

IGR Development Scorecard: Nutrition

Sierra Leone | Anaemia among women of reproductive age (15-49) | Trend analysis 2017, 2023 and 2025

Strategic objective

Increase access to and consumption of diverse, safe, and nutritious foods for sustainable reduction of malnutrition, especially for women and children.

2030 target

Anaemia in women of child-bearing age reduced to **30.2%** by 2030.

47.0%

2017 baseline

High anaemia burden

48.1%

2023 status

Above baseline / off track

48.4%

2025 latest proxy

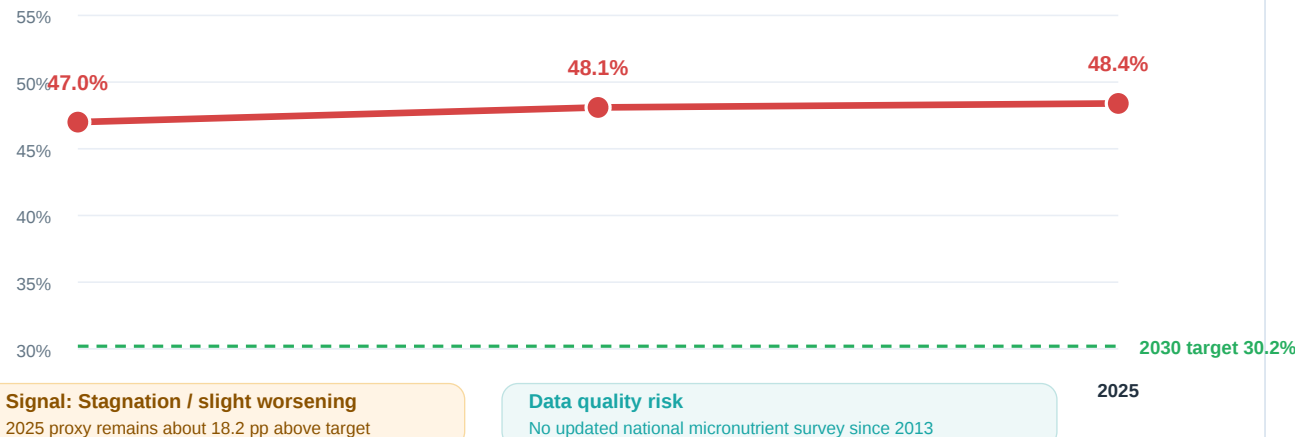
Worsening signal

18.2 pp

2030 target gap

Reduction still required

Anaemia prevalence trend and 2030 target



Trend finding: Anaemia among women of reproductive age appears broadly stagnant and may be worsening. The 2017 baseline of about 47.0% is already very high. Reported 2023 values range from 46.6% to 48.1%, while the latest 2025 proxy used for scorecard purposes is 48.4%. This means the indicator is moving away from the 2030 target of 30.2%, not towards it.

Scorecard judgement: Off track. The current rate is roughly 1.6 times the 2030 target. A credible status rating requires an updated national micronutrient or anaemia survey because the last cited micronutrient report was in 2013.

Priority actions for 2026-2030

1. Commission updated anaemia and micronutrient survey.
2. Scale iron-folic acid supplementation and maternal nutrition services.
3. Strengthen malaria prevention, deworming, WASH and food fortification links.
4. Track district-level anaemia, ANC coverage and dietary diversity quarterly.
5. Link agriculture, school feeding and social protection to women and child nutrition outcomes.

Indicator status: OFF TRACK. The prevalence remains close to 48% against a 2030 target of 30.2%. Full source table and implementation logic are provided on the next page.

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Scorecard narrative and implementation logic

Problem statement

Anaemia among women of reproductive age remains a severe nutrition and public health challenge in Sierra Leone. The available data does not show the strong downward movement required to reach the 2030 target.

Why the trend matters

High anaemia reduces maternal wellbeing, increases pregnancy-related risk, and can affect child development. Progress on this indicator is therefore a useful proxy for the strength of nutrition, maternal health, food systems and disease prevention interventions.

Data caution

The values across sources are not fully aligned. For scorecard use, the trend should be presented as high and off track, with a data confidence warning until an updated national micronutrient survey is available.

Year	Scorecard value	Interpretation	Source / note
2017	47.0%	High baseline burden	Referenced in Sierra Leone MTNDP/PRGS reporting as baseline value
2023	46.6% - 48.1%	No clear progress; values vary by source	Biomedres 2024; IndexMundi / WDI-based sources cited by user
2025	48.4% proxy	Latest scorecard status suggests worsening	Global Nutrition Report / IGR scorecard text cited by user
2030	30.2% target	Required end-line target	MTNDP 2024-2030, p.65

2030 recovery pathway



Recommended IGR rating: OFF TRACK / DATA UPDATE REQUIRED

Rationale: Current prevalence is around 48%, compared with a 2030 target of 30.2%. The direction of travel is not improving fast enough, and the absence of a recent micronutrient survey weakens confidence in the exact current status. The scorecard should therefore show both a delivery concern and a measurement concern.