

Agriculture Trend Analysis

Rice Production and Self-Sufficiency Scorecard

Strategic objective: promote self-sustenance in key staples, boost export earnings, create jobs, alleviate hunger and malnutrition, strengthen climate resilience, and improve livestock and fish productivity.

Focus indicator: Obtain rice self-sufficiency by increasing rice yields to 4.0 million metric tonnes by 2028.

2017
0.829m
metric tonnes

2023
1.32m
baseline

2025
1.44m
paddy rice

2028 Target
4.0m
metric tonnes

Agriculture Scorecard Trend Analysis

Indicator: obtain rice self-sufficiency through increasing rice yields to 4.0 million metric tonnes by 2028. Data points are taken from the information provided for 2017, 2023 baseline and 2025 update.

Production growth 2017 to 2023

+59.2%

Rice output rose from 0.829m to 1.32m tonnes.

Production growth 2023 to 2025

+9.1%

Computed from 1.32m to 1.44m tonnes. Provided note states +9.6%.

2025 progress vs 2028 target

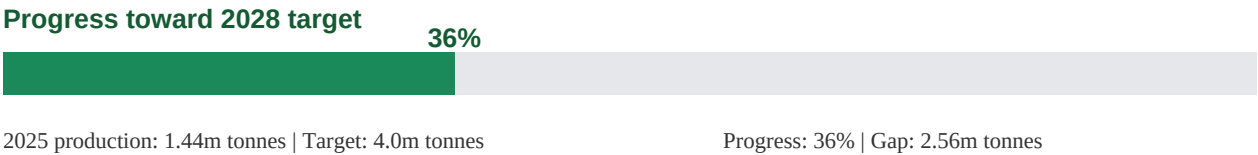
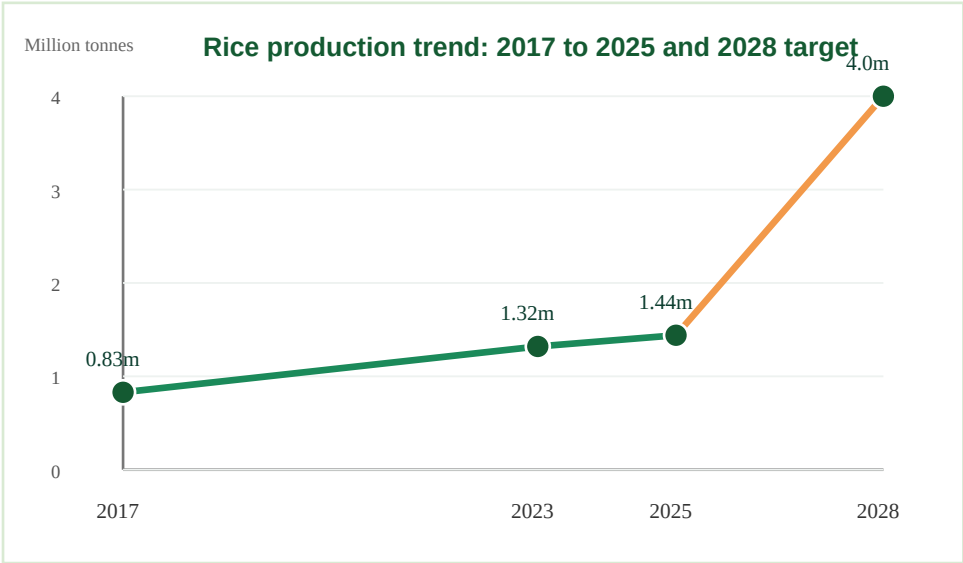
36%

The 2025 level is still 2.56m tonnes below target.

Required annual growth to 2028

40.6%

Acceleration is needed to reach 4.0m tonnes by 2028.



Year	Scorecard evidence	Trend reading
2017	829,032 metric tonnes of rice produced.	Low base year. Sierra Leone remained structurally dependent on imported rice.
2023 baseline	1.32 million metric tonnes of rice produced.	Output increased by 59.2% from 2017, showing strong medium-term improvement.

2025 update	1.44 million metric tonnes of paddy rice produced. Feed Salone reported 73% of consumption needs covered locally.	Positive progress, but the pace is below what is needed for the 2028 target.
2028 target	4.0 million metric tonnes.	To reach the target from 2025, production must grow by about 40.6% per year for three years.

IGR scorecard interpretation

- **Status:** Progressing, but off-track for full 2028 attainment unless production growth accelerates sharply.
- **What is working:** Rice production has increased across the scorecard years, and the 2025 update reports that local production covered 73% of national rice consumption needs.
- **Risk:** The production gap remains large. The country needs an additional 2.56 million metric tonnes by 2028.
- **Policy implication:** Scale mechanisation, irrigation, improved seed varieties, storage, milling capacity, farmer finance and climate-smart extension services.
- **IGR scorecard rating:** Amber. Progress is visible, but delivery velocity is not yet sufficient for the 2028 target.

Sources stated in supplied data: MTNDP 2024-2030 page 59; MTNDP Dec 2022 page 7; WFP 2025; Feed Salone Initiative. Note: the supplied 2023 figure appears as "1.32 metric tonnes" but has been interpreted as 1.32 million metric tonnes based on context.