



Post-2015 Data Test
country level experiences

Post-2015 Data Test

Unpacking the Data Revolution at the Country Level

www.post2015datatest.com



Inception Workshop Report

Sierra Leone

June 2014

Freetown, Sierra Leone



CENTRE FOR POLICY DIALOGUE (CPD)
BANGLADESH
a civil society think tank



NSI The North-South
Institute



Southern Voice
2015 On Post-MDG International Development Goals

Content

Acronyms and Abbreviations	3
Introduction.....	4
1. Project Overview	4
1.1 Objectives.....	4
1.2 Research Questions.....	5
1.3 Methodology.....	5
1.4 Workshop Report	6
Session One.....	7
2. Opening Ceremony	7
2.1 Keynote Address	8
Session Two.....	9
3. Presentations	9
3.1 Gender Data Issues and the MDGs.....	9
3.2 Social issues and MDGs in Sierra Leone	9
3.3 Data Issues in Poverty, Maternal and Infant Mortality in Sierra Leone.....	9
3.4 Interactive Session	10
Session Three	11
4. Group Work Session	11
4.1 Group One: Poverty	11
4.2 Group Two: Environment	11
4.3 Group Three: Global Partnership for a Data Revolution	12
4.4 Other key messages	13
Annex 1. Programme Agenda.....	14
Annex 2. List of invitees and participants.....	15
Organisations	15
Participants.....	16

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BSL	Bank of Sierra Leone
CPD	Centre for Policy Dialogue
IPAR	Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
NSI	The North-South Institute
SSL	Statistics Sierra Leone
SV	Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals



Introduction

1. Project Overview

As the 2015 target date of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) approaches, deliberations and negotiations are intensifying on what the successor framework – the post-2015 agenda – should be. At the same time, governments agreed to establish Sustainable Development Goals as an outcome of the Rio+20 conference in 2012. There is a broad consensus that the post-2015 framework and the Sustainable Development Goals should be one in the same, and should include goals, targets and indicators, as is the case with the MDGs.

But the architecture that frames the post-2015 sustainable development agenda looks set to differ from the MDGs in some significant ways. The framework will likely be universal, applying to all countries, not just developing ones. It appears likely that countries will have greater space to determine their own sustainable development targets, and the corresponding indicators by which they measure progress. The range of issues prioritized in the global framework will be broader, and in many ways more complex, than the issues captured by the MDGs. And to better understand how progress is distributed within society, progress against the goals will be measured in a disaggregated way. To support this framework, a “data revolution” has been called for, to enable governments and policy-makers to better track sustainable development progress and equip people with the information they need to demand more from their governments.

Against this backdrop, the [Centre for Policy Dialogue \(CPD\)](#) and [The North-South Institute \(NSI\)](#), in association with the [Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals \(SV\)](#), are leading an initiative titled “Post-2015 Data Test: Unpacking the Data Revolution at the Country Level.” The initiative brings together research institutions from the South to examine how the universal post-2015 framework can be applied across a variety of country contexts and in particular how progress will and can be measured at country level. Six countries have been selected for the study representing a range of low-, middle- and high-income countries. These include Bangladesh, Canada, Peru, Senegal, Tanzania and Turkey.

Complementing this initiative, the [Partnership for African Social and Governance Research](#) has launched a sister initiative that will include two additional country case studies in Africa – Ghana and Sierra Leone – using the same methodology.

1.1 Objectives

In order to “road-test” the potential post-2015 framework, research teams will apply a select set of potential post-2015 goals, targets and indicators to their respective country. The overarching policy objective of this research is to inform post-2015 negotiations, and subsequently the emerging framework and architecture for its implementation, including the measurement components, with evidence of how a universal framework can be implemented in a country-specific way and what data and measurement constraints exist for doing so.

