

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Sierra Leone Water adaptation**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4613 |
| GEF ID | 4599 |
| 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 |
| Country(ies) | Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Description** |
| The "Building Adaptive Capacity to Catalyze Active Public and Private Sector Participation to Manage the Exposure and Sensitivity of Water Supply Services to Climate Change in Sierra Leone" project aims to enhance adaptive capacity of decision-makers in the public and private sector involved in water provision to plan for and respond to climate change risks on water resources. The project seeks to complement a number of water-related projects established by the UNDP and other funders in Sierra Leone. Within water resources management, the project focuses on addressing the skills deficit of water managers and the insufficient policy framework to secure the vital economic and the functionality of water management systems in a changing climate." The 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-along 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. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Muyeye Chambwera (muyeye.chambwera@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Feven Fassil (feven.fassil@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Sam Goba (sam.goba@undp.org) |
| CO Focal Point | Ms. Tanzila Sankoh (tanzila.sankoh@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Abdul Salim (abdul\_salim007@yahoo.co.uk) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Mohamed Juanah (msejuahah@hotmail.com) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

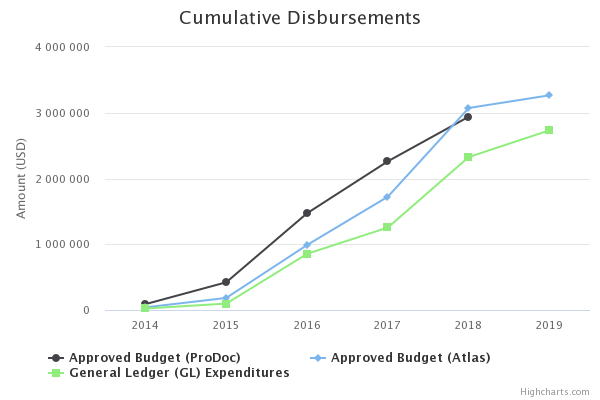
# Overall Ratings

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Enhance the adaptive capacity of decision-makers in the public and private sector involved in water provision to plan for and respond to climate change risks on water resources.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 2.2.1: No. and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks of and responses to climate variability. (AMAT indicator 2.2.1) | Technocrats from MWR and EPA in Freetown, but particularly regional technical staffs have extremely limited opportunity for professional updating, and usually find it difficult to address newly emerging technical issues and practices into their ongoing work. One of the major limitations is the lack of capacity to deal with climate risks and understandings of managing these risks in the water sector. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least capacities of 2 line ministries and 2 Districts Council to mainstream adaptation concerns within water policies and local development plans are strengthened; and capacities of two research /training center to deliver relevant trainings on climate change issues of are strengthened. | 10 technical staff from the Ministry of Water Resources and 15 staff from 3 District Councils participated in training programmes on how to integrate climate risks into planning especially as it relates to the water sector. They increased their understanding of climate risks and impacts, especially as they relate to water resources. The capacity development activities included class room lectures, workshops, case studies, group work presentations and other tools and guidelines on climate risk management. Participants developed action plans during the trainings and workshops enabling them to put approaches for sustainable water management into practice. | 10 technical staff from the Ministry of Water Resources and 15 staff from 3 District Councils were trained on how to integrate climate risks into planning especially as it relates to the water sector. The training increased their understanding of climate risks and impacts, especially as they relate to water resources. The capacity development activities included class room lectures, workshops, case studies, group work presentations and other tools and guidelines on climate risk management. 18 Participants were trained in Freetown, Kambia, Pujehun and Kono. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Critical public policies governing the management of water resources revised to incentivize climate smart investment by the private sector.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 1.1.1: Adaptation concerns and actions mainstreamed within at least the Guma Reservoir Management process (AMAT indicator 1.1.1) | The overall risk that climate change may pose on the sustainability of water supply to the capital not well integrated into Guma Reservoir management; | *(not set or not applicable)* | CC resilience plan for Guma reservoir established | A Climate Change Resilience Plan for the Guma Water Reservoir was produced by the project in October 2016.    Some recommendations from the Climate Change Resilience Plan which included: the expansion of tankering of water to the east of the city to make up for low pipe flows; the need to implement rainwater harvesting in public institutions: An annual review of rainfall and temperature data should be undertaken for the Western Peninsula in order to detect long term trends in terms of average annual temperature and rainfall patterns and intensities over the duration of the rainy season, together with evaporation throughout the year; the need to replace the existing meteorological stations within Guma Valley catchment which are rudimentary with state-of the art equipment; the need to install three additional automatic rain gauges in different parts of the Guma Valley Reservoir catchment; and the need to install Automatic rain gauges at Kongo Dam, Cemetery /Blue Water, Kortright Botanic Gardens Catchment and in the Babadori Catchment. Catchments which are selected as having existing or potential use for water supply should be protected with the full rigor of the law.    