

General Template of the Annual Performance Report (APR)

Reference Number (FP007): Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages
UNDP

*Annual Reporting Period Covered in this Report:
(From 01-01-2019 to 31-12-2019)*

Sections in this report:

- Section 1: General Information
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Please submit the APR to opm@gcfund.org

SUBMITTED BY	
<i>Keti Chachibaia, Regional Technical Advisor</i>	<i>28 February 2020</i> Date
<i>Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity <u>(Yes/No)</u></i>	<i>Date of submission to NDA: 27 February 2020</i>

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

This section provides general information on the funded activity.

1. Funded Activity Title:	<i>Supporting vulnerable communities in Maldives to manage climate change-induced water shortages</i>
2. Funding Proposal Number:	<i>(FP007)</i>
3. Date of Board approval - Board Meeting Number:	11/5/2015 <i>B.11</i>
4. Accredited Entity:	<i>UNDP</i>
5. Focal Point of the Accredited Entity for this Project:	<i>Keti Chachibaia</i> keti.chachibaia@undp.org
6. Executing Entity(ies):	<i>Ministry of Environment</i>
7. Implementation Period:	<i>From: 3/23/2017</i> <i>To: 3/23/2022</i>
8. Current year of Implementation:	<i>Year 3</i>
9. Date of Submission of the Report:	<i>2/28/2020</i>
10. Annual Reporting period covered in this report:	<i>From: 1/1/2019</i> <i>To: 12/31/2019</i>
11. Total Project Budget¹:	28,230,304.00
12. Total amount of GCF Proceeds Approved:	23,636,364.00
13. Total amount of GCF Proceeds disbursed (cumulative) to the Accredited Entity:	21,184,848.00

¹ Total project budget including co-financing as reflected in the relevant Funded Activity Agreement.

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 OVERALL (SUMMARY) PROJECT PROGRESS *(less than one (1) page²)*.

2019 has been a pivotal year of the project getting back on track. Despite initial challenges in previous years, civil works for the establishment of Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) systems in 25 islands and Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) systems in four islands achieved significant progress this year. Civil works commenced in Quarter 1 2019 on all 29 islands, which are all in various stages of construction. Although none of the 29 islands has reached the 100% completion mark (in terms of civil work) yet, some islands have surpassed the 70% progress mark during this reporting period. The civil works in all 29 project islands is expected to be completed in the 2nd quarter of 2020.

The project initially expected to reach approximately \$13 million in financial delivery for 2019, as per original workplans for the civil works for the 25 RWH islands and four IWRM islands. However, as a result of slowdown in construction work (Activity 1.1. and 1.3) towards the end of the year, 60% of this target was achieved as the civil works accounted for 90% of the 2019 annual budget. Nevertheless, the project performed well against the total budget of \$9,020,000 set for the year, delivering approximately \$8 million which accounts for 89% in financial performance.

In addition to civil works, all activities planned under the 2019 workplan for policy and capacity development (PCD) work were carried out as planned. These include development of a nation-wide water security plan for decentralized dry period water supply; development of a water tariff management model; development of a capacity building plan for the water sector to address the capacity needs indicated by the project; revision and detailing of gender action plan for the project; and completion of groundwater baseline studies which informed the development of a groundwater management plan and monitoring framework (both of which are in review stage).

Continuous monitoring and reporting was carried out as per the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. After reviewing the project Gender Action Plan (GAP) in 2018, the GAP was updated in 2019 and activities under the updated Gender Action Plan were initiated within the year. Sensitization sessions regarding the design of the project and updates on work, were carried out with the project island communities during island visits. Additionally, supervision and monitoring of construction works and stakeholder engagement sessions were carried out for. Periodic stakeholder meetings (102 sessions during the reporting period) were organized covering all 29 project islands for year 2019. Island councils and other stakeholders (women's development committees, youth NGOs, utilities, health centers, police, schools, courts, telecommunication operators, cable tv operators) were continuously updated on the progress at island-level, through regular meetings led by island councils. These meetings also served as the primary platform for all island-level stakeholders to engage in project implementation, resolve issues and raise any concerns regarding delays during project implementation. Project communication activities were largely centered around generating communication materials for project beneficiary islands and sharing project updates on the government portals.

Grievance/complaints management and monitoring were carried out throughout the year. Cases of grievances were minimal (37 cases) and, in most circumstances (28 cases), were swiftly resolved with appropriate remedial measures being taken (Annex 3 shows details). Complaints from stakeholders mostly included disruption of services (electricity, water, cable tv) during excavation and residual waste leftover after site clearance work. A total of 28 complaints were resolved at Project Management Unit (PMU) Level. To reporting date, 6 partially resolved complaint cases and 3 unresolved cases are under review at PMU level.

Project activities planned for Year 3 had progressed at a steady pace and are expected to be completed by end of second quarter of Year 4, despite some delay due to several challenges; for example, slowdown in contractor mobilization due to prolonged delay in securing expatriate labor permits; time required to upgrade RWH system design to be compatible with integration into future IWRM systems (with the new government policy on water and sanitation to provide networked water supply systems for all inhabited islands – see 2.2.2 and 2.5); and improved site access and ground condition rectifications required for 3 of the 4 IWRM systems (see 2.3).

A major achievement for the project has been the national ownership of the project's IWRM system design, which is being used as a replicable model in the Government funded water projects, as per the Government's pledge to provide networked water systems to all inhabited islands. The Government investments fully replicates IWRM methodology and complements the GCF project

² Please remove text below to fit report to one page. Additional reports can be provided as other attachment to the APR.

islands by integrating RO capacity where GCF will install RWH systems, and full IWRM systems in islands outside the project scope. This catalytic scaling up of the IWRM water production is a significant achievement for the project, as it is an indication that the project's designs are fit for purpose and reliable for country-wide implementation according to the national plans and policy for the water sector.

In terms of overall progress projections across the life of the project, the project is on track to be completed within the approved timeline. The civil works and development of PCD work are in the final stages of completion for most of the activities. Implementation of RWH and IWRM activities will be completed, tested and commissioned by the end of Year 4. Government of Maldives has budgeted agreed co-financing for post-implementation (details included in 2.2.3) operation and maintenance of IWRM Systems, RWH systems and Automatic Weather Stations (AWS). Most of the non-infrastructure activities (e.g. capacity development and training, tariff model development, groundwater management) are expected to progress further during Year 4. Discussions are ongoing at policy level to facilitate O&M training and handover of IWRM systems and RWH systems to operators by end of the construction period.

2.2 Performance against the GCF Investment Criteria (summary) (max two (2) pages).

Provide a narrative report describing the progress on the funded activity's performance against [the GCF investment criteria framework](#). The performance should be compared against the initial assessment provided in the Board-approved Funding Proposal (section E). The list of the investment criteria as per the current framework is provided below.

For each investment criteria outlined below, please include an assessment of current status, changes, progress and impact of the project as well as any impact of project context on the project during this reporting period against the initial baseline scenario and planned activities as per the assessment presented in the approved Funding Proposal.

2.2.1 Impact Potential (max one (1) page).

A- Direct Benefit Indicators

*Categories of Direct Beneficiaries	Production & Distribution Methodologies	Target Population & Number of Islands			Revised population as per 2014 census			Comments
		Total	Female	Island	Total	Female	Island	
A	4 IWRM Systems	5,375	2,362	4	4,753	2,375	4	Forecasted target to be achieved on completion of IWRM systems in all 4 islands, by end 2020.
B	45 (25**) RWH Systems	26,625	13,133	45	15,118	7,057	25	Cost escalation for RWH component will result in achieving target in 25 islands instead of 45 islands (see APR of 2018).
C	A+B Total for 49 (29) Islands	32,000	15,495	49	19,871	9,432	29	
D	Dry Season Water Supply System (7 atolls, 91 islands in north that will benefit from A but do not include beneficiaries counted under C to avoid double counting)	73,000	46,656	91	86,125	44,617	82	The 7 Northern atolls consist of 86 islands including the 4 IWRM islands. Total number of islands in the North 7 atolls (excluding the 4 IWRM islands) is 82. The population data is from census of 2014
E	GCF supported islands (All 29(25) islands)	14,939	6,926	25	10,439	9,432	29	
F	C+D **Total population benefiting from Project	105,000	53,582	140	105,996	51,947	111	Even with reduction in number of islands, the impact on target population is same.

* Category descriptions are in 'Production & Distribution Methodologies' column

** Number of RWH islands were reduced from 45 to 25 (refer APR 2018, Section 2.6)

*** The direct beneficiary targeted population are achieved even with reduction in number of islands from 140 to 111 islands.

B- Other Impact Potential Indicators

Indicator	Baseline	Current	Expected
(a) Access to safe drinking water	No access to safe drinking water that is affordable and secure	No access to safe drinking water that is affordable and secure	In 2019, civil works contracts continued for 29 islands and expect safe drinking water that is affordable and secure once the systems are commissioned in 2020.
(b) Groundwater Quality not at EPA standard	Groundwater quality does not meet to EPA's drinking water quality.	Baseline in 13 islands were confirmed by groundwater study.	Baseline assessment was completed in 2019 and groundwater management plan will be finalized for execution of recharge system in Year 2020-2021. Groundwater quality improvement is expected to be achieved, as a result of groundwater management and monitoring system to be put in place by the end of the project. However, no significant changes to ground water quality is expected within project period (5 years).
(c) Increase groundwater recharge rate & usage	Groundwater recharge rate is not adequate to sustain groundwater aquifer and usage of groundwater is minimal due to contamination	No system, regulation or process exist to monitor and manage groundwater aquifer. Rainwater is used for drinking and in some islands for (while being unsuitable) bathing as well.	- Legal support required for proper management of ground water will be developed and implemented in Year 2020, - Ground Water monitoring framework will be implemented in selected islands, from Year 2020.
(d) Islands receiving supply water 3 days ahead of need in dry period and reduced water supply cost.	More than 100 islands across the nation requested drinking water during dry period. (Yr 2015 – 77 islands) Approximately \$300k to \$500k was spent on water supply to islands, by the Government of Maldives.	Yr 2017 – 38 islands (\$267,759) Yr 2018 – 49 islands (\$223,034) Yr 2019 – 82 islands (\$736,219) All islands received water within 1-2 weeks upon request on average. FENAKA (one of the national utility companies) is contracted to supply water for islands at request. The number of islands requesting water during dry	With improved monitoring and follow up on emergency water needs by the Ministry of Environment, the overall reliability and efficiency of the emergency water request process has increased. The increased from the councils requests can be an indication of increased confidence in the emergency water request system/procedures. Additionally, the dry period for 2019 had been lengthier than the previous year