The initiative has set out the following objectives:

- Identify key opportunities and challenges at the country level to improve the quality, accessibility and transparency of data.
- Assess the adequacy of data availability for measuring post-2015 progress at the country level in a select number of countries.
- Identify opportunities and challenges that may arise from the implementation of a universal yet country-relevant post-2015 framework.
- Enhance the capacity of Southern think-tanks to contribute to the global policy processes shaping the post-2015 agenda, while also ensuring that global-level decision-making, particularly on the data revolution, is informed by country-level realities.

1.2 Research Questions

Given these objectives, a number of questions guide the research.

- i. What are some of the likely challenges of implementing a universal but country-relevant framework of post-2015 goals, targets and indicators, particularly from a measurement perspective? How could these challenges be overcome?
- ii. What is the adequacy of data, including disaggregated data, for measuring post-2015 progress across a selected set of goals at the country level? In the absence of required data, can proxy indicators be used to meet the needs of the post-2015 framework?
- iii. What are the implications of data adequacy for setting the baseline that is used in the post-2015 framework?
- iv. How feasible and relevant are candidate “zero” or “global minimum standard” targets in different country contexts?
- v. Where improvements in data quality, accessibility and transparency have been made in the past, what have been the drivers? Where gaps exist, why? What does this mean for improving data adequacy for post-2015?
- vi. How could technology-enabled and non-traditional modes of data collection support measurement in the post-2015 agenda?
- vii. What expectations do different stakeholders have for a “data revolution”? What are the likely opportunities and constraints?

1.3 Methodology

A mix of research methods will be used to address the research questions outlined above. A literature review of relevant policy and academic literature will be used to inform the narrative on and selection of key targets and indicators for potential goal areas. Researchers will map the sources of data from a range of national and international sources and analyze the adequacy of the data and the feasibility of measuring post-2015 goals, targets and indicators.

Researchers will conduct key informant interviews with relevant experts and stakeholders at country and global levels in order to assess perceptions of data gaps, challenges of a universal, country-relevant framework and expectations for the data revolution. In conjunction with key informant interviews, researchers will carry out focus groups with a broader number of stakeholders at country level. These will be used to identify key issues and perspectives of a broad range of stakeholders, as well as validate the study findings.

Throughout the research process, teams will engage with policy makers, data producers (national statistical authorities, for example) and data users – actors that use data to inform policies and programmes or play a role in holding actors accountable for progress against desired outcomes (civil society, academics, research institutions, civil servants, etc.).

1.4 Workshop Report

This workshop report provides an overview of the key messages arising from the Sierra Leone Inception Workshop. Held on May 14, 2014, the research team launched the Sierra Leone case study of the Post-2015 Data Test by bringing together data producers and users for an open discussion on the challenges of monitoring progress on poverty reduction, food security, MDGs and other sustainable development challenges (see Annex1 for workshop agenda). Participants included representatives from Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL), Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI), the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) and the Bank of Sierra Leone (BSL), as well as academics, civil society organizations and various government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) (see Annex 2).

During the workshop, team members presented their work to the stakeholders and received feedback on the issues raised in the presentations. Stakeholders' perception and experiences in accessing relevant and timely data on key indicators was a major feature of the discussions. The workshop also included discussions on the types of statistical data currently available, solutions to enhancing the quality and frequency of data collection, as well as its comparability to sub-regional, regional and international statistics.

This report describes the challenges faced by Sierra Leone's national statistical office, Statistics Sierra Leone, in collecting, collating and disseminating consistent statistical data. Unpacking these challenges is of critical importance given the role data plays in evidence-based decision- making by data analysts and policymakers in the pursuit of sustainable national development.

The key objectives of the workshop were as follows:

1. introduce stakeholders to the post-2015 development agenda and what it means for Sierra Leone;
2. conduct an initial scoping of the key issues related to data availability and accessibility at the country level for measuring progress on post-2015; and
3. identify key stakeholders with whom to further engage throughout the research process.

