The Initial NAP for SIERRA LEONE





GOVERNMENT OF SIERRALEONE

Environment Protection Agency - Sierra Leone
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Overview of the NAP Process

- ☐ The NAP process was established under UNFCCC in 2010 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework.
- □ The process enables Parties to the UNFCCC to formulate and implement NAPs as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and for developing and implementing strategies and programs to address those needs.
- ☐ The objectives of the NAP process are :
 - ✓ To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and
 - ✓ To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programs and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

Why adapt to climate change?



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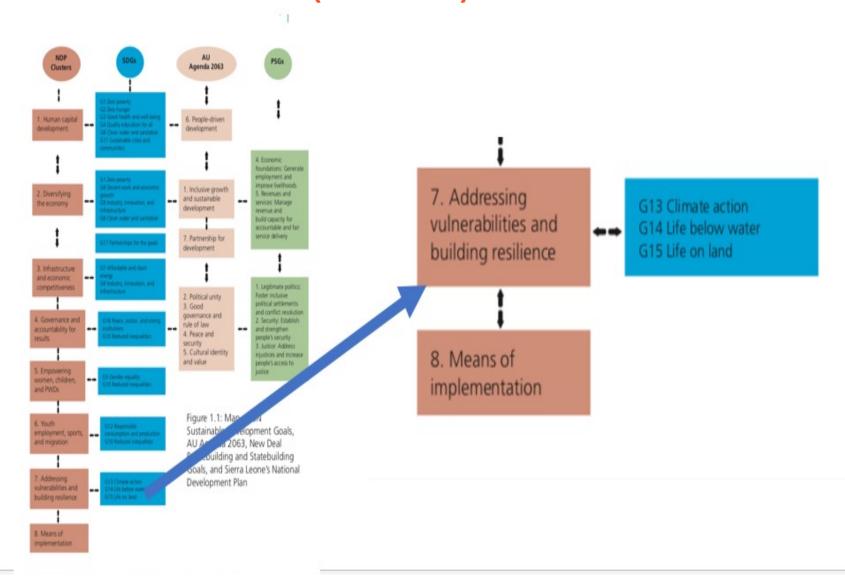


NAP Process in Sierra Leone

- NAP Framework
- Initial NAP
- Next steps
 - Complete NAP
 - GCF funding?



NAP linkages to National Development Plan (2019-23)



Guiding Principles of the Initial NAP development in Sierra Leone

- ✓ Inclusivity (ownership and shared responsibility)
- ✓ Participation
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Learning/reflexivity-
- ✓ Adaptability –

- ✓ Religious and cultural leadership
- ✓ Ethical citizenship-
- ✓ Integrate Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in the objectives of the NAP and in its prioritized actions -
- ✓ Capacity development-

- ☐ What is an Initial NAP??
 - This is the first version of a NAP.
 - It is based entirely on existing information and assessments
 - How was the initial NAP formulated?
 - 1. Consultations
 - 2. Draft completed
 - 3. Validation Workshop

The Stakeholder Engagement Process

National and Local Authorities

- Environment Protection Agency Sierra Leone (EPA-SL)
- · Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security
- Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment
- Ministry of Health and Sanitation
- Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources
- Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources
- Ministry of Information and Communications
- Ministry of Development and Economic Planning
- Ministry of Trade and Industry
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Social Welfare, Women, Children and Gender Affairs
- Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency (SLMet)
- Road Transport Authority (RTA)
- Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA)
- National Power Authority (NPA)
- Sierra Leone Maritime Administration (SLMA)
- Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI)
- Provinces (Eastern, Northern, Southern and North West) and the Western Area
- Districts and chiefdoms
- Implementing the NAP process
- Identifying needs for adaptation investments (both program- and projectbased)
- Integrating adaptive practices to increase the private sector resilience (climate proof investments, climate-related insurance, etc.)
- Contributing to the sectoral NAP process

Private Sector and State owned companies

- Sierra Leone Investment and Export Promotion Agency (SLIEDA)
- The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Company (SLPMC)
- Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (SLCCIA)
- Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC)
- Sierra Leone Insurance Association (SLIA)
- Sierra Leone Association of Commercial Banks (SLACB)
- Small and Medium-size Enterprises (SME)
- Sierra Leone Water Company (SALWACO)
- Addax Bioenergy Sierra Leone Limited

