2015

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

of

PIMS 4568

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

Table of Contents

A. Basic Project and Finance Data

Project Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification, Water Resources Division (MMERE-WRD)
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change - LDCF
Country(ies)	(SOI) Solomon Islands
Project Start Date:	17-Jun-2014
Planned Project Closing Date:	30-Jun-2018
Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board meetings during reporting period:	April 2015
Total GEF Grant (U$S)	$ 7,000,000
GEF Grant Disbursed as of 30 June (U$S):	$ 241,841.87
Total Co-financing (as planned in CEO endorsement request):	$ 43,622,462.00
Overall Risk Rating	High
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	isaac@mines.gov.sb
GEF Operational Focal Point	Chanel Iroi	c.iroi@met.gov.sb
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Adviser	Shoko Takemoto	shoko.takemoto@undp.org
UNDP Programme Associate	Ms. Sirintharat Wannawong	sirintharat.wannawong@undp.org

Project website, etc.	Photo Story from Tuwo, Temotu Province: https://undppacific.exposure.co/this-is-water UNDP ALM Website: http://undp-alm.org/projects/ldcf-siwsap-si
Links to media coverage	Tuwo Water Poster: https://www.dropbox.com/s/pxgpzgedlr3xphg/Poster_Tuwo_v4.pdf?dl=0 Tuwo Photos and movie: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/3rf5temfl669e1b/AADXwDrNB4hHXU-RAng_VlCsa?dl=0

C. Project Summary

D. Progress toward Development Objective

Objective/Outcome	Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2015
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 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 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 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 Team TORs now finalized and recruitment process of the V&A Team already started.
Outcome 1	Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response plans	Vulnerability assessment and Climate Change Adaptation	No adaptation plans or adaptation guidance exists for the water sector	At least 6 Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans	Same as progress described under

	formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks	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 aadaptation (aligned with AMAT 1.1, 2.1)	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 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	objective
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. Manaaoba: 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 sites for sanitation options working with local and national campaign on sanitation futures (>6 campaigns) to facilitate adoption and maintenance of sanitation technologies Clean up and	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

				protection of key groundwater recharge areas (i.e. Taro wetland for >3 sties) Community based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS) in place at more than 6 sites	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 already provided to the POs. The training especially the rain gauge measurements will facilitate long term project objective of achieving ?bottom-up? participatory activities. Groundwater in the Lingeo well in Ferafalu already being tested for quality.
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 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)	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 project delivery- investments or in climate proofing projects Only 1 publicly owned portable water filter/desalination unit exists for the entire country	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 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	Initial awareness and advocacy for provincial government staff & communities through respective Provincial Inception Workshops have already been carried out. Specific ?Resilience of water resources? and water supply options have been discussed in detail by Project Management Unit (PMU) staff and stakeholders through

				and/or community levels	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 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 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 important concepts and principles i.e. IWRM, Rresilience 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 & 2.3)	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 hydrological monitoring systems is not adequate for existing climate variability, or for predicted (and often very localized) climate changes	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 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,	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 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

				video diaries, theatre, music, etc)	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 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. ? Integration of surface, ground and rainwater sources.

E. Progress in Implementation

Project Outcomes	Description	Outputs Reported as of 30 June 2015
Outcome 1	Water Sector â Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks	1.1. Vulnerability assessments of water supplies (in terms of quantity and quality) to climate change in targeted critical areas refined or formulated During the Provincial Inception Workshops in the six pilot sites, the key findings and recommendations of a rapid Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessment carried out during the Project Preparatory Grant in 2013 were presented to key stakeholders. It was notedbased on the consultationsthat the majority of findings and recommendations are still relevant in most of the pilot sites. Hence, specific recommendations/action points were identified for immediate action by the project. Based on the rapid V&A assessments, the six pilot sites will undergo a comprehensive and participatory V&A during the third and fourth quarter of 2015.The project has finalized the TORs to recruit a team of experts comprising of international and local consultants inpartnership with technical personnel from various government counterpart ministries to undertake this V&A assessment. The V&A will address existing gaps identified in the PPG V&A (ensure that climate change considerations have been assessed and that it addresses the lack of location-based analysiswhile highlighting key current and future vulnerabilities of the water sector at the Provincial and community level dueto impacts of climate change.
Outcome 1	Water Sector â Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks	(continued from the above section) 1.2. WS-CCAR plans prepared in the context of IWRM and in line with and integrated into existing local and national policy and development planning processes. A key deliverable of the comprehensive and participatory V&A assessment to be carried out in Output 1.1 is the development of the WS-CCAR Plans for each of the six pilot sites. These plans which will be developed through close consultation and participation of key stakeholders including government officials, technicians, farmers, fishermen, womenâs groups and children in the third and fourth quarter of 2015 will also take into consideration uses of water beyond drinking and sanitation needs, and include food production, preparation, and cooking, etc. The engagement of key government counterparts as part of the V&A team and the strong partnership developed so far by the project with key personnel of MMERE, MECDM and MHMS will contribute to ensure that WS-CCAR plans arealigned to existing national and provincial policies and are strongly supported by the government.
Outcome 1	Water Sector â Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and	(continued from the above section) 1.3 Government budgets allocated to support implementation of key components of WS-CCAR plans. The involvement of key government

