

THESE ARE THE GROWTH SECTORS IN SIERRA LEONE

FISHERIES SECTORS

Sierra Leone has 570 kilometres of coastline and a continental shelf area of about 30,000 square kilometres that contains commercially viable stocks of pelagic and demersal fish resources. High-valued exportable fish include snapper, grouper, catfish, barracuda, tuna, cuttlefish, and squid. Lobsters herring, and sea bream. Sierra Leone has a comparative advantage in West Africa, hosting high fisheries biomass comprising of shrimps, Demersal Finfish, pelagic and tuna fishery.

The fisheries development process aims at enhancing production levels of various types of fisheries resources in a regulated. Controlled and sustainable manner. The process of increasing growth is to be achieved by substantial investments in fisheries harbours and other supporting infrastructure: industrialisation of fisheries harvesting and processing and a well regulated and controlled management system that ensures sustainability. This sector attracts an estimate direct and indirect employment of about 650,000 people, with yields put around 20-25% Of total fish production in the country, a very low quantum compared to the actual potential of the resource.

Foreign vessels are invading our fishes and unable to catch the perpetrators due to insufficient sea security guard, equipment and machineries to used. The ministry is desperately in need for experiential sea guards Security Company that will collaborate with.

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Sierra Leone can boast of 5.4 million hectares of prime arable land for cultivation of rice, cassava, cacao, palm oil, coffee, cashew, rubber, vegetables, fruits, groundnuts, spices, etc. Ample rainfall ranging between 2000mm-2500mm in the interior and 3000mm- 5000mm in the coastal areas is one of the highest in the sub region. The rainy season which lasted from May to October (July and August are wettest months) provides a natural supply of water for the cultivation of crops while natural ecologies in the bolilands and inland valley swamps have access to natural water sources year round if proper water management system are put in place. Millions of sierra Leoneans derives their livelihood from agricultural activities and while Government has invested a great deal in this sector, there is now a push for large scale private investment to promote sustainable growth. To date, only a small percentage of arable land is under cultivation including large scale investments. The agriculture sector remains a largely untapped natural resource in Sierra Leone with massive potential and markets for both local and international consumption. Sierra Leone 5.4 million hectares of upland agro-ecology represents approximately 80% and the rest are lowland with potentials for high crop yields under sound management practices. The lowlands comprise 690,000 hectares inland swamps. 14,500 of riverine grass land and 20,000 hectares of mangrove swamps.

TUORISM

Sierra Leone has lot of breath taking beautiful beaches as well as island which are underdeveloped. The government is encouraging private investment to tap into this sector. The country is home to diverse and rare wildlife leafy highland and sandy beaches 360km of coastline presenting significant opportunities for growth in the eco-tourism sector.