		<p>period has almost doubled from 2017 to 2019 thus resulting in significant increase in distribution cost.</p> <p>Rain fall data shows 2019 to be significantly drier than previous years.</p>	
(e) Level of Customer satisfaction	<p>Customers struggle to seek a secure, affordable water source for drinking throughout the year.</p>	<p>Feedback from community engagements through sensitization trips to islands indicate the need for a reliable source of drinking water for the community that is affordable. The current practice of relying on packaged water (plastic single use) for drinking needs is not sustainable, environmentally friendly or affordable.</p> <p>Usage of single use plastic water bottle as an alternative source (Est to be Approximately \$50-\$100 per month for a household of 5) is expected to reduce over time with implementation of IWRM and RWH project.</p>	<p>By the end of the project, it is expected to meet the need of the customers and provide reliable water that is treated for drinking purpose. The project intervention such as general awareness on issues relating to plastic bottles is also expected to increase community awareness.</p> <p>Customers will also be more comfortable given the fact the water reserves are monitored and managed through an institutional process during dry period.</p> <p>New government policy has pledged piped safe water supply for 100% households. The implementation of this policy is directly influenced by the project. For example, the government investment now applies the same methodology as the GCF project that includes a use of rainwater mix to reduce RO cost and use of renewable (solar) energy instead of imported diesel. The project has also made adjustments to align with new water sector investment. As such, the project RWH systems designs were adjusted so that they can be seamlessly integrated to a future IWRM system.</p>

2.2.2 Paradigm shift potential (max one (1) page).

A- Cost Recovery:

IWRM systems will include a water meter to each household which will facilitate recovery of cost for the service from customer. However, Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) project islands do not have a mechanism to charge individual customers for the rainwater, which may result in low usage rate once the RWH systems are operational. Currently government policy is to facilitate free, but rationed rainwater through tap-bays. As part of agreed co-financing, Government has budgeted USD 2.7 million for the year 2020 to operate the RWH systems in the 25 project islands. However, the issue of water distribution in these RWH islands is a time-bound, as this situation will ultimately change with the new Government's policy of supplying 100% of the populated islands with networked water supply (which will be metered and charged).

Until the Government's network systems come into place over the next three years, to ensure usage of rainwater that would be provided by the project investments, the project management unit explored community based distribution systems such as kiosk system, packaging operations, and dispenser systems (for 20L reusable bottles) with charging capabilities for individual customers. Although there is limited scope within the original project plan to fund the execution of such distribution mechanisms for RWH islands, there is room for conducting feasibility studies to ensure sustainability of project interventions. It has been recognized that the project can bring about further positive and transformative changes in this direction. Initial discussion with some communities indicated willingness to manage a community-based water delivery system (to households) utilizing the RWH systems developed under the project. As such, the project will explore avenues to establish sustainable, value-added delivery systems in islands that can (a) improve the utilization of the produced water by IWRM and RWH systems, (b) address the use of single-use plastics as water bottles and (c) reduce the transportation costs (e.g. bringing bottled water from Male') and the carbon footprint. The project will be exploring avenues to undertake a study on sustainable, value-added (e.g. after an extra stage of filtration), water delivery services through engagement of community development groups or institutions.

B- Management Capacity

Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the water sector is progressing in coordination with Water and Sanitation Department of Ministry of Environment. In this process, emphasis is given to develop the SOPs for different process flows of the sector from water production, operations and maintenance to monitoring and cost recovery. This includes setting standards for water and sewerage infrastructure development to facilitate a) sustainability, replicability and reliability of infrastructure; b) operation of water and sewerage systems; c) service delivery to customers; d) development and operation of sewerage treatment plants; e) dry period water management and supply process; f) water and sewerage tariff management; g) groundwater monitoring and recharge processes.

Capacity Development needs assessment was carried out for all stakeholders in water and sanitation sector. This process has revealed the need to invest in continuous development of capacity in order to cater to the projected growth in the sector. Based on the findings of the needs assessment, a capacity development plan (CDP) was developed with linkages to other project components such as SOP development and groundwater management, such that institutional capacity is built over time to sustainably operate the systems that the project is putting into place. The CDP identifies short-term and long-term actions for building capacity across the water sector, and is in the process of execution. Short-term development needs are defined as immediate capacity building needs such as technical capacity development for plant operators, procedural training and legal awareness for utility management team, financial and contract management training for project management unit, and training of trainers program for community awareness and education on water and sanitation topics. Long term development needs are defined as programs carried out for improving number of graduates completing Certification to support the need of Water & Sanitation Sector in various technical, environmental and legal disciplines. The first batch of trainings for the immediate needs (i.e. Technical training of plant operators) is set to be delivered through local training agency, i.e. Maldives Institute of Technology (MIT) for the water operators of utility companies. Training has also been conducted with 14 participants from MMS for Mesoscale Weather Forecasting as part of capacity development program. Certificate level courses required for the sector are being developed in consultation with national education institutions such as the Maldives National University (MNU) to address sustainable human resource capital to meet the long-term needs of the sector. During 2020 the project will carry out a review of the CDP to align it further with the project outcomes and system-requirements.

C- Replication Potential

The new Government has pledged to install networked water systems in all inhabited islands of the country over the next 3 years. Although the GCF investment in the establishment of RWH systems will continue as planned, the designs of the IWRM systems of the project, including the mix of RWH and RO water to lower the cost of water, have been used as a replicable model for these Government funded water projects. Approximately USD 195 million comes from the government's Public Sector Investment

Programme (PSIP) and Exim Bank of India. This investment fully replicates IWRM methodology and fully complements the GCF project by placing a back-up RO capacity where the GCF has installed RWH and full IWRM system on the islands that are not benefiting from the GCF funding. This is an indication that the project's designs are fit for purpose and can reliably contribute to the needs of the national Water and Sewerage Policy. The (re-)design of the RWH system to perform both as a self-standing system for community water supply and integrative system for the IWRM system (to lower cost) provides a sustainable pathway for the government to develop IWRM systems, and the GCF investment of the RWH systems will be a cost saving for the Government when they eventually establish the RO component in the GCF RWH project islands. This is a significant achievement of the project that catalysed scaling of the IWRM water production systems.

The project has also been working closely with the Maldives Metrological Service (MMS) to integrate the needs of the project into climate modelling and monitoring systems that are being upgraded by the MMS. Through this collaboration the MMS will undertake operation and maintenance of all Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) to be installed under the project. The service of AWS will be integrated to the services of the MMS (e.g. weather alert system) further complementing and improving them.

2.2.3 Sustainable development potential (max one (1) page).

Economic co-benefits:

- (a) Dry period water supply cost on average was approximately USD 300,000 to USD 500,000 per year (for the whole of Maldives) during project development stage. In 2019 this amount has risen to over USD 700,000. With the Government's efforts to establish water network systems throughout the country, a total of 34 islands (outside GCF project Islands) have established water network systems. With this, it was expected that there would be a reduction on the need for dry period water needs. However, the latest records in 2019 reports that 82 islands (including some GCF project islands) across the nation requested water during dry period and were supplied with 3,887 cubic meters of water, costing the government USD 736,219.

However, the coverage of the 29 islands from GCF project and continuous investment by Government will ensure a relative reduction in demand for dry period supply water over time, as well as the financial burden on the Government. In addition to GCF project islands, an additional 13 islands are in progress of development during 2019-2020, and 86 islands are planned for development in next 3 years. The implementation of the dry period water supply plan during 2020 is also expected to bring saving on government expenditure.

The current government spending for dry period water supply (i.e. USD 267,759 for 2017, USD 223,034 for 2018 and USD 736,219 for 2019) is recorded as a baseline to measure the improvement with implementation of dry period water supply plan, which is planned to be implemented in Year 2020.

- (b) Adopting rainwater harvesting component within IWRM is a great avenue to minimise the water production cost. The renewable energy investment of 30-40 kwh capacity in IWRM islands, is expected to bring a saving of 20%-30% on energy cost of operation and will contribute to lower the emissions. With lower cost, financial and operational sustainability is achievable along with better resources to improve quality of services. In this context the project has provided a more sustainable way of achieving the government's pledge to provide drinking water to all inhabited islands.
- (c) Employment opportunities are expected to be created across 29 project islands for operations and maintenance. The project estimates more than 30 direct employment opportunities in total to be created for all 29 operation centres in total. The project's capacity development program will contribute to the development of the required skills and education for these employees. Training and awareness will be conducted as part of gender action plan to emphasise on increasing employment opportunity and access for women. Exploration of ways of providing value-added water delivery services (2.2.2) may increase the potential employment opportunities.

Social and Environmental co-benefits:

- (a) Social security in terms of continuous availability of safe affordable water for drinking and cooking.
- (b) Safe water available through IWRM systems will directly benefit the health of local population. Incidents of water borne illnesses such as diarrhoea are directly linked to water quality in Maldives. The project will analyse the baseline and improvement on health outcomes based on healthcare provider records.
- (c) The groundwater recharge components in all 29 islands will help to contribute to securing a long-term water reserves in Maldives as well as mitigate the effects of saltwater intrusion (both due to sea-level rise and high extraction) and pollution. Possibilities of integrating these facilities with development activities of the councils (e.g. parks and recreation areas) –

mainstreaming – could provide broader range of environmental and societal benefits such as infiltration and natural recharge of groundwater and amenity.

(d) Environment co-benefit will be high due to reduction in the need for and use of single use plastic water bottles. At present waste volumes generated through these bottles pose significant challenges in disposal and management at island level. Active steps (e.g. value-added water delivery services) will be taken to further encourage reduction of single-use plastic bottles.

2.2.4 Needs of the recipient (max one (1) page).

Upon completion and commissioning of the 4 island IWRM systems and 25 island RWH systems in 2020, the communities will have access to uninterrupted supply of fresh water throughout the year.

The cost of water production and operations is expected to be reduced across the year through operational efficiencies attained from the IWRM system's design. During the rainy seasons, through the controlled blending of rainwater and desalinated water i.e. use of rainwater as a main source of water will reduce the overall cost of water production. The quality assurance and treatment for the water will be assured through the trained IWRM operators and will address the concern of cross contamination raised by communities during emergency water transportation and distribution, before project implementation.

The establishment of the 4 IWRM islands as emergency water distribution hubs in 2020 will become the means by which water production and distribution will be decentralized. The decentralized system will enable timely and cost-effective delivery of water during dry periods at a lower cost and environmental impact, compared to the system of centrally (from the capital city) sourced emergency water supply. The current practice of transporting emergency water supplies from the capital Male' is expensive and time consuming. The Potable Water Distribution Plan will be implemented and monitored in 2020 and will address the requirements and plans for execution of decentralized water distribution during period.

Groundwater continues to be an important source of water for non-potable use across Maldivian islands. Groundwater protection and preservation is therefore one of the key policy goals of the National Water and Sewerage policy. With completion of the project's groundwater baseline assessment in 13 islands, the current state and condition of groundwater in the country has been established. These islands were chosen to ensure a good spatial distribution across the country and representations of islands of different shapes and sizes, conditions and island characteristics. Under the project, a management plan has been proposed to monitor and implement recharge mechanisms and is under review for finalization. This is the first systematic study of groundwater done in Maldives, at this scale, providing detailed baseline assessments, groundwater management framework, groundwater monitoring framework. Furthermore, regulations required to facilitate long term interventions and monitoring will be developed and implemented.