The document is organized around the three sessions of the workshop. Each section corresponds to a session in the workshop, as well as key questions or issues raised by participants. The workshop was structured to provide opportunities for free flow of discussions and enhance participation. The resulting report was prepared by the research team from the Faculty of Social Sciences and Law, Mathematics and Statistics Department, Gender Research and Documentation Centre and Fourah Bay College at the University of Sierra Leone. It was shared with the University authorities and participants, as well as on the initiative's website, www.post2015datatest.com.

Session One

2. Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony began at 10:00 a.m. following registration of participants. Individual silent prayers were offered and Mr. Samuel J Braima, Head of Economics and Commerce Department at Fourah Bay College and Team Leader of Post-2015 Data Test, delivered the welcome address. He began by welcoming the international guests – Shannon Kindornay from [The North- South Institute](#) (NSI, Canada) and Souadou Jimbira from [Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rural](#) (IPAR, Senegal). Ms. Kindornay and Dr. Jimbira were invited to provide insights from their experiences of implementing the Post-2015 Data Test in Canada and Senegal, respectively. Following a hearty welcome to everyone present, Mr. Braima gave an overview of the rationale for the initiative.

Mr. Braima espoused that the Post-2015 Data Test has drawn increased attention to the need for strengthening statistical capacity at both national and international levels. The initiative seeks to foster the strengthening of statistical systems and the compilation and use of quality data to improve policy design and monitoring by national governments and international organizations. The implementation of the Post-2015 Data Test has already begun to highlight strengths and weaknesses in the post-2015 process, particularly in terms of criteria for target setting and indicator selection, and the role of the statistical community in the process of selecting the goals, targets and indicators for the new development framework. Teams have noted the importance of strong partnerships between national and international statistical systems for the production of statistics on sustainable development indicators, including the MDG indicators, and the improvement of statistical capacity. The initiative also highlights the need for improved data availability and quality on sustainable development indicators, including the MDG indicators. Moreover, there is a need to develop new statistical methodologies to address challenges of data availability, quality and comparability, and promote the adoption of internationally agreed statistical standards.

Following Mr. Braima's introductory remarks, Mr. A.B Magid Sesay from the Economics Department of Fourah Bay College introduced the chairperson for the opening session – Dr. Alex Ernest Mbayo, Professor in the Political Science Department at Fourah Bay College. In the opening remarks, Dr. Ernest noted the possibilities presented by the Post-2015 Data Test Initiative. With respect to indicators suggested for the initiative, he noted that they are not intended to be prescriptive but, rather, to afford teams space to take into account the country setting and the views of various stakeholders in preparing country level reports. He also pointed out the collaborative, multi-stakeholder nature of the research project. Target setting and the selection of data sources for each indicator should be decided by consensus among key stakeholders, especially representatives of the national statistical system, which will need to produce data related to the indicators for the post-2015 agenda in order to be successful. Dr. Mbayo further stressed that the project is an attempt to foster the means of overcoming the challenges associated with missing data. There is a need to use statistical and qualitative methods to offer new insights on monitoring progress against national and international goals at present and following the end of the MDGs. 2015 is fast approaching and there is a need for stakeholders to look beyond the current development framework to the next stage.

Ms. Kindornay and Dr. Jimbira provided statements following Dr. Ernest's remarks. In their statements they encouraged participants to be mindful of Sierra Leone's national priorities in setting the targets and

indicators for the study, recognizing the array of high-, middle- and low-income countries that will be involved in the pursuit of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. They noted that the global “zero targets” and “minimum standards” must be critically assessed under the study to ascertain their feasibility. They identified two issues that are germane to data collection and the Post-2015 Data Test – data availability and accessibility. It is also critical to examine the extent to which data are disaggregated, recognizing that the disaggregation of data is a key area of importance within post-2015 discussions that aim to “leave no one behind.” Both speakers highlighted the excitement among members of the international community regarding the data revolution, and emphasized that the initiative may inform how better to allocate resources in the future for the improvement of statistical capacity. Dr. Jimbira noted that, in this context, one pertinent question is how technology can be used to improve data collection, analysis and reporting in monitoring the post-2015 agenda.

