



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Building resilience to climate change in the water and sanitation sector		
Country(ies):	Sierra Leone	GEF Project ID: ²	
GEF Agency(ies):	AfDB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Submission Date:	2012-11-19
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	380,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1 (select)	1.2 Reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors (water and sanitation)	1.2.1 Vulnerable physical and natural assets strengthened in response to climate change, including climate variability	LDCF	900,000	12,000,000
CCA-2 (select)	2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	2.1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated	LDCF	450,000	1,500,000
CCA-2 (select)	2.2: Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses	2.2.1: Adaptive capacity of national and regional centers and networks strengthened to rapidly respond to extreme weather events	LDCF	1,000,000	4,000,000
CCA-3 (select)	3.1 Successful demonstration and deployment of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas	3.1.1 Relevant adaptation technology transferred to targeted groups	LDCF	900,000	3,000,000
CCA-3 (select)	3.2: Enhanced enabling environment to support adaptation-related technology transfer	3.2.1: Skills increased for relevant individuals in transfer of adaptation technology	LDCF	567,500	4,500,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				3,817,500	25,000,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			LDCF	182,500	3,735,000
Total Project Cost				4,000,000	28,735,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Building resilience to climate change in the water and sanitation sector						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1-Ensuring access to climate-resilient water supply and sanitation	Inv	-Improved access to water supply and sanitation -Improved health through reduced incidences of water-borne diseases (cholera, dysentery and typhoid) -Increase in school enrolment rates due to improved child health -Greater awareness, and use, of rainwater harvesting	-3.6% increase in access to safe water through the construction and rehabilitation of 1005 safe water points -6.7% increase in access to safe sanitation -1000 water source committees formed and trained in maintenance and management of water and sanitation facilities -20 study tours arranged for national government staff and local government staff from non-project districts	LDCF	1,400,000	16,000,000
2-Building the institutional framework required for climate-resilient management of the water and sanitation sector	TA	-Improved accountability and equity of a climate-resilient water and sanitation sector	-Development of a National Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Program Document that incorporates understanding of climate risk and appropriate management options, including future technology transfer	LDCF	125,000	1,000,000
3-Building improved awareness of climate-resilient WASH practices	TA	-Improved awareness of climate-resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	-28 sector professionals (including 40% women) trained in the ability to deliver improved climate-resilient WASH knowledge, attitudes and practices (including on water availability and quality) -90 groups of community trainers trained in improved climate-resilient WASH knowledge, attitudes and practices (including on water availability and quality)	LDCF	175,000	6,000,000
4-Establishing collaborative research and monitoring to enable efficient, climate-resilient, water management	Inv	-Reduction in the adverse effects of floods due to improved early warning through accurate forecasting and unified data collection methods	- 25 river catchments equipped with 20 stream flow gauges and groundwater monitoring stations, and 200 rain gauges - 11 national & local level water resources management staff trained in understanding the risks of climate change and how to isolate them for effective early warning	LDCF	1,800,000	1,000,000
5-Knowledge	TA	-Improved awareness of	-Empirical analysis of	LDCF	317,500	1,000,000

management and Monitoring and Evaluation		WASH technologies and practices to increase resilience to climate change in urban and rural areas in Sierra Leone	experiences and lessons learned in building resilience in the water and sanitation sector in urban and rural areas in Sierra Leone			
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Sub-Total						3,817,500 25,000,000
Project Management Cost ⁵					LDCF	182,500 3,735,000
Total Project Costs						4,000,000 28,735,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	African Development Bank - ADF	Soft Loan	10,848,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	African Development Bank - ADF	Grant	1,489,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	African Development Bank - FSF	Grant	3,477,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	African Development Bank -RWSSI	Grant	5,686,000
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)	DFID-UK	Grant	4,977,000
National Government	Republic of Sierra Leone	Grant	2,258,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			28,735,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
AfDB	LDCF	Climate Change	Sierra Leone	4,000,000	380,000	4,380,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				4,000,000	380,000	4,380,000

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies /NPIF Initiative:

The project sits squarely within GEF's 2010-14 LDCF Adaptation Strategy goal of supporting developing countries to increase resilience to climate change. It meets the objective of reducing the vulnerability to climate change of the water and sanitation sector in urban and rural areas of Sierra Leone.