Furthermore, capacity development training in addressing emergency plans of key staff from Guma Water Company in emergency preparedness and management needs to be prioritized. | A Climate Change Resilience Plan for the Guma Water Reservoir was produced by the project in October 2016  Most of the recommendations that came out of this plan have been carried out by the Guma Valley Water Supply Company ,the sole company responsible for the supply of water to Freetown and the rest of the Western Area.    These recommendations from the Climate Change Resilience Plan included but not limited to the following: 1) the increase in coverage of water distribution by water tanks to the east of the city have increased access to safe and clean drinking water in areas with low pipe borne water. 2) the promotion of rainwater harvesting in public institutions are now being implemented. 3) An annual review of rainfall and temperature data should be undertaken for the Western Peninsula in order to detect long term trends in terms of average annual temperature and the rainfall patterns and intensities over the duration of the rainy season, together with evaporation throughout the year. 4) The existing meteorological stations within Guma Valley catchment are rudimentary and urgently need to be replaced with state-of the art equipment.  5) Three additional automatic rain gauges should be installed in different parts of the Guma Valley Reservoir catchment.  6) The existing meteorological stations within Guma Valley catchment are rudimentary and urgently need to be replaced with state-of the art equipment. 7) Automatic rain gauges should also be installed at Kongo Dam, Cemetery /Blue Water, Kortright Botanic Gardens Catchment and in the Babadori Catchment. Catchments which are selected as having existing or potential use for water supply should be protected with the full rigor of the law.  In addressing, the above recommendations,  Guma has so far done as follows:  1. Access to water through tankers have been increased by 50% in the east.    2. The project have piloted rain water harvesting in five public institutions.    3. Data collection on rainfall, temperature and evaporation has been uninterrupted since the dam was constructed and analysis of data has always been done.    4. The meteorological station at the Guma Catchment installed in the 60's is inadequate and in a deteriorating state. Funding is currently been sort from the GCF to fund phase two of the climate information and early warning systems project which can fund the replacement of the old equipment.    5. No automatic rain gauge is installed, be it additional or otherwise. Funding is been sourced to address this as well.    6. Same as 4    7. Priority order are ranked as listed for automatic rain gauge installation:  1. Kongo Dam  2. Babadorie Catchment  3. Kortright Botanical Gardens  4. Cemetery/Blue Water  As stated above, funding is currently been sourced from GCF to support this. |
| Indicator 2.2.1: No. and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to reduce risks of and responses to climate variability. (AMAT indicator 2.2.1) | Key decision-makers who are supposed to lead the implementtaion of the policy have limited knowledge of climate change impacts or adaptation responses.    Information, including inventory and mapping, is inadequate and staffs from MWR have limited expertise to internalize climate changes into existing local deve plan    Low interplay between public and private sector on adaptation strategies investment  Existing coping strategies and adaptation action not documented at all, including for the water sector. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 15% of staff from targeted institutions aware of predicted impacts of climate change and appropriate responses  60% of targeted stakeholders have access to relevant disseminated adaption experiences from the project | 12% of the targeted institutions, including the Ministry of Water Resources, Guma Valley Water Company, Sierra Leone Water Company and several Local District Councils have increased adaptive capacity to reduce the risks of climate change and implement adaptation measures.    The project produced learning materials including case studies on climate risks, adaptation options, and adaptation and climate risk management approaches. These materials have been distributed to the stakeholders in the targeted communities raised awareness on climate risk.    Nearly 50% of the targeted stakeholders especially communities now have access to relevant adaption options which they have received from the project. | 85 policy makers have been introduced to climate change issues and acquired knowledge on climate change impact and adaptation responses, including:  - 25 Members of Parliament  - 45 Councilors from 3 district Councils and 1 City Council  - 15 Civil Society Activists The issue of climate change is relatively new in Sierra Leone so the benefiting; policy makers are the first to benefit from this support.  15 % of staff from targeted institutions (MoWR; EPA; LCs, GVWC; etc.) are now aware of predicted climate change impacts. Technical staff from Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), GVWC and the three district councils supported the development process of climate change risk management tools and guidelines during the training to be integrated into the water policies.    