

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR MIDTERM EVALUATION

Increasing climate resilience through an Integrated Water Resource Management Programme in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Island

1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the UNDP and AF M&E policies and procedures, a mid-term evaluation of the project Increasing climate resilience through an Integrated Water Resource Management Programme in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Island implemented through the Ministry Environment and Energy is to be undertaken in 2014. The project was signed on 15th December 2011 and is in its 3rd year of implementation. This Terms of Reference (TOR) sets out the expectations for this mid-term evaluation.

The essentials of the project to be evaluated are as follows:

Project Title:	Increasing Climate Change Resilient of Maldives through the Adaptation in the Tourism Sector (TAP)			
UNDP Project ID:	00078494	Project financing	<i>at endorsement (Million US\$)</i>	<i>at MTE (Million US\$)</i>
ATLAS Project ID:	00078494	GEF/AF financing:	8,285,000	
Country:	Maldives	IA/EA own:		
Region:	Asia Pacific	Government:	1,800,000 (in-kind)	
Focal Area:	Climate Change Adaptation	Other (UNDP):		
		Total co-financing:	1,800,000 (in-kind)	
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Environment and Energy	Total Project Cost in cash :	8,285,000	
Other Partners involved:		ProDoc Signature (date project began):		15 th December 2011
			Planned closing date: October 2015	Revised closing date:

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND OBJECTIVES

The primary problem addressed by this project is a significant, climate change-induced decline of freshwater security that is affecting vulnerable communities in Maldives. As surface freshwater is generally lacking throughout the country, the key problems pertaining to long-term freshwater security relate to the management of increasingly variable rainwater resources and increasingly saline and polluted groundwater. The proposed project will demonstrate climate-smart freshwater management in the Maldivian context and establish integrated and resilient water supply systems on the densely populated islands of HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo, with a view on country-wide replication and upscaling. The project will increase total freshwater storage capacity on all target islands to buffer the effects of less reliable rainfall and freshwater shortages during longer dry periods, and improve the quality of harvested rainwater through adjustments in rainwater collection, filtration and storage. The robustness and connectivity of communal rainwater storage schemes will be strengthened, and additional production capacity for desalinated freshwater will be installed to provide backup capacity in times of water stress. Artificial groundwater recharge will be enhanced to improve the quality and quantity of water stored in the natural aquifer, and contamination of household effluents will be reduced to prevent damages to the sensitive reef ecosystem. In their integration, these elements provide a compound solution to a number of critical climate and non-climate-related problems and a suitable model for replication on other islands with similar vulnerabilities. Experiences from this project will be used to inform capacity development of public and private sector stakeholders at national, provincial, atoll and island level.

Three outcomes will contribute to this objective; the progress toward the objective and outcomes is measured through the following indicators:

Objective / Outcomes	Indicators	Target by end of project, relative to the baseline of 2009 (unless specified otherwise)
<p>Objective:</p> <p>To ensure reliable and safe freshwater supply for Maldivian communities in a changing climate</p>	<p>Number of Maldivians with safe and reliable freshwater supply in any extreme climatic condition</p>	<p>Integrated water resource management systems on Ihavandhoo, Mahibadhoo and Gadhdhoo provide 24% of all Maldivians who are vulnerable to water shortages and degrading water quality in a changing climate with a reliable supply of safe freshwater</p> <p>Replication of the project on 4 additional islands provides at least 50% of all Maldivians who are exposed to water shortages and degrading water quality in a changing climate with a reliable supply of safe freshwater</p>

