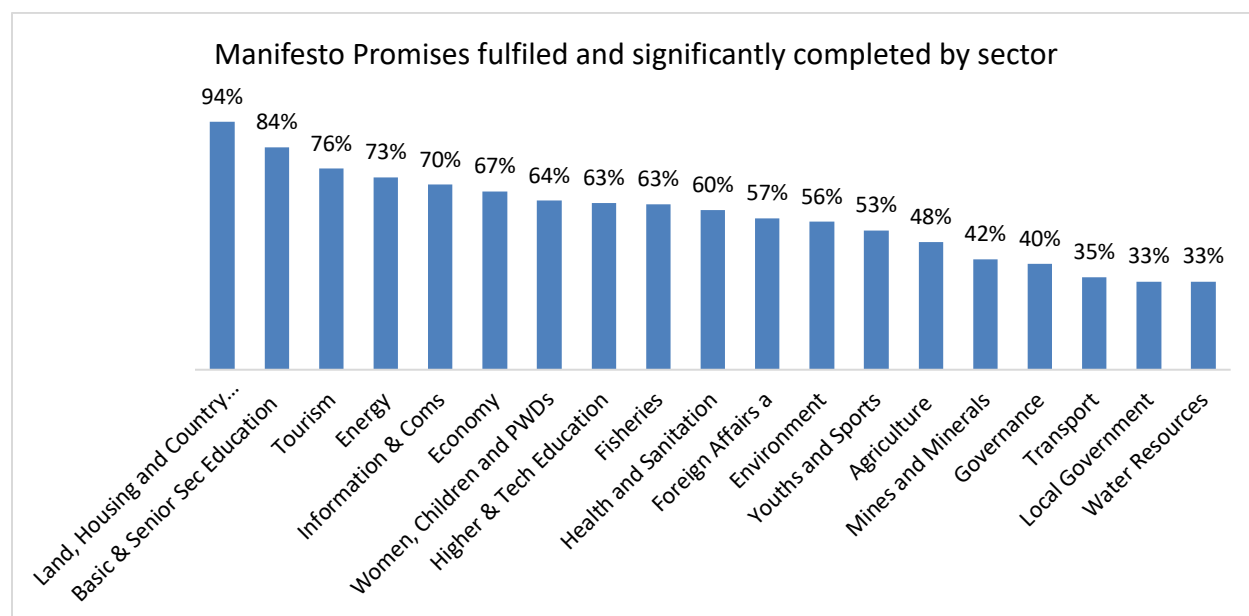


| Summary Status of Implementation of Campaign Promises by Sector | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|--------|-----|------|-------|
| SECTOR | RATING | | | | | |
| | Green | Blue | Yellow | Red | Grey | Total |
| Agriculture | 11 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 31 |
| Communication and Information Technology | 5 | 2 | - | 3 | - | 10 |
| Economy | 29 | 27 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 83 |
| Basic and Sr Sec Education | 17 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 31 |
| Tertiary & Higher Education | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| Fisheries | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| Energy | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 11 |
| Environment | 12 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 25 |
| Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation | 4 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 21 |
| Governance | 14 | 14 | 13 | 19 | 10 | 70 |
| Health and Sanitation | 6 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 43 |
| Land, Housing and Country Planning | 6 | 9 | 1 | - | - | 16 |
| Local Government | 0 | 5 | 8 | 2 | - | 15 |
| Mines and Minerals | 9 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 24 |
| Tourism | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| Transport | 8 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 40 |
| Water Resources | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| Women, Children and PWDs | 17 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 36 |
| Youths and Sports | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | - | 19 |
| ALL SECTORS | 166 | 139 | 92 | 99 | 40 | 536 |

1.4.3. Some Critical Sectors Performing More than Others

Five sectors – Lands, Housing and Country Planning (94%), Basic and Senior Secondary Education (84%) Tourism (82%), Energy (73%), and Information and Communications (70%) recorded the most significant

percentage of promises completed or near fulfilment, which translated into significant strides in global benchmarks in these sectors.



Governance (40%) decentralization (33%) and other critical sectors such as Mines and Minerals (42%), Transport (35%), and Water Resources (33%) recorded the least progress.

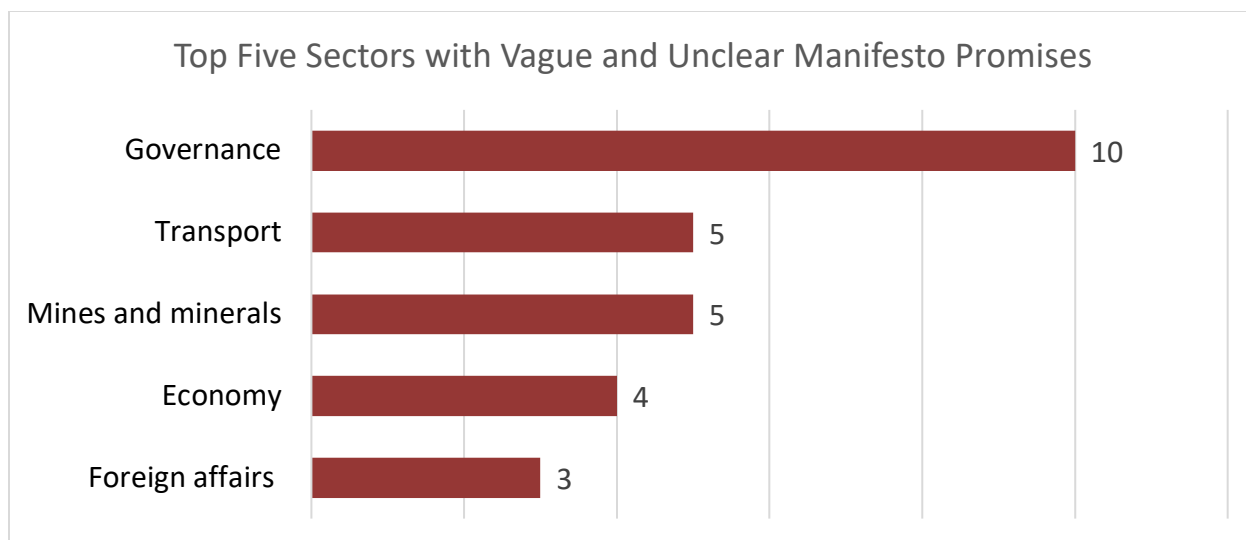
1.4.4. Context Matters in Assessing Presidential Promise

Taking power against the backdrop of a very narrow margin of victory (3%), and a country facing economic austerity, the Bio administration was engaged in a constant battle for legitimacy and an overly expectant support base that needed jobs and other opportunities. Despite these limitations the first two BioMeter reports in 2019 and 2020 showed that the administration made significant progress on many fronts including the economy. Inflation was brought down to single digits and revenue was meeting targeted projections. However, COVID and the Russia-Ukraine war reversed these gains. Inflation returned to double digits and the fall in revenue severely impacted several economic indicators promised in the manifesto. The abrupt suspension of the auditor general just before the publication of 2021 Audit report raised eyebrows in some international financial institutions and affected President Bio's financial platform in the last quarter of his term.

1.4.5. Framing of the Promises

The absence of legal measures to tie political parties to grandiose promises means that politicians are free to make the most vague and obtuse promises to entice voters. However, campaigns based on populism and vague promises are a poor articulation of a party's vision to transform a society.

As a party in opposition, we noted that the SLPP made 40 vague claims that cannot be objectively verified or measured. Sectors such as governance (10), Transport (5) and Mines and Minerals (5) had the highest number of vague promises and made the least progress in attaining results.



1.5. Reflection –Building Trust through Managing Manifesto Promises

The Presimeter project is based on the abiding belief that if campaign promises are delivered this will contribute to building trust in institutions and achieving development results. Given this objective, engaging with political parties during the manifesto development process offers an excellent opportunity to model the next development agenda and move political parties from rhetoric to sober reflection on proposals to shape the country's future. In the light of our experiences in tracking manifesto promises over the last five years, we present these tips for political parties to consider in framing their manifestos.

- Avoid vague promises for which output, outcome, or actions cannot be objectively defined. It is difficult for institutional leaders to act on vague promises and for citizens to measure progress.
- Over promising and under-delivering often deepens mistrust and makes it difficult to manage citizens' expectations post-election. It is safer for political parties to communicate that they cannot realistically fix all the country's problems in one term, let alone do so all by themselves.
- National cohesion is critical for bringing the full weight of the country behind the agenda of the next administration. Even though progress in establishing a National Peace Commission, the last five years saw a great divide between the two main parties, the SLPP and the APC, as well as the country along ethno-regional lines. All political parties are strongly encouraged to make National Cohesion and Equity the cornerstone of their administration, upon election into office.
- To strengthen the link between party manifestos and government delivery as well as accelerate citizen trust in political institutions, we strongly advise that the next administration develops an open system for tracking performance linked to Manifesto promises for government appointees and MDAs. Where this already exists, we recommend making this tool public to serve as an accountability framework to support the achievements of results in the public sector.

2. Sector by Sector Performance

2.1. Agriculture

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Developing the agricultural sector | 1. Increase budgetary allocation to the agriculture sector to 10%. | pp. 20 | | From an initial baseline of 4% (2018), total government budgetary allocation is now 6% (2022). Target not attained but significant progress recorded. |
| Increasing investment in agriculture | 2. Promote domestic financing of schemes that would compel persons seeking political office at ministerial and parliamentary levels to invest in agriculture. | pp. 20 | | Aside from a Presidential pronouncement encouraging investments in agriculture by persons seeking certain offices in government, nothing else of note was recorded in this regard. |
| | 3. Work with all mining firms to invest in agriculture particularly, in support of landowners in their new locations as part of their re-settlement plans. | pp. 20 | | There is no recorded action on this promise. |
| | 4. Encourage local banks through various incentives to lend to the private sector for agricultural purposes. | pp. 20 | | The two state-owned banks, Sierra Leone Commercial Bank and Rokel Commercial Bank received special funds for private sector agricultural investments. |
| | 5. Revisit the policy and legal framework on land tenure to make agriculture attractive to foreign investors and at the same time protect landowners. | pp. 20 | | The Customary Land Rights Act 2022, and the Land Commission Act 2022 have both been enacted with provisions that addressed these Manifesto promises. |
| Increasing food crop production | 6. Improve the seed bank system through rejuvenating the seed multiplication centres to attract reliable private sector players in seed multiplication and linking appropriate farm enterprises and the Agricultural Business Centres with seed companies for the production and distribution of certified seeds. | pp. 20 | | Although a Seed Certification Agency was established, and additional community-led seed banks established, the pre-2018 challenges of weak research capacities of agencies responsible for seed quality remained. |
| | 7. Develop and implement mechanised commercial farming. | pp. 20 | | Over 400 tractors, at least a dozen combined harvesters, and dump trucks are now available to farmers through region-based Public-Private Partnerships. |

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| | 8. Diversify crop production through introduction of non-traditional crops. | pp. 20 | | There is no evidence of introduction and propagation of any non-traditional crops through government efforts. |
| | 9. Review the legal, regulatory and policy framework guiding the importation, distribution and use of farm inputs. | pp. 20 | | Government did the following: Passed the National Fertilizer Regulations 2020 to enable implementation of the National Fertilizer Regulatory Agency Act 2017; passed the Seed Certification Regulations 2020 to enable implementation of the Seed Certification Agency Act 2017. |
| | 10. Provide duty free support, concessions to local industries engaged in the fabrication of farm tools and supply for other farm inputs. | pp. 20 | | There is no evidence of providing duty free concession to local industries. |
| | 11. Put mechanisms in place for public and private partnership in tractor management. | pp. 20 | | Tractors are now leased to farmers under a Public-Private arrangement programme called Machinery Operations. A total of 400 tractors are involved in this scheme. |
| | 12. Rehabilitate feeder roads linking farming communities to markets. | pp. 20 | | Scores of feeder roads were rehabilitated, but no targets were set against which to measure any progress since 2018; this explains the rating of “minimal achievement”. |
| <i>Increasing cash crop production</i> | 13. Adopt the use of improved varieties of cocoa, coffee, cashew, oil palm and non-traditional cash crops | pp. 20 | | Notable efforts in this regard include the adoption of policies for cocoa, coffee, cashew; the establishment of the Seed Certification Agency, and direct supply of improved varieties to farmers. ¹ |
| | 14. Facilitate the establishment of cash crop cooperatives and provide training in processing of cash crops to become competitive for export | pp. 21 | | Additional cash crop cooperatives have been established using models like the Agricultural Business Cooperatives, that existed before 2018. |
| | 15. Upgrade the capacity of Standards Bureau to effectively monitor quality of cash crops | pp. 21 | | Only preparatory work on upgrading the Standards Bureau laboratory capacity took place. However, this was not enough to enable it to effectively monitor quality of cash crops. |

¹ The Sierra Leone National Cocoa, Coffee and Cashew Policies were developed with the support of the EU-backed Boosting Agriculture and Food Security project.

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| | 16. Provide support for rehabilitation of existing plantations and establishment of new ones | pp. 21 | | Support to rehabilitation of plantations and establishment of new ones was provided through EU-backed interventions for coffee, cocoa and cashew. |
| <i>Increasing livestock production</i> | 17. Revive livestock research stations, notably the Teko Livestock Research Centre and the Musaia Livestock Station | pp. 21 | | Some efforts were made to address administrative challenges, but capacity for scientific work remained very weak at the two stations. |
| | 18. Re-establish veterinary clinics in all districts | pp. 21 | | There is no evidence that new veterinary clinics were built in any district. |
| | 19. Support Njala University and proven poultry farmers to establish and expand on hatcheries that will ensure the supply of adequate day-old chicks to meet demand | pp. 21 | | Direct Government and government-involved projects supported the poultry sector at different value-chains, including feed production, hatcheries, and marketing. |
| | 20. Promote the production of maize to provide basic feed inputs | pp. 21 | | Through EU-backed projects including the Boosting Agriculture and Food Security project, increased maize production was directly supported. |
| | 21. Establish pilot intensive cattle production areas in appropriate agro-ecologies in the country to ensure amicable coexistence between cattle rearers and farmers | pp. 21 | | There is no evidence that pilot intensive cattle production areas were established. |
| | 22. Provide training at tertiary level in animal health. | pp. 21 | | The output of this promise cannot be objectively measured, especially since tertiary institutions have been offering courses in animal health for decades. |
| <i>Improving irrigation water management</i> | 23. Develop productive In-land Valley Swamps and water ways to increase productivity. | pp. 21 | | Over 2,000 Inland Valley Swamp plots were developed across the country through the Agricultural Value Chain Development Project. |
| | 24. Invigorate the Land and Water Development Division | pp. 21 | | Evidence shows that the Division remained moribund up to the time of this report. |
| | 25. Increase, develop and rationalize the water resources and agro climatological activities in relation to agricultural development and the agro ecological areas of the country | pp. 21 | | 2,000 Inland Valley Swamp plots were developed across the country through the Agricultural Value Chain Development Project. A National Irrigation Plan was also adopted. There is no evidence of any additional work towards the promise. |
| | 26. Develop a national soil conservation and management programme to control land degradation | pp. 21 | | Preparatory work including a comprehensive soil analysis was done. |

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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 27. Develop a national irrigation and drainage programme to reduce dependence on rain-fed agriculture | pp. 21 | | A National Irrigation Plan was conducted, and 2,000 Inland Valley Swamp plots developed under the Agricultural Value Chain Development Project. There was, however, no National Irrigation and Drainage Programme. |
| <i>Improving land management</i> | 28. Improve mechanisms of land leases for bio-fuel | pp. 21 | | This Manifesto promise was addressed in the Customary Land Rights Act 2022, and the Land Commission Act 2022. |
| | 29. Develop clear policies and laws relating to leasing of land | pp. 21 | | The Customary Land Rights Act 2022, and the Land Commission Act 2022 are clear evidence of progress in this area. |
| | 30. Make public all land agreements | pp. 21 | | Large-scale land acquisition agreements have been published online before the government took over. |
| | 31. Put in place better environmental mechanisms | pp. 21 | | In 2020, Sierra Leone ranked 177 out of 180 countries, with an EPI Score of 25.7. By 2022, the country ranked 140 out of 180 with an EPI score of 32.70, showing marked improvement in environmental management. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 31 | |
| | | | 11 | |
| | | | 4 | |
| | | | 8 | |
| | | | 7 | |
| | | | 1 | |