60% of targeted stakeholders have access to relevant disseminated adaptation experiences from the project. A number of trainings were conducted during a consultancy by the INTEGEMS a consultancy firm that was contracted to do the Climate Change Risk Management and Capacity Assessment for the water sector in Sierra Leone. Also six NGO's were contracted three to do village savings and loan scheme trainings and two to do Awareness sensitization on climate change in all project locations. WASH committees as consultancies have been given out the six different NGOs to carried out the Awareness sensitization on climate change activities in all project locations. The training provided sustainable communication platform for climate change risk management at community level. These platforms will increase stakeholders’ and communities’ access to appropriate information and communications on climate change risks and adaptation measures in the water sector. These platforms will also support the mobilization and empowerment of communities, (i) through resource mobilization for the continuous maintenance and sustainability of the water points. (ii) through the said trainings the communities have been capacitated on climate change issues to enable them participate in the development and implementation of by- laws to effectively integrate local and cultural knowledge in climate change adaptation measures in the water sector, with gender consideration. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Water supply infrastructure in Freetown and Puhejun, Kambia and Kono districts made resilient against climate change induced risks.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Indicator 1.2.3: Number of additional people provided with access to safe water supply and basic sanitation services given existing and projected climate change (AMAT indicator 1.3.1.1) | Type and level: 0  (aside already existing local coping mechanism) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5.000 at intervention sites in Freetown and three districts | To date, approximately 12,000 people now have access to safe drinking water as a result of the interventions of the project.    12 boreholes have been drilled with 12 more currently under construction.    5 rainwater harvesting facilities and 5 spring boxes (a collection place for sedimentation of water structure) are currently under construction and expected to be completed in September 2018. | Approximately 44,814 people now have access to safe drinking water as a result of the construction of 35 water facilities in total have been constructed as follows: .  - 24 Boreholes with towers  - 6 Rainwater Harvesting Facilities with towers  - 5 Spring box facilities with towers  - 1 Gravity Fed System rehabilitated.  Approximately 44,814 people now have access to safe drinking water as a result of the interventions of the project.    Challenges faced in implementation during the reporting period had to do with the theft of the solar pumps and panels from the boreholes in a number of communities. To address this, the facilities were officially handed over to the local Councils to take over the management and provision of security for the facilities. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 92.98% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 92.98% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 2,733,614 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 70,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 2,940,000 |
| Co-financing | 10,150,000 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jan 19, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Apr 17, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jun 27, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Nov 3, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jun 30, 2016 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Nov 4, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jun 30, 2018 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2019 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-07-05 |
| 2019-01-24 |
| 2019-05-30 |

# Critical Risk Management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Mid Term Review: There was a bit of delay in attracting a consultant to conduct the mid term evaluation. However, both an international and a local consultant were later hired and awarded the contract to carry out the review which was completed in December, 2018 and report submitted, approved and uploaded into the ERC.    Terminal Evaluation: This has been delayed to December 2019 due to a No Cost Extension that was approved for 18 months. The terminal Evaluation will therefore be conducted in January of 2020. recruitment of the consultant will Start in November of 2019. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project had a late start due to the Ebola virus which plagued the country from 2014-2015 and in addition to this  the Country Office has been faced with huge challenges to attract reputable contractors for the implementation of project activities particularly the construction of innovative water sources such as bore holes, spring boxes and installation of solar-powered borehole pumps, which are specialized area of work which delayed the conduct of the mid-term evaluation. Due to this delay an eighteen months of no cost extension was requested which led to the delay of project closure. |

|  |
| --- |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project experienced delays at the beginning due to the outbreak of Ebola, and also had difficulties in identifying and contracting contractors for the installation of water equipment, as well as getting consultants for the mid-term evaluation, leading to delays in the following milestones:    Project closure: An 18 months no cost extension was granted, and project will now end in December 2019.  Mid Term Review: The MTR only took place in the second half of 2018, and was completed in December 2018  Terminal Evaluation: The TE will now take place in 2019 |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The projects objective of enhancing the adaptive capacity of key decision-makers to plan for and respond to climate risks in the water sector had been substantially achieved as follows:    Activities conducted in Outcome 1 resulted in an increased understanding of climate change-driven issues that affect the water supply in Freetown. The Guma Valley Water Company (GWVC) in Freetown is now actively engaged in implementing a well-developed climate change resilience and emergency plan for the Guma Valley Reservoir. However, the recommendations on the emergency plan has not been well address by GUMA so far.    