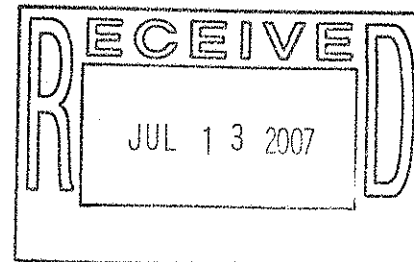




**Submission Form
To
Sierra Leone PBF Steering Committee**



To be completed by the Support Office of the Steering Committee	
Meeting No: 5	Date of Meeting: 11 July 2007
Item No:	Programme / project: Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) barracks in Freetown.

(To be completed by the Recipient UN Organisation and endorsed by Pillar Working Group)

To: Sierra Leone PBF Steering Committee	Date of Submission: 06 July 2007
From: National Authority and Head of UN Participating Organisation	Contact: Telephone number, email
Mr. Joe C. Blell, Ministry of Defence Mr. Bernard Mokam, UNDP Country Director	Joeben-ng@yahoo.co.uk Bernard.mokam@undp.org
Proposed submission, if approved would result in: <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of existing project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)	Proposed submission resulted from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Authorities initiative within Sierra Leone PBF Priority Plan <input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency initiative within Sierra Leone PBF Priority Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
Project Title: Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF).	
Amount of PBF funds requested for Proposed Project: USD 1,955,706	
Amount of indirect costs requested: 7%	

To be completed by the Recipient UN Organisation

1. Background

The restoration and maintenance of security and public order is a pre-condition for sustainable peace. The Government and its international partners have therefore undertaken a restructuring programme for the Republic of Sierra Armed Forces (RSLAF). The restructuring is aimed at creating a modern security infrastructure capable of ensuring the safety of the country.

This process has been based on a number of reviews and recommendations. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Report highlights the need for the Armed Forces to “rise to unprecedented levels of professionalism” while the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) stresses the need for “appropriate equipment, logistics and accommodation”.

The RSLAF continues to suffer from deplorable working and living conditions. Many units lack access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation. These challenges apply to both officers and soldiers living within the barracks, as well as to those who are forced to live outside the barracks. While personnel have shown remarkable resilience in enduring these conditions, if unaddressed, this may have adverse effect on the RSLAF’s ability to sustain security sector reform and may also add to instability.

2. Purpose of Proposed Project

The project is designed to provide an immediate improvement to the living conditions of RSLAF personnel, and their families, within the three most densely populated barracks in Freetown (Wilberforce, Murray Town and Goderich).. It is intended to complement existing infrastructure initiatives, which are providing enhancements to living conditions outside the Peninsula. The first output will be an adequate, reliable and safe supply of drinking water. This will be delivered through the installation of new pipes, a proper connection with Freetown’s main water network, provision of stand-by power supply to pumping stations, provision of secondary water treatment capacity in accordance with World Health Organisation standards, the installation of large water reserve tanks, and the purchase of water bowsers to fill up the reserve tanks during periods of drought and failures in the mains supply. The second output is the provision of adequate sanitary facilities. A third output will focus on the medical and health facilities within the barracks by reinstating the structural integrity of the Community Health centres/Medical Inspection rooms, and the provision of basic equipment and hygiene facilities.

3. Evaluation of Proposals by the Cluster

Provide concise summary evaluation of proposal against:

	<i>General principles and selection criteria</i>	
(a)	Must be explicitly based on Sierra Leone PBF Priority Plan Assessment,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Must promote and ensure national ownership,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	Must fall within the areas of UN's comparative advantage,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	The organization must have the appropriate system to deliver the intervention,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	The UN response must be effective, coherent, context-sensitive, cost-efficient and the outcomes, sustainable,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(f)	Must avoid duplication of and significant overlap with the activities of other actors,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	Must use strategic entry points that respond to immediate needs and yet facilitate longer-term improvements,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(h)	Must build on existing capacities, strengths and experience,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(i)	Must promote consultation, participation and partnerships,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

☐ *Project Implementability*

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
<i>Estimated commitments (\$mill)</i>	1,200,000	755,706
<i>Estimated disbursements (\$mill)</i>	1,200,000	755,706

☒ Project approved by Ministry of Defence and RSLAF: 5 July 2007

4. Review by Steering Committee Technical Secretariat

Check on Project Proposal Format Contents

<input type="checkbox"/> Cover sheet (first page)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Programme/Project Justification	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Programme/Project Management Arrangements	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Risks and Assumptions	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Budget	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Progress Report (for supplementary funding only)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Support Cost	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Provide concise summary assessment against:

☐ *One year implementability*

Much of the scope of works has already been identified during the various assessment phases that preceded the submission of this proposal. The management team will be able to proceed with detailed engineering design and the elaboration of bills of quantities and the tendering documentation.

