

Reporting Period: (Quarter/year)	First Quarter 2016
ATLAS Award ID:	00074076
ATLAS Project ID:	00086632
Donor/Funded by:	GEF
Partnerships:	UNDP
Counterparts: IP/RPs	Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)
Project Location/Coverage:	Western Area and Kambia, Kono, and Pujehun Districts
Programme Period (CPD Cycle)	October 2013 to October 2017
UNDAF Outcome(s):	PRSP Pillar 2 - Managing Natural Resources Outcome: Natural resources are sustainably and equitably managed and threats and impacts from natural and man- made disasters are reduced.
Applicable Key Result Area from UNDP Strategic Plan (2014 – 2017)	Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor Strengthened national capacities to mainstream environment and energy concerns into national development plans and implementation systems; and Countries develop and use market mechanisms to support environmental management
Expected CPD Outcome(s):	Policy framework and institutional arrangements for managing natural resources and addressing climate- change, disaster, and environmental management strengthened.
Expected CP 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 Improved Waste Management in Bo and Makeni cities and relevant lessons learned shared with other Local Councils.
Total Project Budget:	\$ 3,090,000

Programme/Project Name:(This section is to be completed by UNDP Project/Programme Team)



Budget for the Quarter:	\$210,000	\$210,000							
Amount Utilized this Quarter:		Unspent funds to be rolled over into next % Delivery							
		quarter:		this					
				quarter					
Report Written/Compiled By: Sam Goba, National Project Manager									
(name, designation, signature)									
Date of Submission to PMSU: (mm/dd/year)									
Overall Project Justification and Outcome (7	his section is to be com	pleted by UNDP Project/Prog	ramme Team)						
Outputs	Indicators	Actions	Target Results 2015						

1 a	More than 50 officers from relevant Institutions (MWR,EPA) and District Councils leaders provided with relevant climate risks management guidelines/tools and trained on how the results of the climate risk/vulnerability assessments should be used to adjust regulations and policies governing the water sector at national and local levels	 institutions with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks of and responses to climate variability No. of staff of MWR, EPA 	 Climate Change Risk Management (CCRM) capacity assessment of MWR-EPA and District staffs completed. Climate risks tools and learning programme developed. Four trainings on climate risks management completed for MWR, EPA and other stakeholders. Water Point mapping tools updated to adapt to new aspects of climate changes developments participatory roadmap established to guide the adjustment of regulations and policies governing the water sector for the inclusion and the provision of climate smart finance
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			 Training system evaluated to measure how both women and men are affected
1 b	Climate Change resilience plan and emergency contingency plan for the Guma Reservoir	 Adaptation concerns and actions mainstreamed within at least the Guma Reservoir Management process No. of staff trained GVWC and other stakeholders 	 Climate Change Risk Management (CCRM) capacity of GUMA Reservoir assessed. A Climate Change resilience plan and emergency contingency plan for the GUMA Reservoir is commissioned based on large consultation process. GVWC Staff and other stakeholders trained to run the climate resilience plan and emergency contingency plan Process established to review, reassess and evaluate the climate resilience and emergency contingency plan.
1 c	Regular dialogues established between parliamentarians, local council members, traditional authorities, NGOs, /CBOs, and private sector on the impacts of climate on water supply in Pujehun, Kambia and Kono districts.	 No. of training and capacity needs on longer term climatic and environmental changes determined. No. and type of targeted communities with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks of and responses to climate variability 	 The participation of women and young organization groups is ensured to assess their specific needs Community awareness campaign on climate change risk using culturally appropriate tools is achieved and aimed at all genders. At least 10 WASH communities' representatives trained to assess climate change issues, community – based adaptation planning, and household-level risk reduction interventions. Bottom-up decision-making friendly communications platform created.
1 d	At least two dialogues under the Sierra Leone Business Forum and WASH Donors Investment Platforms initiated		Communication plans as they related to climate change resilience in the water sector are developed and put in use.



	as managing climate change risk as water provision and usage			 Climate change risks and adaptation strategies are established and addressed. A successful functional knowledge management system is developed that documents policy level dialogues to ensure that outcomes are in the national development planning and with investment partners. A functional water Engineers platform is established to support designing of resilient water supply systems
1 e	Relevant experiences / lessons from oriented climate resilient water infrastructure and management practices(including gender differentiated issues) identified, and widely shared / disseminated to facilitate replication in other vulnerable areas			 A communication and knowledge sharing mechanism established in communities communities and decision makers are empowered to access relevant and usable information about how to deal with climate change A well developed communication strategy that includes a strong grassroots community-driven component to foster ownership is put in place.
2 a	Pilot demonstrations of innovative climate resilience rainwater collection in at least 3 public buildings with reservoirs established to support the bottleneck of drink water supply in the dry season	 No. of rooftop rainwater harvesting facilities constructed in institutions. No. of additional people provided with access to safe water supply services given existing and projected climate change 	2.1	 Design of innovation technologies and infrastructures are adopted and commissioned. Rooftop rainwater collection with reservoirs in MWR, MURRAY TOWN HOSPITAL AND EPA buildings are constructed and put into used and maintenance procedures put in place.



