### Reporting Unit: [………………………………………………………]

### Country: [Sierra Leone]

### **STANDARD PROGRESS REPORT**

### No. and title: [ ]

### 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 and 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**

This section includes total approved budget and summary of resources available to the programme component from core and non-core resources, identifying the donors.

### **III. RESULTS**

Information provided in this section must be based on the ***Annual Work Plan (AWP)*** and should include:

**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 to address 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 were undertaken. A total number of 50 officers from relevant institutions including the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and District Councils have all been provided with the relevant climate risk management guidelines/tools and were also trained on how to address the results of the climate risk/vulnerability assessment. As a result of these assessments and training, technical staffs have acquired the skills and knowledge for professional updating and are now in place to address newly emerging technical issues and practices into their work.

**Result 1b: Regular dialogues established between parliamentarians, local council members, traditional authorities, NGOs, /CBOs, and private sector on the impacts of climate on water supply in 3 Districts, Pujehun, Kambia and Kono.**

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, supply and management which has led to information being utilized in WASH planning, the water supply value chain management - replenishment of reservoirs, storage, supply and community involvement. In the long run, these dialogues are expected to impact on and influence bottom-up approaches in decision making as communities and other players and stakeholders, such as the private sector will be more aware of climate risk management and opportunities as a result of mitigating activities.

As a means to involve local authorities at District level, UNDP have almost completed a call for proposals for potential CSOs to undertake community sanitization in four Districts (Kambia, Kono, Pujehun and Freetown).

**Result 1c: 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**

UNDP co- sponsored a water conference in which policy makers participated to discuss on both policy and institutional frameworks to enhance private sector involvement in the water sector and climate change investments. The conference drew the attentions of key donor agencies, private sectors and local authorities and have serve as a platform for reform in the waster sector.

**Result 1d: 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 decisions 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 facilitate the setting of, and possibly institutionalizing, the policy, practice and private sector interface dialogues. To enhance continuous dialogues, the call for civil society mentioned above will catalyzed public private involvement both and national and districts levels. This aspect of the project was delayed considering the prolongs electioneering process and will be completed within the first quarter of 2019.

**Results 2a: 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. Five (5) Rainwater Harvesting Facilities have been constructed with towers empowered by solar panels and solar submersible pumps public institutions including one Hospital and schools. The impact of these technologies on the overall supply and management of water is expected to be felt from 2019 onwards. The infrastructure is planned for commissioning in December 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 December 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 were identified. This led to the development of detailed technical drawings and specification on which a total number of Four (4) Spring Boxes have been constructed in the three districts and Freetown. With the recommendation of community involvement in the installation and management, support have been provided by the community to ensure ownership and sustainability. Above 1600 persons now have access to safe quality drinking water from these facilities..

**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 were identified and drawings adopted. 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 have been installed in 2018. A total of 12 boreholes and one gravit Fed System have been constructed and rehabilitated giving access to 7,000 people to safe drinking water.

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
* Delay in implementing some outputs due to the Electionaring processes.
* 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**

### **VI. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION**

This section is a *provisional* report on the *financial implementation status*. If the programme component is funded from non-core resources, this section should include reference to all donor contributions (paid/pledged, as appropriate). This section should also include total approved budget over the full programme component period, current year budget and expenditures (provisional) for the year.