Within the Focal Area Strategy Framework, aspects of this project address all three objectives reducing vulnerability, increasing adaptive capacity, and promoting adaptation technology transfer. Specifically, making water and sanitation infrastructure climate-resilient will reduce the vulnerability of the population to climate-induced changes in water availability. Adaptive capacity will be increased through the availability of additional stream, groundwater and rain gauges that improve access to information, together with appropriate training at local and national levels for staff to use that information for effective early warning. Adaptive capacity will also be enabled through the policy analysis and development of a program document for the water and sanitation sector that addresses climate change and explores issues of technology transfer for adaptation. Training and awareness raising of climate-resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) will also contribute to building adaptive capacity at the local level.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

The proposed project is consistent with the NAPA for Sierra Leone. The NAPA identifies the water resources as a priority, with urgent and immediate adaptation needs including the institutional strengthening of the water sector; rehabilitation & reconstruction of meteorological monitoring stations in the country; and development of appropriate water and sanitation program activities in urban areas of the western area of Sierra Leone. The criteria for prioritization of adaptation interventions in the NAPA are based on the potential adverse impacts on water availability, quality and accessibility, with secondary benefits for health. ***Improving water research, monitoring & management*** is identified as the topmost priority for the water sector, with ***Improvement of the efficiency of existing water supply systems in both urban rural areas*** and ***Promote rain water harvesting and develop an integrated management system for fresh water bodies*** as the second and third priorities respectively. Improving rural sanitation is also in line with the health sector priorities identified in the NAPA, which include ***developing appropriate sanitation programmes***. In line with the objective of the LDCF to fund the incremental costs of adaptation to climate change against a business-as-usual scenario, the activities in this project have been designed to climate-proof a baseline intervention in the water and sanitation sector.

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

In addition to explicitly addressing prioritized intervention areas as outlined in the NAPA, the activities within this project are also consistent with other national policy documents that outline government's priorities with related sectors. Sierra Leone's PRSP II has four priorities: (i) energy; (ii) agriculture and fisheries; (iii) transport; and (iv) human development with good governance, macroeconomic stability and management of natural resources as key preconditions for the delivery of the four priorities. This project, and the co-financing of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSSP), address the human development pillar by focusing on water supply and sanitation in rural areas.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The majority of Sierra Leone's nearly 6 million people live in poverty and suffer from malnutrition. The protracted civil war from 1991-2001 still leaves its mark on the country, due to the collapse it caused in social services and economic activities in the country. According to the National Communication, life expectancy at birth is less than 40 years, and infant mortality is unacceptably high at 286 per 1000 live births.

The poor health and nutrition indicators of the country can be attributed to a high disease burden. Malaria, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections account for 33%, 29% and 14% of the under-five mortality respectively. Cholera outbreaks also occur in riverine areas, where conventional water point and household sanitation technologies are not applicable. Poor access to water and sanitation is seen as a major contributing factor to infant mortality and morbidity: water and sanitation coverage in Sierra Leone is estimated at 55% and 13% respectively (JMP 2012). Rural water supply coverage currently stands at 35% against the MDG target of 74%, while rural sanitation coverage is at 6% against the National Water Policy and MDG target of 66%. 41% of the rural population practice open defecation. The overall aim of this project is to improve public health and child mortality through the provision of rural water supply and sanitation services (RWSSP).