	development frameworks	counterparts from the beginning both at the national and provincial level in the design, planning, implementation of project activities had greatly benefited the project in terms of government ownership and drivenness of project activities. For example, the project has been very successful through utilizing high level government officials in driving and leading negotiations for co-financing with provincial governments during its various Provincial Inception workshops. It is proposed that this same approach be adopted in the development of WS-CCAR plans. The integration of these plans to national and local policies will garner support by the government through allocation of funding support. It is envisioned that during the consultation process for the development of WS-CCAR plans, specific financial commitments will be pursued at national and provincial level on how the government will support the key components of the WS-CCAR plans.
Outcome 2	Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas	2.1. 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 soft and concrete measures for immediate action were identified during the Provincial Inception Workshops in the six pilot sitesbased on the PPG V&A recommendations.The majority of these are to enhance and rehabilitaterainwater storage. These includes the rehabilitation of rainwater catchment and storage in households, government and community buildings. It was notable during the Inception workshops that the majority of public and government buildings were either partially or not fully utilised for rain water catchment. As such roof catchments of government and public buildings will be rehabilitated through project support. A technical team from MMERE will be mobilized to various pilot sites in the beginning of the third quarter (2015) to carry out a detailed assessment of roof sizes, suitability, and materials required such as guttering, etc. Once this is completed, the project will explore the possibility of outsourcing the construction works to either private companies or NGOs. Also in one of the sites (Tigoa), the project through partnership with the Environment Health Division (RWASH), UNICEF and the WRD will be addressing sanitation issues in a boarding High School. This school has a population of approximately 186 students with only one water tank and two open pit toilets (one for girls and the other for boys).
Outcome 2	Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas	(continued from the above section) The comprehensive and participatory V&A assessment to be carried out in the third and fourth quartersof 2015 willfurther identify and guide specific immediate, medium and long term soft and concrete interventions to be addressed by the project. 2.2 Community-based Climate Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Information System tailored for water resources management developed and implemented in targeted areas.

		The project through close collaboration/consultation with the Solomon Islands Meteorological Services (SIMS) of MECDM and the WRD of MMERE have finalized the specifications for the procurement of Automatic Hydrometeorological Stations and Rain Gauges for the 6 pilot sites. These equipment are crucial in developing both an effective community-based climate early warning and disaster preparedness information system for water resource management that is both top-down and bottom-up. The EWS systems will be procured, installed and tested through direct contract with the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric (NIWA) Research, a Research Institute in New Zealand. This is at the request of the government to ensure standardization of such equipment at the national and regional level. The SIMS through support from SWoCK, another UNDP Climate Change project and EU have procured similar equipment from NIWA using existing bilateral agreements by the Solomon Islands Government. According to the Solomon Islands Government, they have benefited greatly from such partnership/agreement through knowledge exchange, compatibility in data exchange, data and quality exchange and regional standardization. Simultaneously trainings of those responsible to manage the EWS at the national, provincial, and community levels have been incorporated in the documentations of services required by NIWA. Thetarget is to get all these equipment into the country by end of 2015.
Outcome 3	Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer	3.1. Strategic investments in water infrastructure in target areas, including but not limited to: new household and communal water storage systems and infrastructure; provision of up to 4 portable water filtration and/or desalination systems for sharing across communities in times of extreme water scarcity. During this reporting period, the project based on the outcome of the six Provincial Inception Workshops will be focusing on the provision of additional rainwater storage (water tanks) and specialized equipment such as desalination and water treatment systems. To address the lack of available water security equipment at the Provincial level, the project in close consultation and collaboration with the National Disaster Management Office of MECDM, Red Cross, World Vision and WRD of MMERE has finalizedthe specifications for the procurement of portable water filtration units (water system, a mobile solar treatment system complete and ready to deploy and Brackish System to generate freshwater), manpack series transceivers and desalination equipment through a competitive tender process. A training component has been incorporated in the procurement documentation to ensure effective community-management, maintenance and support mechanisms for beneficiaries. These equipment will provide additional strategic freshwater storage options in the six pilot sites during disaster relief periods. Also with the availability of communication equipment, it will be easier to communicate with remote communities on provincial situations and needs during disasters as well as communication of data and measurements.
Outcome 3	Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions	(continued from the above section) 3.2. Compilation of best practices on applicable technologies for dissemination and replication by project partners with support from the project.