Civil Societies

- Coalition of Civil Society Organizations
- Civil Society Advocacy Network on Climate
- Climate Change Environment& Forestry Conservation Consortium
 - Sierra Leone Alliance Against Hunger
- Campaign for Good Governance, Fifty Fifty Group
- Environmental Foundation for Africa
- Institute of Marine Biology& Oceanography (University)
- Women's Network for Environmental Sustainability (WoNES)
- Climate Change Forum Network Sierra Leone
- Sierra Leone Association of Journalists (SLAJ)
- Sensitizing and educating the public to climate change and the need to adapt to more severe climatic events
- Participating in the NAP process to ensure a bottom-up approach
- Funding adaptation projects
- Supporting GCF Readiness for adaptation and GCF direct access
- Providing technical and financial assistance to the NAP process

Development Partners

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- LISAID
- World Bank
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- European Union (EU)
- Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- World Meteorogical Organization(WMO)
- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- . Isiah Aid
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarheit (GIZ)
- etc

- What dos it Mean to Sierra Leone? "The adjustment in economic, social or natural systems in response to actual or expected climatic change, to limit harmful consequences and exploit beneficial opportunities."
- NAP Vision: Sierra Leone reduces vulnerability by half by 2030 through increased risk awareness, improvements in rule compliance, increased institutional capacity and an integrated gender-responsive approach to adaptation in development policy and programs across sectors and scales.

NAP Mandate

- ✓ NAP is grounded in its National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan;
- ✓ the latest Medium-Term National Development Plan (2019-2023)
 which includes a cluster on addressing vulnerabilities and building
 resilience.
- ✓ The NAP builds on these existing policies and supports their implementation.
- ✓ NAP is aligned with the National Climate Change Policy Framework (2012), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), National Communications to the UNFCCC and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA).
- ✓ The NAP process supports the implementation of these policies and the forthcoming updated NDC.

- Functional Role. The NAP includes a stock take of adaptation priorities, vulnerabilities, and measures across identified priority sectors.
- ✓ The functions of this are to:
 - Support the development of vulnerability assessments that inform new policies, projects and programs and guide monitoring and learning
 - Effectively communicate adaptation priorities and ambitions for the country
 - Guide investments in climate change adaptation for the short and long-term
 - Provide a guidance for stakeholder engagement and strategic partnerships for climate change adaptation across sectors
 - Identify entry points for information gathering, analysis, and dissemination
 - Serve as a basis for resource mobilization
 - Support mainstreaming of gender equality and social inclusion

- Goals: The NAP goals are the following:
 - ✓ Increase resilience capacity at all scales
 - ✓ Support an integrative approach to climate change adaptation programming and policymaking
 - ✓ Allocate 10% of annual national budgets to climate change adaptation across sectors
 - ✓ Harmonize climate-relevant policies and regulations to improve coordination and cross-sector linkages
 - ✓ All local councils have adaptation mainstreamed into local development plans by 2025
 - ✓ Institutionalize NAP implementation through laws, policies, and regulations
 - ✓ Establish a National Trust Fund for channeling adaptation support across sectors
 - ✓ Direct 40% of international development funding toward adaptation priorities across different sectors

What is Covered.

The plan includes eight chapters.

- Chapter 2 describes the national circumstances in Sierra Leone to provide a background to understand how climate risks interact with the existing development context.
- ➤ Chapter 3 provides the climate science basis to inform adaptation planning in Sierra Leone including impacts and vulnerabilities on priority sectors.
- Chapter 4 presents the existing climate policy landscape and policies and plans that are related to the NAP.
- Chapter 5 analyzes existing adaptation priorities in Sierra Leone's current policies.
- Chapter 6 provides the institutional arrangements for the NAP including the links between the NAP and the Medium-Term Development Plan, the process to integrate adaptation into development planning and the proposed coordination mechanisms.
- Chapter 7 presents the next steps in the NAP process including a timeline and implementation strategy.

Priority Sectors:

- ✓ Agriculture and Food Security
- ✓ Water Resources and Energy
- ✓ Coastal Zone Management (including fisheries, coastal ecosystems etc.),
- ✓ Environment (including tourism, land, mineral resources, forestry, etc.)
- ✓ Disaster management
- ✓ Cross-cutting priority 1: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (focusing on youth, women, elderly, persons with disabilities)
- ✓ Cross-cutting priority 2: Hard and Soft Infrastructure (including health, water and sanitation, transportation etc.)