The project contributed to the Country-wide water-point mapping process which started in June 2016 and was completed by September 2016. A total of 31,754 water points was accessed.    Policy Makers (including 25 Members of Parliament, 45 Councilors from 3 district Councils and 15 civil society activists, paramount chiefs, youth and women leaders in Freetown participated in workshops and other informal seminars on climate change risks and impacts and adaptation responses.    A consultancy firm provided climate change risk management tools and guidelines for integrating climate risks into water policies.  Awareness sensitization programmes Climate Change Adaptions have been carried out in communities all over through meetings, workshops, and radio discussions by various NGOs.  Training of WASH committees as a thematic area of concern that seeks to provide sustainable communication platform for climate change risk management at community level, have been made. Using the WASH Committees as a communication platform had improved and increased stakeholders’ and communities’ access to appropriate information and communications on climate change risks and adaptation measures in the water sector. These WASH Committees y are also supporting the mobilization and empowerment of communities, through the concluded trainings on climate change issues and by enabling communities at the household level to effectively use local and cultural knowledge in climate change adaptation measures in the water sector. The process also took into account the relevance of gender in climate change issues. More women are involved in these WASH Committees and their voices and, concerns and interests received more favorable attention relating to water use issues. This has mainly been achieved by giving women leadership positions in the water committees and also by increasing their numbers within the water committees. The chairperson, the Financial Secretary, the Treasurer of each committee are all women. In    Outcome 2, significant progress has been made as 24 boreholes with solar submersible pumps and overhead water towers were constructed. 7 were built in Freetown, 4 in Kambia, 5 in Kono and 8 in Pujehun districts.    Whilst 6 rainwater harvesting systems, 4 spring boxes were constructed and 1 Gravity Fed Water Supply System (GFS) was rehabilitated. The GFS involved building a dam to collect water from an underground source located up a hill, then supplying the water to a reservoir through a pipe from the reservoir water is transmitted through mains pipes to the community through stand pipes by gravity without using any form of fuel source.    All these water supply facilities constructed are expected to provide access to safe drinking water to about 44,814 people , a year-round water supply service to some of the most disadvantage areas within the project area and to serve as pilot for intervention in other needed areas.    The project has supported a country-wide water-point mapping process that was completed in September 2016. This water point mapping work was meant to support the determination of the location and functionality of improved water points nationwide for better planning of wash facilities for use by communities and institutions. A total of 31,754 water points was surveyed nationwide. The data collected is available on www.washdata-sl.org.    Finally, Village Saving and Loan Schemes have been introduced in all communities where the facilities have been constructed as a means of putting in place a well established financial scheme for the payment of water services. This Village Saving Loan Schemes should ensure the financial sustainability for the maintenance costs of the water facilities. As from the savings, the community people can use part of it to do repairs to the facility, and at the same time take loans to address the immediate financial problems with the idea of paying back the loan. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is quite on track and it is expected to achieve its overall objective by the end of extension period.    There has been great progress in achieving the software part of the project this year which is geared towards the achievement of result area 1,2,3 &4 under outcome 1:    So far 60% of targeted stakeholders have had access to relevant disseminated adaptation experiences from the project. A number of trainings were conducted during a consultancy by the INTEGEMS a consultancy firm that was contracted to do the Climate Change Risk Management and Capacity Assessment for the water sector in Sierra Leone. In addition six NGO's were contracted three to do village savings and loan scheme trainings and two to conduct awareness raising on climate change in all project locations. The trainings provided sustainable communication platform for climate change risk management at community levels. These platforms will increase stakeholders’ and communities’ access to appropriate information and communications on climate change risks and adaptation measures in the water sector. It will also support the mobilization and empowerment of communities, (i) through resource mobilization for the continuous maintenance and sustainability of the water points. (ii) ability to implement climate change adaptation activities for the good of the environment in which they live i.e preparation of by- laws to effectively integrate local and cultural knowledge in climate change adaptation measures in the water sector, with gender consideration.      