The proposed baseline RWSSP project will cover five districts, i.e. Kambia and Koinadugu (Northern Region); Kono (Eastern Region); and Bonthe and Pujehun (Southern Region). The overall budget of the project is 28,735,000 US\$, AfDB financial resources represents 75 %, 17 % from DFID and 8 % from the Government. The total estimated population for the five districts is 1,240,400 of whom an estimated 53% are women, with safe water coverage varying between 34% for the worst off district to 71%. The baseline project shall be implemented within a period of five years and will consist of four components.

Component 1: Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure (ADF(L);4.8mUS\$, FSF;3.477mUS\$, RWSSI-TF;1mUS\$, DFID;1.5mUS\$) : The objective of this component is to provide water supply and sanitation infrastructure. The component will finance rehabilitation and new construction of water supply and sanitation facilities. The water supply facilities will include 100 hand-dug wells and spring boxes, 30 boreholes, 80 rainwater harvesting and 85 GFS taps, and solar power pumped standpipe (90). The facilities will result in additional safe water coverage of 7% within the project area, and

national coverage of 1.1%. A total of 170 sanitation facilities, including VIP latrines, Ecosan toilets and other solid waste disposal/recycling facilities, will be constructed in public institutions (i.e. markets, schools, community *bari*, and peripheral health units). Each sanitation facility shall have separated units for the disabled and girls/women. 47% of the units shall be for women and girls.

Component 2: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Development (ADF(G);0.6mUS\$; RWSSI-TF;0.75mUS\$): The objective of this component is to develop a comprehensive framework to facilitate effective sub-sector management and resource mobilisation for the subsector. The component will finance the review of outputs of relevant on-going sector analytical and programming work financed by DFID, Water and Sanitation Programme and World Bank and development of additional strategies as required to constitute the elements of a comprehensive rural water supply and sanitation program and investment plan covering the period up to 2020. A resource mobilisation workshop will be convened to mobilise additional funding for the rural water supply and sanitation program.

Component 3: Capacity Building (ADF(L);4.5mUS\$, ADF(G);0.013mUS\$, RWSSI-TF;3.436mUS\$, DFID;3.436mUS\$) : This component will address some of the key human resources and institutional capacity constraints. Human resource development activities will include on-the-job, as well as short and long term training for 60 WASH professionals at national and local levels. Small scale service providers, such as pump mechanics and artisans will also be trained. The project will make special provision for promoting youth participation in service provision. Institutional development activities will include WASH education and sensitization campaigns at community level and the setting-up and training of 380 WASH Committees, 40% to be headed by women. The committees will be trained in the operation and management of water & sanitation facilities; women and youth will be particularly targeted for the training. In addition, WASH stakeholder coordination will also be facilitated through sponsoring participation of key stakeholder representatives in important stakeholder coordination forums, including annual Government of Sierra Leone/Development Partners joint sector reviews. Impact and flagship studies will be carried out as required to ensure informed decision making during stakeholder review and coordination forums. Logistical capacity will be provided, as well as support towards the production of baseline groundwater resources information and guidelines for construction of water and sanitation facilities.

Component 4: Project Management (GoSL;0.75mUS\$, ADF(L);1.548mUS\$ ADF(G);0.876mUS\$, RWSSI-TF;0.5mUS\$, DFID;0.041mUS\$, GoSL;1.508mUS\$) : The objective of this component is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of the project. The component will finance project operational and administrative costs as well as technical assistance to the District Councils, Water Directorate, Integrated Project Administration Unit and Local Government Finance Department.

Climate change threatens to undermine the successes intended to be achieved through this project, as the National Communication highlights the risks of sea level rise and potential decrease in rainfall. In coastal areas, sanitation infrastructure needs to be designed to withstand the risk of sea level rise; and water supply infrastructure needs to be designed to take into account both sea level rise and potential changes in rainfall –

for example ensuring that wells are sunk in appropriate locations. To ensure sustainability and climate-resilience of the RWSSP, and thus that it means its goals of improving access to water and sanitation for Sierra Leone, funding is sought from the GEF.