☐ *Agency indirect support cost*

The Agency support cost has been determined in accordance with the MOU between the MDTF Office and UNDP. A special engineering unit from the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme will also be made available to join the RSLAF, IMATT and GVWC Engineering units to implement this project.

□ *General evaluation criteria at annex 2.B.*

<i>General criteria for prioritising clusters</i>		
(a)	Must be in line with Sierra Leone PBF Priority Plan	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Recipient Organization is unable to meet high or urgent priority needs with existing level of funding.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	Need to address high priority activities that have significant impact, and by nature must address seasonal or timing imperatives and considerations.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	Supports activities that are likely to improve the overall peacebuilding situation at national and local levels.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(f)	As the improving security situation permits, activities that exploit the opportunities presented.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

□ *Overall review of programme submission*

Recommendations (1)

The project document has been reviewed by the Pillar Working Group and the Technical Working Group which approved the proposal at a meeting on 05 July 2007, before submission to the Steering Committee, (See minutes of meeting). The project will have an immediate impact on improving the living conditions of the Armed Forces and contribute to stability and peace.

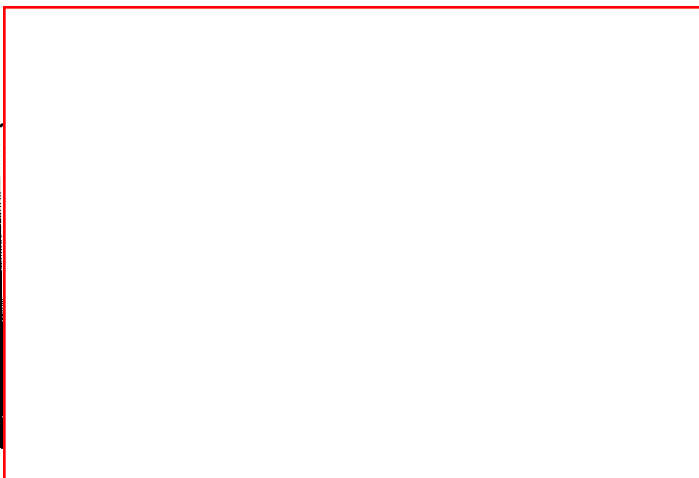
Recommendations (2)

The project document has been reviewed by the Sierra Leone Steering Committee for the PBF on 11 July. The Steering Committee approved the project for financing from the PBF. The Committee, however, strongly recommended that the Project Board overseeing the project should meet at an early date to draw up an Operations Plan. This Plan should specifically reflect:

- The technical co-leadership role that UNICEF should assume in project implementation, giving its overall mandate for Water and Sanitation issues in the country. UNDP's role should be restricted to provide management support, procurement and ensure financial accountability. UNDP would be the Recipient UN Organization, assuming full programmatic and financial accountability in accordance with its rules and regulations;
- The relationship of the project with the overall Water and Sanitation Master Plan that has been drawn up for the country and for the Freetown Peninsula;
- The close involvement of other stakeholders in Water and Sanitation issues, particularly the line Ministries, such as the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Energy and Power, as well as other stakeholders involved in the Water and Sanitation Master Plan;
- Appropriate inclusion of a specific gender dimension as well as a hygiene education component;
- The overall sustainability of the interventions, particularly appropriate provisions for maintenance and operational expenditures.

6. Decision of the Sierra Leone PBF Steering Committee

- ☒ Approved for a total budget of \$1,955,706
☐ Approved with modification/condition
☐ Deferred



for Hon. Solomon E. Berewa
Vice President of the Republic of
Sierra Leone

Stephen Benjamin

Signature

12-07-07

Date

7. Action taken by the Executive Coordinator, MDTF Office, UNDP

- ☒ Project consistent with provisions of the UN-UNDP and UNDP-Recipient UN Organizations
Memorandum of Understandings and Letter of Agreement with donors



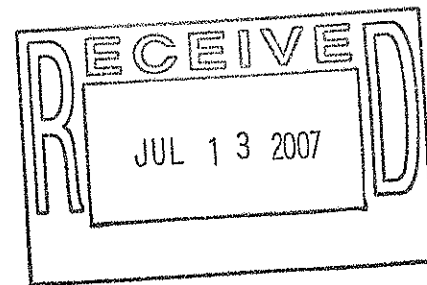
12/1/07

Date

Appendix A



SIERRA LEONE PEACEBUILDING FUND PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET



Participating UN Organisation:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	
Project Manager Name: Bernard Mokam, Country Director Address: 76 UNDP Wilkinson Road, Telephone: 232 22 231 311 E-mail: bernard.mokam@undp.org	Pillar Working Group Chair Name: Address: Telephone: E-mail:	
Project Title: Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF). Project Number:	Project Location: Freetown, RSLAF Barracks.	
Project Description: The project is designed to provide an immediate improvement to the living conditions of RSLAF personnel, and their families, within the three most densely populated barracks in Freetown (Wilberforce, Murray Town and Goderich). It will complement existing infrastructure improvement initiatives, which are providing enhancements to living conditions outside the Peninsula. The first output will be an adequate, reliable and safe supply of drinking water. This will be delivered through the installation of new pipes, a proper connection with Freetown's main water network, provision of stand-by power supply to pumping stations, provision of secondary water treatment capacity in accordance with World Health Organisation standards, the installation of large water reserve tanks, and the purchase of water bowsers to fill up the reserve tanks during periods of drought and failures in the mains supply. The second output is the provision of adequate sanitary facilities. A third output will focus on the medical and health facilities within the barracks by reinstating the structural integrity of the Community Health centres/Medical Inspection rooms, and the provision of basic equipment and hygiene facilities.	Total Project Cost: PBF: \$1,955,706 Government Input: Other: Total: \$1,955,706	
	Programme/Project Duration: 1 Year	
Development Goal and Key Immediate Objectives: The chief outcome of the project will be enhanced stability and improved operational capacity of the armed forces. The objective of the project is to quickly improve the living conditions of RSLAF officers and men through the provision of basic water and sanitation facilities in the three main barracks in the Freetown area.		
Outputs and Key Activities: The outputs will be an adequate, reliable and safe supply of drinking water; adequate sanitary facilities, and: improved medical and health facilities within the barracks. These outputs will be realised through the installation of new pipes, a proper connection with Freetown's main water network, provision of stand-by power supply to pumping stations, provision of secondary water treatment capacity and the provision of basic equipment and hygiene facilities.		
Steering Committee Support Office Review Date: 06 July 2007 Steering Committee Approval Date: 11 July 2007		
On behalf of:	Date	Name/Title
MOD:	12-07-07	JOE C. BLELL, DMD
UNDP:	12-07-07	G. Chipande S. Fern. Adviser
Co-Chair PBF SC	12-07-07	John Benjamin - MOD
Co-Chair PBF SC	6/13/07	J. V. ANGELO

Country: Sierra Leone

PbPP Area: Justice and Security Sector Development

Lead Ministry: Ministry of Defence

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

- Improved living conditions for the RSLAF and reduced incidence of waterborne and airborne diseases for soldiers and their families
- Strengthened morale and professionalism
- Increased operational capacity

Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets:

- Rehabilitation of 3 Army barracks with a focus on access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation

Implementing Partner: UNDP-UNIOSIL.

Responsible parties: MOD and Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC)

The restoration and maintenance of security and public order is a pre-condition for sustainable peace. The Government of Sierra Leone has therefore undertaken, with the support of its international partners, a restructuring programme for the Republic of Sierra Armed Forces (RSLAF), with the aim of creating an effective and efficient security infrastructure which is capable of ensuring the safety of the country.

This process has been based on a number of reviews and recommendations. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Report highlights the need for the Armed Forces to "rise to unprecedented levels of professionalism" while the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) stresses the need for "appropriate equipment, logistics and accommodation".

These two recommendations are closely linked. The RSLAF continues to suffer from deplorable working and living conditions. Many units lack access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation. These challenges apply to both officers and soldiers living within the barracks, as well as to those who are forced to live outside the barracks. While personnel have shown remarkable resilience in enduring these conditions, if unaddressed, this may have adverse effect on the RSLAF's ability to sustain security sector reform.

This project is therefore designed to provide an immediate improvement to the living conditions of RSLAF personnel, and their families, within the three most densely populated barracks in Freetown. It is intended to complement existing infrastructure initiatives, which are providing some enhancements to living conditions outside the Peninsular.

Programme Period: 1 (one) Year

Programme Component: Safe working and living conditions

Project Title: Rehabilitation of the Water and Sanitation

facilities for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) barracks in Freetown.

Project ID: **PbPP**

Project Duration: 1 (one) Year

Management Arrangement: The project will be managed by a Joint Steering Committee chaired by the GoSL and UNDP. Fiduciary responsibility lies with UNDP.

