



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

United Nations Development Programme
Country: Sierra Leone
PROJECT DOCUMENT¹

Project Title: Building Adaptive Capacity to Catalyze Active Public and Private Sector Participation to manage the Exposure and Sensitivity of Water Supply Services to Climate Change

UNDAF Outcome(s): 3. Natural resources are sustainably and equitably managed and threats and impacts from natural and man-made disasters are reduced

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 Water Resources

Responsible Party: UNDP

¹ For UNDP-supported GEF-funded projects as this includes GEF-specific requirements

Brief Description

The water sector in Sierra Leone is undergoing revisions and sustainable water supply, which remains a major challenge to national development, is one of the major national priorities. There are several climate related challenges that place significant constraints to sustainable water supply, both to Freetown as well as rural districts. The most significant is that during prolonged dry spells provision of drinking water is problematic. Although sufficient water is available in the rainy season, during the dry season water shortage are pertinent. Other climate related risks include that (i) water sources are tapped unsustainably, and water is mined beyond long-term capacities, and (ii) water infrastructure developments are planned without taking climate resilience into account.

The proposed project has several entry points and overall focuses on capacity building for climate resilient decision-making in the water sector. **Outcome 1** Critical public policies governing the management of water resources revised to incentivize climate smart investment by the private sector, will be achieved through specific technical capacity development activities and igniting informed public and private sector dialogues. Based on focused capacity needs assessments a suite of professional updating activities will be designed especially for staff of the newly formed Ministry of Water Resources, the Guma Valley Corporation and other specified key target groups. **Outcome 2** Water supply infrastructure in Freetown and Puhejun, Kambia and Kono districts made resilient against climate change induced risks focuses on pioneering innovations that particularly address the dry season water supply problems, which are likely worsened by anticipated climate change impacts. On request of the MWR rain water-harvesting (RWH) innovations will be established as learning experiments, capturing and storing drinking water quality rainwater during the rainy season and saving it for use in the dry season. In Freetown existing springs that are already being developed by Guma as supplementary sources will be protected from degradation and rainwater for supplementation of the sources will be attempted through construction of stand-alone RWH infrastructure. Innovative designs of collective "rooftops" for water capture in high density living areas will be tested. In Puhejun, Kono and Kambia districts – the focal areas for planned AfDB water supply investments – this project will build capacities of district level water professionals for climate resilient planning and decision-making. Additionally, low-cost and simple water supply and storage techniques promoted by the Welthungerhilfe and two associated community-training centres will be further developed to incorporate RWH innovations in their designs to help overcome dry season water supply shortages.

National institutions especially the MWR, who is the executing agency for this project, will directly absorb the adaptation learning emerging from the demonstrations. 2.94 Mio US\$ will be required from GEF funds, with cash and in-kind co-financing through UNDP and the Government of Sierra Leone.

Programme Period:	2011 - 2015	Total resources required	\$ 13,090,000
Atlas Award ID:	00074076	Total allocated resources:	\$ 13,090,000
Project ID:	00086632	• GEF	\$ 2,940,000
PIMS #	4613	• UNDP	\$ 150,000
Start date:	May 2014	• Other:	
End Date	December 2018	◦ Government (Grant & In-kind)	\$ 9,000,000
Management Arrangements NIM		◦ UNDP (Grant & In-kind)	\$ 1,000,000
PAC Meeting Date	12 May 2014		

Agreed by (Government):

NAME Hon. Momodu E. T. Maly, II SIGNATURE

27/6/14
Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (Executing Entity/Implementing Partner):

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24TH JUNE 2014
Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (UNDP):

NAME SMDIPRO MUKERJEE SIGNATURE

13/06/14
Date/Month/Year

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List of acronyms

ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Action Aid Sierra Leone)
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMAT	Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool
ARR	Annual Performance Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BTOR	Back To Office Report
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCM	Climate Change Management
CCRM	Climate Change Risk Management
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDA	County Development Agendas
CHO	Community Health Officer
CO	Country Office
CP	Country Program
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CRM	Climate Risk Management
DFID	Department for International Development
DEX	Direct Execution
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
ENSO	El Nino Southern Oscillation
EPA	Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency
ERC	Evaluation Resource Center
EWS	Early Warning System
FACE	Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization
FAOSTAT	Food Agriculture Organization – Statistics
GB	Great Britain
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental facility
GCM	General Circulation Models
GoSL	Government of Sierra Leone
GIZ	German International Cooperation
GVWC	Guma Valley Water Company
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITCZ	Inter- Tropical Convergence Zone
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LVIPs	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoHS	Ministry of Health and Sanitation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MSF	Medicine San Frontiers
NCCS	National Climate Change Secretariat
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NEWPPCU	National Energy, Water Policy Planning and Coordinating Unit
NDSAP	National Sustainable Agriculture Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NWSP	National Water Supply Policy
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy
PAC	Project Appraisal Committee
PC	Project Coordinator
PIU	Peripheral Health Unit
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIU	Project Implementation Unit

