

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Guinea SEFA**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5143 |
| GEF ID | 5286 |
| Title | Promoting small scale hydropower in Bioko and other clean energy solutions for remote islands |
| Country(ies) | Equatorial Guinea, Equatorial Guinea |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The goal of the project is to create a market for decentralized renewable energy solutions in small island and remote territories. The goal will be reached by addressing the weakness of the country’s policy-institutional, market and technology supply frameworks and tackle the root causes of the barriers to RE utilization in the country. The project consists of the following components: (1) Clean energy planning and policies for implementation and scaling up; (2) Clean energy technology (hydro) demonstration; (3) Clean energy technology (solar) demonstration; (4) Clean energy knowledge & capacity development. The project is expected to generate global benefits in directly avoided greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of almost 1,780 kilotons of CO2 due to switching from fossil fuels for power generation to small hydro, solar PV and wind power (over the lifetime of 20 years) and an estimated 7,121 ktCO2 as indirect emission reduction impact. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Saliou Toure (saliou.toure@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Lela Fikrou (lela.fikrou@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Mr. Jose Nguema Oyana (jose.oyana@undp.org) |
| CO Focal Point | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Antonio MICHA ONDO ANGUE (amicha\_antonio@yahoo.fr) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Honorato Ru bio (honoratorubio@hotmail.com) |
| Other Partners | Mr. Antonio Nsue Ncogo (antonio.nno@gmail.com) |