Total Budget

USDS 1,955,706

Allocated resources:

- Government
- Regular
- In kind contributions
- PBF

Unfunded budget:

Total Budget \$ 1,955,706.00

THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Situation Analysis and Project Rationale

- 1.1. The Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) constitutes an essential system, which has been identified as one of the critical institutions within the country's peace building efforts. Both the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report and the Poverty Reduction Strategy call for adequately trained and equipped Armed Forces to provide the necessary security to all citizens, in full adherence to international norms and standards.
- 1.2. The Government of Sierra Leone has therefore made the restructuring and modernization of RSLAF one of its immediate priorities. Its efforts have been supported by a range of partners; in particular by the UN and the UK. Both the UK and the UN, in its previous mission configuration (UNAMSIL) as well as in its current structure (UNIOSIL), have provided technical and financial assistance in the areas of planning, training, and logistics. The International Military Advisory and Training Team (IMATT) has played a leadership role in support of a restructuring and review process, aimed at reconfiguring the Armed Forces into a more robust, effective, efficient and affordable corps.
- 1.3. The physical condition of the Armed Forces, including its equipment and accommodation, is a central element of the current restructuring and review process. In this regard, RSLAF continues to suffer from inadequate logistical support. In particular, the Government and the international partners all agree on the urgent requirement to improve the living and working conditions of the members of RSLAF, which have continued to deteriorate since the end of the conflict. As a consequence of inadequate resourcing, military barracks lack proper water and sanitation services. The majority of the water and wastewater infrastructure was installed during the colonial-era and little maintenance has been undertaken since. Where still intact, pipe work is heavily corroded and many individual components have failed. Failures in the sanitation system result in raw sewage flowing through the barracks; the consequence of which are regular outbreaks of often fatal waterborne and airborne diseases, including cholera. The situation is further exacerbated by the condition of the accommodation, which frequently necessitates the erection of makeshift shelters.
- 1.4. In addition to what can only be described as deplorable living conditions, the families living within the barracks are also failed by the level of medical support which is available. The condition of the onsite community treatment centres/military inspection rooms mirrors that of the infrastructure throughout the barracks. They are in state of disrepair, lack basic medical equipments and hygiene facilities.
- 1.5. The above mentioned factors result in serious health complaints which, in turn, produce a negative impact on the morale of both RSLAF personnel and their families. If they remain unaddressed, they could provide a catalyst for instability which, in turn, could threaten the peace building process.
- 1.6. Although bilateral infrastructure initiatives have been undertaken by the UK and GoSL in the Provinces, such as the Operation PEBU barrack construction at Pujehun and Kailahun, initiatives within Freetown have been limited to low-level temporary solutions, such as the UNAMSIL-funded water points. It could, however, be argued that temporary solutions have had a detrimental effect, as expectations were raised and core problems were not addressed. Many of these systems have now failed.
- 1.7. The current project is therefore designed to fill an immediate gap by rehabilitating existing barracks in FREETOWN and ensure, inter alia, that units housed in these barracks have access to not only proper water and sanitation services, but also improved medical services. It has been developed in conjunction with an in-country assessment study and the full co-

operations of Guma Valley Water Company, as stakeholder partners.

