

# Sierra Leone Portal on NAPs

The Country's National Development Document is the third of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) known as Agenda for Prosperity (A4P).

The first and second were known as PRSP<sub>1</sub> and Agenda for Change respectively.

This Document is of four(4) parts, Viz :

Part one(1) – Vision for Middle- Income Status (2035)

Part two(2)-Sierra Leone's Poverty Profile, Growth Diagnostic and Medium Term Macroeconomic Objectives and Policies

Part three(3)- Agenda for Prosperity Pillars

Part four(4)-Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

## A4P has eight pillars dealing with various aspects of the country's Green Growth trajectory

- P1-Economic Diversification to Promote Inclusive Growth
- P2-Managing Natural Resources
- P3-Accelerating Human Development
- P4-International Competitiveness
- P5-Labour and Employment
- P6-Strengthen Social Protection Systems
- P7- Governance and Public Sector Reform
- P8- Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

# Pillar 1

- **Economic Diversification to Promote Inclusive Growth**
  - Increasing Agricultural Productivity and Value-Added
  - Fisheries
  - Promoting Manufacturing for Value Addition
  - Promoting Local and International Tourism

# Pillar 2

## ● Managing Natural Resources

- Overall Natural Resource Management
- Mineral Resources Management
- Promoting Sustainable Environment
- Sustainable Management of Marine Resources
- Sustainable Management of water Resources
- Sustainable and Effective Land Management
- Sustainable Forestry Management
- Oil and Gas Development and Management
- Transformation Development Fund









# Pillar 3

## ● **Accelerating Human Development**

- Improving Access to Quality of Education
- Improving Access and Quality of Basic Health Services
- Controlling HIV/AIDS Epidemic
- Improving Access to Potable Water
- Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene
- Population





# Pillar 4

## ● **International Competiveness**

- Status of Competiveness
- Strategies to Improve Competiveness
- Improving Electricity Supply
- Improving the Road Network
- Improving Air and Sea Transportation
- Improving Information and Communication Technology(ICT)



# Pillar 5

- **Labour and Employment**

- Sector Challenges

- Labour Market Sector Objectives and Strategies

# Pillar 6

- **Strengthen Social Protection Systems**

- Social Protection Situation
- Sector Challenges
- Sector Objectives and Strategies



# Pillar 7

- **Governance and Public Sector Reform**

- Capacity Building of State and Non- State Institutions
- Public Financial Management (PFM)
- Public Service Reform for delivery of quality and timely Services in an accountable and transparent manner
- Improved Justice Safety and Security Sector delivery systems
- Political and Local Governance

# Pillar 8

- **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**
  - Gender Sector Challenges
  - Gender Sector Objectives and Strategies

# Climate Change Strategies and Action Plans (AP)

- **Strategies**

- Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Adaptation to impact of Climate Change
- ✓ Adaption in the Agricultural Sector
- ✓ Adaption to sea level rise
- ✓ Adaption in the Tourism Sector
- ✓ Adaption to impacts on Fisheries
- ✓ Adaption in Forestry
- ✓ Adaptation in the Health Sector
- ✓ Adaptation in the Water Resources Sector

# Climate Change Strategy and Action Plans (AP) continued

- **Action Plans**

- AP1 Priority Administrative and Cross-cutting action to support transition to low emission and climate resilient economy in Sierra Leone
- AP2 Priority Mitigation actions to low emissions and climate resilient economy in Sierra Leone
- AP3 Priority Action for Climate Resilient Development in Sierra Leone



# National Adaption Programme of

## Action

- **Summary of hazards posed by climate and climate change-Sierra Leone's Vulnerability to Disaster**

- **Thunderstorms, Shifting rainfall patterns, Landslides, Floods and Droughts**

- Impact on public health, income and services.
  - - Impact on provision of goods, services, and food security.
  - - Impact on management of natural resources
- Other issues investigated as part of the meetings climate changes
  - - Government response to natural disasters
  - - People's response to natural disasters
  - - Possible solutions/identification of adaptation needs

- **Need for adaptation**

The key adaptation needs of Sierra Leone are centred on the 6 main sectors: agriculture, forestry, fisheries, water resources (hydrology), meteorology, coastal zones and health. . These sectors are key to adaptation plans because of the following reasons:

- a) The activities of these sectors play a crucial role in the socio-economic development of the country.
- b) The activities of these sectors can contribute to poverty reduction and enhance food security.
- c) A substantial proportion of the countries natural resources are controlled and managed by these sectors.
- d) Environmental degradation is associated with the above sector activities
- e) These sectors are vulnerable to climate change related impacts.
- f) The activities of these sectors mainly contribute to the concentration of GHGs in Sierra Leone.