Capacity development to facilitate human resource requirement for the sector is an important component that has been given priority by the government. With completion of the need assessment of capacity development for the sector, the project has established the immediate and long-term capacity needs to ensure the long-term success of the interventions of the project. Training programs (as elaborated in Section 2.2.2) for immediate needs are to commence in 2020, and strategic discussions are ongoing with national education sector to develop long term certificate programs required for the sector.

2.2.5 Country Ownership (max one (1) page).

The project implementation structure is fully embedded within the Ministry of Environment, following the National Implementation Modality and as such there is high country ownership, leadership and drive. Project remains highly relevant within the national water strategy and policy, and remains a high priority in the Government's overall development plan for the water sector.

In terms of implementation, weekly meetings are held between project management unit and State Minister of Environment to provide strategic direction and overall linkage with national plans and stakeholders. Integration of project activities with overall development needs of the water sector is continuously discussed with Water and Sanitation Department.

On project governance, strategic priority and relevance are maintained through the Project Steering Committee, chaired by the Minister or State Minister of Environment with other key Government institutions represented. Two meetings were held during 2019 to approve the alignment of the work plans according to project's objectives as well as national priorities.

Additionally, the project held Technical Committee meetings, to ensure technical vetting and ownership of different aspects of the project among the wider government stakeholder group. Three such meetings were held during the reporting period, mainly

for the discussion of the nationwide water security plan, project's gender action plan, regional laboratory location, engagement of field officers for project islands, and annual work plan for the year.

National priority and ownership is further evidenced by the financial resources allocated each year to the project from the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) budget in addition to the in-kind contribution for the housing of the project management unit (PMU) within the Ministry of Environment. USD 2.7 million for 2020 has been budgeted by Government of Maldives for operation and maintenance of the project's RWH systems, as part of the co-financing commitment. As noted above, the Government has pledged to install networked water systems in all inhabited islands of the country over the next 3 years. As such, the government has committed funding to upgrade the rainwater distribution network of all 25 RWH project islands to facilitate IWRM integration in future.

2.2.6 Efficiency and Effectiveness (max one (1) page).

Efficiency and Effectiveness:

(a) Solar PV will be integrated to IWRM systems. This is expected to contribute to 20% -30% of savings on operation cost for IWRM systems.

(b) Energy requirement/consumption for operation of Rainwater Filtration System, when comparing it to Sea Water Reverse Osmosis system, is expected to be lower by 10%-20%. With integration of rainwater harvesting system contributing significantly to production of supply water in an IWRM system, the cost of operation of IWRM is expected to reduce by 10% -15%.

(c) Detail investigation on cost estimates and saving is being carried out and is expected to be completed by end of 2021, after an year of actual operations. Once the details of equipment supplied for the project is established, more accurate, evidence-based estimates of operation cost can be established.

(d) Financial resources are allocated each year to the project from the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) budget) in addition to the in-kind contribution for the housing of the project management unit (PMU) within the Ministry of Environment. USD 2.7 million for 2020 has been budgeted by Government of Maldives for operation and maintenance of project RWH systems. In 2019 government has provided the USD 195,349.59 for project management costs.

2.3 PROJECT OUTPUTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS			
Project Output	Project Activity	Status ³	Implementation progress (%)
Output 1 <i>Install 11,502 m3 rainwater harvesting systems for 26,625 people in 45 islands</i>	<i>Project Activity 1.1.1. Install 11,502 m3 rainwater harvesting systems for 26,625 people in 45 islands</i>	<i>Activity Started - progress delayed</i>	67%
	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70% of Civil works (i.e. Site Cleaning, Plant Shed, Tank Foundation, Boundary Fence) for the RWH site was carried out for all 25 islands. - Materials relating to Storage Tank, Pipe Laying Works and Rainwater Filtration Plants were supplied by the contractor for all 25 islands. - Pipe Laying works for Conveyance Network (Rain Collection Network) commenced in the last quarter of 2019 <p>Delay & Issues:</p> <p>Construction commenced in November 2018 with site preparation works. With the roll out of the 2019 government policy to facilitate future IWRM systems in all islands across the nation, the RWH distribution pipes and plant site was re-designed to seamlessly integrate the planned RO plants on the same islands. In view of these investments the project ensured that RO plants can be accommodated in the same land plots to integrate with the installed RWH infrastructure. This warranted the revision of initial designs of the RWH systems, including modifications to site expansion, pipe specifications and pressure thresholds etc. which delayed site construction by 3-4 months due to approvals and material order finalization. The decision by the government to integrate RO into the projects RWH systems, added to the cost recovery and sustainability aspect of these systems, as cost recovery is easier with metered household connections in IWRM systems when compared to RWH systems which only have community tap bays.</p>	<p><i>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pipe Laying works to be completed by 1st Quarter of 2020. - Commissioning of Plant and Machineries by 2nd Quarter of 2020. - Development of operation manual & Training of Operators - Establishment of Daily Water Quality Testing (Basic Tests) at each island 	
	<i>Project Activity 1.1.2. Prepare standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for water sector</i>	<i>Activity Started - progress delayed</i>	60%

³ Activity Not Yet Due; Activity Started -ahead of schedule; Activity started – progress on track; Activity started but progress delayed; Activity start is delayed.

	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved): <u>Commenced works on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on the following areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure Standard for Water and Sewer Systems (Review process ongoing with target completion of end 2020 for existing design standards of EPA) - Development of SOP for Sewerage Treatment System (To be completed by Q1, Yr 2020) - Ground Water Management Framework (Will be completed together with Management Plan for Groundwater Recharging Baseline Assessment Consultancy. To be completed by Q1, Yr 2020) - Dry Period Water Supply and Reserve Management Process (Completed along with Potable Water Security Plan – Completed in Q3, Yr 2019) - Tariff Management Regulation (Draft in discussion, will completed along with Tariff Model Development Assignment- To be completed by Q1, Yr 2020) - Operation and Maintenance of Rainwater Harvesting System and Integrated Water Resource Management Systems will be developed in Q3, Yr 2020. <p>Delay & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delayed mainly due to delay in progress of Activities related to civil works (1.1.1 and 1.1.3) 	<p>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period: Individual SOP Completion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure Standard for Water and Sewerage System - Sewerage Treatment System - Ground Water Management Framework - Tariff Management Regulation. - Operation and Maintenance of RWH & IWRM systems <p>Compilation and Publishing of Individual SOP/Framework and Regulation:(Yr 2020-Yr 2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compilation & Standardizing - Publishing - Sensitizing Stakeholders 	
	<p>Project Activity 1.1.3. Install and operationalise four RO desalination water plants in four islands, using a grid-tied and/or off grid solar PV technology to provide backup capacity in times of water stress</p>	<p>Activity Started - progress delayed</p>	<p>50%</p>
	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commenced mobilization in November 2018. Site clearance and site establishment works continued to second quarter of 2019. - Work at Water Treatment Plant Areas (WTP Area) progressed significantly. Majority of civil works at WTP (Tank Foundation, Borehole Construction, Treatment Plant Building, Boundary Fence) was at 60% to 70% completion for the 4 islands with IWRM system. - Pipe Materials, Water Tank and Pumps were ordered for all 4 islands of IWRM system. <p>Delay & Issues:</p>	<p>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period: <u>Construction Works to be completed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil works at WTP Area - Pipe Network for Distribution, Rainwater Collection, Brine Discharge - Electromechanical Works - Household Water Connection - Water Tank Construction 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R. Maduwaree site required further extension of physical space requirements and related land use approvals that caused significant delay to commence works at site. - The site location allocated for the project in HDh. Nohivaranfaru had ground conditions (loose soil and muddy layers) which were not immediately suitable for load bearing construction . The site had to be re-conditioned/improved for stability before construction could commence. This added significant time before construction work could commence at site. Majority of island level land use plans lack the detailed geological data and there is an overall lack of capacity within the councils to conduct detailed investigations. As a result, the schematics made available by the councils does not consider factors beyond the surface level soil layer. - B. Dharavandhoo site which is located adjacent to the domestic airport runway was extended due to height restrictions from airport authority which were not originally flagged by the airport authorities during design consultations. The issue was resolved by relocating the taller structures of the facility (tanks) away from the runway, to the back of the site footprint. The newly identified tank location was not part of the original land allotment and thus required further approvals and site extension in consultation with and advice from the Island Council, before commencement of major works at site. - Delay in regional laboratory establishment is due to delay in finalizing the selection of the laboratory location with service providers. Location had been selected through discussion within the PTC and endorsement by PSC. Construction of laboratory will commence in Year 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Post Treatment and Disinfection System</i> - <i>Commissioning and Testing</i> - <i>Development of Regional Laboratory (Yr 2020 - Yr2021)</i> <p><u>Other Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Development of O&M manuals</i> - <i>Training of Operators</i> 	
	<p><i>Activity 1.1.4 Design and introduce tariff evaluation criteria and tariff setting guidelines</i></p>	<p>Activity Started - progress delayed</p>	<p>70%</p>
	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultancy work commenced in February 2019 - The requirements and functions of the tariff model was finalized in consultation with stakeholders (utilities, water department and other relevant line ministries). Based on the identified functions, the data required to populate the model was requested from the utility operators. - A field visits was carried out to assess current practice of operations, data collection and reporting. Current process of data collection and reporting improvements were suggested in the field visit report. Relevant interventions were suggested in the proposed regulation to enforce improvement in operational and financial data management and sharing by Utility companies. - Financial model was developed in line with the assessments of stakeholder consultation. First and second round of testing of Financial Model has been completed. - Regulation draft has been developed and shared for comments from the Ministry of Environment (Water Department) - First Round of Training has been conducted for users identified by the stakeholders. A visual training manual is in process 	<p><i>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period:</i></p> <p><i>Works to be completed:</i></p> <p>Activities to be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Third Round of Testing of Financial Model - Second round of Training for Stakeholders on Financial Model - Final Presentation of Regulation to Stakeholders - Delivering Manuals and Guidelines for Financial Model 	