<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Ground water aquifer protected and freshwater supply ensured in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo to provide reliable, equitable and cost-effective access to safe freshwater in a changing climate</p>	<p>Number of people living on HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo, and GDh. Gadhdhoo who have uninterrupted access to reliable and safe freshwater supply in extreme climatic conditions</p>	<p>100% of the population living on HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo, and GDh. Gadhdhoo will have uninterrupted access to reliable and safe freshwater supply of at least 20 liters per person per day at all times, including during extreme climate events</p>
<p>Output 1.1:</p> <p>Artificial groundwater recharge systems established to protect groundwater resources from salinization and improve aquifer yields in dry seasons</p>	<p>Groundwater quality on each target island</p>	<p>By the end of the project, the quality of groundwater in each target island has improved to levels that are safe for hygiene and agricultural purposes</p> <p><i>Ihavandhoo:</i> 700 groundwater recharge pits and 30 community recharge wells developed <i>Gadhdhoo:</i> 495 groundwater recharge pits and 30 community recharge wells developed; <i>Mahibadhoo:</i> 275 groundwater recharge pits and 30 community recharge wells developed</p>
<p>Output 1.2:</p> <p>Rainwater harvesting schemes redesigned, interconnected and structurally improved to buffer climatic extremes and ensure equal water supply for all households during dry periods</p>	<p>Volume of rainwater collected and stored to supply safe and clean freshwater during dry periods</p>	<p>Improved rainwater harvesting and storage capacity will be installed as follows:</p> <p><i>Ihavandhoo:</i> 9,000 m³ <i>Mahibadhoo:</i> 6,300 m³. <i>Gadhdhoo:</i> 6,300 m³</p> <p>All new rainwater harvesting systems will be equipped with disinfection safeguards to ensure safety of water supply</p>

<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Production and distribution system for desalinated water supply established</p>	<p>Capacity of desalinated freshwater supply available during dry spells, drought and flooding</p>	<p>The following minimum amounts of desalination capacity will be installed on each target island:</p> <p><i>Ihavandhoo:</i> 90 m³ <i>Mahibadhoo:</i> 60 m³. <i>Gadhdhoo:</i> 60 m³</p> <p>Potable water quality levels will be in conformity with WHO standard at all times</p>
<p>Output 1.4</p> <p>Existing wastewater management systems redesigned and improved to ensure sufficient quantities of safe groundwater during dry periods</p>	<p>Number of planned wastewater management and sewage systems which integrate targeted measures to reduce groundwater pollution</p>	<p>All sewage and wastewater management systems which are planned and/or constructed on the 3 target islands integrate targeted measures to reduce groundwater pollution</p> <p>All septic tanks on each target island are cleaned at least twice per year to prevent groundwater pollution from flooding events</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Strengthened local awareness and ownership of integrated, climate-resilient freshwater management systems</p>	<p>Number of integrated water management systems which are based on participatory planning between water users and water providers and can be sustained in line with actual willingness to pay for operation and maintenance</p>	<p>Integrated water management systems on all target islands are designed and installed based on community participation, and their operation and maintenance is based on actual willingness to pay</p>
<p>Output 2.1:</p> <p>Community consultations on each target island ensure participative design, sustainability and continued maintenance of integrated water resource management schemes</p>	<p>Communal willingness to pay for continued operations and maintenance of freshwater supply on each target island</p>	<p>Integrated water resources management systems on each target island are designed and installed on the basis of community input, and their continued operation is aligned with actual willingness to pay for the operation and maintenance of the installed infrastructure</p>

<p>Output 2.2:</p> <p>Targeted training events conducted in each region to strengthen water user participation and skills in adaptive, integrated water resource management</p>	<p>Number of Maldivians which are aware about their rights, roles and responsibilities in the management of freshwater resources in a changing climate</p>	<p>At least 1 IWRM training campaign is conducted in each administrative region (7 total) to strengthen dialogue between water users and providers and increase sensitization about the economic, social and environmental role of water in a changing climate</p>
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Improved institutional capacity to promote and enforce climate-resilient freshwater management on all inhabited islands</p>	<p>Number of fully financed follow-up projects which adopt the climate resilient, integrated water resources management approach demonstrated by the project</p>	<p>Project approach is replicated on at least 4 islands</p>
<p>Output 3.1:</p> <p>Training of technicians in the design, operation and management of Integrated Water Resource Management systems</p>	<p>Number of staff from water and sewage utility companies trained in the technical principles and skills required to design, implement and maintain climate-resilient and integrated water management systems</p>	<p>At least 5 staff from each water and sewage utility company currently active in Maldives are trained in the technical principles of integrated water resource management and recognize basic design principles which make water supply and sewage systems adaptive to a changing climate</p>
<p>Output 3.2:</p> <p>Institutional mechanisms created to integrate adaptive management of freshwater resources into the design and rollout of new water management projects and schemes</p>	<p>Number of new water and sewage management projects which are reviewed and improved on the basis of lessons learned from the project</p>	<p>Each new water and wastewater management project that is approved by the Government of Maldives is subject to technical reviews on the basis of IWRM and climate resilience principles</p>

