

Trend Analysis: Adolescent Pregnancy Reduction in Sierra Leone

Status: OFF TRACK

Strategic Objective

Consolidate gains in women empowerment and ensure gender mainstreaming in national, sectoral and local policies, plans, budgets and programmes to narrow gender inequality.

2017

28%

Adolescent pregnancy level recorded in the RMNCAH Strategy 2017-2021.

Source: Sierra Leone RMNCAH Strategy 2017-2021

2023

22%

Girls aged 15-19 becoming pregnant, mainly linked to low household income.

Source: MTNDP 2024-2030, p.87

2025

17.2%

Latest 2024 reported rate used as the current delivery reference point.

Source: MOHS National Strategy

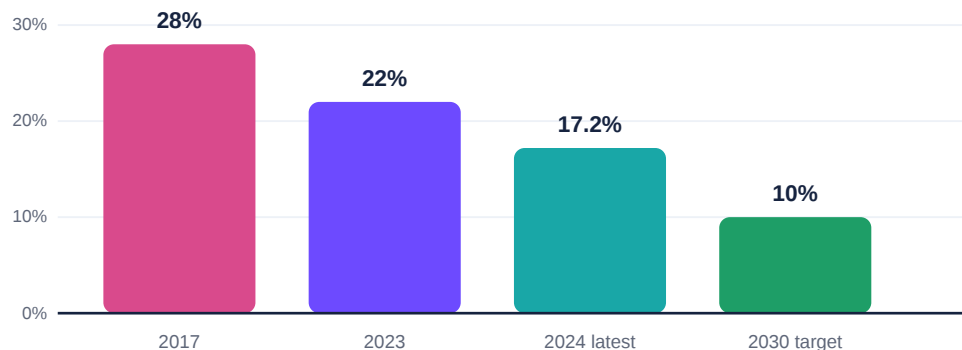
2030

10%

Policy promise target for reduced adolescent pregnancy.

Source: MTNDP 2024-2030, p.87

Trend direction against the 10% target



The data suggests improvement from 2017 to the latest reported level, but the indicator remains above the 10% target. For scorecard purposes, 2025 is rated **No progress / Off track** because there is no verified 2025 outcome showing that the target has been reached or that progress is sufficiently accelerated.

IGR trend interpretation

2017 baseline

A high adolescent pregnancy rate of 28% showed a major gender and child protection challenge.

2023 position

The rate improved to 22%, but adolescent fertility remained high at about 93.59 births per 1,000.

2025 delivery status

The latest referenced 2024 figure of 17.2% indicates movement, but the programme is still far from the 10% goal.

Main constraint

Low household income, weak access to reproductive health information, early marriage risks and limited girls economic resilience continue to affect outcomes.

Scorecard action signal: Intensify community-based prevention, girls retention in school, adolescent reproductive health access, anti-child marriage enforcement, household poverty support and real-time district-level monitoring.