	<p>of development for the financial model.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manual and Guidelines for operation of Tariff Model is in the process of development. <p>Delay & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Response on data request from Utility operators was very low and non-reliable. As a means to move the work forward, a secondary plan of developing dummy database was completed by consultant and first round of testing of financial model was done. Delay of 2-3 months due to no response from utility companies and development of dummy test data. - Delay in compilation of comments for the proposed regulation from stakeholders. - With the proposed Water and Sanitation Act, there is a possibility of changes in the organizational/institutional structures of the utilities and other stakeholders. As a result the review of the regulations had been done to accommodate any potential changes. As the development of Water and Sanitation Act was delayed, Tariff Management Regulation development proceeded (with suggestion of stakeholders). The Tariff Management Regulation will be reviewed (if necessary) during compilation stage of all supporting regulation for Water and Sanitation Act. 		
	<p><i>Project Activity 1.1.5. Develop and deliver training programmes in IWRM, planning and budgeting, expenditure management and performance monitoring for relevant atoll and island councils and ministries.</i></p>	<p>Activity Started - progress delayed</p>	<p>40%</p>
	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultancy for conducting training needs assessment and development of a training plan for the water sector (i.e. Capacity Development Plan), was completed in third quarter of 2019 - On completion of the consultancy, a training needs program and schedule was proposed to Water and Sanitation Department for adaptation and coordination with utility service providers. - Procurement/contracting of trainers for ‘Operation and Maintenance of Water and Sewerage Systems Training’ commenced in last quarter of 2019 as part of short-term training needs. (refer section 2.2.2) Long term training and capacity development programs will be executed in Year 2020 onwards and will be a continuous program with monitoring of effectiveness incorporated into the process. <p>Delay & Issues: There had been considerable delays in this activity as an in-depth review had been conducted to assess alignment of the identified training needs with the Project Document and the Sector Development Plans of the Water and Sanitation Department. Limited vocational training institutions to conduct specialized training for Water and Sanitation Programs led to the prolonged procurement process (requests for proposal had to be advertise three times in the reporting period before a successful proposal was received).</p>	<p><i>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period:</i> Activities to be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalizing Training needs - Conducting trainings throughout Yr 2020 to Yr 2021 - Monitoring training impacts 	

	<p><i>Project Activity 1.1.6. Introduce certification courses for the utilities and sector specialists in the areas of water engineering, construction, operation, maintenance, financial management and planning at Maldivian training institute</i></p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>30%</p>
	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultancy for conducting training needs assessment and development of a training plan for the water sector (i.e Capacity Development Plan), was completed in third quarter of 2019 - On completion of the consultancy, a training need program and schedule was proposed to Water and Sanitation Department for adaptation and coordination with utility service providers. - Discussion is ongoing with Water and Sanitation Department to finalize long term training needs (refer section 2.2.2) as proposed in Capacity Development Plan. <p>Delay & Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsiveness of key stakeholders such as the utilities, caused delays in finalization of the training needs. - Additional time taken to negotiate and facilitate development / amendment to curriculum to facilitate the need through Maldives National University (MNU). 	<p><i>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period:</i> Activities to be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalizing Training needs - Develop / Revise Curriculum for Certificate Courses - Facilitate Training through MNU for certificate course - Monitoring training impacts 	
<p>OUTPUT 2: <i>Decentralised and cost-effective dry season water supply system introduced (benefitting 73,000 people across the 7 northern atolls)</i></p>	<p><i>Project Activity 1.2.1. Establish decentralised, sub-national water production and distribution hubs across five target atolls (both in the north and south)</i></p>	<p>Activity Started - progress delayed</p>	<p>40%</p>
	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Security Plan was developed in Year 2019. - In carrying out the water security plan development works the following activities was carried out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk study of all existing data, regulation and process documentations relating to dry period water supply - Review of 2017-2018 dry period water demand and supply management process undertaken through interview meetings with different stakeholders (i.e. Water Department, Disaster Management Centre, Utility Companies, Maldives National Defence Force, island councils of four different islands). - Some of the findings from review report include the need to improve on water quality assurance in all stages of supply, decentralization of water supply sources, improving water distribution policy and controls at island level, improve on tools and equipment used for water transfer from boats to island tanks. - Proposed water security plan and review report was discussed in a two-day workshop in which it was decided that with governments announcement of plan to develop water network in all inhabited islands, the dry period water demand is expected to be reduced over time. This in turn would require the water security plan to focus on the emergency water 	<p><i>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of proposed plan (potable water security plan) Q1 2020, - Coordinating with Utility Company to assess requirements for establishment of regional hubs - Establish regional water distribution hubs in Yr 2020 	

	<p>supply plan for long term which would serve as the process to address water shortages caused due to failure of water system in any island across nation.</p> <p>Delay & Issues:</p> <p>Additional research was carried out, with the aid of the stakeholders, to ascertain the most suitable management process and identify investments to optimize the water production and distribution through the decentralised hubs and overall alignment with the National Strategic Action Plan (SAP). This additional research had increased the time it took for the completion of this consultancy.</p>		
	<p><i>Project Activity 1.2.2 Strengthen institutional coordination and accountability mechanisms between the utilities, MEE and LGA/councils to facilitate cost-effective and timely water supply during dry season</i></p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>30%</p>
	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of existing dry period water request management application process was reviewed during 2019 consultancy. - Current short comings of coordination were highlighted in assessment report with suggestion on improvement of coordinative effort required. - The water security plan recommends improvement and conceptual features necessary in the ICT portal to improve coordination within stakeholders. <p>Delay & Issues:</p> <p>None</p>	<p><i>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period:</i></p> <p>Development of ICT system for improving management of dry period water supply database and request management system is in the process of procurement works. Project expects to engage a consultancy firm by first quarter of 2020 to complete the works by fourth quarter of 2020.</p> <p>Rolling out of suggested improvements to improve existing process as per Potable Water Security plan from first quarter of Yr 2020</p>	
	<p><i>Project Activity 1.2.3. Establish a regulatory framework for water distribution services</i></p>	<p>Activity Started -progress delayed</p>	<p>30%</p>

	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved):</p> <p>With completion of Potable Water Security Plan, the legal regulation required to support the execution and management of Potable Water Security Plan was initiated in last quarter of 2019. Together with the required amendment to Water and Sanitation Act, regulation drafting was carried out by a consulting firm in collaboration with Water and Sanitation Department of Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>Delay & Issues:</p> <p>- Consultancy for development of regulations to support Potable Water Security Plan was developed with inclusion of regulation development for Dry Period Water supply, review and development of Ground Water Management regulation, review of Tariff regulation, and development of Water and Sanitation Act. With the drafting of the Water and Sanitation Act taken up by the Parliament (supported by the Water and Sanitation Department), the terms of the consultancy had to be renegotiated. The renegotiation of the contract had added a considerable delay to this activity.</p>	<p><i>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period:</i></p> <p>Development of Regulation for dry period water supply. (Yr 2020)</p>	
	<p><i>Project Activity 1.2.4 Establish an early warning system based on forecasted meteorological information for water emergency alerts and for effective operation of integrated water system</i></p>	<p><i>Activity Started</i> <i>-progress</i> <i>delayed</i></p>	<p>20%</p>
	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved):</p> <p>Discussions were held with Maldives Metrological Service (MMS) to establish the current process of weather forecasting and potential to develop an alert system for dry period. The continuous dialogs resulted in the understanding that, daily prediction of rainfall is limited due to the limited weather satellites and limited access of satellite data from other sources in the region. However dry period predictions based on historical patterns can be improved with investment in Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) systems as per MMS team.</p> <p>The project accepted MMS's recommendation to opt for AWS systems rather than rain gauges, as MMS is already investing in AWS technology for weather data collection coverage across Maldives. Aligning project investment with MMS's long-term plan, adds to the accuracy of weather prediction and weather impact monitoring, while ensuring the continuity (operations and maintenance) and impact (provision of reliable data) of such systems beyond the project.</p> <p>MMS is being consulted to contract out procurement and installation of Automatic Weather Stations through MMS's technical consultancy collaboration. Contract is expected to be entered within first quarter of 2020 and completion of works are expected be completed and commissioned within 8 to 10 months from contract date.</p> <p>Maldives Metrological Service's forecasting team (14 participants) underwent training (two weeks) on Mesoscale Weather</p>	<p><i>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contract signing to supply 6 AWS systems - Construction and commissioning of AWS systems - Establishment of process to share the weather alerts with stakeholders for dry period. 	

	<p>Forecasting as part of capacity development training to improve on the weather forecasting. This supports the project by strengthening communication of dry period and rainfall patterns with the community. Mesoscale Weather Forecasting training was conducted by Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) for Africa and Asia, an international and intergovernmental institution, owned and managed by its Member States, for the generation and application of early warning information. Certificates were issued to all 14 participants for completing the training program successfully</p> <p>Delay & Issues: Discussion with MMS resulted in decision of changing to Automatic Weather Station from Rain Gauges. MMS justified that rain gauges are no longer utilized in MMS systems and it would be more productive to expand on Automatic Weather Station network that has already been successfully deployed across the country. The propose change was analysed by project management unit and approved by steering committee, thus requiring more time to proceed with procurement process.</p>		
<p>OUTPUT 3: <i>Groundwater quality improved to secure freshwater reserves for long term resilience on 49 islands</i></p>	<p>Project Activity 1.3.1. Conduct baseline assessment (hazards inventory and catchment characterization)</p>	<p>Activity Started - progress on track</p>	<p>48%</p>
	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In-depth assessment (Quantity and Quality): Based on the available funding, spatial scale, ecological feature, socioeconomic condition, 13 islands were selected to carry out in-depth investigations of the groundwater which encompasses 1 island from each of the project atolls. A consultant have been contracted to carry out the following scope of works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In-depth groundwater assessment and catchment characterisation o Groundwater resource management framework o Groundwater monitoring framework o Recommendation on policy and regulatory framework The in-depth assessment has been completed. Exposure trips were carried out for the water and sanitation department (WSD) and PMU staffs during the investigation works of the consultant. Furthermore, opportunity was provided to participants to inquire regarding the investigation and be actively involved in data collection. - Quality assessment: For the remaining 36 islands, equipment has been procured to carry out island wide investigations for the parameters of conductivity, pH, nitrates and phosphates. An equipment specific short training session has been conducted to the relevant staff of the PMU and the WSD. Furthermore, the aforementioned assessment has been completed for the atolls of Alif Alif, Alif Dhaalu and Dhaalu during the reporting period. <p>Delay & Issues:</p>	<p>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out quality assessments for the remaining atolls - Procure remaining reagents required for the assessment recharge 	