<p>Output 3.3</p> <p>Action plan developed and financing mobilized to replicate integrated, climate-resilient freshwater management on at least 4 additional islands</p>	<p>Financing allocated to new water management projects which integrate climate resilient and integrated design and are approved by the government for implementation</p>	<p>The government approves at least 4 new, fully financed freshwater and/or wastewater management projects on the basis of lessons learned and design principles replicated from the proposed project</p>
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3. OBJECTIVES OF THIS MID-TERM EVALUATION (MTE)

The objective of the MTE is to provide an independent analysis of the progress of the project so far. The MTE will identify potential project design problems, evaluate progress towards the achievement of the project objective, identify and document lessons learned (including lessons that might improve design and implementation of other UNDP-GEF supported AF projects), and make recommendations regarding specific actions that should be taken to improve the project. The MTE will evaluate early signs of project success or failure and identify the necessary changes to be made. The project performance will be measured based on the indicators of the project’s logical framework (see Annex 1).

The MTE must provide evidence based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The evaluation team is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with government counterparts, UNDP Country Office, project team, UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and key stakeholders. The evaluation team is expected to conduct field missions to Maldives including the following project sites; HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Islands. Interviews will be held with the following organizations and individuals at a minimum:

1. UNDP staff who have project responsibilities;
2. Executing agencies
3. The Chair of Project Board
4. The NPD and NPM
5. Project stakeholders, to be determined at the inception meeting; including academia, local government and CBOs

The team will evaluate all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – including Annual PPRs, AF Tracking Tools, project budget revisions, progress reports, project files, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the team considers useful for this evidence-based evaluation. A list of documents that the project team and UNDP Country Office will provide to the team for review is included in Annex 2 of this Terms of Reference.

4. SCOPE OF THE MTE

The evaluation team will evaluate the following three categories of project progress. For each category, the evaluation team is required to rate overall progress using a six-point rating scale outlined in Annex 3.

4.1 Progress towards Results

Project design:

- Evaluate the problem addressed by the project and the underlying assumptions. Evaluate the effect of any incorrect assumptions made by the project. Identify new assumptions.
- Evaluate the relevance of the project strategy (and theory of change) and whether it provides the most effective route towards expected/intended results.
- Evaluate how the project addresses country priorities.
- Evaluate the baseline data included in the project results framework and suggest revisions as necessary.

Progress:

- Evaluate the outputs and progress toward outcomes achieved so far and the contribution to attaining the overall objective of the project.
- Examine if progress so far has led to, or could in the future catalyze, beneficial development effects (i.e. income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance etc...) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis. Suggest measures to improve the project's development impact, including gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Examine whether progress so far has led to, or could in the future lead to, potentially adverse environmental and/or social impacts/risks that could threaten the sustainability of the project outcomes. Are these risks being managed, mitigated, minimized or offset? Suggest mitigation measures as needed.
- Evaluate the extent to which the implementation of the project has been inclusive of relevant stakeholders and to which it has been able to create collaboration between different partners, and how the different needs of male and female stakeholders has been considered. Identify opportunities for stronger substantive partnerships.

