

2016
Project Implementation Review (PIR)
of

PIMS 4568

Solomon Islands LDCF: Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)

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A. Basic Project and Finance Data

Project Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change - LDCF
Country(ies)	(SOI) Solomon Islands
Project Start Date:	17-Jun-2014
Planned Project Closing Date:	30-Jun-2018
Total GEF Grant (U\$S)	\$ 7,000,000
GEF Grant Disbursed as of 30 June (U\$S):	\$ 1,354,622.26
Total Co-financing (as planned in CEO endorsement request):	\$ 43,622,462.00
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate
Overall DO Rating	Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Satisfactory

B. Project Contacts and Links

Partner	Contact Name	Email Address
Project Coordinator / Manager	Gloria Suluia	gloria.suluia@undp.org
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Deltina Solomon	deltina.solomon@undp.org
Project Implementing Partner	Isaac Lekelalu	I_lekelalu@gmail.com
GEF Operational Focal Point	Chanel Iroi	c.iroi@met.gov.sb
Other Partners	MECDM, EHD-MHMS and MDPAC	
UNDP Technical Adviser	Shoko Takemoto	shoko.takemoto@undp.org
UNDP Programme Associate	Ms. Sirintharat Wannawong	sirintharat.wannawong@undp.org

Project website, etc.	http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/05/24/improving-climate-change-adaptation-capacities-in-santa-catalina-.html http://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/lDCF-siwsap http://msp.csiro.au/content/solomon-islands-water-sector-adaptation-project http://www.adaptation-undp.org/solomon-islands-water-sector-adaptation-project
Links to media coverage	https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=1138261076188884&id=1041480585866934 http://sasalecommunity.blogspot.com/2015/10/sibc_10.html#7 http://theislandsun.com/wrd-siwsap-explains-gizo-water-improvement-scheme/ http://www.sibconline.com.sb/tuwo-community-in-temotu-now-access-basic-water-services/ https://www.dropbox.com/sh/qfcj4yquthfbfcn/AAC56y0gDRFoaYXXvtK16VVSa?dl=0 (This is the dropbox link where we upload all the SIWSAP supporting files, including photos, videos, stories and other documents as requested below).

C. Project Summary

The impacts of climate change, particularly sea-level rise (SLR) and pronounced droughts have severe consequences on water and sanitation in the Solomon Islands. Due to SLR, low-lying islands, atolls and flat deltaic regions are faced with salt water intrusion, affecting the groundwater resources and limiting access to freshwater supply. Droughts have severely affected water supplies; during the 1997/1998 droughts that resulted in reduction of freshwater availability in Honiara by around 30-40%. Droughts have also damaged crops and livelihoods. Likewise, climate-related impacts on the quality and quantity of water has a gender dimension; in the context of the ethnic tensions, the safety and security of women and girls are compromised as they need to travel further to collect water, also leading to less time for other activities.

In this context, Government of the Solomon Islands, Ministries of Mines, Energy, and Rural Electrification (MMERE), in partnership with Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), Ministry of Health and Medical Services' Environmental Health Division, and UNDP is embarking on the Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP) through support from GEF LDCF. The project objective is to improve the resilience of water resources to the impacts climate change and improve health, sanitation and quality of life, so that livelihoods can be enhanced and sustained in the targeted vulnerable areas. SIWSAP will work with partners to achieve this objective through 1) formulating, integrating, and mainstreaming water sector-climate change adaptation response plans in the water-related sectors as well as broader policy and development frameworks, 2) increasing the reliability and improving the quality of water supply in targeted areas, 3) investing in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer, and 4) improving governance and knowledge management for climate change adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels.

At the end of the four years implementation of the project, the Government of Solomon Island will have enhanced systems, tools, and knowledge for water resource resilience at the national and local levels, which will contribute to the implementation and achievement of national priorities outlined in various policies and strategies, including the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) 2008, National Development Strategy (NDS) 2011 - 2020, National Water and Sanitation Sector Plan (2007).

D. Progress toward Development Objective

Objective/Outcome	Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2015	Level at 30 June 2016
Objective	To improve the resilience of water resources to the impacts of climate change in order to improve health, sanitation and quality of life, and sustain livelihoods in targeted vulnerable areas	At least 6 Water Sector Climate Adaptation Response Plans developed and implemented (aligned with AMAT 1.1, 2.1, & 2.3) Resilient and safe water supplies to climate change impacts for 50,000 people and improvised sanitation for 25,000 people (disaggregated by gender) (aligned with AMAT 3.1)	Water and adaptation responses are not integrated into national policy or on the ground actions Rural water supply and sanitation is focused on service delivery and not medium to long term sustainability of water resources and supplies Little attention is paid to protection / restoration of natural infrastructure capturing, storing, cleaning and conveying water NAPA is implemented mainly through development partner projects no national learning mechanism in place	Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans inform and guide policy implementation for multi-sector adaptation response investments At least 6 sites across 6 Provinces have resilient water supply options and improved sanitation with sustainable financing and operation and maintenance plans for over 12,000 people (at least 5,760 women) At pilot sites, watersheds, including groundwater are better managed and protected (confirmed by water quality testing and flow/yield measurements) Multi-sectoral understanding and integrated use of climate information, including budget allocations	While there was a slight delay in project implementation in the first six months since project inception in June 2014, the SIWSAP is making steady progress towards its development objectives. A key milestone of the project in the first year is the recruitment of a team of experts to undertake a Comprehensive and Participatory Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessment on water resources at national level with detailed assessments of the 6 pilot provinces and 12 selected communities. This V&A is crucial as it involves the assessment on water impact hot spots and how vulnerability will	A team of international and local experts was secured in the third and final quarter of 2015 to carry out and complete the 6 Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA) and the 6 Water Sector - Climate Change Adaptation Response (WS-CCARP). The team comprised of the: Team Leader (international), Water and Sanitation Specialist (international), GIS Specialist (local), Climate Scientist (international), Cost Benefit Analysis Specialist (international) and Gender and Livelihood Specialist (international). The 6 CCVAs has been completed and the Draft WS-CCA plans for all 6 pilot sites are expected to be finalized by late July/ August 2016. The 6 CCVAs were fundamental to the overall SIWSAP process as they provided key stakeholders both at national, provincial and

					<p>change due to climate change, informing national and provincial policies. Although a rapid V&A was carried out in 2013 for project design purposes, inherent gaps in that assessment have now been identified. Therefore the V&A whilst validating the assessment done in 2013 will underpin climate proofing of the existing as well as new water sources. The team comprising of national and international experts as well as government technical officers will commence in August 2015. A key deliverable of the V&A is the development of various WS-CCA Response Plans for the six pilot provinces. The WS-CCA Response Plans are guiding documents for national and provincial governments and</p>	<p>community level with a better understanding of the nature of vulnerabilities at the pilot sites level. These CCVAs are also useful advocacy tool that set out recommendations and insights into what adaptive capacity and mechanisms are needed to increase resilience in each of the pilot sites. Currently the project is rolling out the Adaptations Planning Process and have completed 5 out of the 6 pilot sites. The Adaptation Planning Phase constitute weighing of options and strategizing about adaptation projects. This process involved the development of a method for evaluating costs and benefits associated with each potential option. The end product from CCVA to the Adaptation Planning Phase is the formation/development of 6 pilot specific Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans (WS-CCARP). The draft WS-CCARPs are anticipated for June/July 2016. Another key task completed and contributed to this process</p>
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					<p>local communities, to agree on where, when, and what needs to be implemented in order to enhance water-sector climate change and disaster risk resilience. These plans will be informed by, among other things: V&A Assessment, good practices related to Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), integration of the different sectors at both Provincial and National levels through Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), environmental/socio-political/cultural context, participatory community-based visioning / design processes, cost-benefit analysis, and impact (which that can be monitored and reported based on evidence/data analysis). A Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) which forms part of the V&A will be integrated into the</p>	<p>included the WASH baseline assessments across the six sites. Quick-fix infrastructure activities focusing on water security have been implemented across 6 pilot sites reaching a total population estimated at 11,763. As part of this initiative, 63 communal rainwater harvesting tanks have been installed across the 6 pilot sites. 1 rehabilitated and 5 new hand dug wells with Solmark pumps were installed in Taro. In addition, rehabilitation of a (mechanical pumped) piped water supply system in Tigoa Township is nearing completion. Operations & Maintenance (O&M) and user guidelines for communal rainwater harvesting tanks are currently being implemented across 6 sites using a community-led approach. These user guidelines incorporates both traditional and modern knowledge/information on water management/conservations particularly in the three pilot communities.</p>
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					<p>WS-CCA response planning process so that cost-effectiveness and efficiencies can be analysed and considered within the planning and budgeting processes. The completion of the V&A by end 2015 will provide much needed information to guide and direct project interventions at national, provincial, and community level. The establishment of the ?Pilot Project Committees? (in 3 township pilot sites) and ?Community Water Committees? (in 3 community pilot sites) have already been discussed at the Inception Workshops and will be a priority activity to be formalized and operationalise soon with the deployment of the Provincial Officers (POs) in the respective sites. The design of the V&A and resulting composition of the V&A Expert</p>	<p>Adaptation Planning workshops completed across 6 sites. Each community evaluated and prioritized WASH infrastructure (hardware) and management (software) interventions. Selected projects based on the WS-CCARP will be implemented over the coming 18-months.</p>
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					Team TORs now finalized and recruitment process of the V&A Team already started.	
Outcome 1	Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks	Vulnerability assessment and Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans for the Water Sector inform the development of (i) SIG Provincial Plans incorporating water adaptation, (ii) budget allocations, and (iii) institutional capacity development for adaptation (aligned with AMAT 1.1, 2.1)	No adaptation plans or adaptation guidance exists for the water sector at the National or Provincial levels (including both for water resources and water supply, sanitation and hygiene) Sporadic and anecdotal data and lessons on adaptation at Provincial level Lack of downscaled details from national assessments across a wide area	At least 6 Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at Pilot Site level developed At least 6 Provincial Water Adaptation Plans developed and budgets allocated At least 6 additional Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at replication sites developed (1 per Province) Training of relevant Provincial and National Staff in the Water Vulnerability Framework and Adaptation Response Plan Provincial package of relevant information to guide adaptation investments for the water sector Replication sites mirror the process at pilot sites implemented by SIG	Same as progress described under objective	Draft WS-CCAR plans for all 6 pilot sites are expected to be completed by the August 2016. Key tasks completed and contributing to the WS-CCA output include Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments, WASH baseline assessments, and Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation workshops across 6 sites. WS-CCA adaptation workshops to be completed across 6 sites in mid July 2016. Each community evaluated and prioritized WASH infrastructure (hardware) and management (software) interventions. Selected projects will be implemented over the coming 18-months. M&E Plan developed incorporating UNDP results based framework and key indicators to assess the management of water sheds and water resources