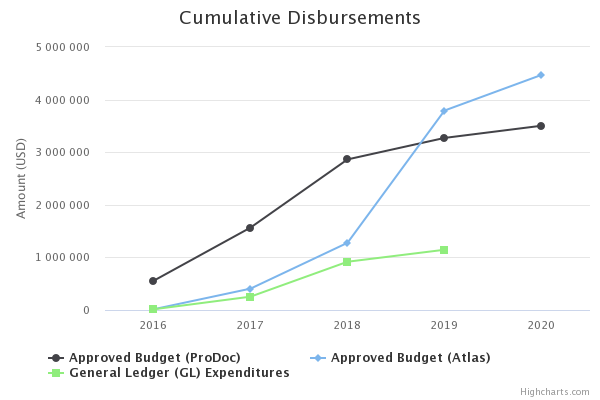
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To create a market for decentralized renewable energy solutions in small island and remote territories** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Lifetime direct and post-project direct CO2 emission reduction as a result of project-supported demo/pilots | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Direct: 1,781 ktCO2 | It is developing activities that will later contribute to the reduction of CO2 .:  • Exploration for the identification of potential renewable energy zones in newly created town councils (detailed studies will soon be carried out to confirm the type of RE to be exploited in each case and then to start up the pilot experiences);  • The project on the pilot experience based on the installation of photovoltaic panels in the town council of LONS TREES (the terms of reference have been drawn up, the activity has been published, the companies have already applied and the CAP will soon be implemented) and all the other activities that are scheduled for rehabilitation and implementation of experiences | The 643 ktC02 have been achieved. of the rehabilitated Bikomo plant. And soon 123 ktC02 will be achieved. of Annobon, since, practically, the implementation of the Annobon hybrid plant will be completed:  Solar resource evaluations have been made in 7 locations: Batete,, (Bioko Island), Corisco, Midjkob Anvom, Kuma and Mebonde Elon (Kogo District, continental region), Annobon Island and the completion of its implementation 5PV hybrid central.  The water resource evaluations in Ilachi, Belebu and Bococo Drumen (Bioko Island), and the wind resource evaluation in the three islands (Annobon, Corisco and Bioko) begin shortly: The rehabilitation of the Riaba plant is pending and those of Musola I and II. In one of the meetings held with the government, he expressed his availability to proceed to the rehabilitations, but no follow-up has taken place yet. Soon the project will look for ways to start hiring a company to make an assessment of the possible cost of the rehabilitation, next step would be to proceed to the rehabilitation. |
| Indirect GHG reduction due to project’s policy, institutional and capacity building and finance mobilization | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Indirect: 7,121 ktCO2 | Actions taken:  • The revision of the Electricity Law, incorporating into the Law the theme on ER-  • The elaboration of the ER Application Regulation  (the services of a consultant have been hired to prepare this instrument). the aforementioned instruments could see the light when the Electric Power Law and its corresponding Regulation for the application of the RE are promulgated in the near future (the Government agrees on a singular interest on the matter).  • The elaboration and application of the ER Action Plan (the services of an international consultant have already been hired);  • The preparation of procedures for the approval of renewable energy projects (the services of a consultant will also be hired.) Among other issues are actions that could contribute to the realization of this indicator indirectly and quantitatively | There are no quantitative data yet  Actions undertaken:  • The revision of the Electricity Law, incorporation into the Law the theme on ER-  • The elaboration of the Regulation of Application of the ER  • Tool that includes the procedures for the approval and evaluation of ER projects  • Support for anti-risk financial measures  All these referred instruments could see the light when the law of Electricity and its corresponding Regulation of application of the ER is promulgated soon (the Government agrees a singular interest on the matter).  • The preparation and implementation of the ER Action Plan are among other issues actions that could contribute to the realization of this indicator. |
| Installed capacity of (small-scale) RE and annual power generation | 0 MW | *(not set or not applicable)* | 24.6 MW20 | The studies that will be developed shortly with the contest of the; companies (TTA, MELFOGE, LOGISTICA and others) and professionals of the sector that have presented their technical and financial offers will provide results that allow the implementation of projects and, therefore, the increase of the installed capacity of RE in the country. | Solar resource evaluations have been carried out: Batete, Annobon, Mbomo, Corisco, Midjobo Anvom, Kuma, Mebonde Elon, water (den lachi, Boko Drumen, Belebu Balacha), these studies have not only served to obtain information about the potential of the resource in each one of the sampled places and in each one of the cases, but they have been transformed into projects to be financed by the donors and, therefore, make possible the concretion of the installed capacity foreseen in the framework of the project. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Implementation of an approved clean energy enabling framework and mechanisms established for scaling up and replication of investment in on/off-grid** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Status of RE Strategy andAction plan | 0 | 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | Actions undertaken:  • The revision of the Electricity Law to cover ER generation  • The elaboration of the Regulation of Application of the ER |
| Status of set of regulations and procedures | 0 | 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | • Tool that include the procedures for the approval and evaluation of ER projects |
| Number ofalternative sources of finance identified | 0 | 3 | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | • Support for financial risk mitigation measures  All these referred instruments could see the light when the law of Electricity and its corresponding Regulation of application of the ER is promulgated |
| Number of RE projects proposed for approval (and post-project implementation) | 0 | 5 | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | not known yet |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Hydro energy technology and business model demonstrated in Equatorial Guinea’s main insular and mainland regions** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of small hydropower assessed | 2 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 | It is in the phase of starting the detailed studies after the exploration | Only one has been evaluated, but two more Ilachi and Belebu are being evaluated |
| Number of small hydropower projects in advanced stage of development | 2 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2 | Bikom has been evaluated and rehabilitated. The services of a company will be hired to start the same activities in the Riaba plant, on the island of Bioko. The government wants to expand its production capacity to 6MW in this plant This proposal arises as a result of the planning meeting this year 2018, but is awaiting reaffirmation by the Executive Committee of the project | Not known yet |
| Number of small hydropower projects that are operational | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 | Nothing capitalized | There is already an identified source.  Almost all studies have been converted into projects will be incorporated into the project package that the government plans to submit to the Green Fund. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Other clean energy (solar and) technology and business model demonstrated in the insular**  **and remote regions** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of sites assessed for application of solar PV or solar hybrid systems (feasibility) | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5 | A sample of 36 villages councils in 3 provinces (Wele Nzas, Kie Ntem and Litoral) of the new urban districts has been selected, where an exploration was carried out with the following results: 25% equivalent to 9 village councils of the total it has possibility for micro-hydroelectric plants, 25%, 9 council of villages of the total, wind, and 38.8%, 14 council of remaining photovoltaic villages. The exploitations continue in the Insular Region | Actually there are already a total of 5 projects. Soon there will be 7 in total. |
| Number of small hydropower projects operational | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 | There are still no concrete evidences in this sense, but it will be passed to the phase of detailed studies. It has not been possible to hire long-term consultants on time, given that very few were initially interested in consultancies | no hydropower pants installed yet. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Information and knowledge on sustainable energy solutions widely shared; Clean energy technical, individual and institutional**  **capacity strengthened** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of awareness-raising events organised and attendance | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10 | Around 4 awareness activities. In all the activities that are carried out there is always a part of awareness for the assistants, (the first training of the technicians of the two ministries and the NGOs, the programming meeting of the action plan of 2018, the discussion of the regulation of application of the EERR). Within the framework of the project, a monthly awareness-raising activity is planned throughout the life of the project | not known |
| Number of RE-relevant training programmes and attendance  Number and status of RE info campaign | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2 | A thematic plan of basic contents on renewable energy was already given as an introduction. It is now planned to hire an expert to prepare on the basis of a diagnosis based on the training and training needs of technicians and NGOs in the sector to develop training and training programs for them. | not known |
| Number and status of RE info campaign | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 | A mass awareness campaign has been carried out during the exploratory phase of the potential areas of EERR In the continental and insular regions. | not known |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 32.69% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 35.01% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,145,214 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3,502,968 |
| Co-financing | 40,000,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Apr 24, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Dec 14, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Mar 18, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jul 26, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 18, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Apr 18, 2021 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Mar 31, 2021 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-07-27 |