4.2 Adaptive management

Work Planning

- a) Are work planning processes result-based? If not, suggest ways to re-orientate work planning to focus on results.
- b) Examine the use of the project document logical/results framework as a management tool and evaluate any changes made to it since project start. Ensure any revisions meet UNDP-GEF requirements and evaluate the impact of the revised approach on project management.

Finance and co-finance:

- a) Consider the financial management of the project, with specific reference to the cost-effectiveness of interventions.
- b) Complete the co-financing monitoring table (see Annex 4).
- c) Evaluate the changes to fund allocations as a result of budget revisions and the appropriateness and relevance of such revisions.

Monitoring Systems.

- a) Evaluate the monitoring tools currently being used: Do they provide the necessary information? Do they involve key partners? Do they use existing information? Are they efficient? Are they cost-effective? Are additional tools required?
- b) Ensure that the monitoring system, including performance indicators meet UNDP-GEF minimum requirements. Develop SMART indicators as necessary.
- c) Ensure broader development and gender aspects of the project are being monitored effectively. Develop and recommend SMART indicators, including sex-disaggregated indicators as necessary.
- d) Examine the financial management of the project monitoring and evaluation budget. Are sufficient resources being allocated to M&E? Are these resources being allocated effectively?

Risk Management

- a) Validate whether the risks identified in the project document, PPRs and the ATLAS Risk Management Module are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why. Give particular attention to critical risks.
- b) Describe any additional risks identified and suggest risk ratings and possible risk management strategies to be adopted.

Reporting

- a) Evaluate how adaptive management changes have been reported by the project management, and shared with the Project Board.
- b) Evaluate how lessons derived from the adaptive management process have been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners.

4.3 Management arrangements

- a) Evaluate overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the project document. Have changes been made and are they effective? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? Recommend areas for improvement.
- b) Evaluate the quality of execution of the project Implementing Partners and recommend areas for improvement.
- c) Evaluate the quality of support provided by UNDP and recommend areas for improvement.

5. MID TERM EVALUATION DELIVERABLES

Deliverable	Content	Timing	Responsibilities
Inception Report	Evaluation team clarifies timing and method of evaluation	No later than 2 weeks before the evaluation mission	Evaluation team submits to UNDP Country Office
Presentation	Initial Findings	End of evaluation mission	To project management and UNDP Country Office

Draft Final Report	Full report (as template in annex 5) with annexes	Within 3 weeks of the evaluation mission	Sent to UNDP CO, reviewed by RTA, PCU, ...
Final Report	Revised report with audit trail detailing how all received comment have (and have not) been addressed in the final evaluation report).	Within 1 week of receiving UNDP comments on draft	Sent to UNDP CO

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The principal responsibility for managing this evaluation resides with the UNDP Country Office (UNDP CO) in *Male', Maldives*. The UNDP CO will contract the consultants and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements within the country for the evaluation team. The project team will be responsible for liaising with the evaluation team to set up stakeholder interviews, arrange field visits with missions to *HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Islands*.

7. TIMEFRAME

The total duration of the evaluation will be 4 weeks starting 9th February 2014 according to the following plan:

Activity	Timeframe
Preparation	4 days
Evaluation mission and debriefing	10 days
Draft evaluation report	6 days
Finalisation of final report	4 days

8. TEAM COMPOSITION

A team of two independent evaluators will conduct the evaluation - one international team leader and one national expert. The consultants will not have participated in the project preparation and/or implementation and should not have conflict of interest with project related activities. The team should have prior experience in reviewing or evaluating similar projects. Experience with AF financed projects is an advantage.

The selection of consultants will be aimed at maximizing the overall "team" qualities in the following areas:

- Recent experience with result-based management evaluation methodologies;
- Experience applying SMART indicators and reconstructing or validating baseline scenarios;

- Competence in Adaptive Management, as applied to conservation or natural resource management;
- Demonstrable analytical skills;
- Work experience in relevant technical areas for at least 10 years;
- Excellent English communication skills;
- Project evaluation/review experiences within United Nations system will be considered an asset;
- Experience working in *Asia Pacific* region.

