### Reporting Unit: **Energy and Environment**

### Country: **Sierra Leone**

### **STANDARD PROGRESS REPORT**

### No. and title: **00086632 Adaptive Capacity of Water services to Climate Change**

### Reporting period: **January-December, 2017**

### **I. PURPOSE**

Policy framework and institutional arrangements for managing natural resources and addressing climate- change, disaster, and environmental management strengthened

**Output 1:** Policies, legal and institutional framework for managing land tenure reform improved;

**Output 2:** Increased resilience and enhanced national and local capacities for disaster risk management, environmental governance, climate change adaptation and mitigation for effective early warning system

**Output 3:** Improved Waste Management in Bo and Makeni cities and relevant lessons learned shared with other Local Councils

FICATION

**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

ASSUMP

This section is a résumé of the Programme Component as approved in the Country Programme document. It includes:

* Main objectives and outcomes expected as per the approved Country Programme Document and Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP)

By 2018, targeted Government institutions, the private sector, and local communities manage natural resources in a more equitable and sustainable way

* The main implementing partners: Ministry of Water Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, District Councils in Kambia, Kono ans Pujehun.

Reference to how the programme relates to UNDAF and how it aims to support national development goals including the Millennium development goals and PRSP goals as pertinent.

### **II. RESOURCES**

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| **Prj ID** | **Proj title** | **Source of funding** | **2017 Budget** | **Future Years Budget (2018 & beyond)** | **2017 Expenditures** | **Committements** | **Balance** | **% Delivery** |
| 86632 | Adaptive Capacity of Water services to Climate Change | GEF/PIMS | 735,923  | 1,349,782  | 406,916 | 303,901 |  25,106  | 97% |

### **III. RESULTS**

**Result 1a: 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**

Preliminary assessments and identification of needs for training and other capacity development gaps in climate risk management, development of learning tools, gender gaps, mapping needs and gaps in the policy and regulation arena undertaken. As a result of these preliminary assessments, government has been able to make morfe informed decisions with regard to its capacity needs and the development of detailed technical needs which have resulted in technical assistance to the Government, through an expert organisation called INTEGEM who are expected to finalise all insitu assessment and the design and implementation of all capacity development programmes for the Ministry of Water Resources and its project implementation partners in 2018.

**Result 1c: 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**

Dialogues are ongoing between policy makers, local communities and CBOs on impacts of climate change on water supply. This has brought about awareness of local knowledge on the issue of how climate change impacts on water storage, suppy and management which has led to information being utilized in WASH planning, the warer supply value chain management - replenishment of reservoirs, storage, supply and community involvement. In the long run, these dialugues are expected to impact on and influence bottom-up approaches in decision making as communities and orther players and stakeholders, such as the private sector will be more aware of climate risk management and opportunities as a result of mitigating activities.

**Result 1d: At least two dialogues under the Sierra Leone Business Forum and WASH Donors Investment Platforms initiated on managing climate change risk for water provision and usage**

**and**

**Result 1e: Relevant lessons from oriented climate resilient water infrastructure and management practices identified, and widely shared to facilitate replication in other vulnerable areas**

Preliminary needs have been identified which have facilitated government and partner decsions on elaborating a terms of reference and possible topical issues. Government, through the project is currently in the process of sourcing technical assistance to fully map stakeholders, design and faciluitate the setting of, and possibly institutionalizing, the policy, practice and private sector interface dialogues. This will be undertaken in 2018.

**Result 2a: 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. Training of Water Quality Technicians. Procurement of Water Quality Training Chemical**

The adoption of innovative technologies and techniques in rain water harvesting, storage, and distribution has been completed. The impact of these technologies on the overall supply and management of water is expected to be felt from 2018 onwards. The process of procuring experts for the construction of these technologies is ongoing. The infrastructure is planned for commissioning in 2018.

Technical capacities for training experts in water quality management has been enhanced at the University of Sierra Leone and in government departments - Training on water quality has so far been undertaken and it is envisaged that the adoption and utilization of these technologies will be adopted and adapted with the commissioning of the innovative infrastructures in 2018.

**Result 2b: Spring water improvement designed, tested and demonstrated in high density area in Freetown: Reduced water supply interruptions, improved water quality for at least 200 households in the Freetown area**

Preliminary needs for improved spring water management designs identified. This has led to the development of detailed ToRs which will result in the detailed designs, feasibility and installation of the improvements. It is also expected that recommendations community involvement in the installation and management will be provided to ensure ownership and sustainability. Technical expertise to facilitate this process is expected to be onboard early 2018.

**Result 2c: Sustainable community reservoirs with stand-alone roof-top rainwater harvesting system, as well as resilient gravity-fed water distribution systems designed and pioneered in Kono, Kambia and Pujehun**

Preliminary technical specifications of designs identified. The process of adapting them to local conditions in Sierra Leone has begun with the development of ToRs that will facilitate onboarding technical expertise in 2018. All technologies, and accompanying capacity development actions are expected to be installed in 2018.

For all results (above), gender assessments on technical and managerial aspects of the technologies and innovations regarding access, decision-making, livelihoods development, installations will be undertaken in 2018. These will inform key decisions on the scaling and replicating the innovations.

**IV. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT**

* Full implementation of quarter plans could not be achieved due to delays in procurement processes. Delays emanet issues such as, limited availability of the few available, limited channels of disseminating vacancy announcements, unclear specifications, buraecratic delays – long chains of approval.
* Early planning is key in ensuring procurement processes are in tandem wityh project implementation timeframes
* Management of the implementation of the contract needs to be closely monitored to ensure timely delivery of outputs.
* The availability of some key stakeholders such as Members of Parliament is difficuylt to secure, especially as the country heads into its national elections. As a way forward the project management could engage technical research staff who are attached to the relevant sector parliamentary committees who would in turn be expected to use this information in advising parlimentarians.

### **V. FUTURE WORK PLAN**

1. About 50 officers from the Ministry of Water Resources, esp. the Water Policy Planning Coordinating Unit (WPPCU), the Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Districts 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 (NWSP, RWSS) and local level (Districts development plans).
2. Regular dialogues established between parliamentarians, local council members, traditional authorities, NGOs/CBOs, and private sector (WASH committees) on the impacts of climate change on water supply in Puhejun, Kambia and Kono districts
3. Relevant experiences/lessons from community oriented climate resilient water infrastructure and management practices (including gender differentiated issues) identified, and widely shared/disseminated to facilitate replication in other vulnerable areas.
4. Pilot demonstrations of innovative climate resilient rainwater collection in two public building with reservoirs established to support the bottleneck of drink water supply in the dry season.
5. Spring water improvement designed, tested and demonstrated in high density area in Freetown (benefiting at least 200 households).
6. Sustainable community reservoirs with 5 stand alone roof-top rainwater harvesting systems (in 2 hospitals and 3schools designed and pioneered in Kono, Kambia and Pujehun.

### **VI. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION**

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