

United Nations Development Programme

Country: SIERRA LEONE

PROJECT DOCUMENT¹



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Project Title: Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Country: Sierra Leone

Joint Vision: Inclusive Growth and Management of Natural Resources and Disaster

Expected CP Outcome(s): Policy framework and institutional arrangements for managing natural resources and addressing climate change, disaster, and environmental management strengthened

Expected CPAP Output (s)

- (i) Policies, legal and institutional framework for managing land tenure reform improved
- (ii) Increased resilience and enhanced national and local capacities for disaster risk management, environmental governance, climate change adaptation and mitigation for effective early warning system
- (iii) Improved Waste Management in Bo and Makeni cities and relevant lessons learned shared with other Local Councils

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner:

Ministry of Transport and Aviation

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners:

The Ministry of Water Resources (MWR)

The Office of National Security – Disaster Management Department (ONS-DMD)

The Environment Protection Authority - Sierra Leone (EPA-SL)

Brief Description

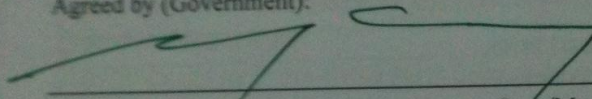
Sierra Leone is particularly vulnerable to the increasing frequency and severity of droughts, floods and severe storms (hail, thunder, lightning and violent winds), and their impacts on sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, as well as infrastructure and hydro-electric power production. Such climate-related hazards are having increasingly adverse effects on the country and future climate change is likely to further exacerbate the situation. A large proportion of the Sierra Leone population has a low capacity to adapt to climate change. Climate change impacts are likely to be particularly negative on Sierra Leone's rural population because of their high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and natural resource-based livelihoods. Sierra Leone's capacity to adapt to climate-related hazards should therefore be developed to limit the negative impacts of climate change and address the country's socio-economic and developmental challenges effectively.

One way to support effective adaptation planning – in particular for an increase in intensity and frequency of droughts, floods and severe storms – is to improve climate monitoring and early warning systems. For Sierra Leone to improve the management of these climate-related hazards it is necessary to: i) enhance the capacity of hydro-meteorological services and networks to predict climatic events and associated risks; ii) develop a more effective and targeted delivery of climate information including early warnings; and iii) support improved and timely responses to forecasted climate-related risks. Barriers that need to be overcome to establish an effective EWS in Sierra Leone include the following: i) Limited knowledge and capacity to effectively predict future climate events; ii) Weak capacity for issuing warnings and dissemination; iii) Absence of a national framework and environmental databases to assess and integrate climate change risks into sectoral and development policies; iv) Absence of Long-term sustainability plan for observational infrastructure and technically skilled human resources. Other stumbling blocks in the path include obsolete and inadequate weather and climate monitoring infrastructure, which limits data collection, analysis and provision of meteorological services; limited knowledge and capacity to effectively predict future climate events, non-existence of systematic processes for packaging, translating and disseminating climate information and warnings, uncertainty in long-term sustainability of observational infrastructure and technically skilled human resources and lastly the poor community level usage of climate information and responses to received warnings.

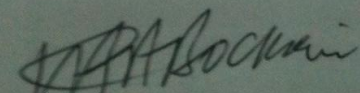
This LDCF financed project, implemented by the Ministry of Transport and Aviation, will: i) establish a functional network of meteorological and hydrological monitoring stations and associated infrastructure to better understand climatic changes; ii) develop and disseminate tailored weather and climate information (including colour-coded alerts – advisories, watches and warnings – for flood, drought, severe weather and agricultural stresses, integrated cost-benefit analyses and sector-specific risk and vulnerability maps) to decision makers in government, private sector, civil society, development partners and local communities in Bumbuna watershed, Guma Valley watershed and drought prone Eastern districts of Kono, Koinadugu, Kailahun and Kenema; and iii) integrate weather and climate information into national policies, annual work plans and local development including the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management, and district and sub-county development plans in priority districts in the Freetown, Bombali, Tonkolili and Koinadugu sub-regions and Kono, Kailahun and Kenema district areas. The project is expected to be completed by 2017.

Programme Period:	2013-2017	Total resources required:	USD 22,600,000
Atlas Award ID:	00074442	Total allocated resources:	USD 22,600,000
Project ID:	00086856	• Regular (GEF/LDCF)	USD 3,600,000
PNMS #:	5107	• Other:	
Start date:	September 2013	◦ Government	USD 19,000,000
End Date:	September 2017		
Management Arrangements:	NIM		
PAC Meeting Date:	25 th June 2013		

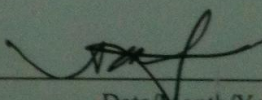
Agreed by (Government):


 Date/Month/Year: 31/10/2013
 HON. LEONARD BALOGUN KOROMA

Agreed by (Executing Entity/Implementing Partner):


 Date/Month/Year: 12/11/2013
 Alpha Bockari

Agreed by (UNDP):


 Date/Month/Year: 12/11/2013
 SUDIPTO MUKERJEE