PIR	Project Implementation Review
PPG	Project Preparation Grants
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
PROWACO	Provincial Water Company (formerly called SALWACO)
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
PWJ	Peace Winds Japan
RBM	Result Based Management
RUF	Revolutionary United Front
SALWACO	Sierra Leone Water Company (now PROWACO)
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SLBF	Sierra Leone Business Forum
TAR	Third Assessment Report
TBD	To Be Done
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNHRC	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDP CO	United Nations Development Program Country Office
UNDP EEG	United Nations Development Program Environment and Energy Group
UNDP RCU	United Nations Development Program Regional Coordination Unit
UNDP RTA	United Nations Development Program Regional Technical Advisor
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollars
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy
WD	Water Department
WPPCU	Water Policy Planning and Coordination Unit

I. Situation analysis

1.1 Context

1. Sierra Leone is an Anglophone West African country, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Liberia and Guinea. The country is richly endowed in natural resources, especially minerals such as diamonds, titanium bauxite, gold and rutile, on which the economy is largely based. However, despite this natural wealth, 70% of the total population, of 6 million people (FAO, 2012), live in poverty. Sierra Leone's 11-year civil war (1991-2002) was a large influencing factor in the deterioration of livelihoods, infrastructure, production capacity, and economy. In 2010, the country's GDP stood at approximately 2.2 billion USD (World Bank, 2010). Resilience and economic growth are priorities to the country.