2.2. Communication and Information Technology

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 32. De-politicise NATCOM to enable it to carry out its functions efficiently and effectively | pp. 86 | | It is noted that the Director General and all the Directors were appointed through non-competitive processes by the Bio administration. |
| | 33. Forge ahead with liberalising the sector, providing good regulation and the enabling business environment to spur the sector forward | pp. 86 | | Notable developments include the unbundling of the Sierra Leone Cable Company into different commercial entities; the privatization of Sierratel; and the passage of a National Communications Authority Act 2022, which further enhanced the provisions for liberalization. |
| e-government | 34. Establish an Electronic Governance system to manage government business electronically | pp. 87 | | Selected e-platforms now exist for Government – Government; Government-Business; and Government-citizen transactions. A National Electronics Transactions Act was passed into law. |
| | 35. Protect legal documents by establishing digital storage centres at remote locations. | pp. 87 | | The promise was not met. |
| | 36. Develop IT infrastructure resilience by multiple back up services for all government documents in all ministries, ensuring health records, land records, etc. are secure. | pp. 87 | | Significant investments in IT records storage was done at NASSIT, the Ministry of Health, Corporate Affairs Commission, and the Ministry of Lands, among others. |
| Expanding ICT infrastructure | 37. Increase availability of Information Communication Technology equipment by providing the requisite incentives. | pp. 87 | | There is no evidence of special-purpose incentives to increase availability of Information Communication Technology equipment. |
| | 38. Further enhance broadband access across the country, improving rural telecommunications and creating customer choice and affordability. | pp. 87 | | Monopolised management of the fibre optic cable and terrestrial cable dissolved towards expanding services; and through regulations, infrastructure sharing by network operators increased. |
| Expanding rural access to information | 39. Increase encouragement for setting up of community radio stations. | pp. 87 | | Government streamlined the process for establishing a radio station, maintained low entry barriers, and supported radio stations with fuel. |

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Expanding ICT education</i> | 40. Computer training and facilities will be established in Public Libraries, schools and colleges. | pp. 87 | | While computer facilities had existed at these places before 2018, additional efforts were made over the last 5 years through initiatives like the ITU and UNICEF-backed GIGA Project. ² |
| | 41. Encourage Science teaching in schools and colleges through focused policies in education. | pp. 87 | | For the sciences, Government now allows persons between the ages of 60 and 65 to stay in the teaching service or re-join after retirement. Women studying STEM courses at universities are given scholarships. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 10 | |
| | | | 5 | |
| | | | 2 | |
| | | | - | |
| | | | 3 | |
| | | | - | |

2.3. Economy

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Revenue Mobilization</i> | 42. Review existing tax laws, agreements, policies and strategies to maximise tax revenue collection | pp. 12 | | The key achievements in this regard are: The Finance Acts of 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023; the Extractive Industries Revenue Act 2018 and a Duty and Tax Exemption Bill. Others under review at the time of this report are the Income Tax, GST, Payroll, and Customs Tariff. On average tax to GDP ratio was 14% throughout the last 5 years. ³ |
| | 43. All holders of elective office and political appointees, including the President and Vice President to pay tax on their earnings. | pp. 12 | | All political appointees including the Vice President pay taxes. Only the President does not pay tax. |
| | 44. Develop and legislate a National Tax Policy | pp. 12 | | A Tax Guide was prepared. A Medium-term Revenue Strategy, which subsumes the National Tax Policy and Administration was ready for submission to Cabinet at the time of this report. |
| | 45. Implement all audit reports findings and recommendations and ensure | pp. 12 | | While there has been an improvement in the response of the relevant agencies like the Office of the Financial Secretary, Parliament |

² The GIGA initiative with the slogan “Digitisation for All” had a target to reach 10,900 more schools with digital technology.

³ Tax to GDP ratio was 12% in 2018, 14.3% in 2019, 13.8% in 2020, 15.7% in 2021, and 13.5% in 2022.

| | | | | |
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| | that every cent collected is paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. | | | and the Anti-Corruption Commission acknowledging the Auditor General's Annual Report, implementation of audit recommendations remains a challenge. In 2022, only 33% of Audit recommendations were implemented. ⁴ |
| | 46. Enforce the Fiscal Accountability and Management Act implementation of the Treasury Single Account. | pp. 12 | | All Ministries and government agencies became fully compliant with the Treasury Single Account. |
| | 47. Establish a One-Stop Shop that will enable importers to clear goods within 24 hours. | pp. 13 | | There is no One-Stop Shop by which goods are cleared in 24hrs. However, certain adjustments were made to the processes including extending the demurrage grace period along with the customs department working on Saturdays has helped with the clearing process. |
| | 48. Develop a more robust and transparent policy and law for granting duty waivers. | pp. 13 | | For the first time, a single source Duty and Tax Waiver Policy was developed. The Duty Waiver bill has been enacted. ⁵ An Online Portal accessible by all stakeholders was developed. |
| <i>Expenditure management</i> | 49. Develop and introduce a standardized overseas travel policy for the public service covering all categories of workers including Government Ministers. | pp. 13 | | There is an Overseas Travel Policy which includes regulations on Daily Sustenance Allowance, and Airline ticket billing and settlement. |
| | 50. Separate the Ministry of Finance from the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning. | pp. 13 | | There are now separate Ministries of Finance and Development and Economic Planning. |
| | 51. Strengthen Public Expenditure Tracking, Audit Service Commission and the involvement of Non-State Actors in monitoring public spending. | pp. 13 | | One Public Expenditure Tracking Survey was conducted in 2019, with civil society involvement. Budget allocation to the Audit Service increased; and civil society work around public budgeting expanded. However, concerns around the independence of the Auditor General remained high. |
| | 52. Develop a National Development Monitoring and Evaluation System. | pp. 13 | | A National Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate was established and is working. |

⁴ Institute for Governance Reform. Audit Tears. March, 2022.

⁵ Government Budget and Statement of Economic and Financial Policies for the Financial Year 2020.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 53. Reduce spending on purchase and maintenance of government vehicles as well on fuel by introducing a vehicle pool and movement tracking system. | pp. 13 | | A vehicle pool and tracking system was not established. However, a Fleet Management policy came into effect. |
| | 54. Expand and improve efficiency in public spending on social services through deepening the decentralization process, developing the capacities of Ministries, Departments and Agencies in the various districts for service delivery and encouraging public-private partnership in service delivery. | pp. 13 | | Public spending on social services including health and education increased. However, control of resources remained largely with Ministries, Departments and Agencies and not Local Councils. A few Councils entered into Public-Private Partnerships with donor support. |
| | 55. Harmonize the wage structure in the public sector to keep the wage bill sustainable. | pp. 13 | | In April 2023, the Wages and Compensation Commission Act was passed into law. Constituting the Commission and getting it to work is expected to be the next step. |
| Debt management | 56. Introduce annual debt ceilings beyond which Government cannot borrow. | pp. 13 | | An annual debt ceiling was not established throughout the 5-year period, but the Debt Sustainability Assessment conducted in 2022 established a team to look at the issue of the debt ceiling. |
| | 57. Limit external financing of social services to grants. | pp. 13 | | Grants constituted the bulk of external spending on social spending since 2018 (health, education, and safety nets). |
| | 58. Access concessional loans with low interest rates and long grace periods. | pp. 13 | | All loans were concessional, with low interest rates and long repayment periods. The PPP financing of the new Lungi Airport was a clear example of a new approach to concessional loans. |
| | 59. Direct loans to productive sectors and infrastructural development with high economic returns. | pp. 14 | | There is no evidence of any directive, law, or policy to suggest that loans have been directed to productive sectors and infrastructure development. |
| | 60. Reform the institutional and legal framework for accessing external and domestic debt for the central government, local governments, and parastatals. | pp. 14 | | Accessing external and domestic debt by the central government, local governments, and parastatals was addressed by legal and policy reviews including the Local Government Act, 2022, the Bank of Sierra Leone (Amendment) Act 2023; and in the different models of privatisation of parastatals. |

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| <i>Exchange rate management</i> | 61. Sustain competitive interest rate with the aim of attracting foreign capital | pp. 14 | | Interest rates have remained volatile since 2018. |
| | 62. Maintain single digit inflation to improve on the purchasing power of the currency. | pp. 14 | | After achieving single-digit inflation in 2020, inflation rates rose sharply and remained in double digits till the end of 2022. The inflation rate was 42.5% at the time of writing this report. |
| <i>Developing the private sector</i> | 63. Introduce a partial guaranteed scheme to provide loans to high potential private sector entities. | pp. 15 | | There is no evidence of any directive, law, or policy to suggest that a partial guaranteed scheme to provide loans to high potential private sector entities was introduced. |
| <i>Increasing access to finance</i> | 64. Review and strengthen the regulatory framework for Micro-finance Institutions. | pp. 15 | | Among the actions taken to improve micro-finance access were passage of the Borrowers and Lenders Act 2019, the Deposit Protection Fund Act 2022, and the establishment of the National Micro-Finance Programme. |
| | 65. Design and implement a credit guarantee scheme that will not impose a burden on government or the commercial banks for lending to SMEs and agriculture. | pp. 15 | | The Borrowers and Lenders Act 2019, the Deposit Protection Fund Act 2022, and establishment of the National Micro-Finance Programme are all developments in this regard. |
| | 66. Establish a fund to provide access to medium and long-term capital to support Small and Medium Enterprises. | pp. 15 | | The work of the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency and the establishment of the National Micro-Finance Programme Fund are evidence of this. |
| <i>Reducing the cost of business</i> | 67. Review all policies and laws governing business and update them in line with best practice. | pp. 15 | | The following laws and policies affecting business were passed or under review: The Finance Acts- 2019-present, the Borrowers and Lenders Act 2019, the Deposit Protection Fund Act 2022, the National Investment Board Act 2022, The Arbitration Act 2022, the Bank of Sierra Leone (Amendment) Act 2023, and the Land Commission Act 2022. However, many other laws and policies remain unaddressed. |
| | 68. Broaden and deepen regulatory reforms in areas such as labour laws, property registration and licensing procedures. | pp. 15 | | The Overseas Employment and Migrant Workers Act 2022, the Work Permit Act 2022, ongoing work on the regulation of wages and industrial relations, as well as Occupational Safety and Health all point to attainment of this promise. |
| | 69. Modernise the legal and regulatory framework governing business and commerce. | pp. 15 | | Among the new laws passed towards the Manifesto promise were: The Arbitration Act 2022, the National Investment Board Act 2022, the Borrowers and Lenders Act 2022, and the Deposit Protection Fund Act 2022. |

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| | 70. Deregulate the investment climate to boost investment and private sector development. | pp. 15 | | Among the new laws passed towards the Manifesto promise were: the Deposit Protection Fund Act 2022, the National Investment Board Act 2022, the Arbitration Act 2022, the Bank of Sierra Leone (Amendment) Act 2023, and the Land Commission Act 2022. |
| | 71. Implement prudent fiscal and monetary policies to ensure a stable macro-economic environment | pp. 15 | | Language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and measuring its achievement could be subjective. |
| | 72. Establish One-Stop-Shop that will reduce business registration from 10 days to 2/3 days. | pp. 16 | | Although the Corporate Affairs Commission had existed as a One-Stop-Shop before 2018, the business registration period has now been reduced from 10 days to an average of 4 days. |
| | 73. Implement a land policy to ease leasing, ownership and disposal of land. | pp. 16 | | The Land Commission Act 2022, the Customary Land Rights Act 2022 and their implementation, along with the work of the Lands Complaints and Dispute Resolution Committee set up in 2020 achieved the promise. |
| | 74. Review licensing procedures and reduce number of municipal licenses and ease accessing permits. | pp. 16 | | Through adherence to Service Charters, acquiring Municipal licenses and permits was eased, but no category of license was reduced or scrapped. |
| | 75. Capacitate the fast-track commercial courts to reduce the time and cost of enforcing commercial contracts and provide mechanisms for low-cost alternative dispute resolution. | pp. 16 | | The Commercial and Admiralty Court Regulations was developed in 2020 towards reducing the time and cost of litigation, while making provisions for an Alternative Dispute Resolution. |
| <i>Promoting Local Entrepreneurship</i> | 76. Establish a Presidential Initiative on local entrepreneurship and social enterprise. | pp. 16 | | There is no evidence of work done in this regard. |
| | 77. Support business plan competition to give recognition and reward Sierra Leoneans with innovative ideas. | pp. 16 | | Different competitions were held across the country, including Hackathons by the Directorate of Science Technology and Innovation (DSTI), and SMEDA. |
| | 78. Develop the capacity of business organisations to provide relevant market information and advice to their membership and enhance their capability in | pp. 16 | | Across various government and donor institutions such as the Sierra Agro-Processing Competitiveness project, Economic Diversification, and SCADEP, capacity building support has been provided to the farmers' federation, as well as the tourism federation and networks in agro-processing. |

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| | business negotiations and dialogue with policy makers. | | | |
| | 79. Review and implement the Local Content Act to give preference to Sierra Leoneans in the award of contracts and employment. | pp. 16 | | The Local Content Act 2009 was being reviewed at the time of this report. |
| | 80. Withdraw fiscal incentives from companies that do not comply with employment and local content laws | pp. 16 | | There is no evidence that this was done. |
| | 81. Review policies and laws relating to Small and Medium Enterprises. | pp. 16 | | There was ongoing work on the Collective Investment Bill, the Securities and Exchange Commission Act. |
| <i>Developing the infrastructure</i> | 82. Develop a framework to ensure that prioritisation of roads is based on investment potential of particular areas. | pp. 16 | | The Medium-Term National Development Plan 2019-2023 laid the overarching framework under which the Sierra Leone Roads Authority is responsible for preparing technical proposals, while the Government budget provides the financing mechanisms. |
| | 83. Improve on electricity supply in Freetown and all district capitals. | pp. 16 | | Electricity was brought to at least 5 cities and 45 small communities, and contracts were awarded for the provision of electricity to most major towns. However, electricity supply remained inconsistent for many parts of Freetown at the time of preparing this report. |
| | 84. Re-establish a special industrial zone outside Freetown with uninterrupted power supply, water, and communications to attract investment. | pp. 16 | | Lungi was identified for development of a “Financial City,” and the Songo axis designated as a special industrial zone. However, none of these was provided with utilities. Large industrial complexes emerged at the Songo axis. |
| <i>Capacitating the Bank of Sierra Leone</i> | 85. Strengthen regulation and supervisory role of the Central Bank in terms of staff competency, systems, and technology. | pp. 17 | | The Bank of Sierra Leone Act 2019, the Bank of Sierra Leone (Amendment) Act 2023; the National Electronic Transactions Act (2019), and the National Payment Systems Oversight Regulations 2022 achieved the Manifesto promise. The Bank allocated funds from its 2023 budget to build its Risk Management capacity. |
| | 86. Improve and sustain risk-based supervision of commercial banks. | pp. 17 | | See evidence immediately above. |
| | 87. Review the current Banking Act. | pp. 17 | | The Bank of Sierra Leone Act 2019 was reviewed, leading to the Bank of Sierra Leone (Amendment) Act 2023. |

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| | | | | The Banking (Amendment) Act 2023 makes provision for transactions in other currencies. |
| | 88. Rationalise remittances and develop a framework for using remittances for development purposes. | pp. 17 | | This was not done. |
| | 89. Develop the Information, Communications and Technology infrastructure | pp. 17 | | A \$5m National Switch has been installed by the Bank of Sierra Leone; along with the Information, Communications and Technology infrastructural gains made by NATCOM. ⁶ |
| | 90. Strengthen the payment systems through improving Information, Communications and Technology | pp. 17 | | Government's Financial Inclusion project achieved the National Payment Systems Oversight Regulations 2022, the National Electronic Transactions Act 2019, as well as work to install a National Switch at the Bank of Sierra Leone. |
| | 91. Develop policy and regulation to allow commercial banks to lend in foreign currency | pp. 18 | | The Banking Amendment Act 2023 makes provision for transactions in other currencies. |
| <i>Strengthening Commercial Banks</i> | 92. Review policies and laws relating to commercial banking supervision to make them competitive and in line with international best practices | pp. 18 | | The Borrowers and Lenders Act 2019, the Banking Act 2019, and the Deposit Protection Fund Act 2022 have all sought to significantly improve the supervisory capacity of commercial banks. |
| | 93. Provide support to government-owned commercial banks to make them competitive | pp. 18 | | No evidence of progress |
| | 94. Strengthen Association of Commercial Banks | pp. 18 | | No evidence of progress on this. |
| | 95. Develop the Code of Ethics for the banking industry | pp. 18 | | This was done by the Bank of Sierra Leone through its banking supervision division. |
| <i>Re-establish development bank</i> | 96. Re-establish National Development Bank with private sector participation | pp. 18 | | There was ongoing preparatory work to achieve this, including getting Cabinet's concurrence. |
| | 97. Delink community banks from the central bank and link them with the Development Bank | pp. 18 | | This was not achieved. The National Development Bank has not been established. |
| <i>Strengthen Non-Bank Financial Institutions</i> | 98. Conduct a comprehensive institutional review of NASSIT | pp. 18 | | The drafted new NASSIT Act was with Cabinet at the time of this report. When completed, a review of the NASSIT Act will |

⁶ See the Section on Communication, Information Technology.