Technical staff from the Ministry of Water Resources, GUMA and NGOs in the water sector and District Councils in Rural Communities were actively engaged in the process of developing climate change risk management tools and guidelines to be integrated into water planning and policies. However, the concern of insufficient investment by the private sector could pose a risk for the longer-term sustainability of the project. Incentivizing the private sector to invest in climate smart technologies will not only depend on increased awareness among key stakeholders of climate risks, but also on the Government’s ability to adequately address barriers that may hamper private sector investment (e.g. tax-related issues). A conference of the Public Private Partnership is been scheduled and waiting for the approval the Ministry of Water Resources to convey this conference. This conference will bring together government, local councils as well the private sector to discuss and agree on strategies that will incentivize climate smart investment by the private sector.    Under the period under review, the project funded the National Stakeholder WASH Conference which brought together key stakeholders and partners including UNDP, UNICEF, DFID, AfDB and NGOs to facilitate facilitates knowledge sharing and joint-planning to ensure that donor-supported WASH-related activities do not overlap but are implemented in synergy with others. This in itself is a big achievement for the project because bottle necks as well as collaborative ways of implementing project activities were discussed which were helpful to the implementation of remaining project activities.    The project under this period also hire a Technical Adviser as well a national UN volunteer, as recommended by the mid-term evaluation to support the smooth implementation, monitoring and reporting of the project. This support did not only fast track implementation but greatly improved the water of project implementation.    Outcome 2 which is focused on increasing the climate resilience of the water supply infrastructure in Freetown and Pujehun, Kambia and Kono districts. This outcome has substantially been achieved as a total of 35 water supply infrastructures have been constructed in the project locations of Kambia, Kono, Pujehun districts and in Freetown. This has made access to about 40,000 people . The infrastructures include 24 boreholes, 6 Rainwater Water Harvesting Facilities, 5 Spring Boxes , 1 Rehabilitated Gravity Fed System.    There has been substantial progress in developing buy-in of the project interventions at the national and local. The project is building on work done by other Stakeholders of the WASH Family in the country helping to ensure sustainability of interventions. The project is carrying out training on the Village Saving and Loan schemes by local NGOs to ensure financial sustainability of the innovative water structures. This strategy is to improve the lives of the communities by strengthening the financial security of households ultimately leading to increase in community wealth and improve water point maintenance.    In conclusion, despite the challenges, I can convincedly say the project is moderately satisfactory considering the achievement during the effective three years of project implementation. During this period, innovative water solutions have been piloted, training of policy makers, community people and NGO's on climate change risk to safe and clean drinking water as well as its management and the training of water point management committees on village savings and loan scheme which will ensure funds are mobilized from the use of the water points and this resources will e use for the maintenance of the facilities when there are issues with them ensuring sustainability of the water points. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project is rated moderately satisfactory overall. Following the extension granted in 2018, the project has made significant improvements on the Development Objectives to be on track towards completion of its milestones. Its is also on track for full financial delivery by the project closure date. However, in the additional time granted by the extension, the project was expected to have made greater impacts especially on policy and institutional development as well as on knowledge management.    On the DO, the strongest performance of the project has been on facilitating access to safe water supply and basic sanitation services given existing and projected climate change (Outcome 2), where about 44,814 beneficiaries have been supported, beyond the target set at the beginning of the project. Critically, the problems of malfunctioning and theft of equipment have been addressed, while operations and maintenance issues are being resolved through local schemes and handing over the project facilities to districts for monitoring. The institutional, policy and knowledge management components of the project remain weak and will benefit from strong technical support before the end of the project. The trainings and policy support at the individual project site level, such as the Guma Valley Dam, have not been translated into systemic policy change and capacity. The initial trainings would be much more impactful with follow-ups especially on the implementation of the action plans developed by government officials trained at the beginning. Positively, the project started facilitating national level dialogues with other partners in the WASH sector, including the Conference involving UNICEF, DFID, AfDB and NGOs to facilitate facilitates knowledge sharing and building synergies with others. At the community level, the use of local NGOs to train communities on issues such as savings schemes has enabled the project to build sustainability as these NGOs will continue to be available in the country beyond the project.    