	and technology transfer	One of the key roles of the Technical Officer Communication and Community Engagement is to assist key partners capture and disseminate best practices under the project. This will be done through support from the Provincial Officers, RTA and all key stakeholders including the PMU. In this regard initial awareness and capacity building measures are already underway for the Provincial Officers through the Provincial Officer Induction Programme and other events such as brown bag sessions and in house training on specific topics by the Chief Technical Advisor and the Deputy Director WRD.
Outcome 4	Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels	4.1. Overarching policy and legislation for the water sector that integrates CCA components in IWRM plans drafted and advocated, including guidelines for climate resilient water supply development in vulnerable areas. The project is currently recruiting a Climate Scientist (CS) who is expected to join the project in the third quarter of 2015. The CS, who will form part of the comprehensive and participatory V&A assessment team will be responsible for producing a report on a systematic review and analyses of all available scenarios of rainfall, temperature and winds/storms, and will assess/quantify the confidence/likelihood of projected changes. It is envisioned that this study will inform the implementation of the National Water Resources and Sanitation Policy and ensure that climate change is integrated within national and local level water sector policies. 4.2. Institutional and community capacities strengthened toward water-sector CCA formulation, implementation and monitoring at the national and local levels. Initial consultation with the Environment Health Division (EHD) of the Ministry of Health and Medical Services to discuss and share lessons learned on the use of composting toiletshave pointed to the need for the project to work closely with the Health Promotion Division of MHMS inembarking on a National Sanitation Campaign particularly in the six pilot sites. According to EHD, a major challenge is behavioural change thus prior to the actual introduction of composting toilets in some of the pilot sites particularly in Tuwo, it is crucial that proper awareness is raised on the benefits of such technology. The project will further collaborate with national partners such as MHMS-EHD, UNICEF, Kastom Gaden in developing a broader National Sanitation Campaign during the second half of 2015.Bringing the experience of Tuvalu, the project will work closely with key partners to adapt as appropriate for Melanesia.
Outcome 4	Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels	(continue from the above section) The project is also working closely with SIMS and WRD on a proposed training for the Santa Catalina community to read and understand rain gauge measurements. This is important so community members can better manage the water in rainwater harvesting tanks. 4.3. Multi-media knowledge products on CC, CCA, IWRM, lessons learned and best practices developed and disseminated extensively to communities, schools and the general population and through ALM. A Technical Officer Communication and Community Engagement is expected to commence with the project in July 2015. This person will be directly responsible for generating multi-media information on lessons learned and best practices on the SIWSAP and disseminate to communities, civil society, policy maker, schools and globally through

		appropriate mechanisms.