## Information on key sectors and vulnerabilities

Hazard	Occurrence	Impacts	Vulnerable areas	Vulnerable sector
Change in rainfall	current	Loss of crops and livestock	Northern and Eastern regions.	Agriculture, livestock, Water resources and Health
Flooding	future	Loss of life, crops, livestock, damage to infrastructure and settlement areas; disease outbreak	Western area Eastern, Southern, and Northern regions.	Agriculture, livestock, Water resources and Health
Dry spells	Current	Crop failure Fresh water Shortage, Disease out break, Increase in bush fire, Hydro power decline.	Northern, Eastern, Southern regions and Western Area.	Agriculture, Water resources, Fisheries, Forestry, Health, energy.
Sharp Temperature Increase	Future	Heat waves, Drought, frequent storms, crop failures, sea level rise, biodiversity.	Whole country	All Sectors
Sea Level rise, coastal flooding and Coastal Erosion	Current	Loss of property, Beaches Population displacements Coastal flooding	Northern, Southern, Eastern regions and the Western Area	Tourism, Fisheries, Agriculture.
Sea Level rise and salt intrusion	Current	Reduction in fresh water quality, fish migration, coastal area degradation	Northern and Eastern regions, Western Area	Tourism, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water resources.
Increase in storm wind activity	Current	Loss of life, property, air pollution and agricultural losses.	Whole country	All Sectors

# NAPA Sectors

- **Agriculture Sector**

- 1. Develop irrigation and land drainage system for agriculture;
- Develop and implement agricultural land-use and land cover management;
- Promote swamp land farming.
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- **Forestry Sector**

- 1. Promote the use of renewable energy (solar energy) and improve energy efficiency and conservation by retrofitting existing and future structures;
- 2. Establish forest reserves, protected Areas and National Park/Sanctuaries and redemarcate existing ones in order to maintain their integrity;
- 3. Management and protection of forests reserves and catchments areas including wetlands and reduce dependence on firewood and charcoal by using liquid fuel (LPG) and bio fuels (ethanol/methane/oils).
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- **Water/Hydrology Sector**

- 1. Improve water research, monitoring and management;
- 2. Improvement of the efficiency of existing water supply systems in both urban rural areas;
- 3. Promote rain water harvesting and develop an integrated management system for fresh water bodies.
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- **Coastal Zone**

- Develop an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan;
- Rehabilitate degraded coastal habitats;
- Develop and enact appropriate policies and regulations relevant to the development of coastal communities, urban growth planning, and wetland preservation.
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# NAPA Sectors Continued

- **Fisheries Sector**

- Promote sustainable fishing practices and develop aquaculture;
- Improve weather forecasting and develop marine meteorological services;
- Preserve and restore essential habitats; promote conservation and environmental education.

- **Health Sector**

- Increase the use of insecticide treated materials (ITMs) as a key strategy in malaria control;
- Support HIV/AIDS prevention activities;
- Develop appropriate sanitation programs.

- **Meteorology Sector**

- 1. Establishment on National Early Warning System;
- 2. Improve research and weather forecasting capabilities and rehabilitate national weather stations as well as educate meteorological department personnel to forecast and inform about particular dangerous or extreme events;
- 3. Raise public awareness and mainstream gender perspectives into climate change issues;
- 4. Forster cooperation with International Conventions and Programmes.



# NAPA Projects

- 27 projects were identified based on the above sectors and 15 were prioritized.
- GEF funded some of these and other development partners and national contribution helped to implement some of them
- Notable among them include: the IFAD implemented Climate resilient Agriculture implemented by IFAD; the Climate Early Warning System and the Mainstreaming of Climate Change in the country's Development Plans. The latter project set up the National Climate Change Secretariat at the EPA-SL



# National Communications

- Sierra Leone is presently developing the Third National Communication (TNC). We have done more than half of the work and are at the Vulnerability and Adaption Chapter of the communication.
- After the First National Communication (FNC), we developed the NAPA
- The National Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) Projects were identified after the Second National communication (SNC)



# The Intended National Determined Contributions (INDCs)

- ❖ We are in the process of preparing our INDCs
  - We got funding from the EU to do the assessment.
  - Both National and Local Consultants have been hired
  - The Steering Committee of relevant stakeholders have been set up and working
  - The document will hopefully be concluded by early September

# Conclusion

- Sierra Leone has series of planning documents but they have not been streamlined as a National Plan of Action specification of the UNFCCC.
- It to achieve this we need support from the UNFCCC secretariat and/or other development partners for us to do the necessary national consultations, expert contribution and documentation.



# We thank you for your attention

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