- B. 2. incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

In keeping with the National Water and Sanitation Policy objectives and the broader aims of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan (PRSP), the baseline project aims to increase sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation in rural areas, and develop a comprehensive national framework for rural water supply and sanitation investments. The baseline AfDB financing for the water and sanitation sector has been designed as appropriate to the current circumstances, but does not take into account the impacts of climate change. Additional funding is thus sought from the LDCF in order to make the intervention climate-resilient, so that benefits are not undermined by future climate change.

As outlined in section B1, projected climate change in Sierra Leone will create specific threats to the sustainability of the baseline interventions. Reduced water availability and droughts will impede the effectiveness of water and sanitation measures; whilst increased rainfall and flooding may overwhelm infrastructure that is not built to cope with it and increase the prevalence of water-borne diseases, potentially erasing any gains to date in Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Ensuring infrastructure is climate-resilient, creating the right institutional framework for climate-resilient management of water resources, and training government and citizens in climate-resilient WASH is thus a priority. Although the baseline interventions include capacity building to enhance sanitation awareness and community management and maintenance of infrastructure, they do not include any awareness raising or capacity building activities designed to improve adaptive capacity in the face of climate change. The overall aim of this project is to improve public health and child mortality through the provision of climate-resilient water supply and sanitation services.

Additionality of the project:

The overall aim of the project is to ensure that interventions within the baseline AfDB project (in the same project locations) are climate-resilient. In short, this means improving the efficiency of existing water supply systems and providing new and appropriate water supply and sanitation systems(including rainwater harvesting and ecological sanitation to mitigate incidence of water borne diseases, such as cholera, due to extreme weather events. Concurrently with the modification of hard infrastructure, climate change will be incorporated into the software elements of the projects – through incorporating climate change into the policy and institutional frameworks, and using the local WASH committees to disseminate awareness of climate change and how to use water efficiently and plan for high rainfall and flooding events.

In the process of making infrastructure and practices climate-resilient, this project also

sets up infrastructure to improve water research, monitoring and management. Mapping of the groundwater resources and installation of ground water monitoring stations enables certainty in siting of shallow and deep ground water wells which would not dry out during extreme dry weather events, and also enables enhancement of water supply and sanitation infrastructure to prevent flood damage as necessary. Installation of surface water monitoring stations (stream gauges and rain gauges) play a key role in the creation of effective Early Warning Systems, in turn reducing potential adverse effects of flooding, such as outbreaks of cholera, typhoid and other diarrheal diseases.

Five components have been designed to make the original project climate-resilient, and to address priority needs as identified in the National Communication and the National Adaptation Programme of Action. The first three relate directly to the baseline intervention; whilst component four adds collaborative research and monitoring to enable efficient, climate-resilient water management, and the fifth component covers M&E and knowledge management.

Component 1: Ensuring access to climate-resilient water supply and sanitation.

In order to ensure that Sierra Leoneans have access to water supply and sanitation even in the face of climate change, studies in each location will assess the likely climate impact to ensure that climate-resilient infrastructure is installed, as appropriate to the projected conditions – for example boreholes of appropriate depth to consider fluctuating groundwater resources, rainwater harvesting, and solar power pumped standpipes; and ecosan toilets and other solid waste disposal/recycling facilities. In addition, 1000 water source committees will be formed and trained in maintenance and management of water and sanitation facilities (including availability of water, and water quality), and 20 study tours will be arranged for national government staff and local government staff from non-project districts to raise awareness of the technologies.

Component 2: Building the institutional framework required for the climate-resilient management of the water and sanitation sector

Complementing the baseline institutional interventions, this component will ensure that the proposed Water Resources Council is equipped to function in the context of a changing climate. In order to ensure that access to water and sanitation incorporates the effects of climate change, it will also ensure that the development of the National Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Programme Document incorporates understanding of climate risk and appropriate management options.