# Critical Risk Management

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

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Below are some comments about delays in key project milestones,    • There have been delays in the approval of the terms of reference for hiring consultants. These must be reviewed by the Government and by UNDP before being validated and published, and is not being done on time;  • Delays in procurement procedures due to new staff who do not master UNDP procedures;  • Delay in the preparation of reports by the government, also due to a staff that is gaining experience with the progress of the project and who loses interest in the project, given their personal interests;  • Late, almost impossible selection of contractors when amounts exceed 150,000 USAD and require a very complex competitive process according to the procedures required by UNDP;  • The difficulties caused by the struggle for leadership of the project by the ministries remain. This situation greatly affects the coordination of the project and, therefore, causes delays in the execution of the activities;  • Poor interest in project activities by some members of the administration project due to a lack of economic incentive;  • Problems at the level of dissemination of information on the availability of consultancies, through the national mass media, given that, as a general rule, these, as it were, are almost unusual for citizens;  • The low probability of finding people with an adequate profile to carry out the consultancies published by the project and many others that slow down the rapid implementation of the activities.  These frequent risks and incidents found are managed with the progress of the project and have been gradually mitigated and prevented, but nonetheless, they have greatly affected the development of the activities, in time and space required for the achievement of the deliverables. of the project..  Another of the cases that are affecting the milestones of the project is the unavailability of government funds to undertake the rehabilitation of the Riaba and Musola I and II power plants as set in the beginning of the project. It is assumed that the project has a life, finished sesta, it has to be closed, but the pace at which the government put the funds for the execution of the rehabilitations, in order to respond to the commitment made at the beginning of the project, it seems indicate that it will not allow us to achieve the expected results in the expected time. This would greatly affect the achievement of the project objective, as well as its corresponding expected goals.    We are frequently talking about it with the government, it was determined, but this effort is not compatible with the temporary demands of the project. |
| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Similar to above |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| COMMENTS ON DELAYS  • No effective delegation of authority to the focal points, which translates into delays in advancing towards the objectives pursued.    • Some activities are designed to succeed the previous ones. So the delays in one activity lead to the delay of the next.    • The time between the preparation of the activity and its execution is in the range of one month and that generates the delay.    • The operation of the local administration hinders the continuity of participants with experience in the energy sector, which increases a slowness in the appropriation of the project by the administration staff affected by the project causing delay in the progress of the work.    INTERMEDIATE REVIEW  • The midterm evaluation is still pending. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Last year's work plan could not be completed in its entirety. The government, especially the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Environment, facilitates the process, while the procurement service slows it down, due to the lack of mastery of UNDP procedures by this procurement service.    Below are some comments on delays in key project milestones:    • With respect to the general evaluation of the project, progress is being made in the realization of its objective, the results and, therefore, the indicators of the project.    Against a total of 38 detailed indicators that correspond to 100% of the indicators, a total of 27 equivalent to 70.2% has been completed, pending a total of 11 equivalent to 29.6%.    In relation to the risks, the economic crisis of the past years continues to be observed. In this year 2019 the economic crisis has been promoting corruption, in particular case, the opposition of the interests of one of the sector's coordination of the project (Energy) to those of the project, which has sometimes slowed the development of some activities of the project:    The struggle for leadership by the ministries. This situation greatly affects the coordination of project activities and, therefore, causes delays in the execution of activities. This risk has gone from high to medium level. Because much work has been done with them regarding the understanding of the role of each of the parties in the framework of project implementation.    • The low probability of finding people with an adequate profile to carry out the published consultancies. To mitigate this risk, we are working on the possibility of exploiting more dissemination media and making better use of existing ones. Last time a more considerable number of male candidates were achieved, but we continue to sensitize women to be encouraged to take an interest in consulting.    With respect to the risks established above, it is clear that the office has been without RR and, on the other hand, those responsible for the procurement service are new and, since the new RR arrived and if attached, a new dynamism begins that seems to indicate that would bring improvements in the dynamization of the acquisition services. But it is also planned to organize periodic meetings with the procurement service to promote teamwork, as well as training that the new UNDP management is planning;    • Another risk that is affecting project milestones is the lack of government funds to put the funds so that the Riaba and Musola I and II plants can be rehabilitated, as agreed at the beginning of the project. The project is supposed to have a life, once this is over, it must be closed, but the pace with which the government puts the funds for the execution of the rehabilitation seems to indicate that it will not allow expectations to be fulfilled in the planned time. This would greatly affect the achievement of the project objective, as well as its expected results and goals. To mitigate this risk, meetings with the government have been continuously and continuously. In all meetings, the government generally shows its availability to fulfill its commitments as it already did with the rehabilitation of the Bikomo plant in the continental region. Surprisingly, this availability is not consistent with the life of the project. And this seems to indicate that the government will not fulfill its obligations in the planned time.    