9. PAYMENT MODALITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

%	Milestone
50	Upon approval of 1 st draft mid-term evaluation report
50	Upon approval of final mid-term evaluation report

10. APPLICATION PROCESS

All applications including [P11 form](#), CV, and technical and financial proposals should be submitted to the UNDP Country Office in a sealed envelope indicating the following reference “International Consultant for Mid term Evaluation for Increasing climate resilience through an Integrated Water Resource Management Programme in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Island or by email at following address ONLY: Zeeniya.ahmed@undp.org/aminath.shooza@undp.org by *(16:15 & 26th January 2014)*. Incomplete applications will be excluded from further consideration.

Recommended Presentation of Proposal: Introduction about the consultant/CV; Proposed methodology and workplan (max 1 page); Financial proposal, including proposed fee and all other travel related costs (such as flight ticket, per diem, etc)..

Criteria for Evaluation of Proposal: The selection will be made based on the educational background and experience on similar assignments. The price proposal will weigh as 30% of the total scoring

Annex 1:

Project Results Framework

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Objective:</p> <p>To ensure reliable and safe freshwater supply for Maldivian communities in a changing climate</p>	<p>Number of Maldivians with safe and reliable freshwater supply in any extreme climatic condition</p>	<p>According to the 2010 MDG assessment for Maldives, 14% of all Maldivians living outside the capital zone lack reliable access to an improved freshwater source and face water shortages during climatic extremes</p>	<p>Integrated water resource management systems on Ihavandhoo, Mahibadhoo and Gadhdhoo provide 24% of all Maldivians who are vulnerable to water shortages and degrading water quality in a changing climate with a reliable supply of safe freshwater</p> <p>Replication of the project on 4 additional islands provides at least 50% of all Maldivians who are exposed to water shortages and degrading water quality in a changing climate with a reliable supply of safe freshwater</p>	<p>MDG assessment</p> <p>Reports from water utilities and island councils</p> <p>Design and investment plans for freshwater supply and wastewater management schemes</p> <p>Field surveys</p>	<p>New island councils ensure continued operation and maintenance of integrated water management systems through water tariffs</p> <p>The GoM is successful in mobilizing additional public and private financing for project replication</p>
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Ground water aquifer protected and freshwater supply ensured in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo to provide reliable, equitable and cost-effective</p>	<p>Number of people living on HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo, and GDh. Gadhdhoo who have uninterrupted access to reliable and safe freshwater supply in extreme climatic conditions</p>	<p>6701 people living on HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo, and GDh. Gadhdhoo are not able to meet their freshwater needs in a highly variable and changing climate.</p> <p>Water needs are met through unreliable supply of rainwater, which is</p>	<p>100% of the population living on HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo, and GDh. Gadhdhoo will have uninterrupted access to reliable and safe freshwater supply of at least 20 liters per person per day at all times, including during extreme climate events</p>	<p>Reports from utility companies and island councils</p> <p>Field visits</p>	<p>Utility Companies and island communities successfully negotiate operation and maintenance schemes which sustain the provision of clean and safe freshwater</p>

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
access to safe freshwater in a changing climate		frequently contaminated through insufficiently protected collection and storage systems. Total freshwater collection and storage capacity on each island is insufficient to address water needs during the dry season. Groundwater is highly saline and polluted and unfit for domestic use. Backup desalination systems do not supply the minimum humanitarian water requirements during climatic extremes and disaster events.			
Output 1.1: Artificial groundwater recharge systems established to protect groundwater resources from salinization and improve aquifer yields in dry seasons	Groundwater quality on each target island	Perception with target population of all islands that due to salinity and pollution, groundwater is unfit for consumption and most household uses. No current data available on the quality of groundwater in target islands Existing groundwater	By the end of the project, the quality of groundwater in each target island has improved to levels that are safe for hygiene and agricultural purposes <i>Ihavandhoo</i> : 700 groundwater recharge pits and 30 community recharge wells developed <i>Gadhdhoo</i> : 495 groundwater recharge pits and 30 community recharge wells developed; <i>Mahibadhoo</i> : 275 groundwater recharge pits and 30 community	EPA technical tests of water quality Periodic water testing from utility companies and/or island communities Island council report at project completion	Island communities recognize the value of safe groundwater, participate in the regular monitoring of groundwater quality, and ensure proper maintenance of groundwater recharge systems