Component 3: Building improved awareness of climate-resilient WASH practices

Building on the baseline co-financing, which plans to provide on-the-job, as well as short and long term training for 60 WASH professionals at national and local levels, this component will add climate change awareness and responses to that training, so that these professionals are able to impart climate-resilient WASH practices to local communities. 1000 WASH committees will be established by the baseline project, and 100 community trainers will also be trained in improved WASH knowledge (including water availability and maintaining quality), attitudes and practices to impart that to the committees themselves. Since the baseline project also allows for greater WASH stakeholder coordination through sponsoring participation of key stakeholder

representatives in stakeholder coordination fora, such as the annual Government of Sierra Leone/Development Partners joint sector reviews, the knowledge from such training is likely to be disseminated also through the broader networks.

Component 4: Establishing collaborative research and monitoring to enable efficient, climate-resilient water management

A recurring theme in the National Communication is the absence of quality data and information systems, which in turns impede sectoral planning in the face of climate change. Relevant meteorological and hydrological data is essential to this project, as current and historical data enables more effective modeling of projected future conditions, which in turn is necessary to ensure that infrastructure and practices are adapted to become more climate-resilient. Whilst parts of Sierra Leone will experience droughts, there is also agreement between some models that other parts will receive more rainfall than in the past. In particular there may be a risk of flooding, and more effective monitoring data is an essential prerequisite to the formulation of Early Warning Systems that act to ensure that such climate hazards do not translate into disasters for local populations. In order to contribute to the need for a country-wide network of stations, this project will install 20 stream flow gauges and groundwater monitoring stations, and 100 rain gauges, in 5 river catchments, and train the relevant national and local level water resources management staff in their effective use in order to ensure long-term sustainability. These early warnings are also a critical input in the assessment of the risk and measures to prevent outbreak of extreme climate-related diseases, such as cholera and typhoid.

Component 5: Monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management

Monitoring and evaluation, using recognized international frameworks for results-based M&E, will form an integral part of all components. A number of different departments will be involved as appropriate. The Ministry of Health and Sanitation, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children Affairs will undertake M&E with regard to sanitation and education-related activities; the Environmental Protection Agency will be responsible for M&E of environmental and social impact mitigation measures (e.g. during the construction of climate-resilient water and sanitation infrastructure and thereafter); and the Meteorological Department will be responsible for M&E of the monitoring stations. In order to ensure effective coordination of M&E for the purposes of the project, the Water Directorate and Sierra Leone Water Company will coordinate the activities of all other partners in addition to their mandatory role technical oversight and quality assurance of the work which by the local councils.

In addition, explicit emphasis will be placed on knowledge management, vested within the Water Directorate of the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, to ensure that lessons learned from the implementation of this project are available for application to other adaptation projects.

- B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation

benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#)":

The activities in this project have the overarching aims of improving public health – and in particular child health, in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals relating to child and maternal health. By improving health, they in turn bring about improvements in the quality of lives of Sierra Leoneans, women and children in particular. In addition to bearing the brunt of water-borne illnesses, women typically take responsibility for collecting water, and if safe supplies are available near the homestead time will be freed up for productive activities and family welfare. Children, especially girls, will have more time for school work and welfare activities. In addition, provision of sanitation facilities in schools will enhance girl child school enrollment and attendance rates.