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| | | | | achieve changes to the establishment and work of the institution. |
| | 99. Review the NASSIT Act. | pp. 18 | | The review was completed, and the draft new NASSIT Act was with Cabinet at the time of this report. |
| | 100. Develop a framework for regulation and supervision of the investment arm of NASSIT | pp. 18 | | Management Investment and Board Investment Committees were set up to oversee investments by the Trust. |
| | 101. Review the Insurance Act 2016 | pp. 18 | | There has been no review process regarding the Insurance Act 2016. |
| | 102. Strengthen the Sierra Leone Insurance Commission and Sierra Leone Insurance Association | pp. 18 | | No evidence of progress on this. |
| | 103. Improve on insurance supervision and regulations | pp. 18 | | No evidence of progress on this. |
| | 104. Strengthen the capital market, notably the stock exchange and discount houses | pp. 18 | | Work on the Securities and Exchange Commission bill, and the Collective Investment bill were ongoing at the time of this report. |
| | 105. Develop policies and procedures for issuing long-term government debt | pp. 18 | | Two fundamentals were achieved towards the promise made: the Medium-term Debt Strategy approved by Cabinet in 2021 and published in 2022; and review of the procedural Manual that was also on-going at the time of this report. |
| <i>Improving manufacturing infrastructure</i> | 106. Develop reliable, regular, cost effective and sustainable energy sources for manufacturing sector development | pp. 32 | | Sierra Leone now has a greater mix of energy source including solar, thermal, and hydro. In 2022 Sierra Leone also signed up to participate in the Nigeria-Morocco gas pipeline project. |
| | 107. Develop and adapt technology for manufacturing | pp. 32 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined. |
| | 108. Develop transport network linking sources of raw materials and manufacturing zones | pp. 32 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined. |
| <i>Industrialisation Promoting manufacturing industries producing locally needed items</i> | 109. Review policy and laws to promote local manufacturing. | pp. 32 | | The imposition of increased duties on imported cooking oils, and nails contained in the relevant Financial Acts; and other tax incentives contained in the 2021 and 2022 Finance Acts speak to these efforts. |
| | 110. Identify and plan locations for establishing Special Economic Zones and Economic Processing Zones. | pp. 32 | | Key locations identified were the Songo Axis, Lungi, and land banks at different locations including the Peninsular highway. |

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| | 111. Provide the Special Economic Zones and Economic Processing Zones with all needed infrastructure. | pp. 32 | | Preparatory work toward infrastructure on a the areas designated as Special Economic Zones were in progress. ARISE was launched this week. |
| | 112. Provide special incentives to industries producing farm implements, school materials and medical supplies. | pp. 33 | | There is no evidence that government put policies in place to give special incentives to industries producing farm implements, school materials and medical supplies. |
| <i>Providing finance to local entrepreneurs</i> | 113. Encourage credit institutions including banks to provide credit to entrepreneurs in manufacturing sector, particularly those in agro-processing. | pp. 32 | | The special fund at the Sierra Leone Commercial Bank and Rokel Commercial Bank for agriculture is a start. The Central Bank has a forex guarantee scheme for fertilizer imports. |
| <i>Technical skills development</i> | 114. Align the curriculum of technical and vocation institutes with the needs of the manufacturing sector. | pp. 33 | | The TVEC section of MTHE is harmonising the curriculum of RVEC and NCTVA developed 25 courses awaiting approval |
| | 115. Provide training materials and equipment for practical training. | pp. 33 | | A Skills Dev Fund programme equipped over 100 technical vocational training centres with funding and equipment for practical training. |
| | 116. Train Sierra Leoneans either by way of a buddy system, having them as counterparts or other alternatives that ensure that skills transfer is enhanced. | pp. 33 | | A Skills Development Fund with a \$20m World Bank grant support exists. A National Apprenticeship Scheme is currently being developed by the Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, and the number of participants in the National Youth Service support was expanded every year. |
| | 117. Include in agreements with foreign firms the requirement to fund critical skills. | pp. 33 | | Although the Local Content Act 2009 provides for this, a National Apprenticeship Scheme was being developed by the Ministry of Technical and Higher Education at the time of this report captured the issue. The Skills Development Fund established by government received a \$20m World Bank grant. |
| | 118. Develop a national internship and apprenticeship programme in areas relevant for manufacturing industry | pp. 33 | | See evidence above. |
| | 119. Actively participate in regional trade initiatives within the Mano River Union and ECOWAS | pp. 33 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined. |

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| <i>Regional trade</i> | 120. Develop roads infrastructure linking neighbouring countries to Sierra Leone from all border districts | pp. 33 | | The Kono-Guinea border road construction was started. The Bo-Liberia road has nearly been completed, and work was started on the Kailahun-Koindu road. |
| <i>Protecting workers</i> | 121. Review existing mechanisms issuing and enforcing work permits | pp. 53 | | The Work Permit Act was enacted in January 2022. |
| | 122. Review all laws, regulations and agreements to ensure that employers have in place medical and insurance policies | pp. 53 | | Work was ongoing on the Occupational Safety and Health Bill or policy at the time of this report. |
| | 123. Domesticise (where necessary) and enforce core labour standards adopted by the International Labour Organisation | pp. 53 | | The promise was achieved through the enactment of the Overseas Employment and Migration Act 2022 and the Work Permit Act 2022. There was also ongoing work on the Occupational Safety and Health Bill at the time of this report. Enforcement, however, remained a challenge on account of low capacities in the relevant agencies. |
| | 124. Establish a Minimum Wage Board comprising Government agencies and private agencies with the primary responsibility of setting minimum wage at regular intervals | pp. 54 | | The Wages and Compensation Commission Act 2023 was passed into law. It made provision for the board which was yet to be established. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 83 | |
| | | | 29 | |
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| | | | 7 | |
| | | | 16 | |
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2.4. Basic and Senior Secondary Education

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Education governance and financing</i> | I25. Revert from 6-3-4-4 system of education to the -3-3-4 | pp. 36 | | This was achieved in the first year of the administration. |
| | I26. Implement and fund a new Free Education Programme for primary and secondary levels | pp. 36 | | The Free Quality Education Programme was launched in the first year of the Bio administration and remains a flagship of government. |
| | I27. I26. Enhance the capacity for education planning, management, monitoring and coordination and disbursement from less than 15% to 20% of GDP | pp. 36 | | A functional review of the Ministry was conducted that informed enhanced staffing and establishment of new administrative systems, while education's share of overall government spending rose to 22% in 2020. ⁷ |
| | I28. I27. Develop a new National Education Policy and Action Plan | pp. 36 | | The Education Sector Plan (2022-2026) and the National Policy on Radical Inclusion in Schools were completed and are being implemented. |
| | I29. Develop a new NGO/donor co-ordination policy that would make them more accountable and integrated into the public education programmes | pp. 37 | | Improved donor and government coordination elements are reflected in the Education Sector Plan (2022-2026), the establishment of the Non-Governmental Organisation Desk Office, and the National Policy on Radical Inclusion in Schools have been achieved. |
| | I30. Develop the capacity of School Inspectorate for effective school monitoring and supervision | pp. 37 | | The Schools Inspectorate Directorate at the Ministry of Education saw increased staffing, and improved systems, including the use of Information Communication Technology and partnerships with civil society organisations. |
| | I31. De-politicise the Board of Governors of schools, redefine their roles, and introduce a compulsory reporting requirement for Boards | pp. 37 | | New rules that bar politicians from serving on the boards came into effect, and the ongoing review of the Education Act, 2004 was addressing other areas regarding school boards. |
| | I32. Increase government budgetary allocation and disbursement from less than 15% to 20% of GDP | pp. 37 | | Education's share of overall government spending rose from 8% in 2018 to 22% in 2022. |
| <i>Improving teacher condition</i> | I33. Review the functions and make functional the Teachers Service Commission | pp. 37 | | A functions review of the Commission was completed, and staff and administrative presence around the country were enhanced with capacity-building support from development partners. |
| | I34. Develop a special incentive scheme for Science and French | pp. 37 | | A policy that allows French language and science teachers between the ages 60 and 65 |

⁷ See Perhaps the Education Sector Plan 2022-2026?

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| | teachers as well as teachers in remote areas and those in special needs institutions | | | to come back or stay in the teaching service has been in place. There is no evidence of incentives developed for teachers in remote areas and in special needs institutions. |
| | 135. Introduce THE BEST TEACHER award at national and district levels | pp. 37 | | Two National Presidential Best Teacher Awards have been achieved since 2021. |
| | 136. Build staff quarters and embark on long-term housing scheme for teachers | pp. 37 | | Preparatory work targeting 4 government schools is ongoing under a project funded by the Arab Bank for Economic Development. |
| | 137. Provide free university education for three children of every schoolteacher with at least 10 years' teaching experience | pp. 37 | | This was announced in 2019 and is being implemented. |
| | 138. Review the status of Community Teachers nationwide | pp. 37 | | The process of integrating qualified teachers into the mainstream is now faster, and 20,000 teachers have been trained. |
| | 139. Establish teacher training campuses/colleges in all district capitals | pp. 37 | | This was not achieved, but extensive use was made of Distance Learning to train teachers. |
| | 140. Expand and improve on distance learning education for teachers | pp. 37 | | The Ministry of Education and the Tertiary Education Commission worked with UNESCO to facilitate Distance Learning as the key approach to building the capacity of rural area teachers. |
| | 141. Provide free tuition for teacher education | pp. 38 | | The promise was met. |
| | 142. Introduce and expand on teaching of foreign languages, notably French in teacher training colleges | pp. 38 | | A French teaching curriculum including for the first time in primary education was developed, but a massive shortage of teachers remained. |
| | 143. Introduce free university for female students pursuing science and technology courses as well medical disciplines | pp. 38 | | The policy was announced and is being implemented. |
| Primary and secondary school management and supervision | 144. Promote development of child-friendly schools that will be provided with recreational facilities, toilet facilities and safe places in each district | pp. 38 | | Government-supported projects invested in water and sanitation in a number of schools. Government has also partnered with private sector entities to establish at least 30 model child-friendly schools. |
| | 145. Effective management of the Grants-in-Aid policy and introduction of Students Loan Scheme | pp. 38 | | A Students Loan Scheme has been established to supplement the Grant-in-aid scheme. Some backlog debts for student fees accrued since 2014 have been paid to universities. The student loan scheme now makes payments directly to the institution. The Grant-in-aid |

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| | | | | scheme was operationalised and targeted at STEM students and girls. |
| 146. | Promote Early Childhood Education and Care by mainstreaming nursery and kindergarten education into the national education system, training of teachers and encouraging the private sector to participate in providing nursery and kindergarten education | pp. 38 | | There is now a stand-alone National Policy on Early Childhood Development, and Early Childhood Education and Care is mainstreamed in the Education Sector Plan. With donor assistance along with the private sector donations in some instances, over 30 model schools were built. ⁸ |
| 147. | Build and support at least one primary school in every administrative section in every district, at least a Junior Secondary in every administrative chiefdom or electoral ward and at least a Senior Secondary School equipped with a science laboratory in every electoral constituency. | pp. 38 | | By 2021 over 100 schools had been built or rehabilitated in 4 Districts with EU support. Local Councils, NGOs, and private citizen-built schools have supported the process, although their distribution could not be verified. |
| 148. | Construct student hostels for at least 500 pupils attending different schools in every district headquarter town and support schools with boarding facilities. | pp. 38 | | The construction of student hostels was at an advanced stage in some districts, and 8 school clinics were built. |
| 149. | Expand and improve school feeding programmes in all pre-schools. | pp. 38 | | A National School feeding policy was formulated in 2021. As of 2022, school feeding was implemented in 14 out of 16 districts, covering over 640,000 pupils. However, there is no evidence that it has been expanded in all pre-schools nationwide. |
| 150. | Remove the double shift system within 3 years. | pp. 38 | | With the exception of a few schools in Freetown and other urban centres, the double-shift school system was largely eradicated. |
| 151. | Free education for the physically challenged. | pp. 38 | | This was achieved through the FQSE programme. |
| 152. | Provide subsidised school bus services in all urban towns. | pp. 38 | | School buses were provided in all district headquarter towns, including Freetown. |
| 153. | Establish functional district libraries equipped with computers and promote mobile library serviced primary schools. | pp. 38 | | There was no evidence of any new libraries built. A mobile library initiative supported by an NGO, Lunch Box, was launched in late 2019, and was being scaled up by other non-state actors. |

⁸ The main donor partner in this regard was the Global Partnership for Education.

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| | 154. Establish High Schools of Excellence for Science and Technology education in all regions. | pp. 38 | | The only evidence of effort towards this promise is the Nyapui School in Combema, Kenema District, built by the NGO SEND which was commissioned as a School of Excellence by the President in 2021. |
| | 155. Make French a core subject in Junior and Senior Secondary Schools. | pp. 38 | | French has not been made a core subject in Junior and Senior Secondary Schools. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 31 | |
| | | | 17 | |
| | | | 9 | |
| | | | 4 | |
| | | | 1 | |
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2.5. Higher and Technical Education

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
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| <i>Technical Education & Adult Literacy</i> <i>Higher Education</i> | 156. Establish at least one Functional Adult Literacy Centre using existing school facility in every chiefdom. | pp. 38 | | Every district had at least one functioning adult literacy centre, but there is no evidence of Functional Adult Literacy Centres in all chiefdoms. In all, 30 additional Adult Literacy centres and 40 Community Learning Centers were established. |
| | 157. Review the development of a curriculum for adult literacy. | pp. 38 | | Work on this was ongoing. |
| | 158. Establish technical and vocational centres in all chiefdoms. | pp. 38 | | Every district (and not chiefdom) now has a government-owned vocational centre. |
| | 159. Respect and support the autonomy of the National Union of Students | pp. 37 | | No evidence of progress on this. |
| | 160. Review and standardize the curriculum and certification for TVET for government and private service providers. | pp. 39 | | This promise was achieved in 2021. |
| | 161. Develop a national apprenticeship scheme which can provide internship for trainees of TVET institutes and at the same time provide direct training for youth. | pp. 39 | | A Skills Development Fund with \$20m World Bank grant support exists. A National Apprenticeship Scheme was being developed by the Ministry of Technical and Higher Education, and the number of participants in the National Youth Service support has expanded every year. |
| | 162. Increase budgetary allocation and disbursement for technical and vocational education. | pp. 39 | | The increase in education spending was accompanied by increases across all sub-sectors. |