						across pilot sites. Dependent on resources, it is hope to include a number of control sites to compare results against. This is proving challenging at present to achieve
Outcome 2	Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas	Number of people provided with access to safe water supply and basic sanitation services given existing and projected climate change (AMAT 1.2) No. of accurate warnings disseminated resulting appropriate adaptive responses ad community and household levels	Tuwo: 100% of community have no water >5 times per annum. Gizo: reticulated system operates at 70% supply, with a further 70% leakage rate. Manaoba: 90% of community has no RW supply >5 times per annum. Taro: 73% of community have no access to a toilet and no alternative safe water supply than existing RW tank system covering only 70% of community (empty >5 times per annum.) Santa Catalina: 94% of community have inadequate roofing to capture water, with 79% of tanks empty > 5 times per annum. Tiggoa: 55% of the community have no water supply >5 times per annum.	Increased Water Storage at six sites provides a diversified approach to capturing and storing freshwater safely through island appropriate technologies (100% of communities have regular annual supply) Strategic freshwater reserves are rehabilitated and protected (where necessary) for pilot site locations (at least 1 site) Construction of appropriate sanitation technologies (e.g., composting toilets) at pilot sites (at least 4) to protect groundwater and other sources of water supply Trial working with local and national campaign on sanitation futures (>6 campaigns) to facilitate adoption and maintenance of sanitation technologies Clean up and protection of key groundwater recharge areas (i.e. Taro wetland for >3 sties) Community based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS) in	Information related to groundwater protection and management have already been discussed with communities during the Inception Workshops. Community interest in these activities have been very positive which augurs well for community participation, ownership and accountability for the project in both the short and long term. Proposed training to read & record rain gauge measurements already identified as quick fix in Santa Catalina. The training will be linked to better management of water in rainwater tanks. Required capacity in this regard	The completion of the WS-CCARP by August 2016 will frame water adaptation interventions across the six pilot sites to be implemented in the coming 18 months. Also during this reporting period, 1 hand dug well with Solmark pump in Taro was rehabilitated so as a piped water supply system in Tigoa Township which is nearing completion. Rain gauges were also installed in 4 pilot sites and daily measurements recorded by a designated community member. SIWSAP is about to finalise the procurement of Automatic Hydro-Meteorological Stations (AHS) and ground water equipment with the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric (NIWA) Research, a Research Institute in New Zealand through a direct contracting arrangements. Automatic

				place at more than 6 sites	<p>already provided to the POs. The training especially the rain gauge measurements will facilitate long term project objective of achieving 'bottom-up' participatory activities.</p> <p>Groundwater in the Lingeo well in Ferafalu already being tested for quality.</p>	<p>Hydro-Meteorological Stations to be installed over the next 12-months.</p> <p>Negotiations are well underway with a local NGO (Ecological Solutions) in Gizo and in Taro (Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Chiefs in partnership with The Nature Conservancy) to carry out various awareness programs on behalf of the project through the Grant Agreement mechanisms.</p> <p>These NGOs have been identified as having the necessary assets at the provincial level that the project requires. Initial awareness identified and discussed with the NGOs included but not limited to; water management regulations, protection of existing water sources, waste management, climate change impacts on water resources, and sanitation (discourage open defecation and alert people on the common WASH diseases, as well as the need to adopt appropriate sanitation technology to protect ground water). Additionally, SIWSAP is exploring potential partnership for compost</p>
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						toilets and has scheduled a Look and Learn visit with ADRA in the third quarter of 2016 to two Guadalcanal communities where ADRA has successfully introduced compost toilets. This visit is crucial as it will determine whether there is local capacity for outsourcing such activity. Sanitation campaigns have also been facilitated with the Sanitation team of EHD for rolling out in the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2016. In terms of ground water assessment, consultation has been made during this reporting period with SPC Geoscience Division (CROP agency) on the possibilities of engaging their technical team (as well as their equipment) to undertake ground water assessment in specific pilot sites (e.g Gizo).
Outcome 3	Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer	No. of pilot sites adopting cost-effective and adaptive water management technologies based on community driven Water and Adaptation Response Projects at > 20 sites aligned with (AMAT 3.1) National Water investments	No current direct access to funding for community projects focusing on adaptation and water risks Development partner and national interventions focused on rural WASH provision do not include adaptation response in	At least 20 community driven, designed and developed Water and Adaptation Response Projects (aligned with co-financer interventions) National Water investments to adaptation investments doubled by fourth year of project implementation	Initial awareness and advocacy for provincial government staff & communities through respective Provincial Inception Workshops have already been carried out. Specific	Quick fix initiatives were formalized and ratified through the WASH Committees in late 2015 based on a technical assessment carried out by a technical team from RWASH and the Water resources Division.

		include adaptation interventions to maintain medium to long term sustainability and provide resilience to community water needs and requirements (aligned with AMAT 1.1 & 3.1)	project delivery- investments or in climate proofing projects Only 1 publicly owned portable water filter/desalination unit exists for the entire country	Appropriate water supply equipment successfully procured and delivered to pilot sites and key disaster stakeholders such as NDMO for enhanced preparation and response to water scarcity Maintenance and operational guidelines developed and budgeted at the provincial and/or community levels	?Resilience of water resources? and water supply options have been discussed in detail by Project Management Unit (PMU) staff and stakeholders through provincial visits to townships and communities i.e. field visits in Ferafalu community to old groundwater well (Faisafa) and new groundwater well (Lingeo) to ascertain the situation of water in prioritizing (with community participation) which one to rehabilitate during quick fixes. Groundwater quality tests for Lingeo well had already been done. Ground well locations and status of usage etc. in Santa Catalina with regard to proximity to oceans already investigated. In Renbel, the building of sanitation facilities in a school as well as rainwater supply source and plumbing activity to supply	Construction of quick fixes were outsourced to 5 private construction companies through an open competition tender process in line with the RWASH Policy for WASH infrastructures. During the reporting period, the project completed construction works for WASH infrastructures in 5 out of the 6 pilot sites Quick-fix infrastructure activities focusing on water security have been implemented across 6 pilot sites reaching a total population estimated at 11,763. As part of this initiative 63 communal rainwater harvesting tanks have been installed across the 6 pilot sites. 5 new hand dug wells with Solmark pumps were installed in Taro. Further investments in cost effective and adaptive water management interventions will be implemented in the 3 quarter of 2016 based on the WS-CCARP. Also through a competitive process, TRUNZ (a Switzerland company) was issued a contract for the
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					<p>water to the toilets already identified. An assessment team comprising of government technical personnel is currently being formed to initiate activity with the deployment of the Provincial Officers (POs). In Taro, guttering requirement for new sports complex and provincial buildings to further enhance existing rainwater storage system have been investigated. In Gizo, the proposed quick fix to build rainwater tanks in the market place have been identified as a priority. In Tuwo, the quick fix of building rainwater tanks for the school and church as well as rehabilitating an existing natural well and exploring redesign and shift in location of new hand dug wells to mitigate seawater intrusion and pollution from nearby toilets have</p>	<p>procurement of specialized disaster relief equipment (desalination and water treatment systems), inclusive of installation and training. These equipment will address the lack of available water security equipment at the Provincial and community level. A training component of national, provincial and community members is embedded in this procurement to ensure effective management, maintenance and support mechanisms during and beyond the life of the project. The specifications of equipment were drawn in close consultation and collaboration with the National Disaster Management Office of MECDM, and the WRD of MMERE. In addition to the water treatment systems, the procurement of a man pack series transceivers in early 2016 will contribute to address current challenges in the communications of provincial situations and needs during disasters. The successful recruitment of the Technical Officer</p>
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					<p>already been explored. All these quick fix activities and initiatives will commence with the deployment of the POs to the respective pilot sites in June/July 2015. The above quick fix initiatives will be formalized and ratified through the formation and operationalisation of ?Pilot Project Committees? (in Township pilot sites) and ?Community Water Committees? (in Community pilot sites) in the third quarter of 2015. One of the key activities of these Committees will be deciding on the resilient water supply options for rehabilitation through project interventions of the quick fixes in the short term project implementation activities. Awareness and required capacity building measures for both communities and POs already carried out on</p>	<p>Communication and Community Engagement (TOCCE) in July 2015 paved the way for the development of national products explaining the project and communication materials for awareness raising on various project activities. The TOCCE has worked closely with the Provincial Officers (POs) in collecting and documenting lessons learnt and best practices from the various pilot sites. Best practices will later (late 2016/17) be translated into guidance documents, supported with training videos both in pidgin and english and where appropriate in the local dialect of pilot communities. The project is also closing in on a contract to engage an international consultant to put together its communication strategy.</p>
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					important concepts and principles i.e. IWRM, Resilience of water resources and communities, importance of ?Climate Proofing? (in the context of the project?s niche/added value), data collection and recording evidence for good stories & case studies towards ?Knowledge Management? outcome.	
Outcome 4	Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels	An annual National Water Forum where key stakeholders generate and exchange knowledge generation, and develop policies that facilitate climate change mainstreaming in the water sector Number of awareness materials on climate change risks and vulnerability of water sector, and appropriate adaptation and response measures produced through the SIWSAP project with national partners providing cross-sector adaptation relevant information (aligned with AMAT 2.1	No specific guidelines exist for water resources, supply, and sanitation relative to climate change impacts and how to plan for these No national forum exists for sharing, discussing, and learning from adaptation and water management programmes Rural sanitation coverage is at best only 18% of the population. Composting toilets are not well understood, and sanitation is not considered a viable option for rural communities Until recently, very little national advocacy for sanitation or understanding of climate change impacts Existing	1 academic/scientific and/or policy publication on the climate change impacts on the water resources of the Solomon Islands Guidelines produced for climate resilient water supply and sanitation development in vulnerable areas of the Solomon Islands A total of 3 Annual National Water and Adaptation Forum are held (in years 2, 3, & 4 of project implementation) Improvement in, and expansion of current national hydrological monitoring network with 4 more sites installed Sanitation and Adaptation Partnership with IWRM participating countries (i.e. Tuvalu) in place Designed	At the national level, IWRM Plans developed through ?IWRM Pilot Project? do not consider ?Climate Change Adaptation?. Therefore, SIWSAP is well positioned to provide the required awareness as well as to ensure Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) is factored into their planning processes (both at the Provincial and National levels) through the formulation and implementation of	(Same as progress described under objective with few additions below). Improved knowledge, advocacy and project promotion through the following activities: Representation at the International Water Centre WASH Futures Conference in Brisbane Development of SIWSAPs new website by a private company called Novus; Finalisation of SIWSAPs logo and slogan. Solomon Star newspaper featured article on SIWSAP (9/7/16) as well as SIWSAP articles were featured in other websites