As well as improved quality of life, the formation and training of WASH committees, 40% of which will be headed by women, will empower vulnerable and disenfranchised communities. Youth will be especially targeted for training in the operation & maintenance of the water supply and sanitation facilities with mandatory representation on the WASH committees. In addition to public health and social development benefits, this project is likely to contribute to environmental integrity through improved water management (quantity and quality) and reduced groundwater pollution due to human waste.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

Risk	Level	Mitigation Approach
Lack of technical capacity among national agencies and District Councils (DCs) to meet technical standards	Medium	Provision is made for capacity building DCs, to be complemented by results based agreements between the DCs and Central Government Agencies to carry out monitoring activities. Technical assistance and capacity building to central government level agencies which are involved in project implementation will also be provided to ensure that their activities do not go beyond their strategic oversight and quality assurance mandate.
Political interference affects the extent to which District Councils (DCs) can be taken to task for non-performance. It is not unusual for Chieftaincies to contest the role of elected DCs and the requirement to share	Low	The new decentralization policy provides the legal and policy support necessary for DCs to mitigate this risk. The World Bank financed DSDP II provides for support to the WCs and DCs to allow for enhanced coordination and cooperation. Resources from the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSSP) co-financing will also be utilized to promote sector coordination at Local Government

revenues with them. The lack of coordination between Ward Committees (WC) and DCs also poses potential risks.		level.
Lack of capacity in the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources to implement the project (oversight and quality assurance)	Medium	Provision is made for Technical Assistance (TA) to all key implementing agencies (DCs, WD, IPAU and LGFD). TAs will be required to undertake the necessary activities in the absence of MDA staff.
Absence of sector coordination weakens capacity to manage the water sector and mobilize resources	Medium	Provision is made under the project to facilitate the institutionalization of sector coordination mechanisms.
Civil strife or social unrest	Medium	Project interventions are not planned in areas with a history of civil strife or social unrest, but the situation will be monitored regularly and closely as part of the M&E plan.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

The executing agency responsible for overall coordination and management of the project will be the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (Sierra Leone Water Company in conjunction with the Water Directorate) which will oversee field activities as carried out by District Councils (in accordance with the Local Governments Act which effectively decentralizes service delivery to local councils). A Project Coordination Committee (PCC) will be constituted from the two entities to ensure operational harmony. Other government departments playing a key role will be the Local Government Finance Department of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Health and Sanitation, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs – who will be responsible for strategic oversight and guidance for all sanitation-related activities, as well as undertaking relevant M&E. The Environmental Protection Agency will be responsible for strategic oversight and guidance in implementation of the environmental and social impact mitigation measures, including M&E of the mitigation activities; and the Meteorological Department will be responsible for the strategic oversight and guidance in the planning and implementation of monitoring stations, including M&E. These various government bodies, in conjunction with interested development partners, will be invited to form a National Steering Committee.

The private sector will play a key role in design and execution of construction activities, including the supply of goods for the water and sanitation infrastructure. Local and indigenous communities will participate in the selection of sites and constitution of the WASH Committees which will be responsible for operation and maintenance of the

facilities, including the data collection and security of all installed hydrometric equipment. They will also be responsible for the collection of primary M&E data at their level of operation.

There are a number of other development partners currently actively engaged in providing assistance to Sierra Leone across all economic sectors. These include multilateral financial institutions (World Bank, African Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Islamic Development Bank, Indian Exim Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development), multilateral institutions (International Fund for Agricultural Development and various UN agencies) and bilateral donors (including Saudi Fund for Development, Kuwait Fund, Abu Dhabi Fund, Department for International Development). A key factor in the water and sanitation landscape is the Water and Sanitation for All – a global partnership between developing countries, donors, multi-lateral agencies and civil society to achieve sustainable access to sanitation and drinking water, which is currently active in Sierra Leone.

Formal donor/government joint coordination mechanism in the water sector was established in May 2012 under the leadership of DFID and UNICEF. The proposed intervention will be used to catalyse and support an effective coordination mechanism for the sector.

