

Key highlights of Sierra Leone iNAP and Next step

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- Priority Adaptation Actions
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Overview of the Nap process and Institutional Arrangement

- The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) views its NAP as a continuous, progressive and iterative process
- The Government of Sierra Leone officially commences its iNAP process in 2018 and validated & launched the same in 2021 & 2022 respectively
- 2020: Initial NAP with two lead organizations, the SL-EPA and SL-MET convened several meetings to discuss the NAP, its process and priorities
- This event, along with subsequent consultations and a literature reviews have informed the development of the iNAP as a collaborative planning process.
- The NAP process has helped Sierra Leone to further identify and address key adaptation issues, gaps, priorities and resource requirements for more.

...Overview of the Nap process and Institutional Arrangement..cont..

- **Supports:** GOSL, UNDP-SL
- **Mode of work (Consultancy services):** Two technical consultants (National and international) working with country team for the NAP formulation process
- **Consultation:** National consultation inception workshops and bilateral engagement with key institutions
- **Institutional Arrangements:** (1) Restructured the NAP framework institutional arrangements:
 - 4 superstructure (Ministers (inter-ministerial Group) and Parliamentary Committee; National Steering committee; Science and Technical Advisory Taskforce (STAT) and Consultative committee.
 - Three substructures : Private sector Consultative Group , Civil Society and Local Community Consultative Group and Developed partners Consultative Group



Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Risks

- Sierra Leone is among the most highly vulnerable African countries to the increasing frequency of climate change impacts
- The 2013 Verisk Maplecroft Index ranked Sierra Leone the number three country in the world with the least capacity to respond or adapt to environmental change.
- *Climate Change impacts severely affects the Water Resources, Energy , Coastal zones, infrastructure, Agriculture and Food Security*



Adaptation Related Policies, Plans and Programs

From the start, Sierra Leone has linked adaptation with its national development planning and international development goals (increased climate policy portfolio since its 2007 NAPA)

The undermentioned documents lay the foundation for the NAP:

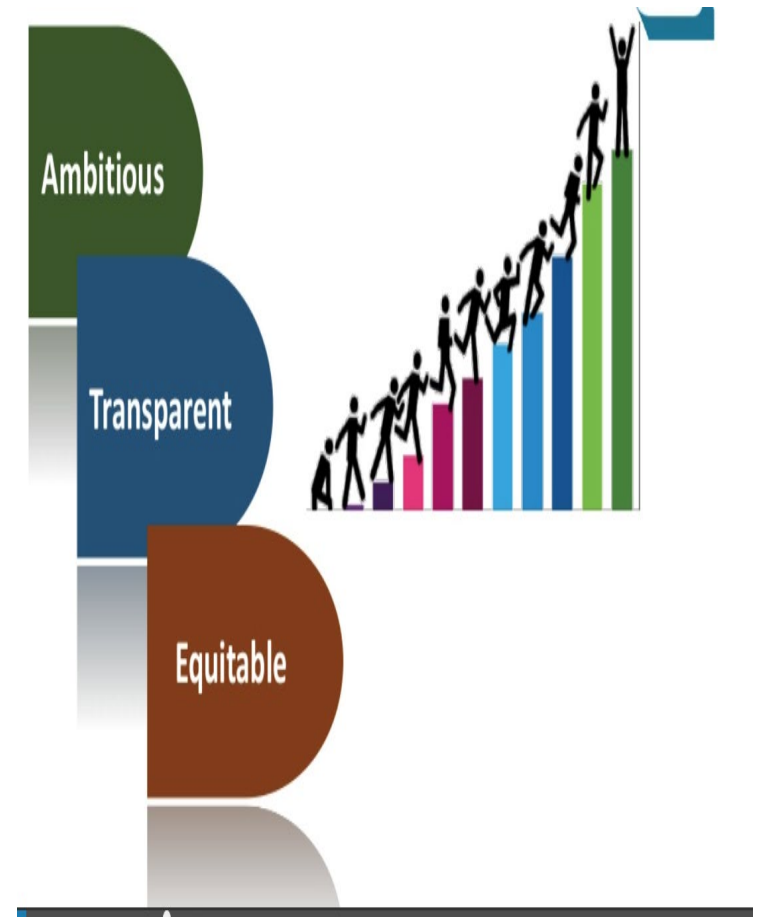
Timeline

- 2007 National Adaptation Program of Action, First National Communication to the UNFCCC
- 2012 National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCP), Second National Communication to the UNFCCC
- 2013 National Development Plan – the Agenda for Prosperity (2013-2018)/Third Generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2013-2018)
- 2015 Nationally Determined Contribution, National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
- 2018 Third National Communication to the UNFCCC
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- 2019 NAP Framework
- 2020 NAP Communications Strategy, Fourth Generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper/Medium-Term Development Plan (2019-2023)
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Adaptation Related Policies, Plans and Programs...cont...

Other key documents and policies includes:

- Coastal Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCCAP)
- Strategy for the Development of a Climate Change Abatement Economy (2010)
- National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS)
- The National Environmental Action Plan (2002)
- The Environmental Protection Agency Act (2008) and Environmental Protection Agency (Amendment) Act, 2010
- Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency Act (2017)
- National Disaster and Risk Management Policy (DRAFT)
- National Drought Management Plan, 2018
- Offgrid Solar Energy Strategy (OGSES)



Priority Sectors Related needs and Opportunities

- **Sierra Leone NAP 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 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.)

With respect to the above sector, mainstreaming approaches/tool, entry points, SWOT analysis were done during the consultative workshop (eg. Legislation to integrate adaptation into policies, capacity building, mandates, funding, access to information etc.)



Priority Adaptation Actions

Sector	Priority Action (each option consist of several activities)
Agriculture and food security	<p>Option 1: Promote climate-smart agriculture and climate-resilient food security practices</p> <p>Option 2: Improve research and knowledge management capacities to support climate smart Agriculture and Resilient Land management</p>
Water Resource and Energy	<p>Option 1: Improve institutional and functional capacities for integrated water management</p> <p>Option 2: Enhance universal access to energy by promoting renewables and energy efficiency</p> <p>Option 3: Mainstream considerations of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion into sectoral plans and strategies</p>
Infrastructure (including WASH, transportation, and urban development)	<p>Option 1: Improve climate change adaptation infrastructure across priority sectors</p> <p>Option 2: Mainstream climate change adaptation considerations into sectoral plans and strategies</p> <p>Option 3: Develop local institutional capacity to support coastal resources management</p>
Coastal Zone Management (including Fisheries, Marine Resources, and Coastal Ecosystems)	<p>Option 1: Management of coastal and fisheries resources</p> <p>Option 2: Increase human (social) development through technology transfer and livelihood support</p> <p>Option 3: Provide information and improve knowledge on climate risks and vulnerabilities</p>

Priority Adaptation Actions...cont...

Sector	Priority Action (each option consist of several activities)
Environment (including forestry, mining, tourism, and land management)	<p>Option 1: Improve Natural Resources Management in critical biodiversity hotspots</p> <p>Option 2: Improve the resilience of environmental value chains across the sector</p> <p>Option 3: Mainstream climate change adaptation considerations into sectoral plans and strategies</p> <p>Option 4: Improve institutional and functional capacities for environmental governance</p>
Disaster Management	<p>Option 1: Establish early warning systems to improve local understanding of risks</p> <p>Option 2: Improve regulatory frameworks for disaster management</p>

Next Steps & Opportunities

The next steps for the iNAP process includes a roadmap with key activities and an implementation plan:

2022

- Anticipating award of GCF grant (18-24 months implementation)
- Submission of projects to address the country's adaptation needs
- Donor conference on Sierra Leone iNAP
- Vulnerability and Risk Assessments
- 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 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)



Thank you!