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
		recharge capacity: <i>Ihavandhoo</i> : 0 m ³ <i>Mahibadhoo</i> : 0 m ³ . <i>Gadhdhoo</i> : 0 m ³	recharge wells developed		
Output 1.2: Rainwater harvesting schemes redesigned, interconnected and structurally improved to buffer climatic extremes and ensure equal water supply for all households during dry periods	Volume of rainwater collected and stored to supply safe and clean freshwater during dry periods	Existing rainwater harvesting capacity: <i>Ihavandhoo</i> : 1,289m ³ (households) + 105m ³ (communal) <i>Gadhdhoo</i> : no data (individual systems only) <i>Mahibadhoo</i> : no data (individual systems only) Most existing rainwater harvesting systems have insufficient capacities of 2,5 m ³ per household and lack proper disinfection safeguards	Improved rainwater harvesting and storage capacity will be installed as follows: <i>Ihavandhoo</i> : 9,000 m ³ <i>Mahibadhoo</i> : 6,300 m ³ . <i>Gadhdhoo</i> : 6,300 m ³ All new rainwater harvesting systems will be equipped with disinfection safeguards to ensure safety of water supply	Field visits Reports from utility companies and island councils	Island councils, community members and utility companies agree on preferred options of centralized vs. decentralized rainwater harvesting and allocate sufficient land for additional storage capacity
Output 1.3 Production and distribution system for desalinated water supply established	Capacity of desalinated freshwater supply available during dry spells, drought and flooding	Existing capacity to generate freshwater supply from desalination: <i>Ihavandhoo</i> : 0m ³ / day <i>Gadhdhoo</i> : 10m ³ / day <i>Mahibadhoo</i> : 10m ³ / day	The following minimum amounts of desalination capacity will be installed on each target island: <i>Ihavandhoo</i> : 90 m ³ <i>Mahibadhoo</i> : 60 m ³ . <i>Gadhdhoo</i> : 60 m ³ Potable water quality levels will be in conformity with WHO	Field visits Reports from island councils and utility companies	Utility companies and island communities monitor potable water quality at least twice per year and comply with their assigned responsibility for the maintenance of desalination systems

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
			standard at all times		
<p>Output 1.4</p> <p>Existing wastewater management systems redesigned and improved to ensure sufficient quantities of safe groundwater during dry periods</p>	<p>Number of planned wastewater management and sewage systems which integrate targeted measures to reduce groundwater pollution</p>	<p>1 sewage treatment plant under construction by a contractor in ADh. Mahibadhoo</p> <p>1 sewage treatment plant in design phase in HA. Ihavandhoo;</p> <p>1 sewage treatment plant in design phase in GDh. Gadhdhoo</p> <p>Sea level rise and unsecured septic tanks pollute groundwater and render it unsafe for household uses</p>	<p>All sewage and wastewater management systems which are planned and/or constructed on the 3 target islands integrate targeted measures to reduce groundwater pollution</p> <p>All septic tanks on each target island are cleaned at least twice per year to prevent groundwater pollution from flooding events</p>	<p>EPA technical assessments</p> <p>Sewage and wastewater management design plans prepared by utility companies</p> <p>Island council reports</p>	<p>MHE can ensure that contractors engaged under the current and planned wastewater management projects will integrate project findings into the design of new sewage and wastewater management projects</p> <p>Utility companies and island communities ensure proper maintenance and functioning of wastewater systems</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Strengthened local awareness and ownership of integrated, climate-resilient freshwater management systems</p>	<p>Number of integrated water management systems which are based on participatory planning between water users and water providers and can be sustained in line with actual willingness to pay for operation and maintenance</p>	<p>Willingness to pay for integrated water management services is unknown</p> <p>No participatory planning and design process for water supply and management schemes</p>	<p>Integrated water management systems on all target islands are designed and installed based on community participation, and their operation and maintenance is based on actual willingness to pay</p>	<p>Willingness to pay survey</p> <p>Reports from utility companies</p> <p>Infrastructure maintenance status at the end of the project</p>	<p>Operation and maintenance of IWRM systems can be sustained on the following basis:</p> <p>(Number of households) x (average cost value of willingness to pay) = total running cost of the IWRM system</p>