2 b	Spring water improvement designed, tested and demonstrated in high density area in Freetown (benefiting at least 200 households)	 No. of spring boxes developed and improved upon. No. of additional people provided with access to safe water supply services given existing and projected climate change 	3.1	 Spring boxes developed (at least 5 demo sites) and built providing safe drinking water to about 200 people per community. Community training programmes for relevant communities are designed and communities are trained taking gender issues as paramount throughout the entire training. Lessons learnt are documented and injected into policy debates and development.
2 c	Sustainable community reservoirs with stand alone roof-top rainwater harvesting system (3 hospitals and 6 schools), as well as 5 resilient gravity fed water distribution systems designed and pioneered in Kono, Kambia and Pujehun	 No. of rooftop rainwater harvesting facilities constructed in institutions. No. of gravity fed systems rehabilitated No. of people having access to safe drinking water in targeted communities 	4.1	 Sustainable community reservoirs with stand alone roof-top rainwater harvesting systems are constructed in 6 schools and 3 hospitals. 5 resilient gravity fed water distribution systems rehabilitated serving at least 500 people per facility; Well trained WASH Management Committees are established each of at least 5 members including women and girls to maintained the reservoirs.
2 d	At least 100 households provided with water storage and treatment systems for drinking water usage in times of prolonged dried spells and drought in Kono, Kambia and Pujehun ensure risks and issues are captured in the	 No. of people having access to safe drinking water in targeted communities/households. 		 At least 100 households are provided with rainwater harvesting, storage and treatment systems in Kono, Kambia and Pujehun districts. Entrepreneurs are established and trained to disseminate the climate resilient community water rainwater harvesting, supply and storage infrastructure.



B. Programme/Project Risk and Mitigation Measures(This section to be completed by the Implementing Partner)							
Project Risks (use numbers to chronologically list the risk instead of bullet points)	Type of Risk (link to project risk based on number)	Mitigation Measures (should relate to the project risk & type of risk you are addressing, based on the number)					
 Social Resistance hinder the adoption of new resilient practices 	1.Enivironment: Social Cultural	1. One of the first activities is the full development of the implementation plan and stakeholder involvement plan. In addition, the project will enter into strategic partnerships at the local NGOs and community based organizations on the choice of technologies, especially for women. Furthermore, local governments and technical services will key role in supporting this adoption.					
 Duplication and the lack of coordination with other initiative resulting in inefficient use of resources and a loss opportunity for building climate resilience in Sierra Leone 	Strategic: Leadership and management	At the government level the MWR is the National executing agency and as the key water player in Sierra Leone is part of all initiatives. In addition, detailed delivering strategy will clearly identify the role and responsibility of specific instruction of the overall management of the project. Better programmatic coordination with development partner (UNDP, DFID, EU, etc) would be ensured through coordination mechanisms established by the UN joint vision and by giving periodically information about project progress and tool.					
3. Limited capacity of local and National institution.	Organizational: Human Resource Processes and Procedures						
4. Reluctance of key stakeholders to endorse and participate in project activities.	Strategic:	The risk of reluctance of stakeholder is low. Nevertheless it will be addressed by the local participation in project formulation and					



		Partnerships failing to deliver		rticular, existing area where income has been ation activities will be demonstrated to other ated where possible.			
	ifferent\ divergent stakeholder interests in may prevent efficient consensual decision	Strategic: Partnership failing to deliver	government agencies –	where focused on the identification appropriate the PIU set up within the water of the MWR to project steering committee is overseeing the			
6. Stakeholder	relation.	Strategic:	The PPG phase suggested that the project be implemented under partnership arrangement between government, UNDP and compete NGOs \institution individual experts (national and international). Th establishes commitment to a partnership approach to implementation build the foundation for a good success for project implementations.				
during proje	ster: unusual and catastrophic climatic evens ct implementation.	Environmental	Unusually difficult climatic circumstances could threater demonstration projects and set up infrastructure –the rehabilitati construction should take into account resilience during constructi rehabilitation.				
-	Quarterly Progress(This section to be complete nent or Micro-Capital Grant/Project Cooperation		tner and in line with the ap	opropriate agreement (signed annual work plan or			
	Quarterly Results against Indicators (in AWP)	Achievements of the Qua (only completed activities		Issues/Challenges/Remedial Actions			
Project Management	Workable Plan	Steering Committee Annual Work Plan	met and approved the	• The commitment of some of the members to attend Steering Committee Meetings			
Output 1b	• Output 1 b Climate Change resilience plan and emergency contingency plan for the Guma Reservoir	awarded the consult has been submitte	nsulting Firm has been cancy. Reception report d by the consultant. as been submitted and Iders.				



Output 2	a	Output 2a (i) Conduct relevant assessments to determine feasibility, cost-effectiveness and due-diligence with respect to environmental and other standards;				subr impl Resc	• Survey finalized and Preliminary report submitted and presented to the implementing partner, Ministry of Water Resources by Consultant. Final report has been submitted but awaiting to be validated.				
Output 3											
Output 4											
Gender											
Inclusion	&										
Results											
Lessons Le	earned										
	-	ssions conducted this Quarter?	YES	NO	Success Stories/Human Interest Stories						
(If conducted, attach reports)(This section is to be completed by UNDP Project/Programme Team)					(please indicate # of stories &attach will be shared with CO)						
If Yes, pur	pose &	follow up actions taken: (Attach BTOR)			Communications output/suggestions						
Donors	Have	you attended any Donor working	YES	NO	Further communications	Documen	tary Photos	Support wi	ith		
	Group	/Cluster meetings this Quarter			support required next			Story			
	If yes,	main issues discussed & follow up actions		•	quarter						



Main Issues	Follow up actions	(tick where applicable & explain the kind of support required)			
Any donors approached for funding? (if yes, name them)		Emerging Issues this Quarter			
Any donor funds received? (<i>if yes, indicate the amounts received</i>)					