	<p>Delays were incurred for both assessments due to unfavourable weather. Especially for the in-depth assessment as the data for groundwater quantification is difficult to carry out during rainy period.</p>		
	<p><i>Project Activity 1.3.2. Deliver groundwater (GW) monitoring protocols with associated equipment and training</i></p>	<p>Activity Started -progress on track</p>	<p>30%</p>
	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved): As mentioned in the section above (1.3.1), this activity has been included in the scope of works of the consultant hired to provide a long-term groundwater monitoring framework based on the findings of the 13 islands baseline assessment and other relevant stakeholder consultations. The draft report of the monitoring framework has been submitted and communications are ongoing to finalise the long-term monitoring framework. The framework is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2020.</p> <p>Furthermore, the required hardware has been procured to establish the groundwater information inventory system and the tender documents have been drafted to procure the services of a consultant to develop the database required for the system.</p> <p>Delay & Issues: The delays incurred in the initial investigation due to weather have hindered the progress of this deliverable as well.</p>	<p><i>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Procure services of a consultant to develop the information inventory system - Approval of the long-term monitoring framework - Procure testing equipment and provide relevant equipment specific training to stakeholders - Implement monitoring protocols specified in the framework 	
	<p><i>Project Activity 1.3.3. Establish a regulatory framework for land use, including zoning to protect catchment areas and enable natural recharge of groundwater lenses</i></p>	<p>Choose an item.</p>	<p>50%</p>
	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved): Based on the in-depth assessment report and groundwater resources management framework developed the consultant will review relevant land use policies and the regulatory framework for land use to protect groundwater catchment areas and make policy recommendations for legislative / regulatory consideration at a strategic level. The draft report on the groundwater management framework has been submitted. The policy and regulatory recommendation report is expected to be completed for the first quarter of 2020.</p> <p>Delay & Issues: The delays incurred in the initial investigation due to weather have hindered the progress of this deliverable as well.</p>	<p><i>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of the report on policy and regulatory recommendations - Formulate the recommended regulations -Bring the required policy changes proposed in the recommendations 	

	<p><i>Project Activity 1.3.4. Establish groundwater recharge methods</i></p>	<p>Choose an item.</p>	<p>30%</p>
	<p>Progress (Milestones Achieved): Groundwater recharge infrastructure has been incorporated in all of the ongoing construction works in the 29 islands. This includes groundwater recharge mechanisms at the rainwater harvesting institutions (schools, courts, health centres, council offices) and the water treatment plant location.</p> <p>Delay & Issues: Same as the delays noted for the civil components of Output 1 (1.1.1 and 1.1.3) as the activity of establishing recharge methods is covered under the same contracts as the civil works.</p>	<p><i>List of key milestones and deliverables expected in the next reporting period:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of groundwater management framework -Establish groundwater recharge infrastructure in 29 islands 	

2.4 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK INDICATORS⁴

2.4.1 PROGRESS UPDATE ON FUND-LEVEL IMPACT INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK

<i>Fund-level impact Core indicators⁵</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Current value⁶</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>	<i>Target (final)</i>	<i>Remarks (including changes⁷, if any)</i>
<i>A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security: 2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses.</i>	<i>Currently no residents (male or female) in the target 49 outer islands have a reliable source of freshwater.</i>	No residents in the target island have reliable source of freshwater throughout the year.	<i>50% of target hh have year-round drinking water security. (26,791 female and 25,709 male residents)</i>	<i>100% of hh in 49 islands have year-round drinking water security. 105,000 residents (53,582 female and 51,418 male residents)</i>	With commitment of available budget for RWH on 25 islands instead of 45 islands, changes to the indicators would need to reflect same.

⁴ Per the approved methodology in and the Logic Framework in the Funding Proposal, please provide an update on the relevant indicators.

⁵ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including all indicators approved by the Board and relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

⁶ As of 31 December of the relevant year.

⁷ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework.

2.4.2 PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK⁸					
Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value⁹	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes¹⁰, if any)
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks:					
<p>Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability.</p> <p># of households using water supply service delivered.</p>	<p>No households are currently benefiting from the piped water supply services in the target islands;</p> <p>Groundwater quality does not meet freshwater quality requirements (and used for secondary or tertiary use).</p>	<p>Currently no pipe water supply to project islands.</p> <p>Constr IWRM system Construction works at 50% completion. Expect to be completed and commissioned in Yr 2020.</p> <p>RWH system construction is at 67% completion. Expect to be completed and commissioned in Yr 2020.</p>	<p>8,000 households on target islands</p>	<p>20,000 households on target islands</p>	<p>Changes in Target number of households with the reduction of Rainwater Harvesting Islands from 45 to 25 islands (APR 2018 Section 2.6), although the total beneficiary number (direct and indirect) remains approximately the same</p> <p>Refer 2.2.1 "Impact Potential"</p>
<p>% of groundwater recharge rate increase</p>	<p>Groundwater quality and recharge rates will be established during the first six months of project implementation.</p>	<p>Groundwater Recharge rates has been established for 13 islands across country. The Average 13 island result indicate the following:</p> <p><u>Annual Rainfall :</u> Less than 500,000 cbm (3 islands) Between 500,000 to 1,000,000 cbm (4 islands) Between 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 cbm (3 islands) Above 2,000,000 cbm (3 islands)</p> <p><u>Annual Ground Recharge Rate (in Cbm):</u> Below 200,00 cbm (4 islands) Between 200,000 to 500,000 cbm (4 islands) Above 500,000 cbm (5 islands)</p>	<p>Groundwater recharge rates increase by 30%</p>	<p>Groundwater recharge rates maintained at a minimum of 30%.</p>	<p>Data on groundwater recharge through IWRM and RWH systems will be established on completion of civil works in 2020.</p>

⁸ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

⁹ As of 31 December of the relevant calendar year.

¹⁰ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework.

<p>% increase in groundwater consumption (quality improvements)</p>		<p><u>Annual Ground Recharge Rate (% of Rainfall):</u> Below 20% of Rainfall (1 islands) Between 20% to 30% (3 islands) Above 30% (9 islands)</p> <p><i>Groundwater Usage rates has been established for 13 islands across country. The Average 13 island result indicate the following:</i></p> <p><u>Annual Ground Water Extraction (in Cbm) :</u> Less than 100,000 cbm (6 islands) Between 100,000 to 200,000 cbm (6 islands) Above 200,000 cbm (1 islands)</p> <p><u>Annual Ground Water Extraction (% of Ground Recharge Rate) :</u> Less than 25% (7 islands) Between 25% to 60% (3 islands) Above 60% (3 islands)</p>	<p><i>At least 10% of increase in groundwater consumption by 20% of households as in integrated water mix in target islands.</i></p>	<p><i>At least 20% increase in groundwater consumption by 50% of households on the full IWRM islands as freshwater and / or in integrated water mix in target islands.</i></p>	
<p>1. Scaling up integrated water supply system to provide safe water to vulnerable households (at least 32,000)</p>					
<p><i># of hh on target 49 islands receive a year round safe and affordable freshwater supply (disaggregated by gender)</i></p>	<p><i>Target island population do not have a reliable and functional water production and supply system, qualifying for annual water emergency supply.</i></p>	<p>All project islands remain vulnerable to the climate effect as water systems are not in place during reporting period.</p>	<p><i>At least 4,000 hhs (of which 50% women) on 49 islands receive a year-round safe freshwater supply.</i></p>	<p><i>At least 6,400 hhs (of which 50% women) on 49 islands receive a year-round safe freshwater supply.</i></p>	<p>With change in number of rainwater islands from 45 islands to 25 islands the target values will change. (APR 2018, Section 2.6)</p> <p>Refer 2.2.1 "Impact Potential"</p>
<p>2. Decentralized and cost-effective dry season water supply system introduced benefiting 73,000 people across the 7 northern atolls</p>					
<p><i># of people receiving dry season water 3 days ahead of need from decentralized, atoll-based water production and distribution hubs.</i></p>	<p><i>A total annual cost of emergency operation ranges between US\$300,000-500,000, depending on number of islands serviced as well as a distance from the</i></p>	<p>Dry Period water supply action plan has been developed. Activities identified under the action plan will be implemented in Year 2020. Regulation development to support de-centralized dry period water supply system is contracted to consultant</p>	<p><i>At least 40,000 people (of which 50% women, across 4 atolls)</i></p>	<p><i>At least 73,000 people (of which 50% women, across 7 atolls)</i></p>	<p>Development of Portable water security plan has been completed.</p> <p>Implementation of plans will take place in Year 2020.</p> <p>Regulation development has been contracted and</p>

	<i>central supplier - Male'.</i>	and expected to be completed in Yr 2020. ICT portal to support management of dry period water supply will be developed in Yr 2020.			is expected to be completed in Yr 2020. ICT portal development works are to be contracted. Automatic weather station construction work will be carried out in Yr 2020, which will facilitate in improving forecast of dry period and provide necessary alerts to manage dry period water supply ahead of With pledge of new government to commence water supply system in all islands across nation within 3 years, the requirement of dry period water supply from hubs will ease. However, these hubs will perform an important new function as a regional back-up supplies during possible non-operation (due to component failure, contamination of source waters, etc.) of IWRM systems. This use will be explored further. Therefore, regional hubs will provide the important asset management service of risk-reduction.
<i>% of expected reduction in dry season water supply cost</i>	<i>A total annual cost of emergency operation ranges between US\$300,000-500,000, depending on number of islands serviced as well as a distance from the central supplier - Male'.</i>	In 2019 the cost of dry period water supply increased due to increase in demand as (a) 2019 has seen a prolonged dry period, (b) due to improvement on requesting and supplying process for the period.	<i>At least 20% reduction in dry season distribution cost.</i>	<i>At least 40% reduction in dry season water distribution cost</i>	With appropriate planning, coordination, forecasting and regulatory guidelines, the current spending can be reduced further.
3. Groundwater quality improved to secure freshwater reserves					
<i>% increase in Groundwater recharge rate</i>	<i>Groundwater quality does not meet freshwater quality requirements and</i>	<i>Groundwater Recharge rates has been established for 13 islands across country. The average 13 island</i>	<i>Groundwater recharge rates increase by 30%</i>	<i>Groundwater recharge rates maintained at a</i>	<i>General Groundwater recharge system is been built for all 29 islands under the RWH and IRWM systems as per</i>

	<p><i>only used for secondary or tertiary use and current recharge rates in target islands are 0%.</i></p>	<p><i>result indicate the following:</i></p> <p><u>Annual Rainfall:</u> Less than 500,000 cbm (3 islands) Between 500,000 to 1,000,000 cbm (4 islands) Between 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 cbm (3 islands) Above 2,000,000 cbm (3 islands)</p> <p><u>Annual Ground Recharge Rate (in Cbm):</u> Below 200,00 cbm (4 islands) Between 200,000 to 500,000 cbm (4 islands) Above 500,000 cbm (5 islands)</p> <p><u>Annual Ground Recharge Rate (% of Rainfall):</u> Below 20% of Rainfall (1 islands) Between 20% to 30% (3 islands) Above 30% (9 islands)</p>		<p><i>minimum of 30%.</i></p>	<p><i>current practiced followed in Maldives. These ground recharges systems are general systems to recharge ground water for any access rainwater of the island that is collected from rainwater harvesting system.</i></p> <p><i>With finalization of suitable recharge methodology under the Ground Water Management Plan, recharging systems will be implemented across country (as household contribution) and in selected one to two island under the project funds as pilot project. The construction of island level recharge systems was planned to be conducted in fourth year.</i></p>
<p><i>% of use of groundwater as freshwater (Groundwater quality improvements against EPA standards)</i></p>	<p><i>EPA standards for groundwater quality are not met.</i></p> <p><i>Groundwater quality and recharge rates will be established during the first six months of project implementation.</i></p>	<p><i>Groundwater Usage rates has been established for 13 islands across country. The Average 13 island result indicate the following:</i></p> <p><u>Annual Ground Water Extraction (in Cbm) :</u> Less than 100,000 cbm (6 islands) Between 100,000 to 200,000 cbm (6 islands) Above 200,000 cbm (1 islands)</p> <p><u>Annual Ground Water Extraction (% of Ground Recharge Rate) :</u> Less than 25% (7 islands) Between 25% to 60% (3 islands) Above 60% (3 islands)</p>	<p><i>At least 10% of increase in groundwater consumption by 20% of households as in integrated water mix in target islands.</i></p>	<p><i>At least 20% increase in groundwater consumption by 50% of households on the full IWRM islands as freshwater and / or in integrated water mix in target islands.</i></p>	<p><i>General Groundwater Baseline assessment is completed for all project islands. Detailed ground water monitoring baseline assessment done for 13 islands.</i></p> <p><i>Continuous monitoring of ground water for project islands is ongoing.</i></p>

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2.5 REPORT ON CHANGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION (include actual and expected changes)

Describe changes to the project during the reporting period. In particular, the report should cover elements such as change of beneficial ownership structure, management changes of the Accredited Entity, policies and other elements relevant for the project, and any other material change that could influence the overall outcome of the project.

