



SIERRA LEONE

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS IN
MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE
INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN
SIERRA LEONE

West Africa



Map of Sierra Leone





INTRODUCTION

SIERRA LEONE IS PRESENTLY EXPERIENCING THE CHANGING CLIMATE LIKE MOST OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

- Effects of extreme weather conditions – severe storms, droughts , and floods
- Direct consequences of recent floods in Sierra Leone which has led to increase in occurrence of water-borne diseases such as cholera and typhoid
- Erosion shoreline resulting to damage of fragile economic structures – fish landing sites, jetties, houses – threats to local communities
- Contributing to adversity of climate change is deforestation and land degradation of mangrove and inland forests areas due to unsustainable agricultural practices, fuel wood and charcoal burning for fish smoking and cooking respectively

threats

- The species diversity of Sierra Leone is undergoing rapid decline – due to climate change and anthropogenic activities
- Extract
 - Similar to the LGM but without any succession of sub-temperate vegetation
 - Mature forests emerged 8-7000 years ago
 - Forest cover is now less than 30% of original forest cover

Protected area network for biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration and REDD+ (Gola forest National Park – 75,100 hac; Outamba-Kilimi NP 110,000 hac – both transboundary - Liberia and Guinea respectively; Loma Mountains National Park 28,000 Sq Mls;



NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT UNFCCC COMMITMENTS

- 2006 – Sierra Leone completed and submitted its initial National Communication – identified main sources of GHG emissions; major socio-economic sectors including the marine resources ; ecosystems that are vulnerable to the impact of climate change
- 2008 – National Adaptation Programme of Actions developed which identified priorities and adaptation options to cope with climate change impacts
- 2011 – Second National Communication completed – updates the national inventory of GHGs in the transport, agriculture & forestry, marine and fisheries, large scale mining, pollution sewage,
- Report contains measures to facilitate adequate adaptation and mitigation of climate change



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- 2008 – establishment of EPA S/Leone – coordinates and monitor the implementation of all environmental policies programmes and projects; enforcement and compliance to promote sustainable environmental development
- Formulation sector policies and undertaking activities as part of a broad CC mitigation and adaptation strategies – energy and water policy; health and sanitation; agricultural and forestry sector policies; disaster preparedness and response;
- the fishery sector policy is more of adaptation and range from policy initiative to management options which include research, development and monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing grounds and fish stocks for sustainable exploitation
- Involvement of civil society including NGOs including the policies and actions



CLIMATE INVESTMENT PROJECTS

1. Protected area network for biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration and REDD+ (Gola forest National Park – 75,100 hac; Outamba-Kilimi NP 110,000 hac – both transboundary - Liberia and Guinea respectively; Loma Mountains National Park 28,000 Sq Mls;
2. Agriculture sector development (Small Holders Commercialization Programme)
 - Inland valley swamps and irrigation systems – intensive farming practices
 - Minimization of shifting cultivation ; improve marketing chain, add value to crops, use of modern faming methods

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABLE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT IN SIERRA LEONE

- Develop environmental education curriculum for implementation in ten (10) selected secondary schools
- To capture the peculiar coastal environmental problems and assets in the region as target for mitigation, prevention and conservation campaign.
- Identify specific target groups for public enlightenment programme
- Design suitable public awareness strategies for identified target groups
- Energized exchange of ideas and retraining among the various target groups.
- To provide long-term and short-term training and retaining programmes for relevant personnel to implement coastal zone management programmes