2. Project Strategy, Outputs and Outcomes

- 2.1. The objective of the project is to produce a rapid improvement to the living and working conditions of the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces, in order to reduce the incidence of waterborne and airborne diseases among the soldiers and, their families. This will have the additional effects of enhancing morale and strengthening operational capacity. This project forms part of a larger reform process, undertaken by the Government of Sierra Leone, with its partners, designed to restore civilian trust in the Armed Forces and to strengthen the institution as the safeguard of national security.
- 2.2. To achieve this objective, the project will focus on the renovation of the most populated military barracks in Freetown (Wilberforce, Murray Town and Goderich). These barracks host over 1800 soldiers which, along with their families and relatives, produce a target population of approximately 8,000 personnel. Additional rationale for the selection of these barracks included the technical feasibility of the works, along with the conditions which the families were currently enduring. The original concept for this project proposal aimed to address the delivery of a safe and effective water supply throughout all RSLAF barracks within the Provinces of Sierra Leone, in addition to providing a permanent solution to water and sanitation in the three named barracks. At an estimated cost of US\$10M, this was however considered to be an excessive submission against the Peace Building Fund. The Ministry of Defence consequently refined to exclude among others the sanitation aspect at Wilberforce barracks and prioritised this proposal, in order to meet the most urgent requirements and to ensure that proposed activities can be responsibly completed within the 12 months implementation period foreseen for this project.
- 2.3. The surrounding local communities in Wilberforce, Murray Town and Goderich barracks will also benefit from this project as access to safe drinking water will be assured hence will help in alleviating the acute problem of water supply and the incidence of water and airborne diseases.
- 2.4. The physical rehabilitation will concentrate upon implementing long-term enhancements to the water systems and sanitation services. The first output will be to ensure that the barracks have an adequate, reliable and safe supply of drinking water. This will be delivered through the installation of new pipes, a proper connection with Freetown's main water network, provision of standby power supply to pumping station, provision of secondary water treatment capacity in accordance with World Health Organisation standards, the installation of large water reserve tanks, and the purchase of water bowsers to fill up the reserve tanks during periods of drought and failures in the mains supply.
- 2.5. The construction of a reliable water delivery system will then enable the delivery of the second output, which is the provision of adequate sanitary facilities. This will be accomplished by the upgrading of existing facilities, or by the construction of new ones, as and where needed.
- 2.6. With water supply and sanitation addressed, the third output will focus on the medical and health facilities within the barracks. By reinstating the structural integrity of the Community Health centres/Medical Inspection rooms, and providing both basic equipment (blood pressure machines, SONICAIDs, stethoscopes, thermometers, dissecting forceps, kidney dishes, stitch scissors, metal hospital beds and mattresses, trolleys, BP blade holders, refrigerators etc) and hygiene facilities (waste disposal containers, knapsack sprayers, disinfectants, insecticides etc), the provision of first-line health and medical support to the barracks' population will be enhanced significantly.
- 2.7. A summary of the cost estimates is given at Annex A. This is based on the joint assessment study carried out by MoD/RSLAF, GVWC and UNIOSIL/UNDP, in May and June 2007.

The detailed outcome of the assessment study is at Annex B. Rehabilitation work is expected to begin upon approval of the project by the PBF Steering Committee and to be finalized by June 2008.

3. Implementation Arrangements

- 3.1. The project will be managed by a Joint Project Board, co-chaired by the MoD/RSLAF and the UNDP/UNIOSIL. The Joint Project Board, which will include a representative from the MoD/RSLAF and a representative from IMATT, will be responsible for authorizing any changes to the project outputs and the strategy, including the procurement of equipment, in consultation and in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. The Joint Project Board will meet monthly to review progress and address any project related matters, based on progress reports and updates provided by UNDP.
- 3.2. Owing to the very limited project management capability within RSLAF, the project will be managed and executed by UNDP. UNDP will hold fiduciary responsibility, including fund management and procurement. UNDP will co-opt other UN Agencies like UNICEF for technical support in the management of the project and the mandates of these Agencies will be respected throughout in the implementation of the project. Procurement of all services for the renovation work of the three barracks, as detailed in the project budget, will be undertaken according to UNDP's rules and regulations. Wherever appropriate, all efforts will be made to procure services from local/national providers.
- 3.3. Where maintenance and the provision of spare parts have been included within the proposal, the intention would be for UNDP to either retain the associated funding, or actual components, until the requirement arises. All spare parts procured through this project will be subject to standard asset management practices in line with UNDP's Rules and Regulations. This will also apply to components in the custody of the RSLAF's Joint Logistics Unit.
- 3.4. The day-to-day maintenance of the sanitation facilities where they have being included in this project will fall under the remit of the Commanding Officer of each barracks and shall comprise of both male and female military personnel including their dependants. UNDP and other UN agencies involved will provide as part of their project management role, hygiene and sanitation education to personnel and dependants that are directly involved in the day-to-day cleaning and maintenance of the sanitation facilities. The Project Board will ensure that appropriate attention will be given to gender concerns. Where needed, UNDP will co-opt the services of its Gender Advisor to address the most urgent issues.

4. Sustainability of outputs

- 4.1. This project constitutes a gap-filling response to an immediate need to strengthen the operational capacity of the RSLAF. It complements a number of donor-funded initiatives in the area of infrastructure support for the Armed Forces, by focusing on the barracks within the Freetown Peninsula, rather than the Provinces; work is currently underway on DfID and IMATT-sponsored projects to address enhancements to living conditions and water supply outside the Peninsula. The requirement for this project has resulted from a severe budgetary deficiency at the national level.
- 4.2. In this context, although it is hoped that increasing national revenues and improved economic and budgetary performance will allow the Government to allocate the necessary funding to develop and maintain the infrastructure used by the MoD, in all likelihood, additional donor support will be required. That said, it will be important to ensure that national budgets, starting in 2008, include appropriate allocations to the Armed Forces and its logistical needs.
- 4.3. Sustainability has been further considered within the project with regard to the procurement of spare parts. This will enable RSLAF engineers, or indeed the Guma Valley Water

Company, to meet the foreseeable maintenance requirements, for a five year period. Strict asset management guidelines will be observed.