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| | 163. Grant autonomy, empower District Councils and the private sector to supervise TVET. | pp. 39 | | Minimal progress on this promise. |
| | 164. Establish a separate Ministry of Higher Education | pp. 39 | | A separate Ministry of Higher Education exists. |
| | 165. Review all statutes relating to higher education. | pp. 39 | | The following developments were noted: The Student Loan Scheme Fund Act 2021, and the Universities Act 2021 were enacted; the Education Act 2004 and the Tertiary Education Commission Act 2001 were under review at the time of this report. |
| | 166. Establish a university system that employs its own leadership as chancellors. | pp. 39 | | Although the Universities Act 2021 makes provision for universities to employ Chancellors, this was not put into practice throughout the 5 years. |
| | 167. Encourage internal initiatives to keep faculties well-compensated, motivated, productive, and accountable. | pp. 39 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 168. Upgrade curriculum of tertiary education to match skills acquired to job requirement | pp. 39 | | Many preparatory technical discussions were held over the 5 years. |
| | 169. Provide incentive schemes to encourage Sierra Leonean writers. | pp. 39 | | The Tertiary Education Commission and the Ministry of Higher Education concluded planning on the incentive's framework. |
| | 170. Develop Research and Development in the University. | pp. 39 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined. |
| | 171. Introduce entrepreneurial education in the University that will develop and nurture the entrepreneurial mindset | pp. 39 | | The Engineering Faculty at Fourah Bay College began entrepreneurial education. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 16 | |
| | | | 5 | |
| | | | 4 | |
| | | | 3 | |
| | | | 2 | |
| | | | 2 | |

2.6. Energy

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 172. Restore electricity supply to all district capitals | pp. 76 | | 6 District headquarter towns have electricity, and work was in progress to connect 8 others. |
| | 173. Initiate a rural electrification programme that will supply electricity to all towns with population exceeding 20,000 | pp. 76 | | Over 50 such towns now have solar grid electricity. |
| | 174. Institute a Rural Electricity Board and a Rural Electricity Fund to promote electrification of rural areas | pp. 76 | | No evidence of progress on this promise. A Rural Electricity Board and a Rural Electricity Fund were not established. |
| | 175. Each year, at least five villages and two towns in each district join the national grid or are connected off-grid on standalone solar or mini-hydro schemes | pp. 76 | | Every district has at least 2 towns with electricity, and over 50 towns received solar grid electricity. A national grid is however still in the planning stage. |
| | 176. Massive investment in renewable energy potential of the country in the areas of solar, hydro, wind and biomass | pp. 76 | | Investments around solar are notable, but there is no evidence of efforts around new hydro, biomass, and wind power. |
| | 177. Promote the use of renewable and modern forms of energy like Liquefied Petroleum Gas | pp. 77 | | As initial steps, Sierra Leone joined up on the Morocco-Nigeria gas pipeline project. |
| | 178. Encourage the start of mini-hydro schemes, solar energy schemes and provide special financial incentives to companies in this sector | pp. 77 | | Private sector-owned businesses are providing mini-grid solar power in over 3 dozen locations across the country, but no evidence of private sector-owned mini hydro exists. |
| | 179. Enhance female access to modern energy by investing in rural electrification, clean cooking fuel (propane gas) and household energy needs | pp. 77 | | Rural electrification has promoted female access, but the promotion of propane gas or electric stove has not taken place. |
| | 180. Encourage mining companies and other major industries to sell excess power to the national grid for the supply of power to the communities in which they operate. | pp. 77 | | There was no mining company selling excess power to the national grid, which is still a work in progress. On the contrary, the national grid is selling to mining companies in places such as Kono. |
| | 181. Review and strengthen the institutional capacity of the regulatory Agency for the water and electricity sectors. | pp. 77 | | Water Electricity Regulatory Commission's organogram was revised, staff level increased from 5 to 22, and physical presence expanded outside Freetown. Staff remuneration, however, remains a challenge. |

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| | 182. Follow up on the reform of the power sector including connection in the West African Power Pool. | pp. 77 | | The follow-up led to Bo, Kenema, and Kono cities and environs joining the West African Power Pool grid via Ivory Coast. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 10 | |
| | | | 2 | |
| | | | 6 | |
| | | | 1 | |
| | | | 2 | |
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2.7. Environment

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Environmental governance</i> | 183. Review the EPA 2010 Act | pp. 91 | | The Environment Protection Agency Act 2010 was reviewed, and a new Environment Protection Agency Act 2022 was enacted. |
| | 184. Revise the Agriculture Policy, Energy Policy and the Forestry Policy to incorporate measures that will halt, reverse and minimize land degradation | pp. 91 | | Notable developments include the National Agricultural Transformation Plan (2019-2023), the Forestry (Amendment Act) 2022, and the Sierra Leone Energy Sector Utility Reform Project Appraisal Document. |
| | 185. Monitor industrial establishments for compliance with environmental laws and regulations | pp. 91 | | The Environment Protection Agency continuously monitored industrial establishments for compliance with environmental laws and regulations; and made obligatory reports to the UN, and regional bodies and Parliament. The enforcement of rules however remained compromised by an insufficiency of resources in the relevant agencies. |
| | 186. Establish independent agencies for disaster management and meteorology | pp. 91 | | The National Disaster Management Agency has been established. |
| | 187. Develop a flood risk management strategy | pp. 91 | | Flood Risk mitigation has been addressed through various processes including the establishment of the National Disaster Management Agency, submission of the Nationally Determined Contributions, and Freetown City Council's Flood Mitigation Plan. |
| | 188. Develop a climate change policy and strategy and a work programme for country-wide adaptation and resilience to climate change | pp. 91 | | The obligatory Nationally Determined Contributions, and National Adaptation Plan were reviewed and submitted in 2021. |

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| | 189. Ensure environmental sustainability of development policies, programmes and projects at national and local level | pp. 91 | | Every large-scale agricultural and industrial project has been accompanied by Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies. |
| | 190. Develop action plans for and fully implement all Multilateral Environmental Agreements | pp. 92 | | Sierra Leone submitted the obligatory Nationally Determined Contributions and reviewed National Adaptation Plan in 2021. Later that year President Bio re-stated the country's commitments to Multilateral Environmental Agreements at the COP27. |
| | 191. Establish a National Environment Fund and an environmental court to help with resource mobilization and environmental litigation | pp. 92 | | A Special Fund was established at the Central Bank into which 10% of the royalties on timber exports are deposited. |
| | 192. Develop a national programme for the regeneration and shared management of forest cover and related products | pp. 92 | | Among the key programme steps taken were the submission of the Nationally Determined Contributions, and the reviewed National Adaptation Plan to the relevant global environmental management bodies and their operationalization. |
| | 193. Provide alternatives to wood and biomass products for energy sources and promote agro-forestry | pp. 92 | | There was no evidence of any programme or project activities of government to provide alternatives to wood and biomass products as energy sources. |
| | 194. Propose and operationalise a sustainable financing mechanism, including a benefit sharing mechanism for trade in carbon | pp. 92 | | The proposals are contained in the Nationally Determined Contributions and the reviewed National Adaptation Plan were reviewed. Operationalisation is an ongoing process. |
| | 195. Strengthen public-private partnerships for forest conservation, especially the establishment of woodlots and commodification of Non-Timber Forest Products | pp. 92 | | There is no evidence of visible efforts toward the promotion of this, beyond the old practice of urging timber businesspersons and communities to re-plant trees. |
| | 196. Develop the capacity of the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security for planning, programme design and monitoring | pp. 92 | | The Forestry Division remained weak and ineffective, and government considered the idea of moving it out of the Ministry of Agriculture. |
| | 197. Revise the Forestry and Wildlife Acts of 2015. | pp. 92 | | The Forestry and Wildlife Acts of 2015 was not revised. |
| | 198. Adequately enforce laws and policies to protect forests and designate new areas for | pp. 92 | | Enforcement of laws and policies by the competent authorities showed no significant improvement. |

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| | conservation and ecological tourism. | | | |
| | 199. Promote research into forest ecosystems and biodiversity to quantify, document and disseminate the contribution of the forestry sub-sector to the national economy, and enhance the sub-sector's position within national economic and sustainable development priorities; and facilitate trans-boundary cooperation to trans-boundary forest resources management and policy harmonization | pp. 92 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 200. Adequately protect biodiversity hotspots and fragile ecosystems | pp. 92 | | Rampant construction went on at RAMSAR sites; sand mining continued unabated, and Government came under international and local criticism for the scale of timber exports from the country. |
| | 201. Ensure that all major mining companies and industrial establishments carry out Environmental Impact Assessments and take mitigating measures for damage caused by their operations | pp. 92 | | Throughout the 5 years new large-scale mining companies or new industrial entities carried out obligatory Environmental Impact Assessments. |
| | 202. Ensure that all major mining companies and industrial establishments carry out SEAs and Environmental Impact Assessments to make sure appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures are taken before, during and after relevant processes | pp. 92 | | Throughout the 5 years, large-scale mining companies and industrial entities carried out obligatory Environmental Impact Assessments towards appropriate mitigating measures for any environmental problems that may be caused by their operations. |
| | 203. Ratify and respect the provisions of various Conventions on the Environment and Climate Change | pp. 92 | | Sierra Leone was adequately represented at COP27 in Cairo; and signed up to the decisions that emerged. |
| | 204. Ensure that environmental matters are given priority in decision making on allocation of lands for various purposes. | pp. 92 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |

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| <i>Managing Forest Resources Ecosystem Conservation</i> | 205. Emphasise the use of modern forms of energy to encourage a shift from the use of wood fuel as a major source of energy. | pp. 92 | | There is no evidence of any policy measure, or any other initiative taken towards the promise. |
| | 206. Intensify education and information campaigns to reduce practices harmful to the environment. | pp. 93 | | Climate change and environmental protection education work went on throughout the five years, but the intensity cannot be determined because there was no baseline of the practices in 2018. |
| | 207. Support the teaching of Environmental matters in the curricula of schools, colleges and universities. | pp. 93 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 25 | |
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2.8. Fisheries

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
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| <i>Good governance and sustainable management of fisheries</i> | 208. Strengthen policy and regulatory framework for fish resources | pp. 28 | | Major developments include: The Fisheries Regulations 2019, a 5-Year Fisheries Master Plan, Accession to the UN's Port State Measures, signing of the UN's Fish Stock Agreement, and adoption of the FAO Compliance Agreement. |
| | 209. Register all fishing vessels: Develop a web-based database of all industrial fishing fleets | pp. 28 | | All fishing vessels legally operating within the country's waters were registered, but no web-based database exists of all industrial fishing fleets. |
| | 210. Enhance Research Institute | pp. 29 | | No evidence of action on this promise. |
| | 211. Promote transparency by publicizing all fisheries management information such as the revenues, license fees etc. | pp. 29 | | A Service Charter now publicly announces all licenses processes, fees due, and other information. The additional UN and FAO agreements that were adopted brought more transparency to the sector, but revenue from the sector is not made public. |
| | 212. Introduce community-led management of coastal fish resources | pp. 29 | | Community-led management of coastal fish resources existed before the Bio-led government came into office. The promise is not scored. |
| | 213. Establish an enabling legal and regulatory environment for combating illegal fishing | pp. 29 | | Among additional efforts towards the achievement of the promise were: the Fisheries Regulations 2019, a 5-Year Fisheries Master Plan, Accession to the UN's Port State Measures, the signing of the |

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| | | | | UN's Fish Stock Agreement, and adoption of the FAO Compliance Agreement. |
| | 214. Revitalize the Joint Maritime Committee | pp. 29 | | Though the Joint Maritime Committee had existed since 2009, the Bio administration made further investments into it by providing equipment, trainings and international cooperation. |
| | 215. Implement effective and sustainable surveillance systems | pp. 29 | | As progress towards effectiveness, the surveillance capacity acquired a satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System. Illegal fishing in the country's waters, however, remained a challenge. |
| <i>Reduction of illegal fishing</i> | 216. Construct Fish Harbours with solar-powered cold chain facilities | pp. 29 | | Preparatory work to construct one industrial fish harbour at Bureh Town was ongoing on at the time of this report. |
| | 217. Construct or rehabilitate existing landing sites | pp. 29 | | New landing sites were constructed at Conakri-dee. Shenge, Bonthe, Tombo. Goderich landing sites were rehabilitated and put into use. |
| | 218. Rehabilitate existing laboratories for fish quality and support accreditation | pp. 29 | | The preparatory work including engagement with key international development partners, in particular the World Bank and FAO, were ongoing at the time of this report. |
| | 219. Strengthen the capacity of the competent authority to certify fish and fisheries products for export | pp. 29 | | See immediate evidence above. |
| <i>Improved handling of fish and fisheries products</i> | 220. Train and demonstrate new smoking and drying technology | pp. 29 | | With support from the Icelandic government, new smoke ovens were introduced in many fishing communities. |
| | 221. Facilitate the establishment of micro-credit facilities for women engaged in fisheries | pp. 29 | | Women engaged in fisheries were significant beneficiaries of the National Micro-Finance Fund. |
| <i>Aquaculture development</i> | 222. Develop a policy and regulatory framework for sustainable aquaculture | pp. 29 | | With support from the FAO, the Fisheries and Aqua Culture Regulations 2019 was passed. |
| | 223. Construct pilot hatchery stations to produce fingerlings in pre-determined locations | pp. 29 | | No hatchery was constructed, but the regulatory provisions have been laid out in the Aqua Culture Regulations 2019. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 16 | |
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2.9. Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy | 224. Elaborate a new robust foreign policy for Sierra Leone. | pp. 70 | | The First ever Foreign Policy Guidelines have been developed and endorsed by the President. |
| | 225. Recruit and train very high calibre personnel as diplomats to be identified from amongst the best University graduates. | pp. 71 | | The Foreign Service Training College was established. The method of recruitment into the Foreign Service, however, did not change from established practice contrary to the promise. |
| | 226. Evaluate our foreign embassies and missions for rehabilitation, upgrading and revitalizing. | pp. 71 | | Embassies and High Commissions were evaluated, and Bills of Quantities were submitted to the Ministry. Work progressed to near completion of the Sierra Leone Embassy in Ethiopia. |
| | 227. Screen and evaluate all consular personnel and introduce performance criteria consistent with national development outcomes. | pp. 71 | | The first ever Foreign Service Bill has been approved by Cabinet and was with the Law Officers Department for final vetting at the time of this report. |
| | 228. Support Research and Documentation to equip Foreign Ministry personnel with quality information at all times. | pp. 71 | | The establishment of the Foreign Service Academy addresses these training issues. |
| | 229. Support training schemes to enable our diplomats to acquire second and third language proficiencies. | pp. 71 | | There was no evidence of any systematic endeavour to enable diplomats to acquire second and third language proficiencies. |
| | 230. Raise the level of representation and performance in the organs of the Economic Community of West African States, and the African Union and maintain full commitment for the domestication of all relevant international treaties and protocols. | pp. 71 | | Sierra Leone maintained its participation and commitment to regional and international bodies including ECOWAS, the AU and UN. |
| | 231. Maintain and strengthen national commitments to the Commonwealth, Non- Aligned Movement and the United Nations and all other multilateral organisations. | pp. 71 | | Sierra Leone maintained its participation and commitment to regional and international bodies including ECOWAS, the AU and UN. |
| | 232. Considering Brexit, develop a new development and foreign policy approach with the European Union. | pp. 71 | | The new Foreign Policy document reflected considerations for post-Brexit foreign relations. |
| Diaspora Affairs | 233. Examine the laws relating to dual citizenship with a view to allowing Sierra Leonean Diaspora to fully participate in the politics of Sierra Leone. | pp. 73 | | Though a government-sponsored bill to allow citizens in the Diaspora to vote was defeated in Parliament, the Supreme Court ruled in September 2021 that dual citizens are allowed to run for Parliament. |

