

Leh Wi Lan

Improving Secondary Education in Sierra Leone



IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES



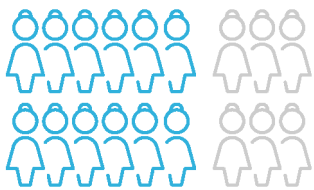
TEACHING & LEARNING

RADICAL INCLUSION

BETTER USE OF DATA

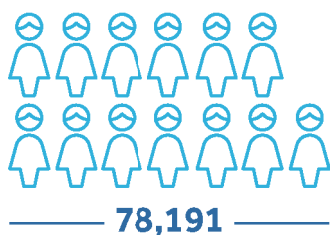
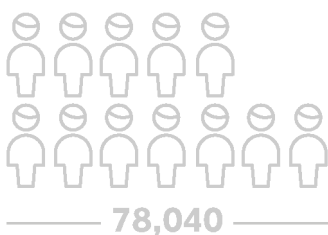
SCHOOL SAFETY

TEACHING & LEARNING

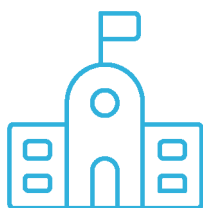


458,537 girls enrolled in public secondary schools in 2021 – almost twice the number in 2017

In 2021, **more girls took the WASSCE* exams than boys** for the first time in Sierra Leonean history



1,540% more candidates achieved the entry requirements for university in 2021 WASSCE results



87% of schools conducting Teacher Learning Circles, lesson observations, or departmental joint planning



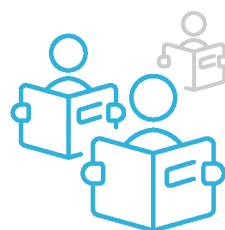
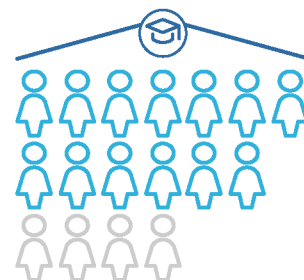
27,000 English and Maths lesson plans produced

220 teachers trained as Teacher Research Mentors



6 tertiary institutions draw on lessons learned in secondary schools and **orientated on Teacher Research with the Teaching Service Commission**

Retention rate for girls in Senior Secondary School education increased from **43% in 2017 to 129% in 2021**



Junior Secondary School completion rates for girls increased from **61% in 2017 to 90% in 2021** while Senior Secondary School completion rates for girls more than tripled from **25% to 89%**

Almost **ten times more pupils** achieved the performance benchmark (5 credits or more) in 2021 WASSCE exams than in 2018



New Senior Secondary School Curriculum developed and shared nationwide



Pupil remediation piloted in **30 schools** to emphasise peer and play-based learning.



3.3 million Pupil Handbooks distributed for English and Maths learners

*West African Senior School Certificate Examination

RADICAL INCLUSION



92% of secondary schools implementing violence prevention, reporting and response strategies

National Referral Protocol

for gender-based violence developed



9,816 children with disabilities enrolled in 2021 – almost three times as many as in 2017



Over 30,000 pupils attend Girls' and Boys' Clubs to learn about violence prevention, reporting and response, as well as sexual and reproductive health, and life skills

420,000 menstrual hygiene kits given to secondary school girls.



30% improvement in attendance from girls since the menstrual hygiene project was started

Over 1,400 mentors were trained to deliver Menstrual Hygiene Management education to girls. **129 MBSSE officials** were engaged in the planning, distribution and learning.



Over 5,000 pupils given glasses and eye care



1,658 schools supported to identify children with difficulties in the classroom



4000+ families connected with health-care providers to support provision for children with disability



Girls and boys have similar levels of awareness of the different types of violence.

128 schools supported to identify, review and act upon barriers for children with disabilities in school



BETTER USE OF DATA

Real time data from schools available at national scale for policy and planning in MBSSE



Over **6,000** school visit reports submitted by School Quality Assurance Officers



Monthly performance management meetings held in all districts



Real time data dashboards leading to improved performance management in District Offices

179 School Quality Assurance Officers received digital training to give schools effective support and provide data



Over **1,000** school leaders actively using Tangerine for lesson observations and school reflections each month



1,658 Principals received capacity building on Tangerine to capture data on school improvement indicators

100,000+

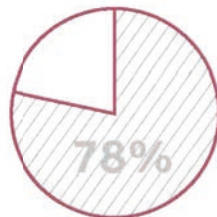
classroom observations

reported by schools and government officials through Tangerine



SCHOOL SAFETY

78% of pupils in 2021 said they understood what constitutes violence



Nearly all pupils (**99%**) can identify at least one school-based channel for reporting violence (2022)

84% of girls agree that there is someone in the school or community that they can report sexual violence to, up from 76% in 2021



55% of pupils were able to identify physical violence at school in 2022 as compared to 40% in 2021



In 2022, from examples given, 75% of pupils were able to identify sexual violence and 65% could identify psychological violence