With the change in government administration in 2018, the new Government has pledged to provide networked water supply to all inhabited islands within a 3-year period. In doing so the government fully replicates the GCF methodology of integrated water production whereby harvested rainwater is blended into the RO water for cost-reduction purposes. The Government investment fully complements the GCF project by placing a back-up RO capacity where the GCF has installed RWH and full IWRM system on the islands that are not benefiting from the GCF funding. In order to accommodate this new government investment strategy. The project's RWH system was (re)designed to perform both as a self-standing system for community water supply and an integrative system for the IWRM system (to lower cost). In certain islands already approved site locations were changed in order to factor in space for a complementary RO investment by the government. This catalytic scaling up of the IWRM water production is a significant achievement for the project, as it is an indication that the project's designs are fit for purpose and reliable for country-wide implementation according to the national plans and policy for the water sector.

2.6 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Describe implementation challenges faced during the last reporting period, including measures adopted and lessons learned. If any issues have arisen in the last twelve (12) months of implementation that may result in a change to the scope and/or timing of the project, please provide a description of those items and how they have impacted the implementation period and final targets.

Challenge encountered	Type ¹¹	Measures adopted	Impact on the project implementation ¹²	Lessons learned and Other Remarks
Absence of existing infrastructure information (schematics of other networks) and national standard for cable infrastructure, lead to unrealistic expectations and demands from different islands. The negotiation period to reach a standardised and mutually agreed solution to infrastructure damage is lengthy and time consuming (in the absence of national standards).	Implementation	Community consultation session before commencement of works facilitated in agreeing a solution for reducing and management of potential damages to existing cable for most of the islands.	Moderate	The experience will be shared with relevant authorities to encourage a national standard in cable infrastructure development, repair and maintenance. Additionally, the schematics for all projects needs to be mandated to be shared and stored with a central governing body.
Limited availability of vocational training institutions and experience personals result in difficulty to implement technical training as per capacity development plan.	Implementation	Development of Training capacity and facility among utility companies (currently only MWSC) would enable continuation of technical training.	Moderate	Through capacity building plan, Training of Trainers need to be conducted for utility companies with necessary amendments to HR policy on technical capacity development of all utility companies.

¹¹ Implementation; Legal; Financial; Environmental/Social; Political; Procurement; Other; AML/CFT; Sanctions; Prohibited Practices.

¹² Minor/Solved; Moderate; High.

<p>Unavailability of formal land use plan causes island council to request changes to locations of the land during construction phase. This results in delays and additional cost to accommodate the requests of island councils.</p>	<p>Implementation</p>	<p>For some of the islands, the request has been accommodating to change locations of the Water Treatment Plant area or changes to location of water taps (for distribution)</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>To share the experience with relevant authorities to enforce development of formal land use plan to avoid similar challenges.</p>
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SECTION 3: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

			GCF Financing Only	
			CUMULATIVE THROUGH TO THE END OF THIS REPORTING PERIOD	FOR THE CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD
			USD	USD
3.1.1	Opening Fund balance			
		Opening balance ¹		11,772,361.99
3.1.2	Funded Activity Inflows			
a		Funded Activity Proceeds from GCF to AE:		
i.		Grant Instrument	15,146,776.00	-
ii.		Loan Instrument		
iii.		Equity Instrument		
iv.		Guarantee Instrument		
b		Reflowed funds to the AE		
c		Investment & Other Income		
Total Inflows			15,146,776.00	-
3.1.3	Funded Activity Outflows			
a	Amount used for the Funded Activity	Grant expenditure	11,413,049.56	8,038,635.55
b		Loan disbursed or used ²		
c		Equity paid		
d		Guarantees exercised		
Sub-total Funded Activity Outflows			11,413,049.56	8,038,635.55
a	Reflowed Funds	Reflowed funds paid to GCF		
Sub-total Reflowed Funds			-	-
Total Outflows			11,413,049.56	8,038,635.55
3.1.4	Closing Balance			3,733,726.44
				3,733,726.44

1/ Opening balance should correspond to the closing balance of the prior reporting period

2/ Loan disbursed or used by the AE out of GCF Proceeds

SECTION 4: REPORT PROJECT SPECIFIC ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS AND GENDER ELEMENTS

(max 1 page)

Please provide information on the project or programme on the following: (1) key risks and impacts as identified; (2) compliance with applicable laws and regulations including FAA conditions and covenants; and (3) progress in the implementation of environmental and social management plans and programs including monitoring activities undertaken during the implementation of the funded activity.

- (1) The information includes description any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts as identified and arising from the implementation including any unanticipated risks and impacts (ex. from changes in laws and regulations) and, based on these if any change in the project's environmental and social risk category. In case of a change in the E&S risk category for the project, please provide an explanation.**

The project received GCF approval on the updated Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in early 2019, after which the project commenced work on the islands. The main risks foreseen during on the ground implementation include transportation accidents causing pollution or damage to corals, poor handling and management of fuel and construction materials causing contamination of soil and water, borehole construction causing groundwater salinization and/or contamination, intake and outfall of seawater impacting marine environment, construction and operation failures impacting human health and safety, damage to installed water infrastructure due to extreme weather conditions causing disruptions in service. The project team is closely monitored all risk factors and put in mitigation measures to avoid these situations during implementation in the past year.

As the reporting year was anticipated to carry out a large portion of the civil works, preparation works for the implementation of the updated ESMP was undertaken. As such ESMP sensitisation sessions were conducted for the contractor and consultants prior to the mobilisation period. In these sessions, the administration roles of ESMP was informed and agreed with all parties. Moreover, the contractual clauses incorporated within the signed agreements that deals with ESMP were reminded. Furthermore, harmonising efforts were made with the ESMP's reporting requirements and the supervision consultant's implementation and quality assurance plan. Moreover, sessions were undertaken to the key experts from the consultant and contractors' side that joined later in the project implementation stages.

In terms of stakeholders at the island level, separate sensitisations sessions were conducted in the site handover meetings at individual island. The following areas were communicated in these sessions:

- Proposed project design / concept,
- ESMP administration process,
- Reporting formats
- Proposed mitigation measures
- Proposed work schedule

The sessions were conducted to island council, roof owners (public institutions), utilities and other island level stakeholders. Furthermore, an ESMP focal point was appointed from each island council to supervise and provide support to the PMU in the administration process.

The major indicators identified in the updated ESMP are water quality, noise and vibration, air quality, flora and fauna, waste management, chemical and fuel management, and emergency response. The envisaged risks identified in the updated ESMP are deemed to be adequate and no other significant E&S risks are envisaged for the project.

- (2) The information should include status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA. This can be captured in the table below:**

In addition to the legal framework identified in the ESMP, a regulation regarding chemical handling and storage has been advertised from the Ministry of Defence and National Security. This requirement of this regulation has been reflected the tender documents of the regional laboratory.

The guideline adopted by Ministry of Environment for house connection for water and sewerage projects has been now published as a regulation. As the project has been following the guideline previously, the project is in compliance with the new regulation. Apart from the new regulations, the project activities have also been carried out in compliance with all the existing legal requirements stated in the ESMP. A table indicating the different applicable laws, regulations and their status of compliance has been given below

Status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the conditions and covenants under FAA

Applicable laws and regulations/conditions and covenants	Status of compliance
<p>FAA conditions and covenants:</p> <p>FAA Clause 8.01 The obligation of the Fund to disburse GCF Proceeds in connection with the Funded Activity under this Agreement shall be subject to the following conditions having been fulfilled to the satisfaction, in form and substance, of the Fund:</p> <p>(a) Conditions for the first disbursement: (i) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of an executed copy of the Subsidiary Agreement, in the form of a Project Document, between the Accredited Entity and the Executing Entity.</p> <p>(b) General conditions for all disbursements: (i) Delivery of a Request for Disbursement, in accordance with the template attached hereto (Schedule 6), by the Accredited Entity, signed by the person or persons authorized to do so, within thirty (30) calendar days prior to date on which the disbursement is requested to be made, which date of disbursement shall not be later than the Closing Date; (ii) Delivery by the Accredited Entity of evidence, satisfactory to the Fund, of the authority of the person or persons authorized to sign each Request for Disbursement and the authenticated specimen signature of each such person. (iii) Other than in relation to the first disbursement, submission of by the Accredited Entity evidence to the Fund that at least seventy per cent (70%) of the funds previously disbursed have been spent for Eligible Expenditures; and (ii) Submission by the Accredited Entity of APRs and financial information, as described in Clauses 15.02 and 17.02 of the AMA respectively, in form and substance agreed by the Parties and in accordance with this Agreement and the AMA.</p>	<p>FAA clause 8.01(a) and (b)(i– ii) for first disbursement was submitted and fulfilled as of 23 June 2017. FAA clause 8.01 (b) for second disbursement was submitted and fulfilled as of 9 October 2018. FAA clause 8.01 (b) for third disbursement was submitted on 21 November 2019, and project was awaiting approval from the GCF Secretariat at the end of the reporting period. Third disbursement was approved and fulfilled on 27 January 2020.</p>
<p>FAA Clause 9.02 In addition to Clause 18.02 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity covenants that as from the Effective Date of this Agreement it shall:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that a detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan as well as the Resettlement Action Plan (if applicable) are developed, submitted to the Fund for review, and approved by the Accredited Entity prior to starting any construction activity under the project; (b) Ensure that the appropriate budget allocation by the Host Country for the co-financing of the government staff man-hour contributions and the use of government premises for the Funded Activity in the amount specified in the Funding Proposal is made available for the implementation of the project, and report on the status and use of such co-financing in the relevant APR; and (c) Obtain under the Project Document, a commitment from and establish an arrangement with the Host Country to finance the operation and maintenance needs of the water system equipment and rainfall gauges financed by the GCF Proceeds in accordance with the Operations and Management plan of the project as set forth in schedule 6 and provide a confirmation to the Fund on annual basis in the relevant APR</p>	<p>FAA Clause 9.02 (a) Prior to starting any construction activities, a detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was submitted on 26 November 2018, fulfilled on 10 January 2019 and approved by UNDP. As noted in the ESMP, all selected sites for the water production installations are public / state property and therefore no resettlement, including no temporary resettlement, will occur as a result of a project. Therefore, the Resettlement Action Plan is not applicable. (b) Appropriate budget allocation was made available for the implementation of the project. Please refer to the financial information reporting parts of the APR for the information on the status and use of co-finance materialization (disbursement/application). (c) A commitment from the Government of Maldives to finance the operation and maintenance needs was obtained under the Project Document. Confirmation for committed funds during Jan – Dec 2018 has been provided in the APR.</p>