		<p>& 2.3)</p>	<p>hydrological monitoring systems is not adequate for existing climate variability, or for predicted (and often very localized) climate changes</p>	<p>and Implemented National Sanitation Campaign with partners reach more than 20% of national population. Peer-to-Peer Learning Network established across Pilot and Replication Sites (Outcome 2) National Diploma on Water and Adaptation with Solomon Islands National University in place At least two creative and/or audiovisual products are produced utilizing participatory communications approaches to communicate, train, influence and provide learning from the project (participatory video, video diaries, theatre, music, etc)</p>	<p>the WS-CCA Response Plans. Towards this end of ?Multi-sectoral understanding? activities have already commenced for communities (i.e. through the respective Inception Workshops in the pilot sites) and for the POs (through PO Induction Programme and other training opportunities). The focus of CCA especially in an IWRM context is considered as the added value of SIWSAP project input into existing national integrated planning processes. Multi-sectoral integration is addressed primarily through the following IWRM focus: ? Integration of key sectors of water resources, environment and health (i.e. MMERE, MECDM & MHMS) at national and provincial levels; ? Integration of upper, mid & lower catchments of a river</p>	<p>(see section on Project link and other social media) Produced 4 Quarterly newsletters featuring various activities that took place in the pilot sites Akvo project communication platform to be launched in August 2016. In partnership with CHICHAP, a look n Learn program for targeted communities to Vanuatu before end of 2016 on compost toilets. National level advocacy is planned for Q3 2016 with SIWSAP and partners to host a National Climate Change WASH Adaptation planning workshop for all key WASH stakeholders (including Government and NGOs). The objective will be to present the CC-VA and WS-CCA methodology, share lessons learnt and propose a National WASH Safety Plan approach for policy endorsement.</p>
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					<p>basin catchment area by identifying the water sources at these 3 locations through the V&A and thereby ascertaining the appropriate resilient and adaptive measures to climate change impacts. This integration measure will focus also on the upstream-downstream relationships of a river basin catchment. ?</p> <p>Integration of surface, ground and rainwater sources.</p>	
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E. Annual Project Quality Assurance Assessment

Project Governance	
Are at least 40 percent of the personnel hired by the project, regardless of contract type, female?	Y
Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board meetings during reporting period (30 June 2015 to 1 July 2016)	March 2016
Did the Project Board function as intended this reporting period?	Y
Please add any comments on project governance.	<p>Governance and direction for SIWSAP provided through the following mechanisms: <input type="checkbox"/> Project Board Meetings <input type="checkbox"/> An annual work plan and progress report was presented at the last board meeting in March 2016. The plan was endorsed after incorporation of feedback from the board. <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly Project Manager/Chief Technical Advisor's meeting with the UNDP Pacific Solomon Islands Country Manager</p>

	<p>to update on progress of activities and address any issues; Monthly (sometimes twice or more depending on the need) skype/teleconference with SWISAP's Regional Technical Advisor based in Suva, Fiji to discuss progress, seek technical advice and address issues or any bottlenecks. 24 WASH Committee meetings held across the 6 pilot sites to plan, implement and monitor activities on the ground; 12 meetings held with six Provincial Governments to update the Executive on SIWSAP's progress to date and proposed next steps. Such meetings were also very useful in negotiating with the Executive for in kind contribution by the provincial governments. Attendance of key national government members during SIWSAP field vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning workshops. These key staff (example Climate Change Director, Deputy Director for WRD) represented and provided direction on behalf of the national government. Weekly Project Management Unit meetings to discuss priorities for each week and address any challenges/issues/risks. These meetings are regularly attended by the UNDP Pacific Solomon Islands Office Environmental Portfolio team as well as the Water Resources Division of MMERE.</p>
Annual Work Planning	
Have project inputs been procured and delivered on time and budget this reporting period?	Y
Will the project be able to close on time as planned?	Y
Please add any comments on annual work planning.	<p>The compilation of the SIWSAP annual work plan (AWP) for this reporting report was a rigorous process which involved consultation with all key partners at national, provincial and community level. As a result of initial consultations with technical officers at the national and provincial level, a draft AWP was developed and presented to all stakeholders during the February 2016 Retreat as well as to the six WASH Committees in the 6 pilot sites. A revised draft was developed based on comments/feedback and this final draft was presented to the Project Board for their deliberation and endorsement. This year's budget stands at USD 2,531,000. The project hopes to deliver its entire budget for 2016.</p>
Stakeholder engagement and target groups	
Please discuss how stakeholders and target groups were directly engaged in the decision-making, implementation and monitoring of the project this reporting period.	<p>Stakeholders and target groups were directly engaged via the following key milestone project activities: National level Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CC-VA) training was held for key government officers (MECDM, EHD and WRD) in Honiara. CCVA community workshops held at each pilot site with beneficiaries</p>

(communities, NGOs, private sector, civil society, Faith Based Organisation, Representatives from People Living with special needs and provincial governments) participatory methodology over 2 days workshops.

- Project Pilot Committees and Community Water Committees, community representatives and local government involved in the development, implementation and monitoring of their own Annual Work Plan and development of their rules and guidelines for communal rainwater harvesting tanks.
- Monthly meetings by the Project Manager/Chief Technical Advisor (Interim) with the UNDP Country Manager and the Environment Portfolio to provide update on project progress as well as discuss any bottlenecks or activities requiring high level support/endorsement.
- Weekly (or more than twice weekly depending on the need) discussions/meetings with WRD on specific activities/interventions under the project. A useful forum for issues/risks management/mitigation as well as sourcing technical support.
- Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Planning workshops including problem tree and visioning participatory group exercises, followed by a community-led WASH options evaluation process aimed at empowering local communities to prioritize their preferred solutions and to take ownership and drive their own future WASH management. These workshops were held with communities, NGOs, private sector, civil society, Faith Based Organisation, Representatives from People Living with special needs and provincial governments)
- Government counterpart training for WS-CCA methodology held in Honiara.
- Ad hoc face to face meetings with key government partners on specific project activities.
- Daily correspondences with key government partners at national and provincial level through e-mails and phone calls.

For all field trips, key government counterparts formed part of the team and actively participated in SIWSAP activities. In many cases government representatives helped facilitate community discussions during workshops, events as well as lead technical assessments of quick fixes across the 6 pilot sites. Each pilot site has a fulltime SIWSAP Project Officer (PO) who directly engages with their community/provincial government/NGOs etc. Key community engagement tasks undertaken by SIWSAP POs over this reporting period (in each site) have included:

- WASH committee meetings (24 meetings across the 6 pilot sites over this reporting period).
- Facilitated a community household level climate change vulnerability and risk assessment survey
- Coordination, logistics and supervision of quick-fix infrastructure projects
- Assisted RWASH and the community to assess baseline level water quality data.
- Assisted national government officers installed rain gauges and provided basic training on how to record and report data back to the national government. Led the roll-out of the RWASH M&E household survey for the SIWSAP M&E baseline assessments.