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Output 2.1:</p> <p>Community consultations on each target island ensure participative design, sustainability and continued maintenance of integrated water resource management schemes</p>	Communal willingness to pay for continued operations and maintenance of freshwater supply on each target island	<p>Willingness to pay for integrated water management services is unknown</p> <p>No participatory planning and design process for water supply and management schemes</p>	Integrated water resources management systems on each target island are designed and installed on the basis of community input, and their continued operation is aligned with actual willingness to pay for the operation and maintenance of the installed infrastructure	<p>Willingness to pay survey</p> <p>Reports from Island Councils and utility companies</p> <p>Observations from stakeholder consultations</p>	<p>Utility Companies and island communities successfully negotiate operation and maintenance schemes which sustain the provision of clean and safe freshwater</p> <p>(Number of households) x (average cost value of willingness to pay) = Total running cost of IWRM systems</p>
<p>Output 2.2:</p> <p>Targeted training events conducted in each region to strengthen water user participation and skills in adaptive, integrated water resource management</p>	Number of Maldivians which are aware about their rights, roles and responsibilities in the management of freshwater resources in a changing climate	Limited awareness across all islands and atolls about the value of water as both an economic as well as social good, which is sensitive to climate-related shocks and stresses and therefore needs to be managed responsibly.	At least 1 IWRM training campaign is conducted in each administrative region (7 total) to strengthen dialogue between water users and providers and increase sensitization about the economic, social and environmental role of water in a changing climate	<p>Training protocols</p> <p>Attendance lists</p> <p>Training materials</p> <p>Feedback forms</p>	Training materials from global IWRM projects can be adopted to support training purposes in Maldives
Outcome 3:	Number of fully financed follow-up projects which	Maldives has no integrated water resources	Project approach is replicated on at least 4 islands	Design and investment plans	The GoM is successful in mobilizing additional

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Improved institutional capacity to promote and enforce climate-resilient freshwater management on all inhabited islands	adopt the climate resilient, integrated water resources management approach demonstrated by the project	management project in place that is suitable for replication and upscaling			public and private financing for project replication
Output 3.1: Training of technicians in the design, operation and management of Integrated Water Resource Management systems	Number of staff from water and sewage utility companies trained in the technical principles and skills required to design, implement and maintain climate-resilient and integrated water management systems	No staff of public or private utility companies in Maldives has received targeted training on IWRM	At least 5 staff from each water and sewage utility company currently active in Maldives are trained in the technical principles of integrated water resource management and recognize basic design principles which make water supply and sewage systems adaptive to a changing climate	Training protocols Attendance lists Training materials Feedback forms	Utility companies recognize the value of the training and designate senior technical staff to participate
Output 3.2: Institutional mechanisms created to integrate adaptive management of freshwater resources into the design and rollout of new water management projects and schemes	Number of new water and sewage management projects which are reviewed and improved on the basis of lessons learned from the project	Maldives has no adaptive and integrated water resources management project in place that is suitable for replication and upscaling The government is not able to draw on best practices in the adaptive management of freshwater resources	Each new water and wastewater management project that is approved by the Government of Maldives is subject to technical reviews on the basis of IWRM and climate resilience principles	Design plans Expert reviews Government feedback Documented approvals of new projects	Lessons learned and design principles of the project are sufficiently codified to enable use by the Government in the approval and financing of new IWRM projects MHE establishes a systematic review process for new water management projects that integrates lessons learned from the project