during the implementation of the project and after the completion date, in a manner to be agreed between the parties.	
FAA Clause 9.03 Pursuant to Clause 23.04 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity shall inform the Fund, in the final APR, which steps it intends to take in relation to the durable assets and/or equipment purchased with the GCF Proceeds to implement the Funded Activity.	FAA Clause 9.03 is noted and will be fulfilled during the final APR period.
Applicable national laws and regulations:	
EIA Regulation	EIAs were approved in October 2017, and have been followed since then throughout implementation.
Constitution	Compliant
Water and Sanitation policy	Compliant
Environmental Protection and Preservation Act (Act no. 4/93)	Compliant
Public Health Act (Act no. 7/2012)	Compliant
Act on Decentralization of the Administrative Divisions of the Maldives (Act no. 7/ 2010)	Compliant
The Regulation on Environmental Liabilities (Regulation no. 2011/R-9)	Compliant
Regulation on cutting down, uprooting, digging out and export of trees and palms	Compliant
Dewatering Regulation	Compliant
Regulation on Desalination	Compliant
Borehole Guideline	Compliant
Waste management policy	Compliant
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation	Compliant
Waste Regulation	Compliant

(3) Provide a report on the progress made in implementing environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and frameworks (ESMFs) describing achievements, and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Implementation of management plans and programmes

(i) activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring	(ii) outputs during the reporting period	(iii) key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	(iv) any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On site administration of the ESMP monitoring forms detailing the mitigation measures during construction period - Water quality testing - Training and awareness on ESMP administration to Contractor, consultant, island council and field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily logs from FOs, council focal point and field engineers. - Monthly progress reports from supervision consultant - Quarterly monitoring reports from ESMP officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoiding or minimising disruption to existing utility services - Avoiding or minimising disruptions to the functions of the rainwater harvesting institutions (Schools, health centre etc.) - Avoiding or minimising damage to culturally sensitive sites such as graves encountered during excavation. - Minimising impacts to Water quality, air quality, flora and fauna from project activities. - Minimising impacts from noise and vibrations, 	None

		<p>waste, chemicals and fuel to the island environment</p> <p>- Ensuring all payment pending from contractors to the communities are settled in a timely manner</p>	
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Additionally, include a description of the actions undertaken towards increasing the relevant stakeholders' engagement in the project environmental, social and gender elements, and a list on the grievances received in the reporting period that will include at least the description of the grievance, the date the grievance was received, and the resolution of the grievance.

Information below in this sub-section should be provided for all projects regardless of the E&S risk category for the project

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

(i) activities implemented during the reporting period	(ii) dates and venues of engagement activities	(iii) information shared with stakeholders	(iv) outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period
Project Steering Committee Meeting	18 September 2019, Ministry of Environment	Project progress for 2019 Endorsement of revised work plan for 3rd Year (January to December 2019)	Revised work plan approved.
Project Steering Committee Meeting	9 th April 2019, Ministry of Environment	Project progress to date, Presentation of Water Security Plan, Presentation of updated Gender Action Plan	
Project technical sub-committee meetings	06 th August 2019, Ministry of Environment	Project progress to date, Discussion on Laboratory Upgrade works.	
Project technical sub-committee meetings	11 th September 2019, Ministry of Environment	Project progress to date, Revise AWP presentation for approval.	
Stakeholder consultation and Sensitisation to project activities		<p>Progress of the project</p> <p>Project concept</p> <p>Planned activities</p> <p>Awareness on environmental monitoring, complaint, grievance and redress mechanism</p>	

Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism

(i) description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period	(ii) status of addressing issues/complaints
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Workmanship issues raised by island council, due to dissatisfaction from community	3	Resolve: Contractor rectified the work as per requests by council
Payment delay from contractor to island council or community	3	Resolve: Contractor paid the due amount the community
Disruption of service – Water	6	Resolved: Reconnection of water
Disruption of service – Cable TV	5	Resolved: Reconnection of cable TV service
Disruption of service – Communications	4	Resolved: Reconnection of Telecom lines
Disruption of service – Electricity	1	Resolved: Reconnection of electricity
Grave site encountered during excavation	2	Resolved: The encountered graves were removed and relocated in accordance to the requirements of the island council
Criteria for house connection (IWRM)	1	Resolved: Project islands received permission from government to include households that the council had requested for.
Temporary material storage of pipes and fittings adjacent to harbour	2	Resolved: Contractor moved the materials to work sites
Request to relocate the valve chamber established in the police station	1	Resolved: Valve chamber was relocated as requested
Waste generated from replacing gutters within institutions	1	Resolved. Time was taken from the institution to classify whether the removed gutter was reusable or to be treated as waste. Old gutters were taken off site once institutions informed contractor that old gutters were in fact waste.
Disruption of Service – Cable TV	1	Unresolved Island: ADh. Dhigurah Update: Contractor and service provider needs to come to an understanding on the issue of the additional cable length.
Disruption of service – Electricity	1	Unresolved Island: GDh. Nadella Update: Contractor, council and cable owner needs to come to an understanding and resolve the matter
Organic waste from site clearance	4	Unresolved Islands: Aa.Himandhoo, Aa.Mathiveri, Sh.Foakaidhoo, HDh. Nolvivanfaru Update: The vegetation waste collected from site clearance has been moved to a location specified by the council which does not cause difficulty to public movement. Some of this waste have been kept on request of the island councils to auction the usable timber. Residual vegetation waste needs to be removed by contractor after the auction.
Waste generated from replacing gutters within institution	1	Unresolved Island: ADh. Kunburudhoo Update: Contractors workforce has mobilised to the island and is attending to remove the waste.
Road levelling and compaction works after backfilling.	1	Unresolved Island: ADh. Kunburudhoo Update: The complaint was regarding the road compaction. Contractors workforce has mobilised to the island and is attending the issue currently

4.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN

In 2019, the review and updating of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) had been, which had been followed by commencement of several activities stated in the GAP completed (progress is reported against the updated gender action plan in section 4.2.1). Many of the key activities which were initiated within the year had been halted until the formalization of the Gender Equality Action Plan, headed by the Ministry of Gender Family and Social Service (MGFSS). A key motive for postponing these activities had been to integrate project interventions into the overall national policies and regulations of the government, so as to bring a sustained impact in terms of sector wide gender equality and mainstreaming. However, in terms of gaining traction on gender mainstreaming within the sector and utilities the project has achieved good progress. The project has built a strong coordination and working relationship with the MGFSS, Local Government Authority and the utilities (Maldives Water and Sanitation Company, FENAKA, Stelco). Through this working group the project was able to initiate gender mainstreaming within the utilities and the provide assistance for this initiative through the project, Water and Sanitation Department, MGFSS and LGA.

On updating the gender action plan, implementation activities have commenced in collaboration with the stakeholders. Activities conducted throughout the reporting period include:

(a) Review National Water and Sewerage Policy to mainstream gender.

It was discussed with Water and Sanitation Department to commence review in reporting period. The recent development undertaken by Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services (including national Gender Equality Action Plan), would have a significant implication (mandating of appointing gender focal points for all state owned and civil organizations) on the national water and sewerage policy in relation to the mainstreaming to gender equality in relevant sections. For this reason, this activity has been decided to commence once the gender equality action plan has been published by Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services.

(b) Design and finalize TOR for Gender Focal Points in utility companies.

Coordination with Ministry of Gender team facilitated in sharing the TOR developed for all government institutions and government owned enterprises under the Gender Equality Action Plan scheduled to be rolled out in 2020. The TOR has been shared with utility companies for preparation.

(c) Establish water committee among island council.

Draft mandates have been developed and dialogues are ongoing to facilitate the most recent changes to local government authority mandates which would have a very significant impact on the roles of sub-committee. Positive feedback has been received from local government authority in rolling out the water committee function through island level sub-committee. As per the new mandates these committees would have a more balanced. gender representation and greater opportunity for female participation.

(d) Conduct regular meetings with stakeholders.

The project conducted regularly meetings (monthly) with representatives from utilities (Fenaka, MWSC, Stelco), Local Government Authority, Ministry of Gender Family and Social Security and the Water and Sanitation Department (WatSan Dept.). These regular meetings have been instrumental in rolling out the gender action plan of the project and there is keen interest shown by all parties involved.

(d) Conduct training program for PMU staff.

Training for PMU Staff on Gender Mainstreaming in programming and project cycle was conducted as part of validation program for the revised Gender Action Plan in Yr 2019

4.2.1 PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT-LEVEL GENDER ACTION PLAN SUBMITTED WITH THE FUNDING PROPOSAL.