- 4.4. Where specialist vehicles, such as water bowzers and 'Honey Suckers' have been specified, these should be of similar make and model to those currently in use within RSLAF, in order to simplify the repair and maintenance process. Repair and maintenance will be undertaken by RSLAF at the Juba Forces workshop facility but associated funding or actual components as the case may be will be managed by the UNDP in association with other UN agencies co-opted in the project management role.
- 4.5. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between RSLAF and GVWC, as primary stakeholders, will address RSLAF's commitment to pay its utility charges. Additionally, the MoU will address the issue of both operating and maintenance costs for the proposed generator at the Spur Road Pumping Station. Guma Valley Water Company needs to make appropriate arrangements for the provision of fuel, spare parts and maintenance of the generator, as it does for the pumps at the Station.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

- 5.1. Monitoring and evaluation of this project's outputs and outcomes will be undertaken within the framework of the RSLAF reform process and will be the responsibility of the Joint Project Board, in close consultation with UNDP. Progress and final reports will be established and delivered in accordance with Peace building Fund requirements, as specified in the MoU signed between UNDP and the PBF Adminstrating Agent, upon approval of this request by the PBF Steering Committee.
- 5.2. UNDP will provide the Joint Project Board with monthly progress reports and regular updates on the implementation of the project. Monitoring and evaluation of project outcomes will pay specific attention to the following issues:
 - 5.2.1. Procurement standards and quality assurance;
 - 5.2.2. Project management and the output of appointed contractors;
 - 5.2.3. Impact on morale and standards of the Armed Forces;
 - 5.2.4. Perception from the public.

6. Assumptions and Risks

- 6.1. The project's primary success factor is the ability to ensure the highest technical standards in the rehabilitation of the barracks' water and sanitation systems. The primary risk is failure to meet the expectations of those living within the barracks; in terms of either the speed of implementation, or the longevity of the solution.
- 6.2. Success will rely on UNDP providing effective project management of the programme and ensuring the quality of the output. Additionally, effective partnership will be required between RSLAF and the Guma Valley Water Company. Further risk is associated with the requirement to bring in external design support; RSLAF has no in-house capability and Guma's current design commitment preclude it from undertaking the work. To mitigate this risk, UNDP will make engineering staff available from its ongoing programmes who will be directly involved in project management, preparation of bills of quantities, the oversight of tendering procedures and internal UNDP procedures for the awards of contract.
- 6.3. Beyond this immediate technical imperative, the restoration of professionalism and morale within the Armed Forces will not merely result from the rehabilitation of the barracks. Continuous reforms are needed to ensure that the Armed Forces can rise to "unprecedented levels of professionalism", as stated in the TRC report, and perform its assigned tasks while complying with international standards, including those related to human rights.
- 6.4. This project therefore is based on the assumption that the larger security sector reform process continues on all fronts and that visible progress is made in areas such as military

planning, human resource management, including career development, training and respect for human rights. If this assumption fails to materialize, the risk is for the Armed Forces to be seen as symbols of arbitrary repression. Ultimately, the sustainability of the project's outputs depends on the availability of sufficient government revenues to cover the Armed Forces' operational budget.

ANNEX A TO RSLAF WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT

SUMMARY OF COST ESTIMATES FOR THE REHABILITATION OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR THE RSLAF BARRACKS WITHIN FREETOWN

Priority (a)	Location (b)	Description of project works (c)	Costs (USD) (d)
1	Murray Town Barracks	Water	338,506
		Sanitation	320,313
		Medical Inspection Room	100,000
	Goderich Barracks	Water	128,125
		Sanitation	166,563
		Medical Inspection Room	100,000
	Wilberforce Barracks	Water	574,256
		Medical Inspection Room	100,000
	SUB TOTAL		1,827,763
	General Management Support (GMS) 7%		127,943
	GRAND TOTAL		1,955,706