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Output 3.3</p> <p>Action plan developed and financing mobilized to replicate integrated, climate-resilient freshwater management on at least 4 additional islands</p>	<p>Financing allocated to new water management projects which integrate climate resilient and integrated design and are approved by the government for implementation</p>	<p>The government is not able to draw on best practices in the adaptive management of freshwater resources to enable systematic planning and financing of additional projects</p>	<p>The government approves at least 4 new, fully financed freshwater and/or wastewater management projects on the basis of lessons learned and design principles replicated from the proposed project</p>	<p>Design plans</p> <p>Documented financial commitments</p>	<p>Financing is mobilized from public and private sources to replicate the project in other sites</p>

Annex 2: List of Documents

1. Project Document
2. AF Project Performance Reports (PPRs) & AF Tracking Tool
3. Quarterly progress reports and work plans of the various implementation task teams
4. Audit reports
5. Financial scorecards
6. The Mission Reports and Lessons learnt study
7. M & E Operational Guidelines, all monitoring reports prepared by the project; and
8. Financial and Administration guidelines.

The following documents will also be available:

9. Project operational guidelines, manuals and systems
10. Minutes of the Project Board Meetings
11. Maps
12. The AF Operations guidelines; and
13. UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks.

Annex 3: Mid-term Evaluation Rating Scale

Progress towards results: use the following rating scale

Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.
Highly Unsatisfactory (U)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Adaptive management AND Management Arrangements: use the following rating scale

Highly Satisfactory (HS)	The project has no shortcomings and can be presented as “good practice”.
Satisfactory (S)	The project has minor shortcomings.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The project has moderate shortcomings.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	The project has significant shortcomings.
Unsatisfactory (U)	The project has major shortcomings.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has severe shortcomings.

Annex 4: Co-financing table

Sources of Co-financing ¹	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing ²	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval in USD	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm	Actual Amount Materialized at Closing
National Government	Government of Maldives	In kind	1,800,000		
		TOTAL	1,800,000		

Explain “Other Sources of Co-financing”:

¹ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Other

² Type of Co-financing may include: Grant, Soft Loan, Hard Loan, Guarantee, In-Kind, Other

Annex 5: Table of Contents for the Mid-term Evaluation Report

- i. Opening page:
 - Title of UNDP supported AF financed project
 - UNDP and AF project ID#s.
 - Evaluation time frame and date of evaluation report
 - Region and countries included in the project
 - Implementing Partner and other project partners
 - Evaluation team members
 - Acknowledgements
- ii. Executive Summary
 - Project Summary Table
 - Project Description (brief)
 - Evaluation Rating Table
 - Summary of conclusions, recommendations and lessons
- iii. Acronyms and Abbreviations
1. Introduction
 - Purpose of the evaluation
 - Scope & Methodology
 - Structure of the evaluation report
2. Project description and development context
 - Project start and duration
 - Problems that the project sought to address
 - Immediate and development objectives of the project
 - Baseline Indicators established
 - Main stakeholders
 - Expected Results
3. Findings
- 3.1 Progress toward Results:
 - Project Design
 - Progress
- 3.2 Adaptive Management:
 - Work planning
 - Finance and co-finance
 - Monitoring systems
 - Risk management
 - Reporting
- 3.3 Management Arrangements:
 - Overall project management
 - Quality of executive of Implementing Partners
 - Quality of support provided by UNDP
4. Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons
 - Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project
 - Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project
 - Proposals for future directions underlining main objectives
 - Best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success
5. Annexes

- ToR
- Itinerary
- List of persons interviewed
- Summary of field visits
- List of documents reviewed
- Questionnaire used and summary of results
- Co-financing table