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	
<p>Please discuss how the project M&E Plan was implemented and used to support effective project management this reporting period (e.g. please consider whether progress data against the indicators in the project results framework was reported using credible data sources and collected according to the M&E plan, including sex disaggregated data as relevant; whether lesson learned were used to take corrective actions as necessary; whether evaluations were conducted following the UNDP-GEF guidance available at www.undp.erc.org; and other issues as relevant).</p>	<p>SIWSAP has adopted the participatory monitoring, evaluation, reflection and learning (PMERL) tool-kit approach for community-based adaptation (CBA). The UNDP Results Based Framework is used to track and report key project indicators. The M&E plan has effectively been road tested this year (2016). Central to SIWSAP M&E indicators is the SI Government RWASH survey which was undertaken across each pilot site to provide baseline assessment data. There were a number of successes and challenges during the reporting period. Procurement of M&E equipment was largely successful, however took longer than expected. Due to the remote location of pilot sites, travel costs, and SI capacity limitations, alternative measures had to be made in relation to the laboratory testing of water quality samples and the frequency of testing episodes. The project has been successful in pivoting to find alternative solutions. An information and knowledge management (IKM) strategy will commence 3rd Quarter 2016 after the SIWSAP team has completed AKVO training. Akvo is a newly developed Information Communication Technology (ICT) suite of tools that integrates live mobile phone updates from the field to a cloud based platform. The software will be used for annual RWASH surveys (to eliminate double data entry) and regular project updates from the field.</p>
Social & Environmental Standards	
Were any new social and environmental impacts and risks identified this reporting period?	N
<p>Please discuss how social and environmental impacts and risks were managed this reporting period, as relevant.</p>	<p>No additional adverse social or environmental risks were identified during the reporting period. Social risks were managed successfully through a strong and ongoing stakeholder communication strategy backed up by the fulltime presence of POs in each pilot site. POs are very effective in providing a conduit between communities and Provincial Government back to the SIWSAP PMU. Feedback from the community is highly valued and promoted, and the SIWSAP team is proactive in responding to both positive and constructive comments. The participatory CCVA and WS-CCA methodology was highly appreciated and valued by each pilot site community. Communities are strongly encouraged to take ownership over their SIWSAP project and to have a leading voice in decision making, planning and implementation. The SIWSAP team provided guidance on their Climate Change issues outlining community vulnerabilities, sensitivity and their adaptive capacity strengths and weaknesses. The SIWSAP team was sensitive to carefully manage community expectations in a positive and constructive way. For example, Gizo Township has a severe water supply shortage and one option promoted by an influential community member was to pipe water 16km undersea from Kolombangara Island. SIWSAP included this option as part of a broader options</p>

evaluation process that was evaluated by the Provincial Government and participating community leaders. This process empowered participants to make informed decisions on their water supply future. In fact, the proponent of the undersea pipeline option advocated against his idea after reviewing the selection criteria and facts. No new environmental impacts were encountered. Environmental risks are mitigated through community awareness and consultation. For example, the CC-VA process highlighted to communities the risks of sea level rise, coastal erosion and the expected impacts on groundwater resources. Another important environmental protection awareness campaign has been around the issue of safe sanitation practices in communities with shallow aquifers and the protection of those vulnerable yet valuable water resources. For the roll-out of implementation programs an environmental impact assessment survey will be undertaken as part of the pre-planning phase. Results will assist in making a Go/No Go decision and/or mitigating any risks prior to commencement of works.

F. Ratings and Comments on Project Progress

Project Progress toward Development Objective

Role	2016 Rating	2016 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	<p>A satisfactory rating was provided as steady progress has been made since the last reporting period particularly in the development of the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVAs) and the WS-CCARPs. The finalization of the WS-CCARP will contribute significantly to accelerate most activities under each of the outcomes as this is a fundamental document which will highlight key adaptation interventions in all pilot sites. Key positive trends during the reporting period included: Outcome 1: i) completion of the CCVA process; ii) and the rolling out of the Adaptation Planning Phase. In tandem, the CCVA team is developing the six WS-CCARPs. The WS-CCARPs are crucial documents for the government and communities as they will highlight adaptation planning and response needs across all pilot sites. The six WS-CCARPs are envisaged to be finalized by August 2016. Overall steady progress has been made. Outcome 2: i) completion of 6 quick fix technical assessments; ii) rehabilitation of an existing hand dug well and a water supply system; iii) installation of 4 rain gauges accompanied with training (bottom-up EWS); iv) participatory detailed design of EWS (deployment of the Automatic Hydro-meteorological Stations envisaged for late 2016). The deployment of these equipment will enable the project to embark on the next phase of: installation, system testing, maintenance and data acquisition as well as development and dissemination of communication materials. Also further work under output 2.1.1 will be informed and guided by the WS-CCARP, once finalized in August 2016. Overall, steady progress was made. Outcome 3: i) provision of new water tanks and new hand dug wells across all sites ; ii) issuance of contract to TRUNZ to supply, install and train nationals on water relief equipment (desalination/filtration units); iii) negotiations with SOPAC on possible use of their technical experts and equipment for water resources assessments; and iv) the recruitment of the Technical Officer Communication and Community Engagement in July 2016 which commenced work on the development of national awareness/educational products. Overall good progress was made under this outcome. Outcome 4: i) National Climate Change WASH Adaptation planning workshop for all key WASH stakeholders proposed for mid-August 2016; ii) finalization of SIWSAP logo and slogan; iii) SIWSAP articles featured in local newspapers and other websites; iii) dissemination of quarterly newsletters to key partners; iv) partnership with CHICHAP for look and learn experience in Vanuatu; and v) Akvo project communication platform to be launched in early August 2016. Overall, good progress was made during this reporting period. Negative trends included: i) challenges encountered with the introduction of compost toilets in some pilot sites as proposed in the project document. ii) remoteness of some pilot sites posed challenges (lack of basic infrastructures such as wharfs, vehicles etc) in the timely implementation of WASH infrastructures (hardware); iii) and the lack of experience by UNDP and key govt partners in dealing with private local firms/companies that specialize in WASH infrastructures meant that SIWSAP entered into local contracts with limited knowledge/information on the credibility of some companies to deliver the expected outcomes. Overall, no major critical risk were identified during this reporting period besides bad weather conditions which impedes travel to various pilot sites.</p>
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	<p>The reason behind the rating is based on the progressed done against the targets for the second year of the project. Target 1.Vulnerability assessments of water supplies (in terms of quantity and quality) to climate change in targeted critical areas refined or formulated. The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVAs) carried out ensured that climate change considerations are been assessed and that it addresses the lack of location-based analysis, while highlighting key current and future vulnerabilities of the water sector at the Provincial and community level due to</p>

		<p>impacts of climate change. This V&A assessment will inform current and future project activities as well as will feed into the development of six (6) site specific Water Sector-Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans. The V&A assessment has a specific component on Gender inclusion by which it identifies the roles of both genders and projects potential gender inclusion activities for the pilot sites. Target 2. Community-level WS-CCA soft and concrete measures implemented to improve sanitation and water supply in times of scarcity, that may include, but not limited to: diversification of water sources; protection and restoration of ecosystems that protect critical water resources; improvements in water-use efficiency and overall demand-side management; use of innovative instruments; building on traditional knowledge; protection of freshwater lens through better sanitation practices in small islands (e.g., composting toilets) (in about 6 sites). Specific concrete measures for immediate action based on the Rapid on-site field inspections identified during the Provincial Inception Workshops in the six pilot sites were carried out. These includes the rehabilitation and improvement of surface water, wells and rainwater catchment and storage. The assessment for vulnerability of water assets to climate change threats and adaptation interventions at the pilot site locations was supplemented by a technical assessment carried out by the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE) team in the second half of 2016. Based on the Bill of Quantity and the specifications provided, the project through a Procurement Notice has sub-contracted a few private firms to carry out the respective works in all sites. These investments in water assets will contribute to improve the resilience of communities to the adverse impacts of climate change. Target 3. Community-based Climate Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Information System tailored for water resources management developed and implemented in targeted areas. Building on efforts to enhance existing water facilities and establish early warning systems, the project together with the MMERE and MECDM are procuring 4 Automatic Hydrometeorological Systems (AHS), 12 rain gauges and a set of ground water equipment. These equipment are required to assist the government and the project with data collection as well as with the implementation of project activities. More importantly, the equipment will be utilize in climate proofing the interventions to ensure the resilience of water resources which will thereby enable the resources to better adapt to the climate change impacts. The provision of these equipment is through a direct contracting arrangement with NIWA. NIWA was recommended by the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) as they have a long standing agreement/partnership with MECDM to provide ongoing support and maintenance. Documentation to solicit the issuance of contract is close to been finalized. Besides these achievements, a few challenges were encountered namely; delays in Procurement of the water filtration equipment and Early Warning System by UNDP. UNDP is aware of this delay and has put some measures in place to avoid such delays and improve in procurement services provided</p>
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	<p>There was steady progress to date regarding the development objective of SIWSAP. It becomes clear from Outcome 1 in particular of the need to complete WS-CCVAs as a prerequisite as this indicates the root causes of water and sanitation vulnerabilities at each community. Advancing from the WS-CCVAs towards Adaptation Planning (AP) and its implementation at each site is evident during this period. Prior to the WS-CCVAs was the implementation of urgent and immediate actions (quick fixes) under the NAPA's climate change terminology, the six sites have access to additional rainwater storages (water tanks) and hand dug wells with improved culvert linings and hand pumps enclosures thereby increasing quantity and availability as well as improving water quality. Efforts were also progressed through PMU and the IA to proactively dialogue with communities, NGOs and government (local & national) to convince them that partnerships in co-financing through budget allocations and in-kind contributions will improve project delivery and sustainability. One of the important aspects of SIWSAP's post-project timeline is securing budget under development programs when replication sites are to be implemented under the</p>