MURRAY TOWN BARRACKS WATER WORKS

Ser	Requirement	Location	Suggested Delivery Agency	Estimated cost(US\$)	Remarks
1a	Provision of bulk water storage	Murray Town Barracks	Guma Valley Water Company/contractor	94,000	Three days supply of water, based upon average consumption for the barrack's population is to be stored on site. All/some of this supply is to be held in an elevated storage tank, in order to provide a pump-free gravity feed to the barrack's water distribution network.
1b	Provision of 1 x water bowsters to facilitate bulk transfer of water to and from bulk storage tanks.	Murray Town Barracks	Supplier	100,000	
1c	Provision of secondary treated metered water distribution network throughout the barracks to supply water to water points and toilets	Murray Town Barracks	Guma Valley Water Company/contractor	80,000	Distribution network should be protected to prevent illegal tapping and vehicular damage. The network should require minimal maintenance and should incorporate isolation valves to allow maintenance work to be undertaken as well as the limiting of supplies during period of drought
1d	Provision of secondary water treatment chemicals and basic equipments	Murray Town Barracks	Guma Valley Water Company/supplier	18,750	Secondary water treatment chemicals such as chlorine, alum etc including basic equipments for the application of these chemical when water quality falls below WHO standards.
1e	Provision of multiple water distribution points within barracks.	Murray Town Barracks	Guma Valley Water Company/contractor	25,000	Exact number to be determined by detailed assessment.
1f	Undertake detailed engineering designs, preparation of bills of quantities and tendering documents.	Wilberforce Barracks	Consultant	12,500	Required to identify most cost effective means of resolving water and sanitation problems. Detailed assessment is to include design of suggested solution options and the proposed siting of facilities within the barracks.
1g	2.5% Contingency Cost			8,257	
	Sub Total			338,506	

MURRAY TOWN BARRACKS SANITATION WORKS

Ser	Requirement	Location	Suggested Delivery Agency	Estimated cost(US\$)	Remarks
2a	Provision of effective toilet facilities throughout the barracks.	Murray Town Barracks	Contractor	200,000	Ideally, water-saving dual flush toilets should be used and adequate provision must be made for the disposal of black and grey water. If reconnect of facilities within each quarter is not feasible, facilities must be scaled and sited to meet the needs of Barracks population.
2b	Provision of 1 x 'honey sucker' septic tank emptying bowsters to dispose of waste effluent.	Murray Town Barracks	Supplier	100,000	Ideally, should be of the same make and model as those currently used by RSLAF for ease of repairs at the Juba Forces Workshop.
2c	Undertake detailed engineering designs, preparation of bills of quantities and tendering documents.	Murray Town Barracks	Consultant	12,500	Required to identify most cost effective means of resolving water and sanitation problems. Detailed assessment is to include design of suggested solution options and the proposed siting of facilities within the barracks.
2d	2.5% Contingency Cost			7,813	
	Sub Total			320,313	

MURRAY TOWN BARRACKS MEDICAL FACILITIES

Ser	Requirement	Location	Suggested Delivery Agency	Estimated cost(US\$)	Remarks
3a	Refurbishment of Community Health Centre/Medical Inspection Room	Murray Town	Contractor	35,000	Structural repair works on existing building. This will involve the provision of building materials, the carrying out of repair works and provision of fittings and fixtures
3b	Provision of Medical Equipment and hygiene facilities	Murray Town	Supplier	65,000	The provision of equipment such as blood pressure machines, stethoscopes, thermometers, dissecting forceps, kidney dishes, stitch scissors, metal hospital beds and mattresses, trolleys, BP blade holders, refrigerators and Waste disposal facilities; containers, knapsack sprayers, disinfectants, insecticides etc
	Sub Total			100,000	

GODERICH BARRACKS WATER WORKS

Ser	Requirement	Location	Suggested Delivery Agency	Estimated cost(US\$)	Remarks
4a	Provision of secondary treated metered supply connection from municipal mains to bulk storage tank	Goderich Barracks	Guma Valley Water Company/contractor	100,000	Where possible, main and alternate connections should be made to different points on the water supply network, in order to guarantee supplies during maintenance work.
4b	Provision of multiple water distribution points within barracks.	Goderich Barracks	Guma Valley Water Company/contractor	12,500	Exact number to be determined by detailed assessment.
4c	Undertake detailed engineering designs, preparation of bills of quantities and tendering documents.	Goderich Barracks	Consultant	12,500	Required to identify most cost effective means of resolving water and sanitation problems. Detailed assessment is to include design of suggested solution options and the proposed siting of facilities within the barracks
4d	2.5% Contingency cost			3,125	
	Sub Total			128,125	

GODERICH BARRACKS SANITATION WORKS

Ser	Requirement	Location	Suggested Delivery Agency	Estimated cost(US\$)	Remarks
5a	Provision of septic tanks, replace damaged toilet facilities and disposal systems	Goderich Barracks	Contractor	150,000	Ideally, water-saving dual flush toilets should be used and adequate provision must be made for the disposal of black and grey water. If reconnect of facilities within each quarter is not feasible, facilities must be sealed and sited to meet the needs of the barrack's population
5b	Undertake detailed engineering designs, preparation of bills of quantities and tendering documents.	Goderich Barracks	consultant	12,500	Required to identify most cost effective means of resolving water and sanitation problems. Detailed assessment is to include design of suggested solution options and the proposed siting of facilities within the barracks
5c	2.5% Contingency			4,063	
	Sub total			166,563	