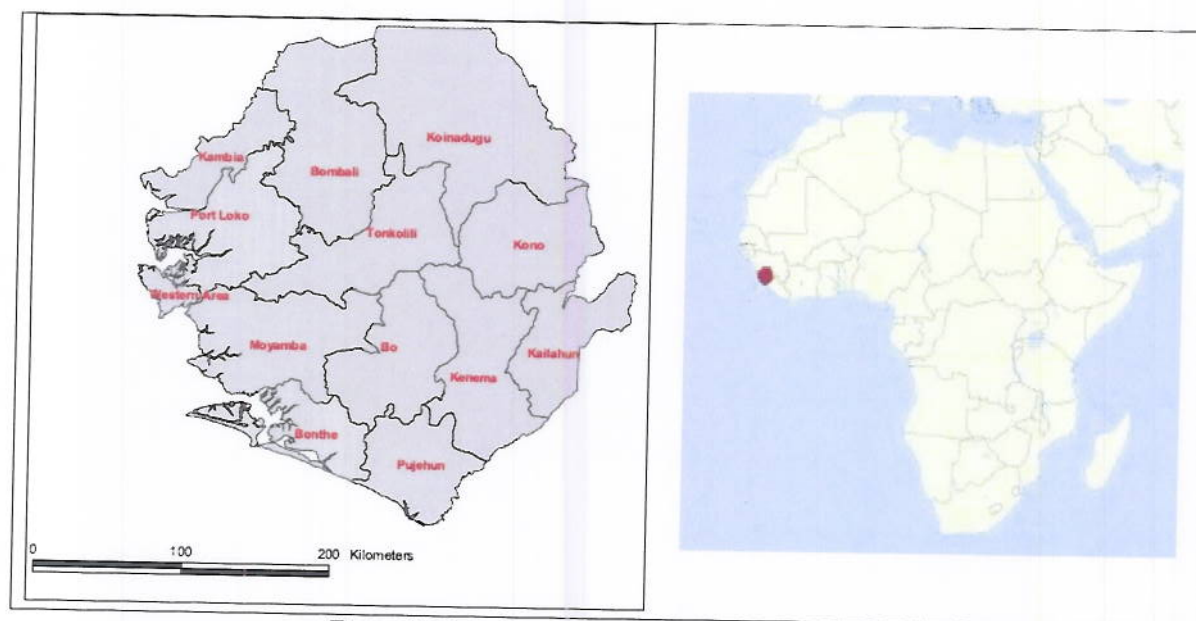


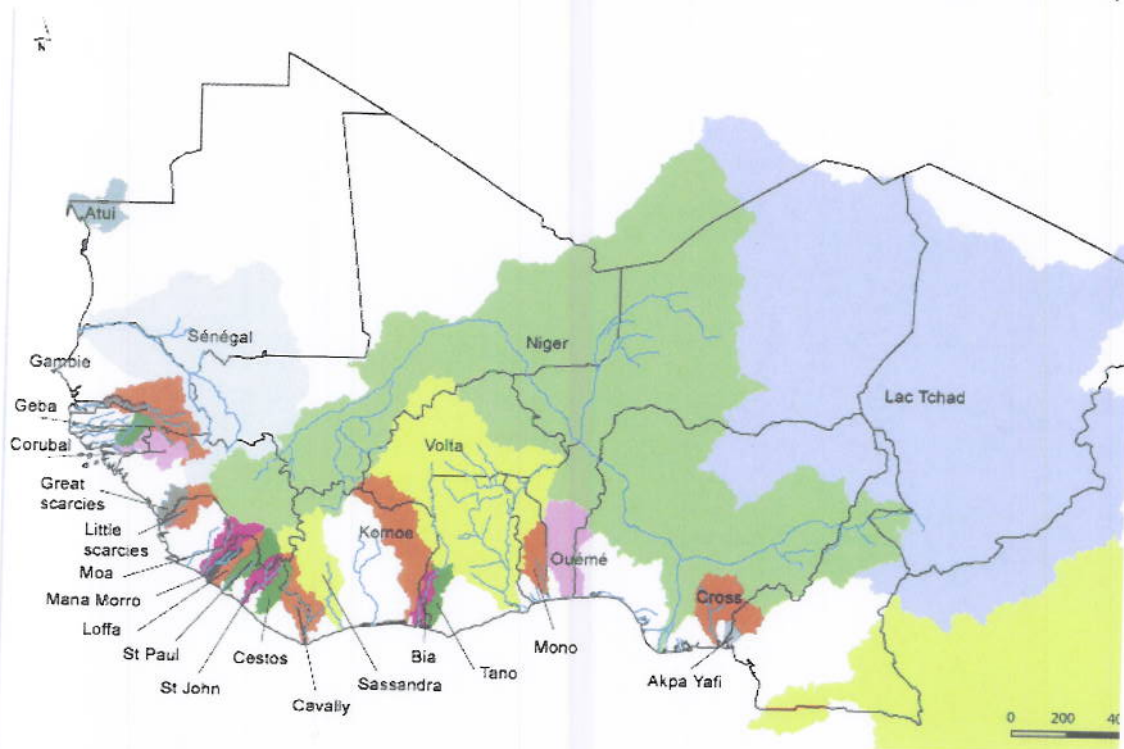
Figure 1. Map of Sierra Leone, and location in Africa

2. During the civil war, which took place between 1991 and 2002, more than 50 000 people were killed, much of the country's infrastructure was destroyed, and more than two million people were displaced to neighbouring countries. The presence of diamonds had a large influencing factor on the war, and was used to fund the acquisition of weapons and ammunition.
3. The end of the war was a result of Guinean cross-border bombing raids against villages believed to be bases used by RUF (Revolutionary United Front), as well as a UN resolution that demanded the Government of Liberia expel all RUF members and halt the illicit diamond trade, among others. Efforts by the Lome Accord, trust and reconciliation and the 2002 presidential and legislative democratic elections served well in establishing a context for increasing humanitarian interventions. The country is slowly emerging and showing signs of a successful transition. However, many challenges remain, among them one of the biggest has been the access to safe drinking water.
4. The civil war had devastating impacts on all facets of the economy, destroying Government's ability to adequately meet the needs of the nation. The water sector is probably the sector which has had most challenges in improvement. Despite efforts by Government and numerous NGOs, access to water has not improved much since the end of the civil war, stagnating at about 50% and even declining in rural areas. The percentage access of the population to safe drinking water is 34%.
5. One of the main challenges has been the lack of capacity in the water sector – and with the projections of climate change set to exacerbate the water issue – this is the main area which needs to be addressed for resilience and adaptation.

1.1.1. Environment

6. **Geography:** Sierra Leone is located in the southern in the south-western part of the bulge of West Africa, between 7 and 10°N and 10 and 13°E. The country covers a total area of 71,325 km² and is divided into four geographical regions: the Northern Province, Eastern Province, Southern Province and the Western Area. These regions are further subdivided into fourteen districts. Freetown, located in the Western Area of the country, is the capital.

7. **Drainage and Watersheds:** The country is well drained by numerous rivers and creeks. Of the main rivers, five of these have their sources from the neighbouring countries of the Republic of Guinea and Liberia (Figure 2). The Great Scarcies, Little Scarcies and Moa river basins have their sources from the Guinea whilst the Mano river basin has its source in the Republic of Liberia (Figure 2). The drainage system of Sierra Leone consists of a series of rivers from north to south, including the Great Scarcies, Little Scarcies, Rokel, Jong, Sewa, Moa, and Mano rivers (Figure 3). The country is considered to be endowed in abundant water resources, but water is known to be scarce in the dry season.



Source: ESRI, Global GIS, WHY MAP Realisation: M. Niasse, C. Moow (2006)

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Figure 2 Transboundary Watersheds in West Africa