

HEALTH SCORECARD TREND ANALYSIS

Sierra Leone | 2017, 2023 and 2025 performance review against the 2030 HIV and TB elimination ambition

Strategic objectives: build a resilient and responsive health care system that provides equitable access to affordable, quality healthcare services across the life stages; and ensure Sierra Leone ends Malaria, HIV/AIDS and TB as public health threats by 2030 in line with SDG 3.3.

HIV prevalence

1.5% -> 1.4%

Adult prevalence declined slightly between 2017 and 2023.

HIV incidence

0.5 -> 0.4

20% reduction among ages 15-49 by 2025.

TB incidence

357 -> 283

20.7% reduction from 2023 baseline to 2025.

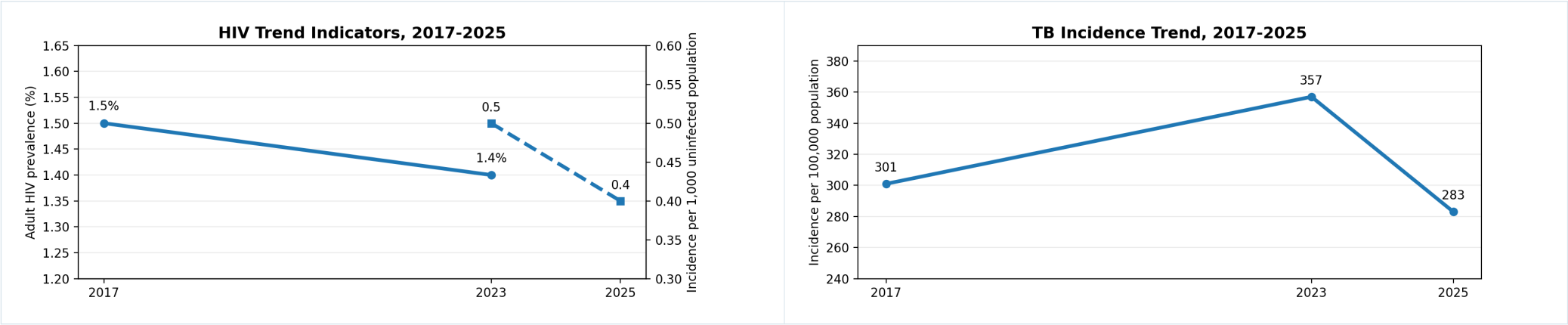
2030 direction

On track?

Progress is positive, but acceleration is still required.

Indicator	2017 baseline	2023 status	2025 progress	Trend assessment
Adult HIV prevalence	1.5%	1.4%	Not provided as prevalence; 2025 measure is incidence	Slight decline in prevalence between 2017 and 2023. Continued prevention and treatment expansion is needed.
HIV incidence, ages 15-49	Not provided	0.5 per 1,000 uninfected population	0.4 per 1,000 uninfected population	20% reduction. Positive movement toward reduced transmission.
TB incidence	301 per 100,000	357 per 100,000	283 per 100,000	Worsened between 2017 and 2023, then improved sharply by 2025. Net 2017-2025 improvement is 6.0%.

Trend Dashboard



HIV analysis

The available data shows a small improvement in adult HIV prevalence from 1.5% in 2017 to 1.4% in 2023. For 2025, the comparable prevalence value was not provided, but HIV incidence among individuals aged 15-49 declined from 0.5 to 0.4 per 1,000 uninfected population, representing a 20% reduction. This suggests that prevention, testing and treatment interventions are reducing new infections.

TB analysis

TB incidence increased from 301 per 100,000 in 2017 to 357 per 100,000 in 2023, indicating deterioration or improved detection during that period. By 2025, incidence reduced to 283 per 100,000, a 20.7% reduction from the 2023 baseline and a 6.0% improvement compared with 2017. This is a strong recovery trend but still requires acceleration to reach elimination by 2030.

IGR Scorecard Interpretation

Rating: Improving, but requires acceleration

Sierra Leone is showing measurable progress on HIV incidence and TB incidence by 2025. The key risk is that elimination by 2030 requires faster reduction, stronger case detection, sustained financing, supply chain stability, and deeper community-level coverage.

Priority Actions for the IGR Scorecard

Priority area	Recommended action	Why it matters for 2030
Prevention and testing	Expand community testing, self-testing, PrEP awareness, youth-focused health messaging and TB contact tracing.	Reduces undiagnosed cases and cuts onward transmission.
Treatment continuity	Strengthen ART retention, TB treatment adherence, medicine availability and digital follow-up reminders.	Prevents relapse, resistance and avoidable deaths.
Data systems	Use facility dashboards to track HIV incidence, TB notifications, stock-outs, testing yield and district-level gaps monthly.	Makes the scorecard actionable, not just descriptive.
Equity targeting	Prioritize high-burden districts, vulnerable groups, hard-to-reach communities and cross-border populations.	Elimination targets cannot be achieved if progress is uneven.
Financing and accountability	Protect health financing, align partners around MoHS priorities, and publish quarterly progress snapshots.	Sustains momentum and builds public confidence.

Data note: 2025 HIV prevalence was not included in the supplied dataset. The 2025 HIV progress point therefore uses incidence among individuals aged 15-49. For strict year-on-year comparison, future scorecards should collect the same indicator definitions each year.