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| 234. Move the Office of Diaspora Affairs to the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning | pp. 73 | | The Office of Diaspora Affairs was moved to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs contrary to the Manifesto promise. |
| 235. De-politicise the staffing and management of Diaspora affairs | pp. 73 | | The Office of Diaspora Affairs at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and the Diaspora Desk at the National Investment Board are staffed by Civil Servants rather than Presidential appointees. |
| 236. Mobilise highly skilled Sierra Leoneans for knowledge and skills transfer to Sierra Leone through volunteer services or short-term consultancy services or partnership between local and Diaspora professionals' organizations | pp. 73 | | There is no evidence by way of law, policy, executive order, or any other initiative that the administration tried to mobilise "highly skilled Sierra Leoneans for knowledge and skills transfer to Sierra Leone." |
| 237. Mobilize and leverage Sierra Leonean Diaspora business communities for investment and trade in Sierra Leone | pp. 73 | | Efforts by the National Investment Board have included the establishment of a Diaspora Desk, town hall meetings abroad with the President, and one Investment promotion event was held in New York in 2021. |
| 238. Study and develop mechanisms to facilitate investment and transfer of funds from the Diaspora in collaboration with Sierra Leonean financial institutions | pp. 73 | | While a study was not conducted, the National Investment Board established a Diaspora Desk that among other things, deals with the facilitation of investment and transfer of funds from the Diaspora in collaboration with Sierra Leonean financial institutions. |
| 239. Develop interactive mechanisms and special incentives for Sierra Leonean Diaspora Business communities | pp. 73 | | Interactive mechanisms through which the Diaspora was engaged included the National Investment Board's Diaspora Desk, town hall meetings abroad with the President, and one Investment promotion event that was held in New York in 2021. |
| 240. Encourage Sierra Leonean Diaspora to form professional fora abroad | pp. 73 | | The issue had been raised at various interactive fora through which the National Investment Board has engaged the Diaspora, including at town hall meetings abroad with the President, and an investment promotion event held in New York. |
| 241. Improve on the consular services to the Sierra Leonean Diaspora | pp. 73 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |

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| | 242. Build development funds targeting specific sectors of the economy and work with Diaspora or their representatives to be part of the implementation process. | pp. 73 | | No evidence of progress on this. |
| | 243. Take necessary measures to enable Sierra Leoneans in Diaspora to vote overseas in public elections. | pp. 73 | | Government did not take any steps towards the promise. |
| | 244. Work with a host of countries to promote the interest and rights of Diasporas and allow them access jobs. | pp. 73 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 21 | |
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2.10.Governance

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
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| <i>Promoting Press Freedom and Strengthening Civil Society Organisations</i> | 245. Repeal the seditious libel law | pp. 72 | | The seditious libel law has been repealed. |
| | 246. Support the School of Journalism and other institutions to train journalists | pp. 72 | | The mass communication schools at government-owned college continued to receive support from government through the regular budgetary allocation to the university. There was no other type of support to the school by government. |
| | 247. Provide funding opportunities for journalists to establish press houses as corporate entities | pp. 72 | | A conference on investing in the media was held in 2020. |
| | 248. Encourage the private sector to invest in the media | pp. 72 | | See evidence above. |
| | 249. Provide a budgetary subvention to Sierra Leone Association of Journalists | pp. 72 | | Achieved since 2020 with an incremental boost in 2022. |
| | 250. Review the legal and operational status of the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation | pp. 72 | | A review of the legal and operational status of the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation was not done. |

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| | 251. Facilitate full implementation of Right to Access Information Act | pp. 72 | | Right to Access Information Regulations was done. Additional staff were provided to the Commission, which now also has Digital presence. Regional commissioners are resident in their various regions. |
| | 252. Review donor funding architecture to establish a level playing field for NGOs and CSOs | pp. 72 | | The key elements of the reviewed architecture include the new Non-Governmental Organisations policy which was waiting for Cabinet concurrence. |
| | 253. Streamline government operations especially in the Office of the President with a view to making it leaner, smarter, efficient and effective | pp. 72 | | A Functional Review was conducted but the recommendations were not implemented. |
| | 254. Ensure that the Office of NGOs in MoFED is independent and effective | pp. 72 | | The Non-Governmental Organisations' Desk in the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning remained effective, but not independent. |
| | 255. Reduce registration burden on non-state actors by eliminating multiple registration requirements | pp. 72 | | Registration is now a One-Stop-Shop at the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning. The registration requirements were also streamlined with the membership process of the Sierra Leone Association of Non-Governmental Organisations. |
| <i>Strengthen democratic institutions</i> | 256. Review laws and policies guiding the functioning of democratic institutions to restore their autonomy and independence | pp. 68 | | Only the review of the PPRC Act addressed the issue of autonomy of a democratic institution. |
| | 257. Increase the role of non-state actors in the management of democratic institutions | pp. 68 | | The Elections Steering Committee was broadened from 1 Civil Society representative to at least 4. Other institutions including the Office of the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, and the Ministry of Gender worked with CSOs on relevant thematic areas. |
| | 258. Develop the capacities of democratic institutions through adequate funding, qualified and competent human resources as well as efficient and effective systems and procedures | pp. 68 | | Budgetary allocations to PPRC increased four-fold. Funding for ECSL has been ring-fenced to manage uncertainties. Institutional overlap between the National Commission for Democracy and National Council for Civic Education and Development, however, remained a major challenge. |
| <i>Constitutional reform</i> | 259. Encourage citizens' participation in a strategic review exercise for swift amendments | pp. 69 | | Non-state actors were hardly involved in the work towards the Government White Paper on the Constitutional Review process. |
| | 260. Engage state and non-state actors in identifying thematic | pp. 70 | | See evidence above. |

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| | areas of the constitution for review | | | |
| | 261. Undertake public education to underpin respect for the Constitution and the Rule of Law at all levels of society | pp. 70 | | The breadth of the work of the National Council for Civic Education and Development includes public education through townhall meetings, radio and television, as well as the introduction of Civics as a subject taught in schools. |
| <i>Building and promoting national cohesion</i> | 262. Launch a Presidential Initiative on diversity management and rebuilding of national cohesion (after a national conference) | pp. 57 | | The National Commission for Peace and Social Cohesion was established after a national conference. |
| | 263. Template requirement on all official documents that identifies the ethnic identity of individuals will be expunged | pp. 57 | | There was never such a template form. |
| | 264. Encourage all political parties to undertake initiatives aimed at diversifying their membership across regional and ethnic divides. | pp. 57 | | The PR system and the threshold regional membership requirement for political parties in the PPRC Act addressed the promise. |
| <i>Fighting corruption and improving accountability</i> | 265. Review within the first 100 days the ACC Act to include the publication of all asset's declaration forms of all public officials before they take office and upon leaving office | pp. 58 | | The Anti-Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2019 achieved the promise. |
| | 266. Review the relevant provisions of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991 (including Section 119 in particular) and the ACC Act to strengthen the ACC's investigative and prosecutorial mandate with respect to audit reports tabled by the ASSL before Parliament to give it powers to proceed without the need to wait for Parliamentary investigations | pp. 58 | | The Anti-Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2019 achieved the promise. |
| | 267. Develop value systems and implement a robust merit and reward system in public and private life | pp. 58 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 268. Ensure the full implementation of all recommendations in annual audits of the ASSL and of MDAs | pp. 59 | | Although there has been an improved response to audit reports by the Anti-Corruption Commission, recommendations were not fully implemented according to |

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| | | | | independent monitoring reports by civil society organisations. ⁹ |
| | 269. Adopt a National Public Sector Transparency and Accountability Initiative to subject the public sector to more scrutiny by civil society and development partners | pp. 59 | | There is no public-domain evidence that this was done. |
| | 270. Provide support to CSOs to enhance their capacity to prepare appropriate shadow reports on issues of transparency and corruption | pp. 59 | | No Civil Society Organisation produced any shadow report with the support of Government. |
| | 271. Strengthen Public Expenditure Tracking Survey, District Budget Oversight by citizens. | pp. 59 | | A CSO-led Public Expenditure Tracking Survey was conducted for three sectors and recommendations discussed in cabinet. The initiative was discontinued. No evidence of support to District Budget Oversight Committees was seen. |
| | 272. Popularize and enforce a comprehensive code of conduct for public officials to regulate their conduct whilst in public office | pp. 59 | | There is no public-domain evidence that this was done. |
| | 273. Establish a special anti-corruption division in the High Court to promote judicial specialization and expeditious trial of corruption cases | pp. 59 | | A special anti-corruption division in the High Court has been established. |
| Improving security | 274. Improve the conditions of service of all service men and women | pp. 61 | | Wages were raised every year by at least 20% across the board, but inflationary pressures continued to negatively impact the living conditions of service workers |
| | 275. Ensure recruitment, promotions, transfers and deployment of service personnel are conducted in a fair and transparent manner. | pp. 61 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 276. Re-introduce community screening of recruits into the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces and Sierra Leone Police | pp. 61 | | Community screening was not re-introduced into the process of recruitment into the military and police. |
| | 277. Provide adequate housing for Republic of Sierra Leone | pp. 61 | | Additional housing units were built at Gondama barracks. 100-bedroom building was |

⁹ IGR Audit Tears – 2022

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| | Armed Forces and Sierra Leone Police service men and women and their families | | | built at Wilberforce for officers with support from the Chinese government. |
| | 278. Make fully functional the Air Force and Navy as part of the Tri-Service of our Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces | pp. 61 | | No evidence of action on this promise. The Air force remained moribund with no trained pilot and no aircraft. |
| | 279. Upgrade healthcare for service, ex-service men and women and their families | pp. 61 | | Rehabilitation work of 34 hospital championed by the Office of the First Lady is ongoing. A pharmacy was established at 34 hospital through a PPP. There is continuation of ongoing medical coverage for service men and their dependants. |
| | 280. Provide subsidised education support for all Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces and Sierra Leone Police officers and their children intending to pursue professional higher education at national institutions | pp. 61 | | Children of military and Police officers' benefit from the Free Education programme and STEM scholarship for women. |
| | 281. Review all allowances of men and women serving in UN Peacekeeping Missions to bring them in line with new increases by the UN and ensure that they are paid at their duty post | pp. 61 | | There is no evidence of a change of system from standard practice. |
| | 282. Take immediate steps to decongest our prisons and institute reforms in the areas of pre-trial detention, prison management and sentencing | pp. 61 | | Special sessions of the High Court were held to clear backlog cases, leading to freeing prisoners. In-prison court sessions through Legal Aid Board has led to the release of hundreds of detainees. |
| | 283. Develop an updated fire policy with attendant regulations and guidelines for the fire force | pp. 61 | | There is no evidence of action on this promise. |
| | 284. Establish and equip fire force services at district headquarters | pp. 61 | | Fire Stations with necessary equipment, were only established in Kailahun, Pujehun, and Kabala. |
| | 285. Remove disaster management from the Office of National Security and establish a national specialized agency for disaster preparedness and management | pp. 61 | | A stand-alone National Disaster Management Agency was established. |
| | 286. Set up an integrated immigration network system linking key border posts with the immigration headquarters in | pp. 61 | | There is no evidence of action on this promise. |

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| | Freetown to facilitate data processing and storage | | | |
| | 287. Increase support to the civil registration system | pp. 61 | | The National Civil Registration Authority increasingly delivered services outside Freetown, and through increased presence at various District headquarters. |
| | 288. Institute measures to create a National Immigration Service with a view to making it semi-autonomous in the discharge of some of its functions | pp. 61 | | The Manifesto promise was not addressed. |
| | 289. Reverse Sierra Leone's image as an easy target for money laundering and drug trans-shipment. | pp. 61 | | The Anti-Money Laundering Act 2019 targeted issues of money laundering. There was no such effort for drug smuggling. Published stories continued to come out about international drug smuggling in Sierra Leone, and the National Drug Enforcement Agency remained heavily under-funded. |
| | 290. Review the laws against drug trafficking with a view to empowering the state to seize and forfeit assets of drug traffickers to meet national and international obligations. | pp. 61 | | In November 2021 the Drug Law Strategic Master Plan was drawn up, with the support from the ECOWAS Commission, but the Agency remained heavily under-funded. The 2008 Act was not reviewed. |
| | 291. Rationalize the structure of the public service with a view to having a clear political leadership and direction. 292. THIS SECTION STARTS Strengthening the Civil Service | pp. 63 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 293. Restructure the Human Resources Management Office. | pp. 63 | | The re-structuring of the Human Resource Management Office went on with support from donor partners. |
| | 294. Develop a new architecture of State governance and a national Civil Service organogram. | pp. 63 | | There is no public-domain evidence of the development of a new architecture of State governance, but a new national Civil Service organogram is emerging from the re-structuring of the Human Resources Management Office. |
| | 295. Re-establish the authority of the Public Service Commission as the primary authority to recruit civil servants. | pp. 63 | | No |
| | 296. Review the Civil Service Code and Regulations. | pp. 63 | | The review of the Code of Conduct and Regulations is ongoing. |
| | 297. Establish a National Civil Service Capacity Enhancement scheme. | pp. 63 | | The Multi-Annual Programme Estimate initiative supported by the EU and launched in 2019 continued to address training, |

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| | | | | performance appraisal, records management, and gender mainstreaming among other areas. |
| | 298. Reintroduce and scale-up 'hire purchase scheme' and housing scheme for serving members of the Civil and related services | pp. 63 | | No efforts were made towards this. |
| <i>Advancing Rule of Law, Promoting Justice and Human Rights</i> | 299. Facilitate a national dialogue on 'A New Justice and Rule of Law System for 21st Century Sierra Leone.' | pp. 64 | | Stakeholder dialogue convened on the justice sector reform and investment plan (JSCO - 2020); Stakeholder retreat on the Criminal Procedure Act 2022 was held. |
| | 300. Introduce legislative measures to reinforce the independence of the justice system | pp. 64 | | Judicial independence is already covered in the constitution and cannot be further enhanced by legislative measures. |
| | 301. Train a cadre of 'paralegals' to support the sector in the country's extremely rural communities | pp. 64 | | See 302 below. |
| | 302. Strengthen and capacitate the Legal Aid Programme. | pp. 64 | | Expanded offices and bureaus in districts and chiefdoms were done along with more trained and employed more lawyers and paralegals. |
| | 303. Strengthen the Judicial Service Commission. | pp. 64 | | New structures established at the JLSC and GoSL budget increased. |
| | 304. Comprehensive capacity building ('Tools and Equipping') of the entire Justice sector – from police to the Supreme Court | pp. 64 | | Law enforcement agencies received equipment, including computers, audio-visual, and vehicles, but this did not amount to a comprehensive capacity building |
| | 305. Ensure effective partnership between justice sector and civil society. | pp. 64 | | The collaboration with Center for the Rule of Law, and Campaign for Good Governance illustrated effective partnership. Partnership with civil society was however limited. |
| | 306. Ensure that the Law Reform Commission is adequately resourced | pp. 65 | | The Law Reform Commission did not receive any significant investment, neither through special-purpose government initiative, nor donor support. |
| | 307. Review legal education and promote measures for establishing an effective, fair and independent regulation of legal education and practice in Sierra Leone. | pp. 65 | | The Council of Legal Education Act 1989 was not reviewed. However, efforts at increasing the breadth of opportunities for legal education resulted in Njala University now offering a law programme. |
| | 308. Establish specialized Human Rights Courts in the judicial system and enforce a right-based Bail and Sentencing policy | pp. 65 | | "A specialized Human Rights Courts," as obtains in certain jurisdictions, was not established. |