F. Ratings and Comments on Project Progress

Project Progress toward Development Objective

Role	2015 Rating	2015 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	The project is progressing well towards realizing its objective during its first year. Despite delays in the recruitment of key project officers in the first six months (since its inception in June 2014), significant progress was made in the second half to recruit Project Management Unit (PMU) staff. To date, the following PMU staff have been recruited: Chief Technical Advisor, Project Manager, Finance/Administration Assistant, 6 Provincial Officers, Procurement Assistant and the Technical Officer Communication and Community Engagement. The design of the V&A Assessment and the composition of the V&A Assessment Team has been finalized and recruitment process is underway. The remaining three technical positions yet to be recruited are pending further discussions with key government counterparts. The recruitment of project staff is crucial in supporting the implementation of various activities in the six pilot sites. This reporting periodwitnessed the completion of the National Inception Workshop (February 2015) in Honiara, and six Provincial Inception Workshops in all the pilot sites (April to early June 2015). Key objectives of the inception workshops were toprovide a project overview and its objectives, update all stakeholders on what has evolved since the Project Preparation Grant (PPG); identify key stakeholders (besides those already identified), their respective roles and contributions to the projects in order to strengthen existing networks and partnerships by identifying synergies and areas for further collaboration; and review key deliverables for 2015 (Annual Work Plan (AWP), Implementation Schedule and Management Arrangement, Monitoring &Evaluation (M&E) for SIWSAP. The outcome of these workshops not only informed the scheduling of project activities but points to key activities and resources required to implement them.A key achievement worth noting is the establishment of Project Pilot Committees and Community Water Committees in all six pilot sites. These committees will not only helpscope out intervention needs, capacity needs and provided needed knowledge and experience of how communities deal with their various challenges but will guide and coordinate, with the SIWSAP Provincial Officer(s) pilot site interventions. The engagement of beneficiaries in decision making that affects their livelihood will not only help build and strengthen the long term community ownership but sustainability of project activities after the life of the project. During the first half of 2015, the PMUthrough collaboration and consultation with key government stakeholders reviewed the implementation schedule of the project. This exercise was deemed necessary to ensure that planned activities are realistically aligned to proposed timeframe, particularly given the six monthsâ time lag between project inception and the actual implementation of activities. Likewise certain outputs were brought forward from Year 3 to Year 1 & 2, for example Output 2 namely the design and development of the Early Warning Systems (EWS). The procurement of these equipment in year 1 is important in providing the project with relevant information and data that will inform interventions in the pilot sites. The revised implementation schedule of the project was endorsed by the Project Board during its inaugural meeting in April 2015. The PMU through support from the UNDP Multi-Country Office (MCO) Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) have also revised the Projectâs Results and Resources Framework (RRF) to ensure alignment of the baseline and target indicators. Given that baselines will be site specific (at provincial and community level), this task entails a lot of data collection through field work. Therefore during project implementation, appropriate data collection methodologies will be identified to obtain the required information for updating and revising the baselines. This task has also been incorporated in the V&As assessment. The project is also making headway in recruiting a team of experts (international and national consultants with technical officers from key government ministries) to carry out an

		enhanced V&A with more rigor and community participation. Having identified specific weaknesses and gaps in the rapid V&A conducted during the PPG in 2013, this V&A entails a more robust methodology underpinning the water resources resilience and adaptation to climate change risks and impacts. In this regard â□□Climate Proofingâ□□ will be a key element in the assessment. The Terms of References (TORs) for the various V&A experts have been finalised and are currently been advertised. It is envisaged that the V&A team will be mobilised by the third quarter for 2015. The presentation of key findings and recommendations of the rapid V&A in 2013 during the Provincial Inception Workshops pointed to a few immediate site specific interventions to be addressed by the project. Further moving forward these recommendations as per updated ground conditions as well as priority needs of the communities were ratified during consultations during the Inception Workshops in the respective 6 pilot sites. These ranges from the enhancement and rehabilitation of existing water catchment and storage in Taro, Gizo, Santa Catalina, Tuwo and Ferafaluto the construction of water and sanitation facilities in Tigoa. With guidance and leadership from key government counterparts, the project willbemobilisinga team of technical officers from WRD and RWASH in early July 2015 to carry out a detailed assessments of the required tasks. The project through recommendations from the government is exploring the option of outsourcing the construction works to potential NGOs and the private sector through a competitive process. This approach is consistent with the RWASH Policy. Building on efforts to enhance existing water facilities and establish early warning systems, the project together with the MMERE and MECDM are finalising the specifications forthe procurement of 6 water systems for freshwater filtration, 4brackish water systems for brackish water filtration, 2 seawater box for seawater filtration, 6 Manpack trans-receivers, 4 Automatic Hydrometeorological Systems, 12 rain gauges and a set of ground water equipment. These equipment are required to assist the government and the projectwith data collectionas 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 project expects all equipment to be procured by end 2015. A notable achievement during this reporting period is the support rendered to the project by its key government counterparts namely the Water Resources Division (WRD) of the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE); Climate Change Division (CCD), Solomon Islands Meteorological Services (SIMS) and theNational Disaster Management Office (NDMO) of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM); and the Environment Health Division (EHD) of the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS). Key technical government officers have been instrumental in the facilitation of various inception workshops as well as in guiding/directing activities under the project with Project Management Unit (PMU) support. Technical Government counterparts are also leading technical assessments in the pilot sites. This healthy relationship with the government will need to be carefully nurtured. Overall, the project is making good progress towards its development objectives. While the project encountered some challenges along the way due to bad weather conditions which contributed to delays in the completion of a few Inception workshops in the provinces, the project was able to mitigate such risk through working closely with SIMS to get updated information on weather predictions prior to scheduling missions. The project therefore successfully completed all inception workshops within the planned timeframe.
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	Overall, the current project implementation is progressing well at an acceptable rate towards achieving its stated objective. Despite still at an early stage of implementation and six month delay due to recruitment of suitable project personnel and support team, the following trends and results can be considered as positive: a) National Workshop and six Provincial workshop at all target provinces carried out and completed by June 2015.Taking into considerations the geographical location