In her remarks, Dr. Jimbira stressed the need to bring onboard a wide array of people such as academics, civil society, government representatives and the international community into discussions on the Post-2015 Data Test. She suggested that the focus group discussions be held on key issues with contextual notes to guide and enrich the discussions. She also pointed out the need for stakeholder mapping and assigning statisticians to line ministries to ensure reliable data are collected and made freely accessible.

2.1 Keynote Address

Mr. N S B Wellington, Senior Research Fellow, Department of Economics and Commerce, Fourah Bay College, delivered the keynote address and formally declared the National Engagement open. In his address, Mr. Wellington underscored a number of important issues pertaining to data collection, aggregation, storage and accessibility. He itemized some of the salient points in favour of MDGs and others that were condemnatory. He noted that the simple idea behind data revolution is that the capacity to measure is essential for the determination of goals, targets and indicators, which have to be monitored and evaluated overtime to determine the direction and extent of achievement in the evolution of the development effort.

He further stressed that while there is said to be significant improvement in statistical and data support for development policy, the experience with the MDGs has also highlighted a number of statistical gaps and weaknesses that must be addressed and ameliorated to ensure a higher degree of robustness in the process. There is consequently the need to strengthen data and statistics at national level, and align national capacities with the requirements of international comparisons and monitoring, as well as associated issues of accountability. The entry in the Sierra Leone Country Page provides a summary of the deficiencies in the national context, and the situation is not unique to Sierra Leone alone.

Session Two

3. Presentations

Members of the research team provided a number of presentations to kick off the inception workshop. Presenters highlighted key data issues related to areas such as gender, social policy and poverty and health.

3.1 Gender Data Issues and the MDGs

Dr. Aisha Ibrahim Fofana's presentation, *Gender Data Issues and the MDGs: Where is the data?*, provided an overview of the MDGs and the data Sierra Leone has at the moment for monitoring development progress. She noted that though there has been a lot of improvement, data availability, quality and comparability still remain a challenge in Sierra Leone. Conflicting figures exist between data collected by international and national non-governmental organizations, and state institutions. The national statistical office, Statistics Sierra Leone, is under-resourced and continues to have capacity challenges. Following were some of the key questions raised by the presentation, which framed later discussions throughout the day:

- In what ways is Sierra Leone contributing to the data revolution?
- In what ways is new media for data collection being utilized?
- How far is Sierra Leone on disaggregating data?
- In what ways has the MDG framework been connected to systems of accountability and resourcing?

3.2 Social issues and MDGs in Sierra Leone

Dr. Alfred Jarrett's presentation challenged the very foundation of the MDGs and categorically noted that the goals were ill-conceived and therefore, are unlikely to be met. He pointed out that the use of uniform targets was unfair to the diversity of countries for which the MDGs applied. Dr. Jarrett noted that data (in Africa) is often unreliable as corruption in the public sector undermines the credibility of official figures. He noted that corruption in the public sector, not only in terms of how policies are prioritized and developed, but also in terms of implementation of policies, has meant that the MDGs are not achievable for Sierra Leone.

In the discussion that followed, it was noted that the current processes underway for establishing the post-2015 agenda have been much more inclusive than in the past. With respect to the Post-2015 Data Test, Ms. Kindornay noted that the study affords researchers an opportunity to identify country level priorities for Sierra Leone in the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, as well as feed country level experiences and learning into the international discussions.

3.3 Data Issues in Poverty, Maternal and Infant Mortality in Sierra Leone

In his presentation, Mr. Samuel Weekes noted that if Sierra Leone does not meet the deadline for the MDGs it will not be on account of lack of data. The paper departed from other presenters regarding whether a shortage of data exists. Rather, Mr. Weekes suggested that quite a lot of data has been

collected but not necessarily been synchronized. The presenter added that varied sources of data exist. This creates complications because the methodology used to generate data differs from source to source. With respect to the role of Statistics Sierra Leone, Mr. Weekes noted that financial and human resources continue to be insufficient, creating a major challenge. In addition, Statistics Sierra Leone is not equipped to undertake all types of research and it must be empowered in its capacity in order to serve as a national research center. Given the various resource constraints, the office could also be empowered to sanction and monitor all research conducted in the country to ensure quality control and, of particular note, harness the outcomes of research.