GODERICH BARRACKS MEDICAL FACILITIES

Ser	Requirement	Location	Suggested Delivery Agency	Estimated cost(US\$)	Remarks
6a	Refurbishment of Medical Inspection Room	Goderich Barracks	Contractor	35,000	Structural repair works on existing building. This will involve the provision of building materials, the carrying out of repair works and provision of fittings and fixtures
6b	Provision of Medical Equipment and additional hygiene facilities	Goderich Barracks	Supplier	65,000	The provision of equipment such as blood pressure machines, stethoscopes, thermometers, dissecting forceps, kidney dishes, stitch scissors, metal hospital beds and mattresses, trolleys, BP blade holders, refrigerators and Waste disposal facilities; containers, knapsack sprayers, disinfectants, insecticides etc
	Sub Total			100,000	

WILBERFORCE BARRACKS WATER WORKS

Ser	Requirement	Location	Suggested Delivery Agency	Estimated cost(US\$)	Remarks
7a	Provision of duty/standby power supply to Spur Road Pumping Station 600 KVA	Spur Road Pumping Station	Guma Valley Water Company/contractor	105,000	Required to deliver effective water supply to Wilberforce Barracks. Without this provision the connection the municipal water mains will not be able to feed the barrack's distribution network. Cost is based on current market price of 600 KVA generator.
7b	Provision of bulk water storage	Wilberforce Barracks	Guma Valley Water Company/contractor	94,000	Three days supply of water, based upon average consumption for the barrack's population is to be stored on site. All/some of this supply is to be held in an elevated storage tank, in order to provide a pump-free gravity feed to the barrack's water distribution network.
7c	Provision of metered supply connection from municipal mains to bulk storage tank	Wilberforce Barracks	Guma Valley Water Company/contractor	30,000	Where possible, main and alternate connections should be made to different points on the water supply network, in order to guarantee supplies during maintenance work.
7d	Provision of secondary treated metered water distribution network throughout the barracks to supply water to water points and toilets.	Wilberforce Barracks	Guma Valley Water Company/contractor	150,000	Distribution network should be protected to prevent illegal tapping and vehicular damage. The network should require minimal maintenance and should incorporate isolation valves to allow maintenance work to be undertaken as well as the limiting of supplies
7e	Provision of multiple water distribution points within barracks.	Wilberforce Barracks	Guma Valley Water Company/contractor	18,750	Exact number to be determined by detailed assessment. Each water point to be provided with effective drainage.
7f	Provision of spare parts and maintenance equipment to provide 5 year life for the water and toilet systems.	All	Supplier	150,000	System designs should allow for a 5 year life. Spares and maintenance equipment will be required to support the operation of the systems.

Ser	Requirement	Location	Suggested Delivery Agency	Estimated cost(US\$)	Remarks
7g	Undertake detailed engineering designs, preparation of bills of quantities and tendering documents.	Wilberforce Barracks	Consultant	12,500	Required to identify most cost effective means of resolving water and sanitation problems. Detailed assessment is to include design of suggested solution options and the proposed siting of facilities within the barracks.
7h	2.5% Contingency Cost			14,006	
	Sub Total			574,256	

WILBERFORCE BARRACKS MEDICAL FACILITIES

Ser	Requirement	Location	Suggested Delivery Agency	Estimated cost(US\$)	Remarks
8a	Refurbishment of Medical Inspection Room	Wilberforce Barracks	Contractor	35,000	Structural repair works on existing building. This will involve the provision of building materials, the carrying out of repair works and provision of fittings and fixtures
8b	Provision of Medical Equipment and additional hygiene facilities	Wilberforce Barracks	Supplier	65,000	The provision of equipment such as blood pressure machines, stethoscopes, thermometers, dissecting forceps, kidney dishes, stitch scissors, metal hospital beds and mattresses, trolleys, BP blade holders, refrigerators and Waste disposal facilities; containers, knapsack sprayers, disinfectants, insecticides etc
	Sub Total			100,000	

Budget Category

CATEGORY	TOTAL COST
1. Personnel	62,500
2. Contracts	1,183,000
3. Training	
4. Transport	
5. Supplies and commodities	
6. Equipment	545,000
7. Travel	
8. Miscellaneous	37,263
9. Agency Management Support 7%	127,943
TOTAL	USD 1,955,706