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| | 309. Separate the role of Minister of Justice from the office of Attorney-General | pp. 65 | | No evidence of action in this manifesto promise. |
| | 310. Strengthen Judicial Independence to avoid the current embarrassment engendered by the ECOWAS Court Ruling in the Sam Sumana case. | pp. 65 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 311. Avoid the reckless use of Supreme Executive Authority and so-called Orders from Above | pp. 65 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 312. Presidential appointments to be guided by proven competence and qualification | pp. 65 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 313. Sustain a general policy of respect for the rule of law by the President and Government | pp. 65 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| <i>Executive power and the presidency</i> | 314. Review unlawful acts of the last Government by way of Judicial and Parliamentary review | pp. 66 | | A Commission of Inquiry was set up as promised. |
| | 315. Examine the recommendations of the Constitutional Review Commission with a view to giving effect to them as much as is practicable | pp. 66 | | A Government White Paper was issued on the Constitutional Review Process. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 70 | |
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2.11. Health and Sanitation

| Sector | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
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| <i>Health Governance</i> | 316. Develop a new National Health Policy and Action Plan | pp. 41 | | The National Action Plan for Health Security and the Roadmap for Universal Health Coverage was completed along with the National Health and Sanitation Policy, and National Health Sector Strategic Plan (2021-2025). |
| | 317. Develop a robust policy and legal framework for Public-Private-Partnership in the health sector | pp. 41 | | Although it has not been developed, funding was sourced, and a consultant was recruited to develop the Public Private Partnership in the first quarter of 2023. |
| | 318. Develop and implement a Blood Bank policy to ensure blood is available in facilities at critical moments | pp. 41 | | The Blood Bank Policy that existed was reviewed. |
| | 319. Review laws and policies relating to regulatory bodies such as Medical and Dental Association and make them more functional | pp. 41 | | Review of the Medical and Dental Council's Act is in progress. The Nurses and Midwives Council Bill has been drafted and Cabinet Paper is ready, and the Allied Health Professionals Act 2022 was enacted. |
| <i>Health financing</i> | 320. Increase budgetary allocation to health and sanitation from less than 10% to 15% as required by the Abuja Declaration | pp. 41 | | Budgetary allocation to health and sanitation stood at 11% in 2022. |
| | 321. Review and implement the National Health Insurance Scheme to provide universal access to health care and establish a Board to manage it | pp. 41 | | Healthcare workers and service personnel were provided health insurance. The scheme was to be launched in Quarter 1 of 2023. The Board had not been established at the time of this report. |
| | 322. Strengthen the management of all resources allocated to the health sector and effectively track all donor resources to the sector | pp. 41 | | Management of donor finances improved, including a consistent audit of the Ministry. See Audit Report for 2021. Auditing was in progress for 2022 at the time of this report. |
| <i>Human Resource</i> | 323. Strengthen human resource management making functional the Health Service Commission | pp. 41 | | Positions were filled, and core functions carried out including the recruitment of 4000 health workers since 2018. |
| | 324. Develop a comprehensive Human Development Plan that would ensure the immediate absorption of trained health workers in the public service | pp. 41 | | The Human Resource Policy and Retention Plan was done, and the development of a training plan was in progress at the time of this report. |
| | 325. Improve on the conditions of health workers for all categories to attract and retain them | pp. 42 | | Salary increases were made every year, along with other emoluments; however, inflationary pressures negatively impacted living conditions. |

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| | 326. Develop special incentive scheme for trained medical doctors and those working in remote areas | pp. 42 | | All doctors are now employed at Grade 9 which is equivalent to a Director Grade level in the civil service. All doctors get 42 litres of fuel per week. Active discussions continued on providing housing and transportation allowance for doctors posted in remote and last-mile communities. |
| Free Health Care Management | 327. Expand coverage for free health care to include all school-going children | pp. 42 | | Although a School Health Programme along with clinics and sick bays was established in selected schools, no free health care coverage for school children was achieved. |
| | 328. Legislate the free health care programme | pp. 42 | | The free health care programme was not legislated. |
| | 329. Establish and strengthen national, district and community-based monitoring of free healthcare drugs and services | pp. 42 | | Various initiatives by Non-Governmental Organisations emerged on community-based monitoring of free healthcare drugs and services, but a challenge of disclosure of information by health personnel remained. |
| Disease Prevention, Control and Surveillance | 330. Strengthen the drug distribution system | pp. 42 | | The National Medical Supplies Agency was established and introduced some reforms. However, no large change or deviation from the methods of its predecessor, Government Central Medical Stores, was noted. |
| | 331. Re-introduce special cleaning days | pp. 42 | | Special Cleaning Days were introduced, but it was later agreed that the Local Councils take over cleaning as part of their regular activity. |
| | 332. Re-introduce sanitary inspectors under the supervision of the local councils | pp. 42 | | Although it was made part of the current Personnel Plan of the Ministry, it was not implemented. |
| | 333. Develop diagnostics and treatment facilities that can provide quality health care service to reduce demand for overseas treatment | pp. 42 | | There is a Research and Multiple Clinical tests Laboratory in Makeni, and oxygen making machinery was installed in Bo, Kenema and Makeni. |
| | 334. Equip laboratory facilities in all district hospitals with modern equipment and materials for testing and x-ray facilities | pp. 42 | | Laboratories at the government hospitals in Freetown, Magburaka, and Bo were equipped as promised. |
| | 335. Provide modern equipment including scanning and dialysis machines, CD4 count machines in all regional hospitals | pp. 42 | | There is now a functional Dialysis Unit at Connaught Hospital, and CD4 count and TB machines are in the Regional Hospitals. |
| Service delivery | 336. Increase the number of health facilities to ensure that every citizen can access health facilities within 3-mile radius | pp. 42 | | Every district now has at least 4 ambulances. There are 4 mobile hospitals in operation. |

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| | | | | At least 4 more large hospitals were built. ¹⁰ The 3-mile radius access to PHUs was not achieved for some areas of the country. |
| 337. Ensure that every facility has the minimum number of technical staff as required by the Ministry of Health | pp. 42 | | | Although 4,000 more health workers were employed, many rural areas continued to face shortages of qualified staff. |
| 338. Review and upgrade the training curriculum in existing health institutions for all levels of training to provide care services for existing ailments. | pp. 42 | | | A health training curriculum was upgraded and the number of intake trainees for medical school (doctors) increased from 50 per year to 300. |
| 339. Develop the infrastructure and provide trained tutors to the health training institutions. | pp. 42 | | | Among the notable infrastructure work was the building of 5 new large hospitals, the rehabilitation of the Teaching hospital at Connaught in Freetown, and all regional government hospitals. A multiple clinical tests laboratory was established at the Makeni Government hospital. |
| 340. Introduce a National Ambulance Service through public-private partnerships | pp. 42 | | | This was started in October 2018 under the National Emergency Medical Services in partnership with Doctors With Africa (Italy). The scheme, however, faced funding challenges that were being addressed by the Ministry at the time of this report. |
| 341. Establish blood transfusion units in all district hospitals | pp. 42 | | | New investments were made in blood transfusion units, but not all district hospitals have blood transfusion units. |
| 342. Introduce a National Tele-medicine Programme to deliver health education and care services to all | pp. 42 | | | Although Concept Papers were initiated and MOUs signed with top healthcare institutions in USA, UK, India and Russia, a National Tele-medicine Programme did not materialise. |
| 343. Ensure drug availability in health facilities at all times. | pp. 42 | | | NEMSA – GoSL almost doubled funding for drug procurement and distribution to increase the volume of life-saving drugs. Vaccine availability increased. |
| 344. Launch a flagship programme for sexual and reproductive health for adolescents | pp. 42 | | | The First Lady's Hands off Our Girls Initiative covered the entire country with sexual and reproductive rights messages and menstrual hygiene kits. |
| 345. Introduce public-private partnership in health facility management and health care service delivery in public | pp. 43 | | | Although a framework policy was not laid out for it, a public-private partnership in healthcare delivery was demonstrated by the ongoing construction of an ultra-modern hospital at Kerry Town, and the establishment of a private sector-backed pharmacy at 34 hospital. There is |

¹⁰ These include a 100-bed hospital at Waterloo, a 100-bed hospital at Port Loko, a Children's hospital in Freetown, and a hospital at Falaba.

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| | hospitals and Peripheral Health Units | | | also a PPP-backed pharmacy at Connaught Hospital. |
| | 346. Establish modern Infectious and Tropical Disease Control Centres in Freetown and in the regional capitals | pp. 43 | | The only evidence of effort towards the promise was the Modern Research and multiple clinical tests laboratory established in Makeni. |
| | 347. Develop Mental Health Treatment and Care Facilities in Freetown and build new facilities in the provinces | pp. 43 | | Kissy Mental Home was rehabilitated, but no new facility was built anywhere else. |
| <i>Urban sanitation</i> | 348. Carry out a study of urban sanitation and develop a central sewage system to replace pit latrines. | pp. 43 | | With the support of the World Bank, the consultancy evaluation process was completed in January 2023. Also, through the Sanitation and Hygiene Fund, a comprehensive sanitation market assessment was conducted in 2022, and the report was being finalised at the time of this report. |
| | 349. Enforce the change from pit latrines to Pour Flush or Full Flush in cities | pp. 85 | | There was no evidence of enforcement of change from pit latrines to Pour Flush or Full Flush in cities. |
| | 350. Strengthen and expand coverage of public-private partnership in garbage collection | pp. 85 | | Although government continued to hold discussions with prospective investors, no tangible outcome in expanded public-private partnerships in garbage collection was achieved. |
| | 351. Introduce recycling and incinerator facilities | pp. 85 | | With support from the World Bank, a containerized incinerator was installed at Hastings to support the safe management of health facilities in Western Area Urban and Rural. Training was provided for waste handlers and waste management staff there. In addition, a total of 1,385 health workers have been trained on healthcare waste management through support from UNICEF. |
| | 352. Promote waste to energy project | pp. 85 | | Although government continued to tout the idea and in some case held discussions with prospective investors, no tangible outcome was achieved. |
| | 353. Re-introduce sanitary inspectors under the supervision of the Councils | pp. 85 | | Although this was part of the Personnel Plan, it was not implemented. |
| | 354. Consider alternatives to use of plastic bags | pp. 85 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 355. Implement a rainwater drainage system for the cities with high rainfall | pp. 85 | | This was not done. |
| <i>Rural sanitation</i> | 356. Establish Rural Sanitary Inspectorate that will be | pp. 85 | | Although this was part of the Personnel Plan, it was not fully implemented. |

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| | responsible for sensitizing rural communities on improved sanitation practices and monitoring sanitation conditions in rural communities | | | |
| | 357. Develop and implement a National Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme that will promote improved sanitation practices in all villages in Sierra Leone | pp. 85 | | Building on the 2008 Community-Led Total Sanitation strategy, a Sanitation Policy implementation Guidelines and Sanitation Game Plan was developed to support attainment of safely managed sanitation targets. This was officially launched by the Chief Medical Officer during this year's World Toilet Day. Preparatory work to develop capacities of communities to construct latrines in rural areas and slums countrywide was ongoing at the time of this report. ¹¹ |
| | 358. Develop the capacities of communities to construct latrines in rural areas | pp. 85 | | See above. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 42 | |
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2.12. Land, Housing and Country Planning

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Improving governance of the sector</i> | 359. Implement the National Lands Policy 2015 ensuring justice for all | pp. 88 | | Both the Land Commission Act 2022 and the Customary Land Rights Act 2022 along with the work of Land Commission are geared towards implementation of this policy. |
| | 360. Improve the management of state lands with a view to ensuring equitable distribution | pp. 88 | | Improvement in the regulatory frameworks, technology uptake, administrative systems, and critical infrastructure at the Ministry through the World Bank supported Sierra Leone Land Administration Project are contributing to improving the management of state lands. |
| | 361. Develop the capacity of Ministry of Lands and Country Planning to enable it establish branches in all districts headquarter towns | pp. 88 | | Investments have been made in the Ministry since 2022 in areas such as regulatory frameworks, technology uptake, administrative systems, and critical infrastructure under the |

¹¹ Under the Post-Ebola Recovery Investment Fund, the African Development Bank supporting the CLTS initiative; using Social Enterprise models.

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| | | | | World Bank supported Sierra Leone Land Administration Project. ¹² |
| | 362. Set up a Lands Court to help speed up the trial of land cases | pp. 88 | | There was a Lands, Property and Environmental Division of the High Court before 2018. However, the Land Commission Act 2022 established the Lands Court, but there were no sittings of the Lands Court at the time of this report. |
| Access to housing and land | 363. Build affordable housing around the country for the underprivileged | pp. 88 | | A number of agreements were concluded with developers, but no new houses have been built. |
| | 364. Create Land Banks to ensure availability and affordability | pp. 88 | | Locations along the Peninsula, Lungi, and the Freetown-Waterloo Highway were designated as Land Banks. |
| Country and settlements planning | 365. In consultation with relevant professional bodies including the Sierra Leone Institution of Engineers, the Professional Engineers Regulation Council and the Sierra Leone Institute of Architects, improve the enforcement of land use planning and building regulations | pp. 88 | | Some of the consultations towards the articulation of the Land Commission Act 2022 and the Customary Land Rights Act 2022 contributed to achieving the promise. There is, however, no structured and long-run consultative mechanism. |
| | 366. Digitize through the use of GPS all plots, streets and roads around the country | pp. 88 | | The legal framework now exists for geo-location of plots, streets and roads around the country, and preparatory technical work began in that regard in 2022 was conducted by the Land Commission with donor support. |
| | 367. Codify land tenure through a GIS Cadastral system with standard town lots as basic module. All private and state lands will be plotted as multiples of the standard lot. | pp. 88 | | See evidence above. |
| | 368. Large new and undeveloped areas to be pre-designed with standard lots and access roads prior to selling allowing for the provision of electricity and water services | pp. 88 | | Although Land Banks were established and sales of State land continued, there were no pre-designed standard lots with access roads, provision of electricity nor water services. |
| | 369. Enforce land use zoning system differentiating residential, commercial, industrial and mixed development areas | pp. 88 | | The Land Bank system, and agreements entered into with estate developers reflected zoning considerations. There was no evidence of enforcement, however, in respect to private land transactions. |

¹² The \$41m grant World Bank Supported Sierra Leone Land Administration Project was signed in June 2022.

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| | 370. Envision the modernization and beautification of the Western Area and particularly the City of Freetown 20 years into the future with multi-storey office and residential accommodation to replace the clusters of old, derelict, shanty, not fit for purpose buildings and create parking and green spaces around them. Flyovers will be built in key locations and critical road works in the City widened. | pp. 88 | | An infrastructure plan capturing this vision was unveiled by the Office of the Presidential Initiative on Infrastructure in 2020. |
| Improving the legal framework for land | 371. The SLPP government will facilitate a national debate on land tenure reform consistent with the demands of a modern economy | pp. 88 | | Widespread debates were engendered among Sierra Leoneans at home and abroad around land tenure reforms. This resulted in the setting up of a Land Dispute and Complaints Resolution Committee for the Western Area, and the Land Commission and Customary Land Acts 2022. |
| | 372. Improve the legal framework for leaseholds or gifts of land in the provinces in order to make them amenable for collateral security and investment | pp. 88 | | The Land Commission Act 2022 and the Customary Land Rights Act 2022 addressed this. |
| | 373. Revise legislation to remove the “non-native” Sierra Leonean nomenclature and its attendant discrimination | pp. 89 | | The Land Commission Act 2022, and the Customary Land Rights Act 2022 addressed this. |
| | 374. Structure the Land Policy so as to increase the scope for investment and provide for means of having legal redress. | pp. 89 | | The Land Commission Act 2022 and the Customary Land Rights Act 2022 contain provisions for increasing the scope for investment, and they provide additional legal redress avenues for investors. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 16 | |
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2.13. Local Government:

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Deepening decentralization and Strengthening Local and Chieftaincy Reform. | 375. Review the National Decentralisation Policy and amend the Local Government Act 2004 | pp. 67 | | A new Decentralization Policy has been adopted, and the Local Government Act is being reviewed. |
| | 376. Complete the devolution of functions within the first one year | pp. 67 | | The devolution efforts had mixed results. While new sectors were devolved to local councils, others were withdrawn including School Feeding Subsidies, Teacher Recruitment, and Town Planning. ¹³ |
| | 377. Reorganize the Local Government Service Commission to position it like its counterpart, the Public Service Commission | pp. 67 | | The new decentralization policy and the Local Government Act 2022 made progressive prescriptions towards this goal. |
| | 378. Review the local government grant making mechanism to ensure that they are awarded based on equity, need, lack of capacity to raise adequate own/local resources and even development across the country irrespective of location and partisan composition | pp. 67 | | A new Fiscal decentralization policy and accompanying fiscal decentralization legislation were proposed to facilitate this. The new Legislation speaks to this. |
| | 379. Allocate a standing Block Grant to support a scheme that will focus on performance | pp. 67 | | Proposals in the said regard are going to be addressed in a proposed new fiscal decentralization policy and accompanying fiscal decentralization. |
| | 380. Bring chiefdom governance in line with local governance and make chiefdom structures play a major role in the decentralised service delivery process | pp. 67 | | The new legislation laid provisions as the basis for bringing chiefdom governance in line with local governance and makes chiefdom structures play a major role in the decentralised service delivery process. There were preliminary engagements within government for the consideration of Chiefdom governance legislation. |
| | 381. Define new conditions of service for Paramount Chiefs and most essential chiefdom staff | pp. 67 | | A documented Conditions of Service is yet to be developed, but substantial increases have been made to salaries of Paramount Chiefs and Chiefdom speakers. |
| | 382. Provide mobility for Paramount Chiefs to facilitate outreach | pp. 67 | | The procurement process has been completed, but vehicles had not arrived in the country at the time of this report. |
| | 383. Construct official residence for all Paramount Chiefs | pp. 67 | | This was not done. |

¹³ See the Local Government Act, 2022.