3.4 Interactive Session

Several participants reacted to the presentations. Dr. J A L Kamara noted that Sierra Leone has a problem with data quality. He explained that Sierra Leone has three types of data: surveys, censuses and administrative data. Consistency is a challenge across these varied data sources, including in terms of the benchmarks they use – this can pose some problems when making comparisons.

Mr. Francis Brewah, from Statistics Sierra Leone, made a frank intervention. He stated categorically that Sierra Leone is not prepared to achieve development objectives judging from the lackluster way the country conducts data collection. He added that there is no goodwill and dedication to generate credible data on the part of the Sierra Leonean government. Political interference occurs in the collection of data in Sierra Leone undermining the independence and credibility of the data produced. Mr. Brewah noted that in some cases the results are “cooked” while in other cases results are rejected by government officials purely on personal subjective grounds. This view was supported by another participant who noted that information on certain issues is wrongfully and needlessly withheld for political and financial reasons.

One participant noted that though financial challenges exist for Statistics Sierra Leone, the office has seen a significant boost in recent years. In fact, the participant argued that overall the resource question is not so much financial but human. Personnel are not employed on the basis of expertise and thus often lack necessary knowledge and understanding in statistical matters. Compounding this issue, as noted by another participant, is the loss of personnel – employee retention is a major problem.

Despite the greater allocation of financial resources to Statistics Sierra Leone, it was noted that there is still a need for Sierra Leone to better finance research undertaken by the office. The participant noted that, by making data collection and research a priority, Statistics Sierra Leone could be positioned to work on issues that are truly particular to Sierra Leone. When foreign organizations fund research, they insist on their benchmarks that often do not necessarily favour priorities of Sierra Leoneans.

On the question of data availability and accessibility, a participant from the Central Bank indicated that some control measures have been put in place to maintain data integrity and quality. Data on monetary aggregates is more accessible and available in comparison to socio-economic data. The participant stressed the need for collaborative action in sub-regions to establish comprehensive data collection and compilation, and enhanced efforts to improve the frequency of data collection.

Session Three

4. Group Work Session

After the presentations, participants were divided into three groups and given key questions on thematic areas for deliberation.

4.1 Group One: Poverty

Group one dealt with the issues related to poverty eradication. The group took the stance that poverty cannot be eradicated rather it can only be reduced. They came up with several priorities at a number of levels to enhance poverty eradication in Sierra Leone.

The group identified the need for national and international development partners to enact policies on industries. They argued that there is also a need to hold MDG development partners accountable and for partners to revisit their poverty reduction strategies.

In terms of national priorities for the Post-2015 Data Test, the group identified promotion of skills training to enhance industrial marketability of youths and attracting large-scale finance to set up firms, including indigenous businesses, which can employ a large number of people. There is a need to create skill-based industries for the “blue collar” work force which in turn can create opportunities for “white collar” jobs. They also noted that more efforts were needed to discourage the plundering of natural resources, especially by foreign companies. At the same time, there is a need to make better use of natural resources by domestic stakeholders. The group also noted the importance of educating citizens on poverty and how it can be reduced.

Finally, the group noted that more work is needed to strengthen the role of Statistics Sierra Leone. They pointed out that the organizational structure and staff composite of the office could especially be improved.

4.2 Group Two: Environment

Group two dealt with environmental issues and data collection. A number of key ministries and agencies are responsible for environmental issues in Sierra Leone. These include the Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Lands and Country Planning, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Mining Ministry and Statistics Sierra Leone.