Given these risks, mitigation activities are carried out in parallel. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Overall Assessment | The results derived from the review of the PTA, 2019, of the semiannual reports evacuated, corresponding to the level of execution of the activities foreseen in the PTA, the concretion of the deliverables and indicators for the reference exercise, allow me to evaluate the execution satisfactorily of the project as of July 30, 2019. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Of 21 activities proposed for implementation in the framework of the PTA, 2019, 9 corresponding to 42.8% are in process to successfully conclude their completion in a month, 9 activities, 42.8% are fully carried out with their available quality deliverables and only 3, equivalent to 14.28% have not been able to do so far.Therefore, the qualification corresponding to the overall execution of the project satisfactory. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | On the basis of the review of the activities programmed in the PTA and their corresponding deliverables, we consider the execution of the project in the year 2019 satisfactory until July. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The goal of the project "Promoting small scale hydropower in Bioko and other clean energy solutions for remote islands" is to create a market for decentralized renewable energy solutions in small island and remote territories. The goal will be reached by addressing the weakness of the country’s policy-institutional, market and technology supply frameworks and tackle the root causes of the barriers to RE utilization in the country. The project consists of the following components: (1) Clean energy planning and policies for implementation and scaling up; (2) Clean energy technology (hydro) demonstration; (3) Clean energy technology (solar) demonstration; (4) Clean energy knowledge & capacity development. The project is expected to generate global benefits in directly avoided greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of almost 1,780 kilotons of CO2 due to switching from fossil fuels for power generation to small hydro, solar PV and wind power (over the lifetime of 20 years) and an estimated 7,121 0ktCO2 as indirect emission reduction impact.    The project launched in May 2016 is planned to be closed in April 2021.    The overall performance of the project is rated to moderately satisfactory as while some progress was made on the 4 components since the last PIR, serious delays have been encoutered by the project and a lot still needs to be achieved. The main difficulties of the project have been gaining political Momentum and finding the right experts who can work in Spanish and with a good knowlege of the sub-region and micro-hydro projects.    Component (1) Clean energy planning and policies for implementation and scaling up  A review of renewable Energy option for Equatorial Guinea is ongoing which includes a socio-economic and cost-benefit analysis is ongoing and should be used as the basis of a training to public authorities and other sectoral stakeholders. A second studies on Financial risk mitigation and financing options (public; development banks, bilateral agencies, etc) is also being conducted to be delivered by the end of 2019.    Component (2) Clean energy technology (hydro) demonstration  The Following studies are ongoing: Evaluation of resources and pre-feasibility studies for small hydroelectric plants (Ilachi, 10 MW, and others). The planned pilot projects for rehabilitated hydroelectric plants (Riaba, Musola I and II) have not been implemented yet, it is thus recommended to hold a meeting between UNDP management and the Government to finalize details.    Component (3) Clean energy technology (solar) demonstration  This is the most Advanced component with the Following results achieved: support for the preparation of solar hybrid system projects in Annobón (feasibility, social and demand study, design study, EIA and business plan); Identification and evaluation of resources at other sites (including continental locations) and analysis of technology options for certain applications (e.g., solar/hybrid minired; rooftop PV, etc.) or target audience (rural populations; stand-alone facilities).; Workshops and seminars (training on the development of assessments, development of studies, business plan and detailed engineering, as well as validation of the document on evaluation of financial and derisking options to implement innovative public and private financing alternatives for small hydro, solar and wind power in small islands.    Furthemore an Island wind resource assessment is currently being conducted.    Component (4) Clean energy knowledge & capacity development  Reported as achieved: Awareness-raising events for decision-makers led by MPM, MMIE, the private sector and NGOs (in provincial capitals); Industry conferences and consultations; Assistance to those proposing projects for the identification and design of RE projects and preparation or guidance for finding sources of funding; Technical training course (design plan and O&M) (This activity is covered in the framework of the agreement signed with the company TTA); Study trips (2 persons capacitated), Information in the press, radio/TV, blogs on project advances and on small scale RE applications in general.    Ongoing activities: Elaboration of a Web page, Elaboration of a televised spot on RE, Elaboration of a documentary on project activities and RE, Mandatory mid-term evaluations.      The overall IP rating is moderately unsatisfactory as it is reported to be Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): 32.69% , Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:35.01% , Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (USD): 1,145,214 out of 3,502,968 | |