		<p>SIWSAP requirement. Overall access to safe water with extended water available for communities whenever needed indicates the impacts SIWSAP has on these pilot sites. Additionally, governance aspects is a much needed component that SIWSAP needs to pursue with vigor so that beneficiaries have rules, regulations and policies are in place to measure positive impacts and sustainability in the sector in the future. Having said this, the IA noted that the above outputs were achieved but took longer than expected. The guiding revised NDS to 2030 mandates government and donors to address the serious WATSAN issues and coupled with climate change negative impacts hence planning at this period must incorporate the vision of national NDS. SIWSAP is beginning to address these and anticipates that by 2018 measures are in place to answers climate change adaptation in the water and sanitation sector.</p>
GEF Operational Focal point		
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Advisor	Satisfactory	<p>This is the 2nd PIR completed by the Solomon Island Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP). Results framework and log-frame indicators have been updated, with more detail on the M&E framework / plan and indicators, tools, and capacities developed with the establishment of an M&E plan during this reporting period. The project aims to achieve the following global environmental objectives and benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce vulnerability to adverse impacts of climate change, including vulnerability at local, national, regional, and global levels. • Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional, and global levels. <p>The project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits with only minor shortcomings and therefore rated satisfactory.</p> <p>Progress Significant progress was made on climate change mainstreaming into the water sector and within subnational water sector development strategies through implementation of participatory vulnerability assessment and imitation of water sector climate change adaptation response plan development process in the 6 pilot communities across 6 provinces. Based on this assessment and plans developed, efforts to reduce water sector vulnerability has initiated, including completion of quick fixes (including 63 communal rainwater harvesting tanks across 6 pilot sites, rehabilitation and 5 new hand dug wells in Taro, rehabilitation of piped water system in Tigoa, etc) benefiting approximated 11,763 people. This effort will continue and expanded, guided through the WS-CCARPs, in the next reporting period. The target population in the 6 pilot sites strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction process through being engaged in iterative community consultation process that took place that aimed at understanding what climate change is, what it means to their local context, and what current and possible future impacts may be to their sustainable development and water security concerns. Various innovative, illustrative tools were developed to better understand and engage people from various sectors / backgrounds into meaningfully participating, and co-creating solutions to enhance water resilience. As a result, more than 451 people participated in the climate change vulnerability assessment workshop and exposure surveys. 179 (40%) of participants were women.</p> <p>Trends & Critical risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good leadership and participation from national stakeholders, provincial stakeholders have been critical in accelerating project progress in this reporting period. • Monitoring plan and tools have been developed which require execution and effective reporting during the next reporting period. Tools and capacities would need to be developed and provincial officers and national stakeholder would need to be trained. This is particularly important as water resilience investments are to be deployed on site in the next reporting period. • Climate change such as drought incidences remain as critical risks that would influence project progress and impact. Timing of procurement, training, and deployment need to take into account wet / dry seasons so that equipment

contributes to enhancing the community's capacities to manage risks. Further discussions need to take place with provincial and national stakeholders (and at the Project Board) as to how they envision scaling the vulnerability planning, water sector adaptation planning and resiliency measure implementation in 6 additional sites.

Project Progress in Project Implementation

Role	2015 Rating	2016 Rating	2016 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<p>SIWSAP has made steady progress since the last reporting period. Of the total budget of \$6,850,000, cumulative expenditures as of 30 June 2016 is \$ 1,354,622 (or 20%). 2016 AWP is for \$2,531,000, of this amount, \$663,208 (or 26%) has been disbursed as of June 2016. 2015 AWP was for \$1,750,665, of this amount total expenditures for 2015 is \$659,476 (or 38%). The Project Board (PB) met once during this reporting period and was instrumental in steering activities and monitoring potential risks to the project. The PB endorsed SIWSAP's 2016 Annual Work Plan. Seven action points emanated from this meeting and the Project Management Unit (PMU) effectively addressed six out of the seven action points. The remaining one which relates to arrangement of field visits for PB members to witness firsthand the impact of project interventions on the ground has been scheduled for the latter part of 2016 as sufficient time is required for activities to eventually demonstrate results. Overall, a satisfactory rating is given for project governance and project management. A satisfactory rating was also given to the quality of risk management as the project with support from key partners were able to successfully mitigate against two risks highlighted in the previous PIR namely: i) weak coordination amongst project partners; and ii) large tracts of lands under customary ownership could be an impediment to spatial approaches in Climate Change Adaptation IWRM if landowners do not cooperate. With support from key partners, SIWSAP also managed to effectively address implementation issues such as managing expectations and ensuring beneficiaries do provide in kind contributions (free labour, free gravel and sand, free venue for workshops/meeting, etc) in the implementation of activities. Overall, a satisfactory rating is given for quality of adaptive management. This reporting period also witnessed more field visits compared to the last reporting period to each of the pilot sites by Provincial Officers, UNDP, the PMU, and key government partners. These joint monitoring missions were fundamental in steering and addressing issues on the ground in a timely manner. The engagement of Akvo will further enhance efforts in this area of quality monitoring and evaluation, hence a satisfactory rating is given. This reporting period also witnessed the development of SIWSAP's M&E plan incorporating UNDP results based framework. The project also continued to maintained strong partnership with key government partners and local pilot communities which is fundamental to the success and long term sustainability of project activities/outcomes. While a few procurement delays were experienced in relation to Early Warning Systems and Groundwater Assessment equipment, these are now well underway and should be on board by end 2016. Delays such as this directly resulted in unspent funds in late 2015 which were then</p>

			<p>carried forward to 2016. Quite a number of key milestones has been achieved which justified the "satisfactory" rating provided. Find below is a brief summary of progress made under each outcome:</p> <p>Outcome 1: Output 1.1: The CCVA process has now been completed and the project is in a transition phase from identifying vulnerabilities to discussing adaptation planning. While the CCVA process took a bit of time to kick start due to delays in the recruitment of all consultants (6 consultants), the process was efficiently rolled out once the consultants were on board. Some slight delays were also experienced with the review of the draft CCVA reports by key partners but these were anticipated given challenges with telecommunication at the provincial and community level which posed difficulties in the timely dissemination of draft reports. Overall, a satisfactory delivery.</p> <p>Output 1.2: Following the CCVA, the Adaptation Planning Phase was rolled out in late May 2016 which entailed strategizing of adaptation projects. In tandem, the CCVA team commenced with the formulation of the WS-CCARPs for sites already been completed. The six WS-CCARPs will be finalized by August 2016. SIWSAP also successfully operationalise 6 WASH Committees in each pilot site with a total of 24 WASH Committee. Committees have been active agents in planning, implementing and monitoring activities on the ground. The project has also completed two separate household surveys on Climate Change and RWASH across six pilot sites and 6 baseline water quality assessments. Delivery rating for this output was satisfactory.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Key achievements for output 2.1 included: the successful completion of technical assessments by government technical officers of quick fix interventions across the six pilot sites and the implementation of quick fix infrastructures to rehabilitate wells in Taro and Gizo, and the piped water supply system in Tigoa; trialing of community rainwater tank level gauges in Santa Catalina; completion of water quality tests of hand dug wells in Taro; completion of 16 awareness programs across all six sites on climate change, water management, source protection, disaster preparedness, hygiene and sanitation; and the procurement of important water quality testing and monitoring equipment. Delivery against this output as per the Annual Work Plan was satisfactory. SIWSAP had also achieved the following as per output 2.2; installation of rainwater gauges in 4 pilot sites and daily measurements recorded by a designated community member (bottom-Up EWS); and a participatory detailed design of AHSs (top-down EWS). Delivery for this output as per the Annual Work Plan was moderately satisfactory. Major slippages have been experienced with this output due to delays in the procurement of the AHSs and ground water assessment equipment. However, this has now been progressed.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Key achievements under output 3.1 comprised: the completion of quick-fix activities focusing on strategic water investments across the six pilot sites; the issuance of contract to TRUNZ for the procurement (inclusive of installation and training) of specialized disaster relief equipment (water filtration/desalination systems), and the procurement of man pack series transceivers. Delivery for this output was satisfactory. In terms of output 3.2, the following has been achieved: successful recruitment of the Technical Officer Communication and Community Engagement (TOCCE) in July 2015, paving the way for the development of communication materials; the successful recruitment of an international consultant to developed SIWSAP's communication strategy; collection and documentation of lessons learnt and best practices from the various pilot; and engagement with</p>
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			<p>SPC Geoscience Division for assistance in undertaking water resource assessment in partnership with WRD. Delivery rating was satisfactory. Outcome 4: A satisfactory delivery rating was also achieved for output 4.1 . Key achievements during the reporting period entailed: inputs by the Climate Scientist on climate change impacts on water resources for each of the pilot sites and in Solomon Islands through the CCVAs; and the development of water management guidelines for the six pilot sites. For output 4.2, SIWSAP has successfully implemented the following activities; advance negotiations with a few NGOs on rolling out of sanitation interventions/campaigns; a look and learn experience in partnership with CHICHAP on compost toilets; documentation of Operations & Maintenance and User Guidelines for communal rainwater harvesting tanks. Preparations are also underway for a National Climate Change WASH Adaptation Planning workshop for all key WASH stakeholders for 15th August 2016. Delivery rating for this output was satisfactory. Output 4.3 also scored a satisfactory delivery rating with the following key achievements: 4 quarterly newsletters (including specific SIWSAP articles featured in a few websites) shared with key partners; successful participation in the World Environment Day and the Choiseul Second Appointed day (disseminated information about the project); finalization of SIWSAP's slogan and logo; and the development of SIWSAP's website. Delivery rating was satisfactory.</p>
<p>UNDP Country Office Programme Officer</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>	<p>In this second year of reporting period, the efficiency delivery target of SIWSAP is at the satisfactory level in relation to the Project Annual Work Plan (AWP). The last project board meeting was held on March 2016 and the SIWSAP Project Management Unit has been proactively implementing the recommendations made by the board members as explained below under each SIWSAP's outcomes. Outcome 1: The overall aim of outcome 1 of SIWSAP is to develop Water Sector's Climate Change Adaptation Response (WS-CCAR) Plans to guide investments in all SIWSAP sites. In this reporting period, SIWSAP project team have contribute positively to complete the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVAs) and Adaptation Planning workshops in all six SIWSAP's sites, which resulted in 6 draft WS-CCAR plans are now available. In addition, the operational of SIWSAP's six (6) Project Pilot Committees by each SIWSAP Provincial Officers (stationed in all six SIWSAP sites) also help to lead the development of the WS-CCAR plans. Some of the slow setback of implementation is the procurement of Water Quality data loggers (Simple and for bore holes) equipment from NIWA by UNDP that will help to determine the water quality of each site's sources and how to improve the water sources without causing much damage to the environment. The UNDP Country Office environment unit has been helping the SIWSAP PMU and procurement officer to gather all the relevant documents for submission. Outcome 2; aims to enhance existing capacities and awareness of climate resilient water management, such as rehabilitation and protection of existing water resources, as well as catalyzing institutional and behavioral changes to practice water conservation, especially in light of water-scare situations. All the sites shown evidence approaches (activities explain by Project Manager above) to enhance strategic rainwater storage, rehabilitating hand dug wells or natural cave water sources, development of ground or rain water management protocols and installation of manual rain rauges but little has been done on improving sanitation conditions. Outcome 3: Focus on building</p>