The group identified a number of environmental priorities for Sierra Leone:

- Deforestation
- Bush Burning
- Flooding
- Poor Mining Practices
- Landslides
- Tornados
- Pollution

From these priorities, the group categorized several target areas for the Post-2015 Data Test. These included:

1. Stop deforestation and encourage afforestation (e.g. encourage tree planting, discourage bush burning and establish forest reserves)
2. Raise awareness on environmental issues
3. Discourage building in unsafe and catchment areas
4. Institute proper garbage disposal
5. Encourage healthy habits
6. Take into consideration the environment when planning development objectives
7. Enact laws and ensure that they are obeyed (e.g. Environmental Protection Laws)
8. Establish policies that force mining companies to prepare Environmental Impact Assessments

The group recognized the Government of Sierra Leone and other donor partners as potential supporters of these priorities. They noted that there are a number of merits to good environmental practices for Sierra Leone. Safeguarding the environment can lead to sustainable development, help create properly planned towns and cities, preserve natural resources, promote improved health, encourage tourism and improve general safety of the citizenry.

4.3 Group Three: Global Partnership for a Data Revolution

Group three examined possibilities for a global partnership in the context of the data revolution. They defined partnership as the integration of the global society for the purpose of achieving global best practices and providing support for poor, underdeveloped communities. They listed the following as the best practices a global partnership could support:

- i. standardization of data collection methods;
- ii. harmonization of development indicators; and
- iii. identification of relevant data for development purposes.

More specifically to the case of Sierra Leone, the group also noted that a number of credible data sources exist. These include Statistics Sierra Leone, the Bank of Sierra Leone, various MDAs, non-governmental organizations and international donor organizations like the United Nations, International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Data is typically provided in two ways: (a) primary data that consist of surveys and censuses and (b) secondary data, which include other types of data sources like the internet.

The group also noted the importance of collecting information on youth issues – an area of primary concern for Sierra Leone. Some of the data required in this area related to labour force survey on employment and unemployment, education and skills training, labour mobility, crime rate and HIV/AIDS prevalence.

In order to address data availability, the group noted that the Government of Sierra Leone and international institutions, such as the World Bank, African Development Bank and International Labour Organization along with non-government organizations have a role to play in supporting the collection of data related to youth issues.

4.4 Other key messages

A number of key messages for the Post-2015 Data Test study in Sierra Leone arose over the course of the day. With respect to priority areas, in addition to the themes identified above, participants noted that there is a need for a separate goal on gender in light of recent activities. In 2007, the government passed a number of gender bills which include provisions on domestic violence, marriage and divorce and devolution of estates. Inclusion of a goal on gender would be well aligned with previous progress on gender issues. In addition, given that the country has recently launched a free health care initiative, the study should look at health alongside education issues. The importance of environment issues should also be given due consideration given the large extractive multi-national corporations operating in the country.

Finally, there is need to further build the capacity of Statistics Sierra Leone for frequent data collection, collation, compilation and dissemination and quality improvement of survey results. The Sierra Leone case study will take efforts to unpack the challenges faced by Statistics Sierra Leone and identify potential solutions.



Annex 1. Programme Agenda



FOURAH BAY COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE

PROGRAMME AGENDA

ONE DAY NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT OF MULTISTAKEHOLDERS

THEME: Post 2015 Data Test-Unpacking the Data Revolution

DATE: Tuesday 13th May, 2014 Held @ the **Civil Service Training Centre**
(Opposite Ministry of Defense) Freetown Starting at 10:00am.