Priority Adaptation Programs

The adaptation programs each of the priority sectors were classified according to five categories:

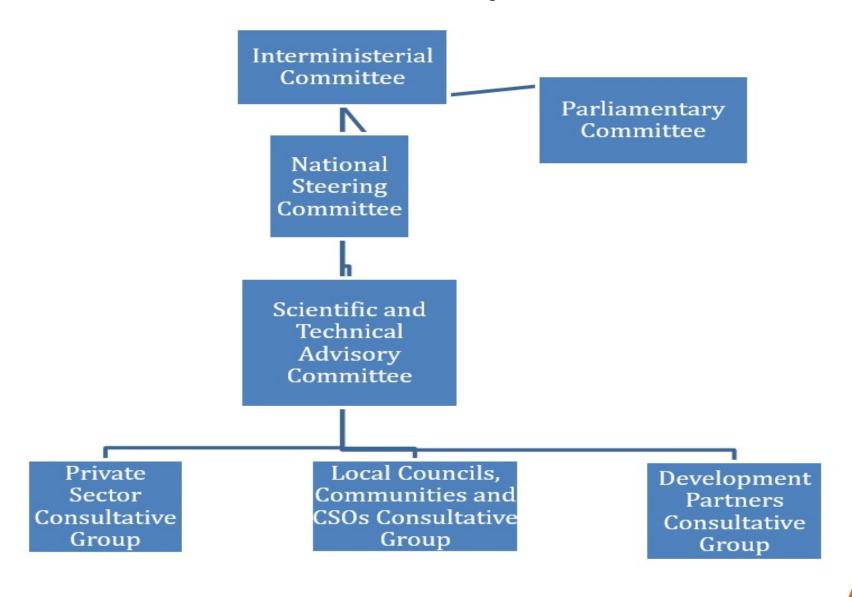
- 1. Physical investments: These are priorities which involve building or construction.
- 2. Human capacity development: These are priorities that involve training or capacity development for individuals both within the government and among non-government stakeholders (e.g. private sector, NGOs, CSOs etc.).
- 3. Institutional strengthening: This refers to priorities that involve improving institutional capacity and other aspects of governance.
- 4. Regulatory modifications: This category refers to priorities that involve modification or enhancement of sectoral and/or subnational policy, regulatory, or legal frameworks.
- 5. Research: This identifies priorities that involve enhancing available data and information as well as the associated capacities to produce, process, and utilize data and information.

Sector Needs and Opportunities

All priority sectors identified:

- 1. Legislation to integrate adaptation into sector policy, work plans and projects, monitoring and evaluation
- 2. Clarification of mandates related to climate change adaptation
- 3. Increased enforcement of existing laws and regulations
- 4. Integrated planning for adaptation across sectors and across national and local government
- 5. Need for technical working group and focal points to improve coordination, collaboration and information exchange across sectors
- 6. Capacity building at the national and local level, especially for women and other marginalized groups
- 7. Increased incentives for private sector engagement on adaptation
- 8. Increased number of staff and staff capacity
- 9. Improved access to information across within and across sectors
- 10. Increased funding for adaptation work

Institutional framework for the implementation



Next Steps.

NAP Process Roadmap:

<u>2021</u>

- Submission of initial NAP to UNFCCC
- Validation of National Framework for Climate Services (to inform full NAP and NDC review)
- Two NSC meetings to plan for the NAP process
- Formalized steering and interagency coordination groups
- Regional consultations on NAP and NDC review process
- Finalization of National Electrification Plan (to inform NAP and NDC review)
- Finalization of NDC review (NAP to inform review)
- Validation of revised NDC
- Review of National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
- Review of National Climate Change Adaptation Policy
- Conduct a gender analysis
- Consultations on GCF NAP Readiness Grant
- GCF NAP Readiness application submitted
- Work on integrating climate change into the education curriculum (2021-2022)

Next Steps.

NAP Process Roadmap:

2022

- Award of GCF grant (Q2) (18-24 months implementation)
- Vulnerability and Risk Assessments
- Institutional and human capacity needs assessment and strengthening plan
- Stakeholder consultations

2023

- Development of Medium-Term National Development Plan (2024-2029)
 (NAP process to inform PRSP5)
- Preparation of full NAP (NAP to be informed by Medium-Term National Development Plan)
- Validation of NAP

2024-2029

- NAP priority program Implementation begins
- 4th National Communications (NAP data to inform NC4)
- Beginning of PRSP5/Medium Term National Development Plan (2024-2029)
- Integration of adaptation into national, sector and local planning and budgeting (2025)

Next Steps.

Implementation Strategy: Actions and Needs:

- Capacity Development (technical and Non-Technical skills required)
- Mobilization of Finance Two financing goals have been set out for the NAP:
 - ✓ Establish a National Trust Fund for channeling adaptation support across sectors
 - ✓ Direct 40% of international development funding toward adaptation priorities across different sectors
- > Stakeholder Involvement
- Communication Strategy
- Monitoring and Evaluation, Learning and Reporting

Thank you