			<p>additional facilitiesâ capacities and awareness to further strengthen climate resilience in six pilot sites, provision of additional rainwater storage, development of new water sources from rivers and wells and preparing for extreme water scarcity events. Major developments under outcome 3 are quick fix intervention of supplying water tanks, rehabilitation of hand dug wells and issuing of contract to Trunz supplier for the water desalination or infiltration units. Based on the draft WS-CCVA plan which is just available, the SIWSAP Communication officer is at the early stage to document best practices on technologies the project used in order to disseminate and replicate to other sites. Outcome 4: Aim to add value to ongoing interventions in order to improve governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water Sector at both local and national level. One of the setback of this outcome is the procurement of 4 automatic weather stations which capture hydrological features from NIWA which was pending submission from UNDP Solomon Islands officeâs procurement to Contract, Assets and Procurement (CAP) committee or Regional Advisory Committee on Procurement (RACP) for approval. This equipment is crucial to assist implementing partner, Water Resource Division of Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE) at the national level, to establish further hydrological monitoring sites in Makira, Choiseul, and Guadalcanal, and to assist with maintenance of existing sites in Malaita and Isabel Province. The delay is due to technicality of the equipment and capacity of the procurement officer to handle complex procurement given his heavy workload in handling all SIWSAP procurements. Other activities under this outcome are initiated but are yet to realize due to the project is still at the initial stage of implementation. As part of monitoring the performance of SIWSAP, initiation work to use Akvo as a project tracking tool in gathering data across 6 pilot sites was done in this reporting period. Prior to that, Mid-Term Evaluation of SIWSAP is expected to occur at the end of this second year reporting period.</p>
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	<p>A moderately satisfactory rating was awarded for this reporting period. The government as IP/NIM it was noted that progress was made from the last reporting period but quite slow. This was due to the following reasons:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> â The Project Management Unit (PMU) consists of staff with management capacity, finance and communication and provincial project officers who are graduates in environmental sciences and engineering science; understanding and grasping the projectâs concepts and approach using IWRM to implement adaptation is a challenge and needs to be improved through ongoing coaching and training â Facilitating consultations to achieve milestones in Outcome 1-3 to complete specified activities was satisfactory though follow-up activities was slow from an âinitiative and proactiveâ point of view; this may be due to each provincial officersâ work-planning â Timeliness for recruitment and procurement processes takes longer than expected hence delays in milestones based on project implementation schedule that translates into outputs from each outcomes to date â The projectâs objective namely âresilience of water resources from the impacts of climate change through appropriate adaptive interventions to improve livelihoods and sustain the environmentâ for up to 50,000 people at 6 pilot sites may not be achieved within the timeline if PMU and partners do not take remedial actions â Management constraints because of administrative including

			<p>financial procedures relating to procurement amounts where threshold amount that requires approval at different levels (committees) within the UNDP bureaucracy has almost taken 12 months to complete. For this period the indicators as measured against reported outputs are evident from Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 but quite limited in Outcome 4. In particular to the outputs under Outcome 1, there was delay in presenting the final WS-CCVAs for 6 sites including the constituents of reporting by team members from the team of experts did not feature well in the report; consequently the follow-on WS-CCAP and implementation experiences delay as this contributes to the WS-CCVA. In order to improve on the next reporting period the following actions may be taken:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU staff who are focal points at each pilot sites need continuous coaching and training including being proactive and initiating activities based on each work-plans they develop. <p>The next phase is very important as it comprises developing and implementing priorities for each pilot site; securing contracts through competitive tender processes by UNDP through the PMU must be improved. Since SIWSAP is a NIM project and based on existing LOA, where necessary, the PMU may be requested to agree on whether to continue use the UNDP and suffer delays or change to Solomon Island government's financial instructions and hopefully fast track project implementation.</p>
GEF Operational Focal point	Satisfactory		
Other Partners			
UNDP Technical Advisor	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<p>Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action. Therefore the implementation progress is rated satisfactory. Progress and Efficiency Out of the total project budget of US\$ 6.85 million, the cumulative project delivery stands at US\$ 1,347,364 (20% of total budget) as of June 2016. Against the 2016 annual work plan budget of US\$ 2,535,840.33, as of June 2016, the project is at 25% delivery rate (expenditure of US\$ 655,818) Various activities are currently underway and the project is likely to deliver the targeted budget allocated for 2016. Despite delays and time required for project start-up and inception, with the strong leadership from the Water Resource Division, full project management unit staff on board and with the effective assistance of international consultants, implementation has significantly accelerated in this reporting period. Enhancing the procurement and contract management capacity is a critical area that would require improvement in the next reporting period in order to sustain and enhance this momentum. For large scale procurements, international assistance may be required to supplement the capacity gaps in country. Quality of project governance and project management. Project Board is functioning well to provide project oversight, strategic decision-making. During this reporting period, it was held on 18th March 2016 where the Annual Work Plan was endorsed based on a report of progress. Project Advisory Group and Pilot Project Committees have not taken place, but instead other similar meetings / groups have been part of project governance and management. This includes WASH committee meetings held across 6 pilot sites, meetings held at the 6 pilot provinces. National</p>

		<p>stakeholders have also been part of the project's climate change vulnerability assessment and planning efforts. At the next board meeting, it is recommend to review the structure / functions / membership of the Project Advisory Group and Pilot Project Committees and to ensure alignment and synergies between existing systems. Quality of risk management & adaptive management</p> <p>Given the location and access challenges of some of the pilot sites, weather is an operational risk that can potentially delay progress of planned activities on site. Health and safety of travel of personnels as well as shipments of goods and materials can</p> <p>Health and safety concerns with outer islands and drought weather/boat rides. Extreme natural events. Response: Advance planning of field missions to prevent travel during bad weather seasons. Close liaison with the Solomon Islands Meteorology Services to acquire latest and projected weather information before scheduling of missions. Project hires safety kits for all boat travel to pilot sites containing life jackets, satellite phones, GPS, first aid kits and other emergency equipment. SIWSAP procuring its own safety equipment to ensure compliance with UNDSS requirements. Quality of monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>The project has adopted the participatory monitoring, evaluation, reflection and learning (PMERL) tool-kit approach for community-based adaptation (CBA) and M&E tools and plans were developed and tested during this reporting period. Furthermore, UNDP Results Based Framework is used to track and report key project indicators. During this reporting period, updated and/or more detailed baseline information were gathered. During the next reporting period, the executing and reporting based on the M&E plan should be ready, especially in light of various water resilience measures with the aim of improving access to improved water quality and quantity, which impacts would need to be monitored and evaluated before and after the intervention (comparing with sites that received no intervention).</p>
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G. Project Planning

Key project milestone	Status	Original Planned Date (Month/Year)	Actual or Expected Date (Month/Year)	Comments
Inception Workshop	delayed/completed	September - 2014	February - 2015	The Inception workshop was planned for November 2014 however due to slow recruitment of PMU, it was decided that once the PMU is on board by first quarter of year 2015, the National Inception would be held. This shows implication in delay of implementation schedule, in which a budget revision (4th Quarter of year 2014) has been done to shift forward majority of the year 2014 budget to year 2015, some in year 2016 and 2017 to be more realistic.

Mid-term Review	delayed/pending	6 - 2016	10 - 2016	The actual planned date to conduct the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) has been moved to October 2016. The advertisement to recruitment two consultant/s to carry out the MTR was uploaded to the UNDP Procurement website on 29th July 2016. The due date for submission is 8th August 2016.
Terminal Evaluation	on schedule	June - 2018	June - 2018	Planned date to conduct final SIWSAP terminal evaluation is in June 2018.
Project Closure		-	-	

H. Critical Risk Management

Critical Risks Type(s)	Critical Risk Management Measures Undertaken in 2016
Environmental	Weather impedes travel to Provinces, in some cases for months. Health and safety concerns with outer islands and drought weather/boat rides. Extreme natural events. Response: Advance planning of field missions to prevent travel during bad weather seasons. Close liaison with the Solomon Islands Meteorology Services to acquire latest and projected weather information before scheduling of missions. Project hires safety kits for all boat travel to pilot sites containing life jackets, satellite phones, GPS, first aid kits and other emergency equipment. SIWSAP procuring its own safety equipment to ensure compliance with UNDSS requirements.

General comments:

The project was able to successfully manage risk related to the construction of water infrastructures under the quick fix interventions on land under customary ownership.