TIME	FACILITATION	RESPONSIBLE
9:00-10:55 - Session One – Opening Ceremony		
9:00 -10:00	Registration	Department of Economics & Commerce, FBC,USL
10:00 -10:05	Prayers	
10:05 -10:10	Welcome Remarks & Rationale of the Study	Samuel Jamiru Braima- Team Leader
10:10 -10:15	Introduction of Chairperson	A.B. Magid Sesay
10:15 -10:25	Chairperson's Opening Remarks	Dr. Alex Mbayo
STATEMENTS		
10:25-10:35	NSI -CANADA	Shannon Kindornay
10:35-10:45	IPAR- SENEGAL	Souadou Jimbira
10:45-10:55 KEYNOTE ADDRESS & OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT-N.S.B Wellington		
10:55 – 1:30pm - Session Two		
10:55- 11:20am	Gender Data Issues in Sierra Leone and the MDGS	Dr. Aisha Fofana Ibrahim
11:20- 11:40	TEA BREAK	organisers
Afternoon Session		
11:20 -12:00pm	Social issues of the MDGS	Dr. Alfred Jarrett- Team member
12:00- 12:20	Civic Engagement -Discussions	Participants, Facilitator/Organizers
12:20- 1:00pm	Data issues in poverty, maternal and infant mortality	Mr Samuel Weekes- Team member
1:00- 1:30pm	Interactive session	Mr Samuel Jamiru Braima
1:30- 2:00	LUNCH	ORGANIZERS
2:00-4:15 - Session Three		
2:00-3:00	Group Work Session	
3:00- 3:15	Coffee Break	
3:15 -4:15	Action Point and Next step <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations from the various groups • Action and the way forward 	Samuel Braima –Team Leader
4:15- 4:20	Chairman's Closing Remarks	
4:20- 4:25	Administrative Arrangements	

Annex 2. List of invitees and participants

Organisations

Action Aid International Sierra Leone
Anti-Corruption Commission
Action Youth Coalition Against Hunger
African Development Bank
Bank of Sierra Leone
Cotton Tree News
Campaign for Good Governance
Fourah Bay College
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Ministry of Labour and Social Security
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affair
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Economic Policy and Research Unit
Development Assistance Co-Ordinating Office
Sierra Leone Police
National Revenue Authority
United Nations Development Programme
World Bank
World Vision Sierra Leone
Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation
Network Movement for Justice & Development
Statistics Sierra Leone
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute
Njala University College

Participants

Aminata Allie
Nyuma Alpha
Unisa A.O.Bah
Mohamed Bangura
Morlai Bangura
Isata Bell
Samuel Jamiru Braima
Francis N Brewah
Abdulai S Brima
Sesay Brima
Ahmed Chibli
Nikita Cream-Wright
Mohamed Daffay
Foday Thomas Dawo
Zainab Susan Dumbuya

Aisha Ibrahim Fofana
Angela Foyoh
Davida Gabbidon
Emmanuel Tamba Gbondo
Abdul Gillen
Alfred Jarrett
Ishmail Kamara
Lawrence Kamara
Sheik B Kamara
Sheku Kebe
Augusta Koroma
Hawanatu K.Koroma
Sellu Macarthy
Abubakarr Magid-Sesay
Alex Mbayo

Agnes Mohai
Sulaiman Massaquoi
Ambrose T.Rogers
Ibrahim Samura
Alpha Sandi
Mohamed Sillah
Lamin Swaray
Umaro Tarawallie
Louisa Turay
Mohamed Malaissa Turay
Mohamed K.Turay
Sorie Turay
Samuel Weekes
Nat S.B.Wellington
Patricia Williams



Published on 18 June 2014

Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)

House 40/C, Road 32, Dhanmondi R/A
Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh
Telephone: (+88 02) 8124770, 9141734, 9141703
Fax: (+88 02) 8130951
Web: <http://cpd.org.bd/>
E-mail: info@cpd.org.bd

The North-South Institute

100 Argyle Avenue, Suite 200
Ottawa, Ontario K2P 1B6, Canada
Telephone: 613-241-3535
Fax: 613-241-7435
Web : <https://www.nsi-ins.ca/>
E-mail: [nsi@nsi-ins.ca/](mailto:nsi@nsi-ins.ca)

Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals

House 40/C, Road 32, Dhanmondi R/A
Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh
Telephone: (+88 02) 8124770, 9141734, 9141703
Fax: (+88 02) 8130951
Web: <http://southernvoice-postmdg.org>
E-mail: southernvoice2015@gmail.com