# Gender

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

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

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |
| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| In our project, as we mentioned before to avoid gender violence, women are involved at all levels, planning, implementation and decision-making on all issues that ensure the best implementation of the project. The draft Committee and Board of Directors of the project are present. |
| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| In the project he has shown a high interest and obligation to involve women in the work teams and these instead have shown their interest and have collaborated to move towards the achievement of the project results.  The women of the NGOs, MAYSSER (Environment and Sexual Health of Reproduction), ADELO (Local Development Association), ANDEGE, REFAC (Women's Network of Central Africa) who work in the environment sector, have been involved.  In this process, REFAC has played a role in mobilizing the participation of women in the rural and urban sectors in raising awareness of the project and in making decisions about issues related to the implementation of renewable energies in the country.  All the NGOs mentioned above have been involved in our house-to-house awareness campaigns of the entire population in general, in the exploration of the country's renewable energy potential, in the awareness campaign for decision makers on renewable energy, with the purpose of arousing greater interest on the part of these managers about the need to implement renewable energy in the country and about the favorable expectations that this new market opens for those interested.  Generally, women have been involved from the elaboration of the Annual Work Plan of the project, to the decision making on issues that affect the project. In the project of the Committee and the Board of Directors of the project, women are represented. Women have also been heard in the exploratory phase of the assessment of the potential of RE and in surveys carried out with a view to developing the awareness program on the conservation of natural resources, soil and water, as well as in development of the resource evaluation studies (solar, water and wind) in all the communities involved.  The project has also heard women from remote and urban areas in the decision-making process on issues related to the implementation of renewable energy in Equatorial Guinea.  Within the framework of the hiring of long-term staff, the deaths constitute 40% and this because very few have been interested in applying for the positions published by the project, otherwise the project would go beyond this percentage. |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| ensure the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, thus allowing better environmental results of the project, it is planned to ensure the participation of women in all project activities and at all levels of its execution, from the beginning. of the project until its completion. With this, it is ensuring that the woman appropriates the project during its execution process. From this point of view, the basis for ensuring that women are represented in the structures that will carry out the management of the plants and their involvement in all related activities after the execution of the project is ensured. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

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

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |
| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Ministry officials have companies within the sector and oppose project interventions that do not bring them personal benefits  Response: Regular meetings with the two ministries to reconcile the opposing interests between those involved and the project.  Lack of regulatory and regulatory framework for new investments in renewable energy  Response: At the request of the Government, the project has introduced an article on renewable energies in the Electricity Law of Equatorial Guinea and has developed the Regulation of Application of Renewable Energies.    Limited technical knowledge in the country to support the formulation, preparation, initiation, monitoring and evaluation activities of projects and other activiti  Response:Ensure good practices and that lessons learned are shared and disseminated in all phases of the project, referring to international recruitment / provisioning practices, using knowledge networks and technical groups to hire qualified professionals with experience in development of capacity. The national university (UNGE and INTHGE) and professionals from key ministries will be fully involved to ensure the effective transfer of technical and management know-how. It is taking place .  Lack of inappropriate interest in the project by the Ministry of Industry and Energy.    Response:Hold more meetings with them from officials to decision makers and, in project activities, assign more tasks to technicians for the project.    Decreases in crude oil and gas prices that reduce electricity by burning gas and fuel for energy purposes  Response: The government is giving priority to the creation of an efficient commercial arbitration system as part of its strategy to promote the development of the private sector. Regarding ER, an important part of the Project will be dedicated to the analysis of anti-risk measures (evaluation of resources and cost-benefit, strengthening and rationalization of regulatory processes for the development of ER projects outside the network and in the network, preparation and execution of PPE, food tariffs), so that the conditions are attractive enough for non-governmental investors, both large and small.  The regulations for the application of the ER and the Electricity Energy Law prepared provide an attractive investment scenario in the ER sector and therefore, are aimed at solving this risk. |
| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| In all the evaluations of resources made (hydro, solar and wind) we have treated at all times, based on the requirements of the ministries, since the government started from the beginning of the project, apart from awakening the interest of the private sector in the investment in the ER, prepare inputs to present to the green fund and to the donors and this could not be done with a simple evaluation of the resources in the identified areas, but with the conversion of these evaluations into projects. And throughout this study process, the environmental impact assessment of each of the projects developed has been taken into account. These studies provide a mitigation plan for possible environmentally adverse effects. |
| **SESP:** *not available*  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Yes |
| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| Updated stakeholder participation plan, a participation plan has not been made as such, but from experience drawn from lessons learned from previous similar projects that are going to benefit the population, it is mandatory the involvement of stakeholders from conception of the project, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It is systematically applied in the project implementation process.  Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA). It is taken into account in studies that have been conducted on the evaluation of water, solar and wind resources  In relation to the Indigenous Peoples Plan, it has not been elaborated. |
| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| No aplicable |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The project has achieved that there is regular light in the City of Bata and this has improved the availability of all light-related services in time and space. There is no statistic to evaluate the behavior of each of the services between before and now. However, it has been possible to verify the good impressions of the population of Bata regarding the effectiveness of the service of the Bikomo Central rehabilitated.. |