On implementation progress, the project has been slow to bring in needed technical expertise to expedite implementation especially of the soft aspects of the project (policy support, knowledge management, private sector engagement). However, it has remained on track in terms of financial delivery, and is likely to be on target by its closure date. The project has also been holding Steering Committee meetings, with two already held in the first half of 2019.  The remaining period of the project will be focused on capitalizing the work done in the in the field to develop knowledge products that can be used after the project, and to build the sustainability of the project around the relevant government institutions and district councils as well as private sector adoption. Community leadership in meeting managing the installed equipment and meeting the costs of operations and maintenance will also need to be strengthened. Steps for closing the project on time, including timely recruitment of terminal evaluation consultants will be undertaken. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| Before the start of the project, the children were forced to walk a long distance from their communities to fetch water from swamps , streams and rivers. Most of them had to wake up very early in the morning to fetch water. Due to the long distances away from the eyes of parents some girls had suffered sexual violation during these long walks to and from the streams. In locations where the project have created access to safe and clean drinking water in the center of towns such violations have not been heard of and lateness to schools have also been drastically reduced. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Women and men in target communities for project interventions have been sensitized on their roles in implementation. Community leaders identified women as well as men (especially the youth) that are trained as pump caretakers, plumbers and WASH Committee members. Women furthermore have played an active role in site identification and selection for the construction of the innovative water harvesting facilities. Women were also involved in selecting the types of technologies to be used in construction. More importantly women make up of 60-80% of members in the management committee and have been placed in charge of payments made for the use of the water points as well as the management and maintenance of the water points. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Due to the leadership roles given to women as stated above, women have been socio-economically empowered which have enhanced the projects resilience and sustainability post project completion. During field visits to some of the project sites where the management committees are fully functional, the women and children have clearly stated how the project have brought them so much relief. The women had stated that because they now have access to safe and clean water supply in the township, they are no longer worried about their children travelling long distances to fetch water that was previously untreated and unsafe water directly from the swamp. The Children on the other hand had stated that they were always exhausted from walking long distance to fetch water and did not have time to play and were always late for school. The women and girls are all committed to making sure the facilities are well maintained and sustained even after the project closure |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

|  |
| --- |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **SESP:** [Sierra Leone-LDCF Water-UNDP ESSP.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4613/213428/1666320/1666601/Sierra%20Leone-LDCF%20Water-UNDP%20ESSP.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

|  |
| --- |
| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

|  |
| --- |
| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| SITUATION BEFORE IN TWO COMMUNITIES IN PUJEHUN DISTRICT  Access to safe and clean drinking water is a challenge in some communities in Sierra Leone. People spend hours fetching water from longer distances. Also, the lack of access to safe and clean drinking water limits education, reduces food production and leads to the increase in waterborne diseases and many more. From the UNDP Water Project, the following were the situations of communities in accessing clean and safe drinking water before UNDP intervention.    KORTUMAHUN VILLAGE  In the Kortumahun community, they used a nearby stream as their source of water for drinking and other domestic use. This community had tried to dig boreholes many times, but their effort proved futile as hard rocks always prevented them from completing the project. The nearby stream that they used however, isn’t a safe source of drinking as villages ahead use it to launder and to do some other inappropriate activities, making it unsafe for drinking and a breeding ground for waterborne diseases.  “During the dry seasons, the water become shallow and dried out at times. We have to sit and wait for water to fill the small spring whole before filling our containers,” Bockarie V. Rogers, an indigene of Kortumahun explained.    NYANDEHUN, MALEN CHIEFDOM  In Nyandehun Malen Chiefdom, the community used to fetch water from a swamp for drinking, cooking and other domestic uses. They had to cover longer distances to fetch water.  “Before the arrival of this Submassive Solar Project, we used to fetch water from the swamp for drinking and domestic use. The water we fetched from the swap wasn’t that clean and safe for drinking,” Weah Foday Nyandehun, Malen Chiefdom.  Children didn’t have much time to study and play as they spend the day covering longer distances to fetch water for their parents.  “We used to cover a longer distance to fetch water. We have been suffering from pain on our sides, feet and head due to the distance we cover to fetch water. But with the UNDP Submassive Solar project, we don’t cover long distances to fetch water anymore,” expressed Tenneh Koroma, a Class 6 pupil of Nyandehun Malen Chiefdom.  According to Ahmed French, Nyandehun Malen speaker, Nyandehun Malen has about 800 people.      MASSAM KPAKA - KPAKA CHIEFDOM  Massam Kpaka is the chiefdom head quarter town for Kpaka Chiefdom which has a population of around 2,500. This township suffers from the accessibility of safe and clean drinking water.  According to David Kemoh, Headmaster of SLC school, they had one old borehole which they were using but it is no longer in use and there is another one under construction.  Explaining the benefits and impacts of the Submassive Solar Borehole Project, Weah Foday of Nyandehun, Malen Chiefdom thanked UNDP for helping them with such project as she expressed that:  “With the coming of this Submassive Solar Borehole Project, we aren’t constrained to get water as we used to. Now, I only have to turn the taps on to get clean water just few meters from my house. Our children are no longer facing the constraints they used to when fetching water.”  Pupils have ample time now than ever to study. They don’t have to leave their studies and cover longer distances to fetch water. Tenneh Koroma a class 6 pupil of Nyandehun Malen happily expressed that:  “With the Submassive Solar Borehole project, we now have more time to study and play as children which we didn’t have before.”    TRANSLATED VOICE HUMAN STORIES IN THREE LOCATIONS    Tenneh Koroma a class 6 pupil of Nyandehun Malen using the Borehole Submassive Solar Pump    Tenneh Koroma said her advice and plead as a child to the elders and WASH committee is for them to take good care of this project so that future generation of children won’t face the same challenges, they faced to fetch water from long distance.  Ahmed French, Nyandehun Malen speaker pointed out that the Submassive Solar Borehole project has numerous benefits to them as a community as they are no longer suffering as they used to in accessing clean and safe drinking water. “Now our children don’t cover longer distances to fetch water and they have enough time to study,” he added.      MASSAM KPAKA  In Massam Kpaka, although the project hasn’t been completed yet, the community people said they are envisaging that when it is completed, their worries in accessing clean and safe drinking water would be over.  According to David Kemoh, Headmaster of SLC school, he anticipates that the rainwater project will positively impact and help promote water sufficiency and the conservation of water in their community especially during the dry season.    RAIN GUTTER COLLECTION PIPE COLLECTING RAINWATER FROM THE SLC SCHOOL ROOF    “I am happy that the project site is at the SLC school which is another advantage for my pupils that would help improve hygiene and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases. As a community, we would not be suffering for water as we used to when this project would have been completed,” explained David Kemoh. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| https://bit.ly/2ZEguok  https://bit.ly/2ZIkxvU    Links to videos clips  - https://youtu.be/oAfZeThDAgU  - https://youtu.be/utFijBFF0H8  Tweet:  - https://bit.ly/2ZIkxvU    Please find below links to the audio interviews.  - https://soundcloud.com/undp-sierra-leone/weah-foday-nyandehun-malen  - https://soundcloud.com/undp-sierra-leone/interview-with-a-class-6-pupil-on-the-impact-of-a-water-project-in-his-community  - https://soundcloud.com/undp-sierra-leone/interview-with-mr-french-of-nyandehun-male-pujehun-district  - https://soundcloud.com/undp-sierra-leone/interview-with-abdul-kanu-of-mawoma-village-on-the-woodlot-project    Kindly find below Links:  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xee8en-GcjY  https://bit.ly/2lKXpOS  https://bit.ly/2m8wpcw |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [ReSUBMISSION\_CEO Endorsement \_4613\_SierraLeone\_ 11Nov2013.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4613/213428/1666332/1666613/ReSUBMISSION_CEO%20Endorsement%20_4613_SierraLeone_%2011Nov2013.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The project worked with all stakeholders mentioned in the stakeholder engagement plan as outlined in the CEO endorsement. Some of the activities i.e awareness raising and training on climate change risk management strategies were done directly with the indigenous people who are the direct beneficiaries of the project and these trainings were implemented by NGO's/CSO's working in the water sector. A call for proposal was made through which these NGO's were attracted to implement the above mentioned activities on behalf of UNDP.    The private sectors were direct implementers of activities responding to Outcome 2 which is geared towards the construction of resilient water supply infrastructure in Freetown, Pujehun, Kambia and Kono districts against climate change induced risks. The project had a UN volunteer who supported the monitoring of project activities in the field, he however resigned in May for a better paid job with Irish aid.    During the three years of project implementation the project supported staffs of the Ministry of Water Resources to attend trainings in Ghana, Italy and Isreal on hydrological monitoring, grand water monitoring, integrated water resources management respectively. The staffs were also supported to participate in four Climate Change COP meetings held annually in different Countries. At the local level, the project has worked with District Councils who have taken ownership of the equipment installed, and who will work with the local offices of line ministries, mostly the Ministry of Water Resources to monitor progress and provide technical support to communities. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.