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| | 384. Review the Revenue Schedule to achieve clarity in the areas of responsibilities and roles of the different agents within the decentralization process | pp. 67 | | The Local Government Act 2022 lays out guidelines for revenue sharing between District Councils and Chiefdom administration. However, a new fiscal decentralization policy and accompanying fiscal decentralization legislation was proposed to complete the measures towards the Manifesto promise. |
| | 385. Reintroduce the Development Grant Allocation to Councils | pp. 68 | | Check the provisions in the new Local Government Act 2022. |
| | 386. Increase the percentage of National Budget Allocation to Councils commensurate with their devolved responsibilities | pp. 68 | | The Ministry of Finance commissioned a Chiefdom Finance study to inform them about revenue sources and streams at Council level. This fed into policy formulation around them and other promised fiscal decentralization possibilities. |
| | 387. Ensure that the salaries and other conditions of service of Local Council staff are aligned with the conditions of service of the Civil Service Commission | pp. 68 | | District Chairpersons, Mayors, and core staff are now entitled to retirement benefits, as provided for in the Local Government Act 2022. |
| | 388. Ensure that Local Council staff have the opportunity of serving at the central level and vice versa | pp. 68 | | Core staff of Local Councils are now recruited by a “selected body” comprising the Human Resource Management Office, the Public Service Commission, Local Government Service Commission, and Ministry of Finance. ¹⁴ |
| | 389. Take steps to entrench local governance in any revised National Constitution. | pp. 68 | | The White paper on the CRC issued by the Bio administration adopted the position to entrench local governance in any revised National Constitution. It should be taken forward in the drafting of the new constitution. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 15 | |
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¹⁴ The term “selected body” and description of the composition are taken from the Act.

2.14. Mines and Minerals

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Improving the management of mineral resources | 390. Review the Mines and Minerals Act 2009 | pp. 23 | | The Mines and Minerals Act 2009 was reviewed, leading to the enactment of a new Mines and Mineral Development Act 2022. |
| | 391. Review the relevant laws to allow for the establishment of a Natural Resources Account for all revenues generated from extractives | pp. 23 | | The Extractive Industries Revenue Act 2018 did not establish a Natural Resources Account. |
| | 392. Decentralize mining revenue collection and utilization | pp. 23 | | No provision was made in both the Extractive Industries Revenue Act 2018 and the Mines and Mineral Act Development Act 2022 for decentralizing mining revenue collection and utilization. |
| | 393. Allocate percentages of revenue from the mining sector to education, health and mining communities | pp. 23 | | This was not done. |
| | 394. Ensure full transparency in the sector: make all contracts and mining revenue public | pp. 23 | | Sierra Leone's improved EITI score of 87.5% attests to greater information disclosure. |
| | 395. Require mining companies to increase procurement of goods and services from Sierra Leone. | pp. 23 | | Save the provisions of the Local Content Act, no policy measures towards the promise were announced. |
| | 396. Require transactions between mining companies and their affiliates to be made upon arms-length terms | pp. 23 | | The government continued to reflect an arms-length approach to mining agreements with no change from what obtained in the past. |
| | 397. Discourage advance taxation except under exceptional circumstances | pp. 23 | | The government did not engage in any advance taxation since assuming office. |
| | 398. Ensure that companies provide meaningful employment for Sierra Leoneans especially in management positions. | pp. 23 | | Save the provisions in the Local Content Act, no policy measures towards the promise were announced. |
| | 399. Put in place policies and mechanisms to support value-additions to our mineral resources with a view to generating jobs and additional income to Sierra Leoneans | pp. 23 | | Value-addition considerations were incorporated into the mining agreements with Marampa Mines and Shandong Mining Company. ¹⁵ |
| | 400. Ensure that all mining companies comply with the local content policy. | pp. 23 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output |

¹⁵ In March 2023, Shandong Mining Company unveiled a \$700m iron ore processing plant, witnessed by the President.

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| | | | | cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| Improving the management of oil and gas <i>Oil and gas governance</i> | 401. Design a more appropriate petroleum policy taking account of the national context in the expectation of achieving rapid results and better practice, allowing incremental improvements to governance. | pp. 26 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 402. Review policies and laws on oil and gas | pp. 26 | | The Extractive Industries Revenue Act 2018 was passed, and exploration and production license via direct negotiation introduced since April 2020. Government fully opened the country's off-shore waters for petroleum licenses, taking up a more flexible block framework as the basis for licensing, and launched Direct Tender, and Open Tender for different license applications. |
| | 403. Simplify both negotiations and tax structures with oil companies in order to reap early revenues and maximize long-term national benefits | pp. 26 | | See evidence above. |
| | 404. Government will build capabilities for the meaningful participation of national organizations in oil and gas resource development. | pp. 26 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 405. Government will enforce the implementation of local content laws in the oil sector. | pp. 26 | | Same as evidence above. |
| | 406. Government will build capabilities for the meaningful participation of national organizations in oil and gas resource development | pp. 26 | | Government fully opened the country's off-shore waters for petroleum licenses, taking up a more flexible block framework as the basis for licensing, and launched Direct Tender, and Open Tender for different license applications. |
| <i>Petroleum Fiscal Regime</i> | 407. Enact policies that will extend to ensure promotion, attraction and facilitation of foreign oil and gas investments | pp. 26 | | See evidence above. |
| | 408. Provide lucrative fiscal incentives for foreign oil and gas companies | pp. 26 | | Don't know what the incentives are. |
| | 409. Expedite investment approval processes and acquisition of all necessary licenses, permits and | pp. 26 | | The Extractive Industries Revenue Act 2018 was passed, and exploration and production license via direct negotiation introduced since April 2020. The full |

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| | authorization within acceptable timeframes | | | opening up of the country's off-shore waters for petroleum licenses, taking up a more flexible block framework as the basis for licensing, and launched Direct Tender, and Open Tender for different license applications fulfilled the Manifesto promise. |
| | 410. Re-evaluate oil block data and dimensions to enable the best companies to have the most prospective blocks, guarantee a supportive and favourable legal framework that promises effective facilitation, protection and guaranteed foreign investments rights | pp. 26 | | See evidence above. |
| | 411. The new policy will award licenses to companies who have proven track records of finance and technical performance | pp. 27 | | All the additional initiatives including flexible block framework as the basis for licensing, Direct Tender, and Open Tender for different license applications have embedded due diligence considerations. |
| Building capacity | 412. Restructure the Petroleum Directorate by recruiting trained and qualified Sierra Leoneans without reference to their ethnic or regional origin. | pp. 27 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 413. Strengthen and upgrade the Petroleum Directorate to a Commission solely responsible for the affairs of oil and gas in Sierra Leone | pp. 27 | | This promise was not met. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 24 | |
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2.15. Tourism

| Area | Manifesto commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
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| <i>Improving the Policy and Legal Environment Developing Historic Sites</i> | 414. Review and upgrade all tourism-related laws, regulations and policies | pp. 31 | | Efforts in this regard include review of the Development of Tourism Act 1990, ongoing work on the National Tourism Governance and Financial Management Strategy, visa on arrival, and The Tourism Sector Master Plan. |
| | 415. Develop a master plan for the tourism sector in line with the revised laws and policies | pp. 31 | | Efforts in this regard include a review of the Development of Tourism Act 1990, ongoing work on the National Tourism Governance and Financial Management Strategy, visa on arrival, and The Tourism Sector Master Plan. |
| | 416. Establish a Tourism Information Register | pp. 31 | | A Tourism Information Register had been established since 2020. |
| | 417. Prepare a rehabilitation plan for all strategic historic sites in Sierra Leone | pp. 31 | | Government entered into partnership with the World Monuments Fund to rehabilitate the Old Fourah Bay College Building as the only major historic site. |
| | 418. Establish public-private partnership to manage historic sites | pp. 31 | | Same as evidence above. |
| <i>Diversification of tourism products</i> | 419. Designate tourist attraction areas and provide them with the needed infrastructure including water, electricity and communications | pp. 31 | | No new tourist attraction areas were designated, but locations at Wara Wara, Banana Island, and Tiwai Island were developed for eco-tourism, with private sector participation. ¹⁶ |
| | 420. Develop tourist infrastructure (such as beach resorts, eco villages and research camps) | pp. 31 | | 3 eco-tourism resorts were built by government at Wara Wara, Banana Island, and Tiwai Island. |
| | 421. Facilitate the construction of a toll bridge to link Freetown and Lungi Airport | pp. 31 | | Preparatory work was done including design, and discussions with potential investors; but nothing significant to report as yet. |
| | 422. Develop an improved web portal for tourism promotions. | pp. 31 | | The web-page of the National Tourists Board, and the web work of international PR firms met the commitment. |
| | 423. Participate in international tourism activities. | pp. 31 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 424. Contract an international PR firm to promote the international image and showcase the tourist potential of Sierra Leone | pp. 31 | | In October 2022, the European firm “Lotus” was contracted in fulfilment of this commitment. |

¹⁶ The tourism development efforts cited in this section are largely supported under the Sustainable Tourism Development Project financed under the Enhanced Integrated Framework.

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| | 425. Conduct a Skills Audit of the Tourism Sector | pp. 31 | | An audit of the skills gaps in the sector was done under Enhanced Integrated Framework project. |
| | 426. Prepare a Manpower Development Plan for the Tourism Sector | pp. 31 | | A 5-year Strategic Capacity Building Plan was completed and built of the findings of Skills Audit. |
| | 427. Upgrade the existing school for hotel management and tourism in terms of materials, equipment and staffing | pp. 31 | | The campuses of the schools at Brookfields and Milton Margai Technical University were upgraded. A 24-bedroom hotel was built at Milton Margai Technical University. |
| | 428. Introduce higher education programmes for tourism | pp. 31 | | Tourism training curriculum for various levels of certification, including degree programmes has been developed and shared with tertiary institutions. Education in tourism, however, remained at certificate and diploma levels. |
| | 429. Promote public-private partnership for tourism training | pp. 31 | | This was not done. |
| | 430. Promote adventure tours such as safaris, jungle tours, mountain trekking | pp. 31 | | Certain sites suitable for these kinds of adventure tourism were leased to private operators. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 17 | |
| | | | 8 | |
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2.16. Transport

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Transport <i>Road Transportation</i> | 431. Promote and implement a holistic integrated infrastructure and sectoral development programme | pp. 79 | | The Infrastructure Master Plan by the Office of the Presidential Initiative on Infrastructure shows efforts at promoting a holistic approach. |
| | 432. Work collectively with the members of the MANO River Union to develop further the sub-regional infrastructure Master plan particularly, in the Energy, Transport and ICT sectors, so that Sierra Leone's obligations are met within the time frames established | pp. 79 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 433. Conduct an Infrastructure Audit and Value Engineering of all completed incomplete, and planned infrastructure projects in last 10 years | pp. 79 | | The audit was done as part of the development of the infrastructure Master Plan by the Office of the Presidential Initiative on Infrastructure. |

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| 434. Address the current traffic congestion in Freetown | pp. 79 | | The completion of the Lumley beach-Goderich bye-pass road, the Juba bridge expansion, and the Hillside bye-pass, helped to ease traffic around Freetown, even though challenges remain in these areas. |
| 435. Explore other modes of transport within Freetown and the Western Area such as the construction of jetties and ferry terminals at strategic locations for commercial ferry and boat transport | pp. 79 | | This was covered in the Infrastructure Master Plan by the Office of the Presidential Initiative on Infrastructure. |
| 436. Explore the use of rail transport as part of the rail network to be connected to the West African Rail Network | pp. 79 | | This was covered in the Infrastructure Master Plan by the Office of the Presidential Initiative on Infrastructure. |
| 437. Pave all roads linking district capital towns | pp. 79 | | A few roads leading to districts HQs were paved – Kailahun and Pujehun at the time of this report. |
| 438. Use of automated traffic signalization at key intersections in the cities of Freetown, Bo, Makeni and Kenema | pp. 79 | | Funding secured through the World Bank, contract awarded, and work commenced on the installation of traffic lights in Freetown. |
| 439. Build wider roads and flyovers and under-passes to bridge gaps in the road network in view of easy East-West linkages in Freetown | pp. 79 | | Among the key achievements in this area were the completion of the Hill-side bye-pass Road, and ongoing construction of foot-bridges across the city. |
| 440. De-politicise the management of the Road Maintenance Fund and ensure funds are available in a timely manner for the works. | pp. 79 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| 441. Explore the possibility of constructing a toll bridge to link Freetown with Tagrin | pp. 79 | | This was covered in the Infrastructure Master Plan of the Office of the Presidential Initiative on Infrastructure. |
| 442. Devolve maintenance of township roads and feeder roads to Local Councils and especially provide requisite funding | pp. 80 | | Township and feeder roads continued to be handled by central government, and not Local Councils. |
| 443. Promote the use of non-motorized transport (such as pushcarts and bicycles) in rural communities while developing busing services for mass transit in urban areas | pp. 80 | | While the Manifesto promise on bus services for mass transit in urban areas was acted on, the aspect dealing with non-motorised transport was not. |
| 444. Complete a four-lane express road from West to East Freetown within five years. Widen selected roads and build new flyovers at key junctions of | pp. 80 | | The 4-lane Hillside road was completed, and construction of foot-bridges and new flyovers were continuing at the time of this report. |

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| | Lumley, Congo Cross, Model, Eastern Police, Up Gun and Cline Town | | | |
| | 445. Increase public bus services to all areas: 8 hours service a day | pp. 80 | | The provision of school buses, and additional buses for the SLRTC supported the achievement of the promise. Bus services, however, were not increased by other means. |
| | 446. Develop large transit centres at Masiaka, Rogbere Junction, Mile 9, Taiana, Moyamba, Bo and Makeni with facilities for accommodation, showers, toileting and restaurants | pp. 80 | | This was not done. |
| | 447. Provide more mass transit facilities, especially by buses in large urban areas like Freetown, Bo, Kenema and Makeni | pp. 80 | | The ongoing Urban Resilience project is aimed at addressing this promise but only in Freetown. |
| | 448. The Road Safety Authority will work more symbiotically with SLRA to ensure the death traps in our roads and sidewalks are eliminated, while improving on traffic flows at major intersections. | pp. 80 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 449. Ban the illegal use of unworthy and unlicensed articulated trucks on all major trunk roads after 8.00 hours including heavy fines for the owners and drivers and seizure and confiscation of such vehicles. | pp. 80 | | There was no public announcement banning the use of unworthy and unlicensed articulated trucks on all major trunk roads after 800 hours. |
| | 450. Ban the use of extra fog lights on all big trucks save those originally manufactured and affixed to such trucks. | pp. 80 | | There was no public announcement banning the use of extra fog lights on all big trucks save those originally manufactured and affixed to such trucks. |
| Air transport | 451. Enhance global civil aviation safety by certifying the Freetown International Airport at Lungi to meet international standards. | pp. 81 | | The opening of the new Freetown International Airport delivered on the promise. |
| | 452. Improve ferry and sea coach services between Targrin and Freetown to support passenger travel and comfort. | pp. 81 | | Private-sector ferry operated services expanded beyond the 2018 situation. However, 2 large ferries which arrived in Freetown in 2022 had still not been commissioned at the time of this report. |
| | 453. Develop an Air transport master plan to foster the development of a sound and economically viable civil aviation system. | pp. 81 | | An air transport Master Plan was part of the Infrastructural Development Master Plan, and conducted by the Office of the Presidential Initiative on Infrastructure. |
| | 454. Develop Lungi International airport into an aerotropolis involving the | pp. 81 | | The new Freetown International airport at Lungi was completed, but the other |