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

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| The Project Steering Committee requested the creation of a Web page to publish all the activities of the project and other activities of the ministries (AGBMA and MIE) that these are implemented on renewable energies and others that in one way or another have a relationship with The renewable energies. This web page is in the process of being prepared and the government intends to integrate it into its afferent services and put in a team for its maintenance. The UNDP office does not have someone in charge who incorporates every day all the activities carried out by the office and does its strict maintenance. |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 5143 EqGuinea SE4ALL - revised CEO ER 08Dec2015.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5143/213845/1681807/1682099/PIMS%205143%20EqGuinea%20SE4ALL%20-%20revised%20CEO%20ER%2008Dec2015.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| MAGBMA, leads the project with responsibility and appropriates the process, has increased the know-how of its members with the progress of the project    MIE: He does not take his commitments seriously, the ministry cares more about leadership on the project, while its technicians care about those activities that bring them personal benefits.  This situation makes it difficult for them to appropriate the project.  The problems we have with the rehabilitations are due to this, the ministry technicians, having their companies when the project interventions do not outdo them at all, tend to block the development of the activities.      SEGESA Collaborates with the project and is predisposed from the beginning to date to fulfill its responsibilities.    Other ministries will participate in the Project Steering Committee and will provide guidance on links with small REs and their respective fields of action, for example. Agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, commerce, economy and finance, industry, etc.    Local and international construction, hydropower and service companies will be expected to support the planned installations and related infrastructure works and service demands.    The companies of the renewable energy sector that work in the country have been internationally recognized, including: MELFOGE, GEO-ENGENIRING, COSINERMA (national), TTA and SARAIVA. Attempts have been made to involve international companies, but given the peculiarities of the country, many of them have not dared to travel to the country, even in cases where these companies have won tenders.  All the companies mentioned above have been involved in our awareness campaigns for decision makers on renewable energy, with the purpose of arousing greater interest on the part of those responsible for the need to implement renewable energy in the country and expectations favorable that opens this new market for the private sector. Generally, these companies have developed a large part of the evaluations we have carried out on resources, solar, water and wind at the sampling points and have also advised the project in the selection of resource evaluation areas, given that many They also support the government in its “Luz para Todos” program and know the Government's priorities in the electrification of the country.    The companies of the renewable energy sector that work in the country have been internationally recognized, including: MELFOGE, GEO-ENGENIRING, COSINERMA (national), TTA and SARAIVA. Attempts have been made to involve international companies, but given the peculiarities of the country, many of them have not dared to travel to the country, even in cases where these companies have won tenders.  All the companies mentioned above have been involved in our awareness campaigns for decision makers on renewable energy, with the purpose of arousing greater interest on the part of those responsible for the need to implement renewable energy in the country and expectations favorable that opens this new market for the private sector. Generally, these companies have developed a large part of the evaluations we have carried out on resources, solar, water and wind at the sampling points and have also advised the project in the selection of resource evaluation areas, given that many They also support the government in its “Luz para Todos” program and know the Government's priorities in the electrification of the country. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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