I. Environmental and Social Grievances

Related environmental or social issue	None
Status	
Significance	
Detailed description	

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.
SIWSAP is the first project in the Solomon Islands to design and implement a robust integrated community based Climate Change and Integrated Water Resources Management WASH approach. . In effect, the SIWSAP methodology is the first

truly holistic WASH safety plan approach to be developed globally. The journey begins with a period of situational analysis (research) and community engagement. This is followed by interactive community-led CCVA and the WS-CCARP processes which identify key risks (with a CC and IWRM focus) and evaluate and prioritize community WASH programs over a 20 year planning period. There is balanced focus on both hardware (infrastructure) and software (training, operation and management) with the objective of improving long-term sustainability of project outcomes. Importantly communities are vested in the planning and evaluation process which is expected to improve community buy-in and ownership. WASH programs are implemented with ongoing M&E to track progress. In addition program activities in the field are documented through a live cloud based platform with the aim of continuous improvement. The WASH SP methodology will be suitable for adoption by the Solomon Islands Government and if endorsed into policy will set a template for implementation to scale of sustainable community focused WASH programs. SIWSAP is working across 6 pilot sites, comprising 3 townships (Gizo, Taro and Tigoa) and 3 rural villages (Santa Catalina, Ferafalu, Tuwo). The total population across all six sites is estimated at 11,763 people with a forecast population growth to 22,953 over the next 20 years. All communities are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and are facing long existing challenges in relation to accessing safe water and sanitation. SIWSAP benefits these communities as it provides a robust platform to identify and mitigate climate change risks and to develop appropriate long-term plans to improve access to and sustainability of water and sanitation services. A key distinction of SIWSAP is that it provides a bottom-up community-led process that brings communities on a journey of greater awareness and improved capacity to plan, implement and manage their own WASH services. A positive outcome that has resulted during this reporting period is the change in community expectations and strong buy-in and acceptance to take ownership and responsibility over their own futures. Another positive outcome include the implementation of quick-fix infrastructure activities. As part of this initiative 63 communal rainwater harvesting tanks have been installed across the 6 pilot sites. A total of 6 hand dug wells with Solmark pumps were installed in Taro. In addition, rehabilitation of a (mechanical pumped) piped water supply system in Tigoa Township is nearing completion. Finally, the completion of the CC-VA and WS-CCA plans has achieved a very important milestone for SIWSAP. This process has been as been very positive in also strengthening key relationships with Government counterparts and the community. SIWSAP has received nothing but warm praise across all stakeholders during this phase, which bears very well for the forthcoming implementation phase of the project. As the project develops, we expect to see continued strengthening of both community and government partnerships.

What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?

A significant positive outcome that has resulted over this reporting period is the change in community expectations and strong buy-in and acceptance to take ownership and responsibility over the future management of community water assets in response to climate change impacts. There is a history of failed top-down “gifted approach” projects in the Solomon Islands. Often such projects have limited community consultation and buy-in, resulting in poor community ownership and unsustainability of projects. The new Solomon Islands RWASH policy promotes a demand-led and participatory approach to improve community ownership and self-reliance. A shift in focus from predominantly hardware (WASH infrastructures) to a more balance approach of including the software aspects (example; awareness, O&M etc, setting up of fundraising committees in efforts to raise funds for O&M etc) by provincial governments and communities is crucial for sustaining activities/WASH assets beyond the life of the project. This was only possible through various consultations and approaches used by key partners and the project in rolling out the CCVA and the adaptation planning phase. Also worth highlighting the various awareness carried out during the reporting period to empower community members so they can make informed decision. In summary, **engaging and involving the provincial governments and local communities give them a sense of ownership and strengthens partnerships and improves self-reliance and sustainability of WASH services.**

Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.

Proposed plans highlighted in the last reporting period to pilot compost toilets in water stressed communities like Tuwo has not been well received by the targeted communities during the CCVA and adaptation planning phase consultations. Communities tend to have more preference for pour flush systems which utilize quite a significant amount of water. While arrangements are already in place for a “look and Learn” visit to two communities in Guadalcanal where compost toilets have been trialed and used by communities, SIWSAP is also collaborating with the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICHAP, a GIZ project) on a potential partnership in Taro for a “look and learn” experience trip to Vanuatu. Vanuatu was selected due to some similarities shared between the two countries (both Melanesians with similar cultural context). It is envisaged that the proposed trip to Vanuatu will assist the government (national and provincial), communities as well as the project gain better insights on how the technology works (eliminate any doubts and negative perception by local communities) as well as better position the project for potential challenges pertaining to behavioral change prior to trailing this technology.

General Comments

Refer to SIWSAP dropbox link above for other supporting communication files like photos and others.

K. Partnerships

Partners	Innovation and Work with Partners
Civil Society Organisations/NGOs	<p>Partnership with civil society organization and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) is key in guiding advocacy and communications work under the project to ensure it is socially relevant to the culture and context in specific pilot sites. In support of this, negotiations are well underway with a local NGO called Ecological Solutions in Gizo as well as the Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Chiefs (in partnership with The Nature Conservancy) in Taro on potential partnership for rolling out of various awareness programs on behalf of the project through the Grant Agreement mechanisms. These two NGOs have been identified as having the necessary assets at the provincial level that the project requires with a stronger enabling environment due to their presence on the ground. Initial awareness identified and discussed with these NGOs included but are not limited to; water management regulations, protection of existing water sources, waste management, climate change impacts on water resources, and sanitation (discourage open defecation and alert people on the common WASH diseases, as well as the need to adopt appropriate sanitation technology to protect ground water). Additionally, SIWSAP is exploring potential partnership for compost toilets and has scheduled a "Look and Learn" visit with ADRA in the third quarter of 2016 to two Guadalcanal communities where ADRA has successfully introduced compost toilets. This visit is crucial as it will determine whether there is local capacity for outsourcing such activity. A contract has also been entered into with Akvo, an international NGO. AKVO is a tablet based tool that capture surveys data. Akvo builds on open source internet and mobile software which is used to make international development cooperation and aid activity more effective and transparent. In the Pacific region, they are partnering with UNICEF on WASH sector monitoring, as well as working directly with government agencies in Vanuatu (Ministry of Health), Fiji (Ministry of Education) and Solomon Islands (Ministry of Health). SIWSAP will utilize this tool as a project tracking mechanism for its staff across the 6 pilot sites. This will provide a live project register in a timeline feed. Provincial Officers (POs), the Project Management Unit and key government partners will use this tool to upload photos, movies, and data to the project feed. This will allow the team to see the progress and results of POs in the field and for the team to learn, share and cross-pollinate learning as the project progresses. Akvoflow will also be used for customizable data collection through surveys and questionnaires (throughout project life-cycle), mapping of WASH infrastructure and live status (and ongoing data logged information), water quality monitoring (either manual or GPS auto-logged), and tracking of key climate change impacts over time.</p>
Indigenous Peoples	<p>Generally, the Solomon Islands culture is very much oral/aural (related to stories and the passing on of knowledge and experience through discussion and learning-by-doing). As such, indigenous knowledge from elderly people in the three pilot communities have been a valuable source of information during the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and the Adaptation Planning Process in understanding historical trends in weather patterns, surrounding vegetation, coastal erosion, drought periods, storm surges, cyclones, strong winds, designs of water infrastructures as well as in learning more about risk mitigation and adaptation measures by local communities. Traditional knowledge has also been used to good effect by the project in documenting and activating indigenous water conservation/regulations/practices in Santa Catalina, Ferafalu and Tuwo particularly for rainwater harvesting. As the project progresses towards the implementation of the Water Sector-Climate</p>

	<p>Change Adaptation Response Plans in the six pilot sites in coming months, interventions in the area of climate change, adaptation, water resource protection, design of water and sanitation infrastructures will continue to consider existing community and indigenous knowledge. Where possible, the project will also integrate and marry indigenous knowledge with modern innovations to ensure water (designs of hand dug wells) and sanitation infrastructures are climate proof. Indigenous were also engaged by private contractors in the construction of rainwater harvesting tanks in remote Tuwo and Santa Catalina communities. Furthermore in Tigoa, the provincial government with support from SIWSAP's PO successfully negotiated for the use of a privately owned wharf by three local families in Rennell Island (Eric Tema, Willie Baiabe and Eric Saueha's Families) for the offloading of all quick fix materials for Tigoa. The families kindly offered this for free as their in-kind contribution towards the project. Without the use of this privately owned wharf, offloading in Rennell Island (where Tigoa is located) would not be possible.</p>
Private Sector	<p>SIWSAP takes pride in new partnership forged in Tigoa with the private sector. Given the remoteness of this pilot site, important infrastructures such as landing ports (wharves), transportation (big vehicles) and heavy machinery (excavators etc) are non-existent. The success story of offloading and transporting rain water tanks and water supply materials from Lughughi Bay to Tigoa town (21 kilometres apart) was a result of collective efforts by the Tigoa pilot site committee, Renbel provincial government and the private sector. The project through support from the provincial government successfully negotiated and secured support from World Link Mining Company, a mining firm currently operating on the island for the utilization of its heavy machineries (excavator) and vehicles (3 dump trucks) at no cost. Such partnership saved the project significant amount of money. SIWSAP will nurture such vital partnership as it moves into the next phase of a full fledge implementation of adaptation projects in the coming 18 months. In Taro and Gizo, the private sector has been identified as a potential partner in waste management initiatives. Both townships are littered with empty cans and bottles which contributed to polluting water sources. In Taro, a private business called Micron have expressed interest in purchasing empty cans and bottles from the public and shipping them to Honiara for resell provided there is a buyer. The project had successfully linked Micron with a local buyer in Honiara called BJS who agreed to purchase empty cans at \$2.00 (local currency) per kilogram. BJs also offered to collect shipments of empty cans upon arrival in Honiara at no cost. Similarly, such arrangements already existed in Gizo through a previous project implemented by the Environment Health Division (EHD) of the Ministry of Health and Medical Services. SIWSAP will be utilizing existing partnership with EHD to continue supporting a local female youth in Gizo who ventured into this business. Local Solomon Island private contractors were engaged to implement quick-fix construction projects across 6 pilot sites. There were mixed results in the quality of workmanship and in some cases there were contract management issues. Lessons learnt have been documented and a revised strategy is planned for the larger implementation phases of the project commencing second half 2016.</p>
GEF Small Grants Programme	<p>Collaboration with the Small Grant Programme (SGP) was mainly to share designs of basements for rain water tanks and to prevent duplication (ensure we are not working in the same communities).</p>
Other Partners	<p>Close partnership and collaboration with the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICHAP) is ongoing in the coordination and implementations of project activities in Taro and Choiseul Bay. This is crucial in strengthening synergies and sustainability beyond the life of the project. Together with CHICHAP, investment will be made to trial compost toilet in Choiseul Bay School with possible replication in Taro. SIWSAP will also join hands with CHICHAP, the Choiseul Provincial Government, NGOs, Faith</p>