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| | development of an airport city which essentially will provide one stop airport support facilities including hotels, conferencing facilities, shops, restaurants etc. | | | elements of the promise including development of an airport city were not realised. |
| | 455. Develop airport services and create a hub to handle increased foreign traffic to the East Coast USA, North Africa, Europe and South America and create a new carrier - Sierra International Airlines | pp. 81 | | The new Freetown International airport at Lungi was completed, and arrangements were underway for a new national carrier. |
| | 456. Create a sub-regional hub at Hastings/FNA with Air taxi services | pp. 81 | | Work was ongoing to restore Hastings Airfield. |
| | 457. Revive all abandoned airstrips where practicable and construct new airstrips where necessary | pp. 81 | | Apart from Hastings Airfield, there were no further efforts towards reviving abandoned airfields. |
| | 458. De-politicise the management of the Sierra Leone Airport Authority and the Civil Aviation Authority. | pp. 81 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 459. Privatised some airport services in a transparent manner. | pp. 81 | | The privatisation of some airport services continued, although doubts continued to be cast over the transparency of the transactions. |
| <i>Sea transportation</i> | 460. The parastatal agencies responsible for overseeing sub-sectors will be restructured and reformed | pp. 82 | | Work went on to transform the Sierra Leone Road Transport Corporation into a regulator, and the Sierra Leone Road Safety Authority entered into a Public Private Partnership for vehicle worthiness inspections and related work. |
| | 461. Construct additional storage facilities as well as pumps and pipelines to increase the material loading rate | pp. 82 | | The new Lungi airport addressed this. |
| | 462. Handle the remaining privatisation programme for the Port transparently. | pp. 82 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 463. Continue current expansion of port facilities to handle Ocean Going Vessels and ensure efficient discharges of cargo | pp. 82 | | The expansion of port facilities to handle Ocean Going Vessels and ensure efficient discharges of cargo has continued. |
| | 464. Establish a One Stop window at the Sierra Leone Ports Authority for speedy processing of customs and other import and export clearances. | pp. 82 | | This was not done. |

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| | 465. Institute policies and regulations that will help reduce the costs of shipping and clearing goods | pp 82 | | The demurrage cost burden was reduced because the number of days at which goods start to accrue demurrage was increased. |
| | 466. Re-organise the Maritime Protection Agency to make it more effective | pp 82 | | There was no effort to re-organise the Maritime Protection Administration, beyond the appointments of heads of the institution at different times. The institution continued to be rocked by various scandals, resulting in continual change of leadership. |
| | 467. Carry out a feasibility study to convert the Nitti sea port used by mining companies into a commercial seaport | pp 82 | | The decision was taken to develop Nitti sea port, and various proposals are being discussed with external investors. |
| | 468. Develop a port at Sulima with the objective of supporting mining operations | pp 82 | | The decision was taken to develop a port at Sulima, and various proposals were discussed with external investors. |
| | 469. Ensure quality and pro-poor safe ferry services to various destinations where land access is restricted by constructing new berthing facilities and jetties | pp 82 | | The only visible effort in this regard was the arrival of 2 large ferries to ply the Targrin-Kissy Terminal and Government Wharf. These had not been put into use up to the time of this report. |
| | 470. Encourage and promote private sector development of inland water transportation services for passenger and goods as an alternate mode to road transport by using larger, more efficient boat buses and ferries between for example, Bonthe-Shenge – Freetown, Sulima – Freetown- Port Loko etc. | pp 82 | | Tagrin Terminal and Government Wharf were leased to private operators for re-development, and the private sector owned ferry service to Conakry was established. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 40 | |
| | | | 8 | |
| | | | 6 | |
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2.17. Water Resources

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Urban water supply | 471. Construct a new water reservoir for Freetown and its immediate environs | pp. 79 | | Under rehabilitation at the time of this report were the reservoir at Regent in Freetown, and 6 other reservoirs. A new gravity fall supply facility was under construction at Mambo. ¹⁷ |
| | 472. Construct boreholes and gravity water supply facilities in hard-to-reach peri-urban areas in Western Area | pp. 79 | | With direct government funding, and under the Freetown WASH and Aquatic Environment Project, scores of boreholes were provided as promised. |
| | 473. Rehabilitate water distribution network in Freetown and construct standpipes in deprived communities | pp. 79 | | Rehabilitation work on the reservoir at Regent in Freetown began in October 2022. Weirs, Booster Stations, and Rising Mains were being rehabilitated. The main pipe from Guma Dam was rehabilitated. Scores of stand-pipe taps with 10,000 litre tanks were installed at various points in Freetown. ¹⁸ |
| | 474. Introduce flow meters to reduce wastage in urban towns. | pp. 79 | | Installation of flow meters began in October 2022, but only in Freetown. |
| | 475. Rehabilitate existing water dams and protect all major watershed areas against deforestation and other environmental problems | pp. 79 | | Rehabilitation of a number of dams took place in the Western Area, but protection of water catchment areas remained a serious challenge. |
| | 476. Speed up institutional and regulatory reforms of the sector, especially at Guman Valley Water Company and Sierra Leone Water Company, to improve on efficiency and cost recovery | pp. 79 | | The only achievement noted was Freetown Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan (2020-2050), which articulated the institutional changes that are going to be made. |
| | 477. Separate water generation from water distribution and supply responsibilities as it is now the case with electricity | pp. 79 | | This was not done. |
| | 478. Strengthen the maintenance culture and capacity of Guma Valley Water Company. | pp. 79 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 479. Encourage rainwater harvesting all over the country | pp. 79 | | There was no evidence of policy articulation or action plan by government. |
| Rural water supply | 480. Construct boreholes, gravity water systems and solar water pumping schemes in all villages | pp. 79 | | Scores of boreholes, gravity water systems and solar water pumping schemes were installed, but the vast majority of villages remained unserved. |

¹⁷ The 6 other reservoirs were being funded under the Freetown WASH and Aquatic Environment Revamping Project, funded by the African Development Bank.

¹⁸ These were partly being funded the Freetown WASH and Aquatic Environment Revamping Project, funded by the African Development Bank

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| | 481. Develop the capacity of Local Councils to effectively handle water supply and maintenance issues in provincial areas | pp. 79 | | There is no evidence of the work done in this regard. |
| | 482. Improve the coordination of the work of various international agencies and NGOs involved in water provision | pp. 80 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 12 | |
| | | | 3 | |
| | | | 1 | |
| | | | 3 | |
| | | | 3 | |
| | | | 2 | |
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2.18. Women, Children, and Persons With Disabilities

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Empowering our women | 483. Establish a Women's Development Fund to support female entrepreneurs | pp. 46 | | The Women's Development Fund was launched in 2019. The National Micro-Finance Fund administered over 3 years largely targeted women in entrepreneurship and agriculture. |
| | 484. Promote women in agriculture through direct support | pp. 47 | | The Women's Development Fund, and the National Micro-Finance fund supported women's agricultural activities |
| | 485. Make amendments to the procurement laws that would give preferential treatment to performing female contractors | pp. 47 | | There was no evidence of work done in this regard. |
| | 486. Provide support for women's led organization in rural areas to participate in economic and political activities. | pp. 47 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 487. Provide free education to women pursuing sciences, engineering and medical disciplines at university | pp. 47 | | Scholarships were made available for women and girls pursuing Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics courses at university level. |
| | 488. Establish a National Commission for Gender Affairs | pp. 47 | | A National Commission for Gender Affairs was not established, though the Ministry of Gender was delinked from Social Welfare. |

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| | 489. Support training programmes for gender in institutions | pp. 47 | | The language of the Manifesto promise is unclear or ambiguous, and the output cannot be objectively defined or measured. |
| | 490. Domesticated and implement national and international instruments in support of women empowerment | pp. 47 | | The Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act 2022 reflect further domestication of international instruments. |
| | 491. Amendment of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone with a view to increasing the chances of women to participate in politics | pp. 47 | | The Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act, 2022, the Public Elections Act 2022, and the Political Parties Act 2022 made provisions for a 30% quota. |
| | 492. Make mandatory for all political parties to enact gender policies that will specify among other things a threshold for women in executive positions and local councils and parliamentary positions | pp. 47 | | The Political Parties Act 2022 places an obligation on political parties for women's representation thresholds in executive positions within parties, and for all public elections. |
| | 493. Review and enact the minimum 30% Quota Bill which creates the chance for women to hold 30% of positions in elective and appointive positions | pp. 47 | | The Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Act 2022, the Public Elections Act 2022, and the Political Parties Act 2022 delivered on the promise. |
| | 494. Provide training and funding for female candidates for public elections. | pp. 47 | | The government did not lay out any institutional arrangement, policy framework, or other known means towards this commitment. |
| <i>Protecting people with disabilities</i> | 495. Review and implement policies and laws relating to disability, especially making public facilities disability friendly | pp. 48 | | There is no evidence of review of laws and policies relating to disability, especially making public facilities disability friendly. |
| | 496. Revisit the administration and implementation of the Social Safety Net Programme. | pp. 48 | | The Social Safety Net project that existed was expanded to cover all Districts, and an additional Productive Social Safety Net project was launched in 2022. |
| | 497. Provide free education for the physically challenged at all levels pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary level | pp. 48 | | Free quality education applies to all, including Persons With Disability. Persons With Disability who wish to pursue tertiary education can apply for a scholarship through the Disability Commission. |
| | 498. Review and improve incentives for Teachers in Special Needs Institutions | pp. 48 | | The government did not lay out any policy framework, or other known initiative towards this commitment. |
| | 499. Provide free health care for the physically challenged and the aged | pp. 48 | | This was announced as part of the expanded Social Safety Net programme in 2019. Effective implementation remains a problem. |

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| | 500. Increase access of persons living with disability and aged to public housing | pp. 48 | | The government did not lay out any institutional arrangement, policy framework, or other known initiative towards this commitment. |
| | 501. Provide welfare assistance to persons living with disability and the aged | pp. 48 | | At least 13,000 Persons With Disability receive quarterly income support under an expanded programme covering 16 districts since 2020. |
| | 502. Provide livelihood support to persons living with disability for economic empowerment | pp. 48 | | At least 13,000 Persons With Disability receive quarterly income support under an expanded programme covering 16 districts since 2020. |
| Protecting our children <i>Sexual violence</i> | 503. Review and increase budgetary resources for the implementation of the Sexual Offences Act of 2012 | pp. 51 | | The Sexual Offences Act 2012 was amended to produce the Sexual Offences Act of 2019. A review of all budget statements since 2018 shows that budgetary allocation to the sector was increased. |
| Teenage pregnancy | 504. Review and implement the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy | pp. 51 | | An end-term assessment of the strategy was going on at the time of this report. |
| | 505. Increase opportunities for pregnant girls and teenage mothers to have access to education through appropriate means | pp. 52 | | Pregnant girls were allowed to attend school, but no measures were put in place by government for teenage mothers. |
| Child marriage | 506. Design policies, harmonise and standardise laws to combat child marriage | pp. 52 | | The Child Rights Act 2023 that was before Parliament at the time of this report had stronger provisions around this promise. |
| | 507. Develop a national strategy to combat child marriage | pp. 52 | | The National Strategy for the Reduction of Teenage Pregnancy and Child Marriage was being evaluated at the time of this report to inform the articulation of a new Strategy document. |
| | 508. Provide protection, rehabilitation and reintegration support for victims of child marriage. | pp. 52 | | Although this support is provided through programmes implemented by NGOs, the government did not lay out any policy framework towards this commitment. |
| Orphans and vulnerable children | 509. Carryout a nationwide survey of children without care and protection, including children living in the street | pp. 52 | | No data available |
| | 510. Review, adopt and implement the draft Child Welfare Policy. | pp. 52 | | This was completed in 2022. |
| | 511. Strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs and city and district councils to fully implement the Alternative Care Policy on street children. | pp. 52 | | Legal framework for the action has just been passed |

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| | 512. Amend the laws regulating adoption. | pp. 52 | | While no review of the 1989 Adoption Act was done, in early 2019 the Attorney General's office issued a reminder on the residency requirement for adopting a child, as contained in both the 1989 Adoption Act, and the Child Rights Act 2007. |
| Child trafficking | 513. Review the 2005 Trafficking in Person Act to make it more stringent | pp. 52 | | The Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Act was enacted in 2021. |
| | 514. Train prosecutors and judges to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases | pp. 52 | | The Judiciary of Sierra Leone partnered with the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes to train judges on adjudicating human trafficking cases in October 2021. |
| | 515. Enact the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children | pp. 52 | | Government passed the Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Act in 2021, which domesticated the protocol. |
| Child labour and juvenile justice | 516. Review and enforce laws relating to child labour | pp. 52 | | The Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Act 2021, and the new Child Rights bill both address child labour issues. |
| | 517. Develop a comprehensive strategy/policy to address child labour in all its forms | pp. 52 | | The Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Act (2022), and the new Child Rights Act hope to broaden the policy space around child labour. |
| | 518. Strengthen the Local Councils to monitor and ensure the implementation of Child Labour Policy and/or Strategy | pp. 52 | | The government did not lay out any policy framework, or other known initiative towards this commitment. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 36 | |
| | | | 18 | |
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2.19. Youths and Sports

| Area | Manifesto Commitments | Ref | Score | Evidence |
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| National Youth Scheme | 519. 491. Review the current design of the National Youth Service and support its implementation | pp. 44 | | Review conducted |
| | 520. 492. Promote internships to enhance the capacities of graduates to enable | pp. 45 | | Since September 2018 when the first crop of 200 National Youth Service was |

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| | them to compete effectively for jobs in the labour market | | | inaugurated, the scheme has been steadily increasing in reach and numbers. Hundreds of young graduates join the programme every year through a publicly accessible and competitive process. |
| | 521. 493. Promote public-private partnership in the redesign and implementation of the scheme (National Youth Service) | pp. 45 | | Private sector programmes have been integrated into the national youth service schemes |
| <i>Economic empowerment</i> | 522. 494. Establish a special Youth Empowerment Fund to support youth engaged in small and medium scale entrepreneurial ventures | pp. 45 | | The Fund was established in December 2022. |
| | 523. 495. Promote youth engagement in agriculture through direct support in the form of finance, market information, technology and technical advice | pp. 45 | | Various programmes of the Youth Ministry, the Youth Commission, including the Impact Challenge, Agriculture Innovation and Assistive Technology for Person With Disability specifically addressed this. |
| <i>Sports</i> | 524. 496. Review the policy and legal environment for sports development | pp. 45 | | Though the policy review took place in 2017, the National Sports Authority became operational in 2019. |
| | 525. 497. Increase budgetary support to sporting activities | pp. 45 | | Increased budgetary support has led to the country's participation in numerous international competitions across different disciplines. |
| | 526. 498. Establish a Sports Development Fund that will be financed from various sources | pp. 45 | | The legal framework was laid, but the fund was not established. |
| | 527. 499. Develop and implement a comprehensive capacity building programme for all sporting disciplines | pp. 45 | | While a comprehensive capacity building programme was not developed, increased government support led to the country's participation in numerous international competitions across different disciplines. |
| | 528. 500. Reactivate school and community sporting activities | pp. 45 | | Government's direct grants to various sporting associations led to the re-activation of various sporting activities at community and national levels. |
| | 529. Recommence national competition for all sporting activities | pp. 45 | | The men and women's national football leagues were re-started. |
| | 530. Establish sports academies and provide facilities for sports development and recreation around the country | pp. 46 | | The government did not establish any sports academies, and there was no evidence of any preparatory work towards the promise. |

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| | 531. Build standard stadium facilities in all regions and Western Rural to enhance the capacity of Sierra Leone | pp. 46 | | The National Stadium was being rehabilitated, while the Kenema city field was fitted with artificial turf. No new facilities have been built anywhere. |
| <i>Music and Performing Arts</i> | 532. Review and enforce the copyright laws | pp. 45 | | The Directorate of Science Technology and Innovation started the review discussions, but it has led to no visible or known outcome. |
| | 533. Review policies and establish standards for promotion of music and performing arts | pp. 45 | | The Office of the Entertainment Ambassador has been established and there were plans to provide budgetary support to it. |
| | 534. Establish an Arts Gallery and Theatre for Performing Arts in all regional capitals | pp. 45 | | This was not done. |
| | 535. Promote Sierra Leonean music and musicians nationally and internationally and maintain good business ethics in the industry | pp. 45 | | The Office of the Entertainment Ambassador has been established and there were plans to provide budgetary support to it. |
| | 536. Re-establish and develop cultural village | pp. 45 | | This was not done. |
| Sector Score | Total number of promises | | 19 | |
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| | | | 4 | |
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