Objective	Actions	Indicator	Targets	Budget	Responsible Institutions	Report on Annual Progress
Output 1: Scaling up integrated water supply system to provide safe water to vulnerable households (at least 32,000 people, including 15,000 women						

Activities in Original Gender Action Plan						
Activity 1.1 Gender Based Employment						
Activity 1.2 Female Headed households have a year round access to safe water in all target islands. Women leading in family budget planning for water use and promoting water efficiency.						
Target 1: Support Regulatory Bodies in determining organizational readiness for gender mainstreaming	Review National Water and Sewerage Policy to mainstream gender	Review report of NWSP Policy completed by 2021	NWSP reviewed and has incorporated gender sensitive policies and strategies	No Budget Allocation	WATSAN	Discussions were held with Water and Sanitation Department to commence review during the reporting period. The recent work undertaken by Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services (including Gender Equality Action Plan), would have a significant implication on the national water and sewerage policy in relation to the mainstreaming to gender equality in relevant sections. For this reason, this activity has been decided to commence once the gender equality action plan has been published by Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services.
Target 2: Support the enactment of gender responsive policies in the Utilities	Design and finalize TOR for Gender Focal Points in utilities	TOR accepted by Senior Management of utilities by June 2019	Approved TOR for GFPs	No Budget Allocation	FENAKA	Coordination with the Gender Ministry sped up TOR development of the gender focal points as the Ministry had shared the TOR designed for all state-owned agencies through the Gender Equality Action Plan being rolled out by the Gender Ministry in 2020. This TOR has been with utility companies for preparation of their own gender focal point TORs.
	Appoint Gender Focal Points for FENAKA	Gender Focal Points assume roles by end of September 2019	Minimum 1 GFP in FENAKA by end of September 2019	No Budget Allocation	FENAKA	Gender Focal Points have already been nominated by the utilities for the purpose of participating in the Gender Action Plan Stakeholder meetings, this will be formalized with the

						provision of a standardized Gender Focal Point training to all nominees from utilities. The training will be provided by the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services.
	Conduct detailed Gender Scan of Utility Service Providers	Gender Scan completed by February 2020	Gender Scan completed by February 2020	No Budget Allocation	Gender Focal Points of FENAKA	Gender Scans are expected to be completed once the gender focal point has been appointed in Year 2020.
	Present findings of Gender Scan to Utility Boards with representation from Ministry of Environment	Main findings presented to FENAKA Board of Director/Senior Management by July 2020	Findings of gender scan accepted by senior management of utilities (FENAKA)	No Budget Allocation	Gender Focal Points of FENAKA	Findings will be presented on completion of gender screening within utility companies.
	Review and Revise HR Policies of FENAKA from a Gender Lens	Revised policies endorsed by Senior Management by end of 2020	HR policies sensitized to gender	No Budget Allocation	FENAKA	In parallel to other works identified for utility company, HR policy will be proposed, approved and implemented by third quarter of 2020.
Objective	Action	Indicator	Targets	Budget	Responsible Institution	Report on Annual Progress
Output 2: Output 2: Decentralized and cost-effective dry season water supply system introduced benefitting 73,000 people across 7 Northern Atolls						
Activities in Original Gender Action Plan						
Activity 2.1 Active women participation in Island Council Meetings on setting up the distribution hubs and mechanisms						
Target 1: Establish gender balanced governance mechanism for water management at the island level	Draft a clearly articulated mandate, roles and structure and MoU for a Water and Sanitation Committee established at the island level, with emphasis on female participation	Mandate, Roles, Structure and MoU finalized and adopted	Mandate, roles and SOPs finalized and approved by WATSAN by end of 2019	No Budget Allocation	GCF PMU, WATSAN	Draft mandate has been developed and discussions are ongoing to facilitate the most recent changes to local government authority mandates which would have a very significant impact on the roles of sub-committees. Positive feedback has been received from local government authority in rolling out

						the water committee function through island level sub-committees.
	Establish a gender balanced Water & Sanitation Committee comprising of Island Council, Women's Development Committee, Utility, Police, Education Sector and Health Sector to manage island water production and management and pilot in two islands	Gender balanced water and Sanitation Committee established in two project islands	Gender balanced Water & Sanitation Committee established by end of 2019 At least 2 meetings of the WSC held in 2020	No Budget Allocation	Island Council	The required mandates will be carried out through committees formed under WASH committee. Development of WASH committee is carried out by Environment Ministry in collaboration with other Ministries and institutions of government.
Target 2: Build local capacity and awareness on water resources, management and service delivery	Conduct detailed water awareness programme in all project islands, with focus on women's participation	Number of water awareness programmes conducted in project islands with emphasis on female participation	5 % of training participants are women	No Budget Allocation	WATSAN under FenFahi Programme GCF PMU	Water awareness programs will be incorporated to the existing sensitization programs and will be carried out in selected islands in coordination with WATSAN.
	Ensure that capacity development programmes designed/conducted by utilities have gender focus	Number of capacity development programmes executed	2 programmes completed by end of 2020	No Budget Allocation	FENAKA	This has been part of the discussions at the ongoing and regular meetings of the gender focal point meetings held among the GAP stakeholders, and actions in this vein have already been undertaken by STELCO (Electrician training for women). Other utilities have also expressed an interest to hold similar programs. This will be finalized after the Gender Focal Point Training program.
	Conduct a one-day knowledge sharing session between State Utilities	n/a	n/a	No Budget Allocation	WATSAN - Organizing and hosting FENAKA, MWSC, STELCO - Participation	First session of knowledge sharing will take place in the Gender Focal Point Training Program. A workshop will be conducted to share the specific experiences that would contribute in improving the process and

						practices that will facilitate in improving gender balance in operations of utility companies.
	Introduce gender inclusive internship and mentoring programmes	Internship/mentoring programme established with focus on increasing females in the water sector	2 internships completed by end of 2020 (minimum 1 female)	No Budget Allocation	FENAKA	Would be organised in coordination with Utility companies as part of knowledge sharing program.
	Prioritize females in the selection for training programmes	Selection criteria on allocating a percentage of all relevant training programmes for female candidates endorsed by Management	20 percent of slots allocated to female candidates (if available)	No Budget Allocation	GCF PMU	With Gender Equality Action Plan being developed by Ministry of Gender, PMU of GCF project has emphasised to include this provision in regulations and guidelines of Gender Ministry to successfully enforce the same for training conducted for the sector development.
Objective	Action	Indicator	Targets	Budget	Responsible Institutions	Report on Annual Progress
Output 3: Groundwater quality improved to secure freshwater reserves for long term resilience on 49 islands						
Activities in Original Gender Action Plan						
Activity 3.1 Female-headed households have equal access to affordable and safe water						
Target 1: Enhance local knowledge and capacity	Monitor groundwater quality improvements through sampling and lab tests	Participation of women in groundwater monitoring teams	1 woman per target islands	No Budget Allocation	EPA, FENAKA, GCF PMU	During the ongoing groundwater monitoring program conducted through the project, 3 female staff participated in the field work. A total of 8 islands has been completed to date and other islands will continue in Year 2020.
	Establish water quality task teams in pilot islands with at least one female member (Under the Water and Sanitation Committee)	Formulation of Water Quality Task Teams with at least one female member (from PTA or health centres)	Water Quality Task team established in target islands	No Budget Allocation	Water and Sanitation Committees of B. Dhara-vandhoo and Adh. Dhigurah	Water Quality Monitoring function will be developed and executed as per WASH guidelines being developed by the Water and Sanitation Department with as-

						assistance from project. The requirement to have at least one female member will be communicated to WASH team when the WASH team is officially established.
Gender mainstreaming in project implementation and monitoring						
Target 1: Ensure gender is mainstreamed into all aspects of project communication and reporting	Ensure all data collected is gender disaggregated	n/a	n/a	No Budget Allocation	GCF PMU	PMU team is following the recommendations in Gender Action Plan regarding data collection. Though further improvements can be made in data collection the PMU team follows gender disaggregated data whenever possible.
	Review all communication material from a gender lens	n/a	n/a	No Budget Allocation	Communications Officer, GCF PMU	Communication materials are developed and approved after being reviewed as per recommendations in Gender Action Plan.
	Develop human interest stories focusing on women	Minimum 2 Human Interest Stories per year	2	No Budget Allocation	Communications Officer, GCF PMU	Human interest stories will be developed in 1 st Quarter and 3 rd Quarter of Yr 2020.
	Form a partnership with Ministry of Gender to implement the Gender Action Plan and work towards gender equality measures in the water sector	n/a	n/a	No Budget Allocation	WATSAN, Gender Focal Point from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Gender	Ministry of Gender among the key stakeholders of the Gender Action Plan and is providing technical assistance on all required activities. Coordination between Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Gender continue on regular basis.
	Conduct Training for PMU Staff on Gender Mainstreaming in programming and project cycle	n/a	n/a	No Budget Allocation	GCF PMU	This activity was conducted as part of validation program for the revised Gender Action Plan in Yr 2019

4.3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Activities will be conducted as per ESMP schedule during the construction phase. Operational phase monitoring activities as per ESMP will be planned and executed for Rainwater Harvesting System (RWH) and Integrated Water Resource Management System (IWRM).

4.4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON GENDER ELEMENTS

Other activities in Gender Action Plan that will be rolled out in Year 2020 include;

- (a) Appointment of Gender Focal Points for Utility companies:
Will be conducted through national Gender Equality Action Plan in Year 2020 as per Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services. As part of capacity development for the potential Gender Focal Points of project stakeholders, PMU team in collaboration with Ministry of Gender experts, will be conducting training on the area of Gender Mainstreaming.
- (b) Conduct detailed Gender Scan of Utility Service Providers;
The gender scan is expected to be completed once the gender focal point has been appointed in Year 2020. The gender scan aims to assess an organization's performance and potential to successfully mainstream gender within the organization. It helps to identify the position of an organization in terms of gender equality and helps in the identification of potential entry points to improve gender balance.
- (c) Present Findings of Gender Scan to Utility Boards with representation from Ministry of Environment;
Presentation of gender scan is expected to be completed once the gender focal point has been appointed in Year 2020.
- (d) Review and Revise HR policy of FENAKA from a Gender lens;
This activity is expected to be completed once the gender focal point has been appointed in Year 2020.
- (e) Ensure capacity development programs designed / conducted by utilities have a gender focus:
This has been part of the discussions at the ongoing and regular meetings of the gender focal point meetings held among the GAP stakeholders, and actions in this vein have already been undertaken by STELCO (Electrician training for women). Other utilities have also expressed an interest to hold similar programs. This will be finalized after the Gender Focal Point Training program.
- (f) One day knowledge sharing workshop
First session of this activity will be covered under Gender Focal Training Program to be held for project management unit and utility companies. This session aims to understand the current state of participating utilities and organizations, and to share key lessons learnt, best practices and challenges faced (in terms of gender mainstreaming). This will include gender aspects in service provision as well.
- (g) Prioritize women in the selection for training programs
The successful implementation of this particular activity will be dependent on the Gender Equality Action Plan developed by Ministry of Gender. Utility companies and government institutions will be governed and guided by this action plan. Project Management Unit has been commenting and advising on the need to include this activity to facilitate a balance in trained female staff for the growing need of technical staff for utility company.
- (h) Water quality task team
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene committee is to be formed spearheaded by the Ministry of Environment and in collaboration with the Health Ministry and other government institutions. Water quality monitoring and management task identified for water committee will be carried out through island level subcommittees form under the framework of WASH committee. The project aims to achieve a gender balance in the make up of these committees and encourage involvement of females in the quality assurance and management of the project systems.
- (i) Human interest stories:



Suitable subjects for human interest stories will be finalized with stakeholders and would be developed in Year 2020. Possible stories under consideration is highlighting women in the field of water and sanitation. The overall aim of the stories is to encourage more female involvement in the sector and highlight gender challenges faced within the sector.

SECTION 5: ANNEXES

Annex 1. [Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity.](#)

SECTION 6: ATTACHMENTS