The donor-government coordination mechanism, the inter-ministerial project coordination committee, and the Water and Sanitation for All partnership will form the primary vehicles through which the result of knowledge management will be communicated, ensuring that lessons learned from the implementation of this project can inform related future interventions.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

In the process of designing the baseline intervention, AfDB have undertaken extensive consultations in-country with a variety of stakeholders in the government and non-government sectors. The preparation team also facilitated a national stakeholder workshop with representatives from water, health, education, social welfare and local government agencies, as well as NGOs, Civil Society and the private sector. The major issues raised during the consultations included the need for coordination among sector stakeholders, including Development Partners; the need for training of water source caretakers and user communities; the need to strengthen sector monitoring at national and local levels; and the absence of intervention in the rural part of the capital city (Western Rural district); and marginalization of riverine and coastal areas where vehicular access is very limited, if not impossible, and traditional water supply and sanitation technologies are inappropriate. The PRSP II articulation of higher levels of technology in rural areas through promoting power pumped systems and pipe borne water, as opposed to hand-pumped point water sources, was also heavily emphasized. These outcomes have been taken into account in the design of the project.

In particular, the design of climate adaptation activities under the project, as well as their implementation, will be coordinated with the other LDCF/GEF financed projects underway in country. “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” begun in 2012 and covers Freetown and three out of twelve rural districts. This project can incorporate good practices, as well as expanding the geographical range by implementing in five additional districts not covered by the first project. Similarly a PIF has been accepted for “Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Western & Central Africa to Support Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change”, also managed by UNDP. The Meteorological Department confirmed that the needs are significant compared to what can be accomplished by one project. Discussions with the UNDP project preparation team in Sierra Leone shows that there is much scope for adding value, and links have already been forged in order to ensure coordination and building on lessons learned.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY’S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

AfDB has a long history of involvement in Sierra Leone, and has been supporting the water sector since 1968. During this time, five operations have been supported amounting to US\$32.66 million; of which four have been completed (Freetown Sewerage study (1978-1980); Freetown water supply (1978-1982); Extension of Water Supply Network (1969-1973); and the Water Supply and Sanitation Study (2004-2009) that resulted in the on-going Three Towns Water Supply and Sanitation project which was approved in 2010). The baseline co-financing for this project - the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project - will be the sixth operation in the sector. Through these various operations, AfDB is accustomed to successful project implementation in Sierra Leone and is able to build upon previous lessons from Project Completion Reports (such as the knowledge that introducing Project Implementation Units for projects does not support the government’s aim to build sustainable capacity in its institutions).

AfDB has a country office in Sierra Leone with technical staff in the fields of agriculture, water and health that can provide technical backstopping to the Climate Change Unit with the option to call upon additional specialized staff with experience in similar projects in different countries from Headquarters and neighbouring country offices in Ghana, Nigeria and Liberia.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

The baseline intervention is estimated at a total of USD32,640,300, and USD 4,400,000 is requested from the GEF to cover the additional costs of making the intervention climate resilient (excluding a project preparation grant of USD200,000).

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency’s program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

The proposed project is consistent with the ADF-12 operational priorities which include rural water and sanitation, and particularly, the AfDB/World Bank Joint Assistance Strategy (JAS) Pillar II Outcome 9: *increased household access to safe drinking water and sanitation*. The project is also in line with the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI), whose aim is to accelerate access to safe drinking water supply and sanitation in rural Africa in a sustainable way, with the overall goal of achieving full water supply and sanitation coverage by 2025, besides the immediate objective of meeting the MDG targets in Regional Member Countries, especially in fragile states such as Sierra Leone.


In terms of strategy in the country the Bank has prepared a JOINT ASSISTANCE STRATEGY AfDB/IDA/IFC 2009-2012 which is based on two pillars; namely:(i) Promoting Inclusive Growth including infrastructure and agribusiness and (ii) Providing Basic Services for all. Going further in detail the expected outcome 9 under pillar 2 is Outcome 9 : Increased household access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Therefore this project is fully aligned with the strategy that is based on the PRSP.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Dr. Kolleh Bangura	Director (GEF Operational Focal Point)	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY	05/26/2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
TOURINO SOTO, Ignacio		11/19/2012	LUBUNGA, ROGERS	216-71102245	R.LUBUNGA@AFDB.ORG