	<p>Based Organizations, the private sector in efforts to clean the swamp area in Taro (currently used as a rubbish dump site). It is believed that the swamp is a rechargeable system for ground water in Taro. Technical support had also been sought from the Community Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Project (CRISP, a Climate Change project focusing on water) on the technical designs/specifications of culverts for hand dug wells. Similarly, such collaboration have been forged with the Rural Development Programme (a programme funded by the European Union and the Government of Australia) on community engagement and prioritization tools used with local communities. Such collaboration are necessary in harmonizing community approaches particularly in areas where both projects operate. Ongoing information exchange with sister projects such as Stogem Woka lo Communiti for Kaikai (SWOCK), Capacity Building 2, Pacific Risk Resilience Project, CRISP, RDP, Pacific Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project (PACWASH), the Pacific Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC) are also vital in maximizing the use of limited resources in climate change and water resources management in Solomon Islands. An enormous challenge in Solomon Islands is easy access to data thus such partnerships becomes very useful. As the project embarks on outcome 4 (Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels), partnership with CROP agencies such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (particularly the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) which focuses on water) is key in bringing regional technical experience and lessons learned from other pacific islands countries. SIWSAP is also collaborating with Solomon Waters, Japan's International Cooperation Agency and the Rural Development Program (RDP) in addressing water issues in Gizo township. The willingness of the Provincial Government in Gizo to introduce a user pay system opened new windows for engagement with Solomon Waters. While it is still early stages, Solomon Waters are receptive for a joint technical assessment in Gizo. The Solomon Islands Meteorological Services, National Disaster Management Office and Red Cross are also important partners to advice and support the project with the development of community based early warning approaches and for support to the project in building capacity on disaster risk reduction. Ongoing partnership with various ministries/divisions at national and provincial level has been invaluable in mainstreaming of climate change adaptation, identification of activities in project sites, monitoring of project activities, provision of in kind support to project delivery, management and implementation of provincial urban supply system and support to community engagement.</p>
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General Comments

SIWSAP has recently completed the CCVA and WS-CCAR planning phases of the project. The next phases of implementation will engage the national and provincial government, communities, civil society organizations, NGOs, other UN agencies (UNICEF, UN Women, UNDSS etc) CROP agencies, and the private sector (local, regional and international) to assist with delivery of key project objectives. Civil society organisations will likely assist with community awareness/education activities. Either a local or international contractor will be engaged to deliver infrastructure projects across all 6 sites. It is also envisaged to engage either a local or international consultant for design reporting and planning for large budget projects beyond the funding scope of SIWSAP.

L. Progress toward Gender Equality

Has a gender or social assessment been carried out this reporting period?	Will be carried out in the future
If a gender or social assessment has been	The Gender Assessment is yet to be completed but preliminary findings points to the following regarding differentiated vulnerabilities of men and women due to climate change impacts on water, which SIWSAP

<p>carried out what where the findings?</p>	<p>project is working on addressing:</p> <p>• In Tigoa, women have difficulties physically accessing water because the natural wells in caves (main source of water in this pilot site) are located far from the township in the forest where some of the paths are very steep. This increases women and girls vulnerabilities as they are exposed to high risk of falling if one loses balance. There are also a few cases where pregnant women have had miscarriages while fetching water from these water sources. It was further identified that women lack ownership of land due to the patrilineal system practiced on the island. However, women in male-headed households do have the opportunity to use the land for growing vegetables for family consumption. Female headed households lack access to such an opportunity with limited social and economic assets to draw from during climate change and water stressed periods. When water is scarce, women's physical and mental burden increases, and girls education is often compromised. Girls often skip classes in order to help their mothers fetch water. This hampers their studies as they can hardly catch up with their classes when they return to schools. Boys and husbands also provide help but only in times of severe water scarcity.</p> <p>• For Ferafalu, women often face hardships in performing their care-giving and household work when there is inadequate supply of water and poor sanitation facilities. Women mostly rely on communal water sources that requires about one and half hour walk. Migration of young males to Honiara for education and employment has left women to care for children and the elderly, which further increased women's burden with limited livelihood options. Women and girls mainly face challenges in physically accessing fresh and clean water as well as information and health services since government offices and health centers are not easily accessible. Women reported that illness such as red eye and diarrhea are common among children particularly during disasters such as tropical cyclones and flooding. Women/girls often end up bathing and cleaning themselves in the sea during menstruation when water is scarce. Young women also have less options for negotiations and decision making compared to elderly women who through the years have raised their status in the household thus are able to negotiate in any decision making processes. In Ferafalu, mother-in-laws are major decision makers in household water usages.</p> <p>• Few men in Tuwo acquire skills to repair water infrastructures. However, due to the isolation of this pilot sites, there is limited access to materials in the village and less opportunity to earn cash, thus men's capacity to fix broken water infrastructures are limited. Women, particularly single mothers with limited skills, no access to materials, and money encountered more challenges in maintaining water infrastructures. Women in Tuwo carry the burden of household work and this is further exacerbated by the migration of able-bodied men to Honiara in search of employment. It is obvious that climate change impacts contributing directly to water insecurity has increased women's vulnerability. Limited access to quality fresh water and low levels of awareness on proper sanitation affects women the most who are responsible not only for fetching water but also for cleaning and maintaining proper hygiene and sanitation. There is a common consensus among women and men that most men are "lazy" to support women in household work including water collection. Some women also reported that a few women face domestic violence when they are unable to fulfill their household duties due to longer time spent on water collection especially during water stressed periods.</p> <p>• Gender roles in Santa Catalina are fixed for men and women. While women perform the roles of housewives, doing household chores and looking after children; males perform the roles of household head providing economic necessities such as food, clothing, school fees etc. Women, the elderly and children in Santa Catalina are mostly affected by the impacts of climate change on water resources. Since women are the primary water collectors, it becomes difficult for them to access clean water when water sources deplete during drought periods. At such times, children are often used as helping hands to fetch water. The elderly who are living alone face a lot of challenges in physically accessing water from hand dug wells (no pumps) as well as from communal tanks as they have to walk a few metres from their homes. Women's mobility and interaction within and outside the community is limited. Women are mostly unpaid householder workers with less access to information on climate change, sanitation, hygiene and water. They also lack enough income and savings. Community power structure is such where women hold limited decision making power over land and other assets such as water and sanitation.</p> <p>• With the increasing urban growth and limited availability of water resources, women in Gizo township face challenges in their care-giving role. While livelihood opportunities are diverse for women as well as men in Gizo, there are more men in senior post attracting higher salaries/wages compared to women. A good number of women are earning an income by taking up remunerative jobs such as teaching, micro-enterprise, nursing, and other government employment, however, they are also equally responsible for completing household chores such as fetching and providing water for their families. As the principle collectors and users of water for various household purposes, women often face severe difficulties in accessing good quality water during drought periods. Unlike other sites, Gizo in terms of population and size is far bigger hence women often spent hours commuting to the nearest water sources to fetch water and in most cases during odd hours. This creates additional responsibility and burden</p>
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	<p>to most women. Children, the elderly and people living with special needs whose mobility is often limited, also lack access to proper sanitation and water facilities. While women provide care-giving services for such groups, this becomes a real challenge during severe drought conditions. Due to the long standing water issue in Gizo, women have practice water conservation methods such as using waste water from washing kitchen utensils and reusing them for toilets etc. Limited supply of good quality water means increase burden for women and men in Taro township. Women in Taro perform both unpaid household/care-giving roles and paid jobs. When water is contaminated and clean water becomes scarce, women's responsibilities multiply. Limited access to fresh and clean water further affects household members who are responsible for its collection. Although women in Taro regularly receive help from men to collect water, they remain the primary source of water collectors. When climate change impacts such as droughts affect Taro residences' main source of water (water tanks), women spent most of their time looking for alternative water sources in the nearby mainland of Choiseul Bay. Similarly, menstruating women/girls, pregnant and lactating mothers' health are comprised when water becomes scarce. Women in Taro also hold some level of adaptive capacity. Women play important role in disseminating information to family members during water emergencies. Participants from one of the Taro focus group discussion said that, it is mainly mothers or women who are more aware about water than their male counterparts and they normally activate water management practices in homes. At household level, men and women both share responsibilities when it comes to water collection, however, women uses more water because most of the household chores are done by women for example women are responsible for cooking, washing, laundry, bathing children etc. Overall, based on the assessments, climate change hazards such as droughts, tropical cyclones, salt water intrusion, flooding etc are directly and indirectly affecting water resources in the six pilot sites. An increase in socio-economic distresses is leading to loss of biodiversity and ultimately threatening the livelihoods of men, women and other groups who have limited knowledge and capacity to adapt to climate change. Problems such as depletion of water resources, fresh water shortage and water contamination have affected the livelihoods of men and women in different ways, and adversely contributes to further burden women who already has a lot of responsibilities in their communities and households.</p>
<p>Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women.</p>	<p>As mentioned above, the gender assessments is yet to completed thus too early to report on results. However, the project has taken small practical steps to increase gender equality and ensuring that women are empowered through the following: Establishment of sex disaggregated data, systematic involvement of women in project consultations, planning, implementation and monitoring, selection of participants for workshops/trainings, recruitment of project staff, composition of interview panels and procurement panels, and the representation of women/women's groups in WASH Committees (noting that this is a challenge and work in progress). Design and development of education/awareness materials which are inclusive of men, women and people living with special needs. Current design and plans of promotional materials such as posters, videos and other visual aids portray men, women, youths and people living with special needs. Such visuals, it is hoped, will encourage beneficiaries to recognize the different sectors in their communities as active agents, capable of playing important roles especially in water, hygiene and sanitation management.</p>

General Comments

A more strategic approach in addressing gender issues is envisaged under current work by the Gender and Livelihood Specialist which should be concluded in August 2016, specifically the need to dissect the dynamics of gender differences across a variety of issues critical for achieving adaptation and building resilience to climate change in the water sector across the six pilot sites.

M. Annex 1 - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

Satisfactory (S): Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives.

Unsatisfactory (U): Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

Satisfactory (S): Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.

Unsatisfactory (U): Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.