		and poor infrastructure in place the project with the support of government counterparts have really pushed themselves to get all inception workshop completed. b) The Provincial Officers being deployed will be working closely with their respective Provincial Government while awaiting the comprehensive Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessment, will implement the immediate and urgent activities like installation of rain water tanks, restoration of hand dug wells and so on. This approach enables communities /townships to start benefiting from project activities while awaiting the detailed V &A assessments that will provide adaptation interventions tired with cost benefit analysis for long term measures. c) The initiation of project large procurement of equipments like Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) with rain gauges, groundwater survey equipment, data loggers, tough books and water filtration/desalination plant in the first year of implementation is a positive progress of the project implementation. These equipments are planned to be procured by third or fourth quarter of year 2015. Relevant activities that will lead to the achievement of the project outputs are connected to these large equipments, therefore fast-tracking UNDP method in procuring these equipments is vital. d) Partnerships between government and civil society organizations have progressed. Some challenges of coordination in technical aspects and implementation processes remain, however the project has been very proactive in getting all key stakeholders on board and engaging them effectively within project activities which irons out differences and provides an enabling progressing platform for all stakeholders to work together despite challenges. CHALLENGE & ACTION PLAN Procurement will be the main challenge, with a set of actions identified to overcome them as detailed below: â¢ Delay in procuring major ticket items. E.g. AWS and Automatic Gauge, Desalination Plant. Action: UNDP SOI to expedite the process and if need be to seek additional support from UNDP Multi-Country Office (MCO). The SIWSAP project is on track despite the delay and has shown cased the potential to expedite key activities to ensure sound implementation and to also management stakeholder expectations.
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	The Water Resources Division, Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE) is the focal partner in this project since it is concerned with water resources and sanitation and mainstreaming adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The MMERE has already drafted its national policy and plan on Water Resources and sanitation (WATSAN) in 2013. Under this policy, once endorsed, will govern and direct implementation of water and sanitation activities, including projects that target sustainable and appropriate technologies to improve livelihoods for the people of Solomon Islands. Likewise, its WATSAN plan its activities relates to areas including governance, water resources management, financing and climate change and extreme vents. Climate Change Adaptation is therefore seen as part to fulfilling the national objective for the government in the long term. In this context, SIWSAP is in line with the WATSAN Policy and Plan and other policies such as the RWASH, Climate Change and the National Disaster Management Plan. Additionally, collaboration with leading Ministries on WATSAN/WASH under the National Inter-Sectorial water Coordinating Committee (NIWCC), the Water Sector Group (WSG) and WASH Cluster Group endeavors to coordinate its activities to better address water and sanitation development in the country. SIWSAP for that matter, while implementing its activities, becomes part to meeting the overall government objective on â adequate, reliable and safe supplies of freshwater and appropriate sanitation that are essential for economic development, public health and food productionâ . Towards the end of the project, the government anticipates that incorporating adaptation due to climate change and variability will address both the environment, water and sanitation systems and the people resilient, resulting in improved livelihoods into the future. The project therefore has policies in place to enable its mandate to implement activities. As a way forward, the PMU needs to continue to collaborate with partner Ministries and regional institutions to better fulfill the wider objectives so that all outcomes are met.

GEF Operational Focal point	Satisfactory	Although there has been some delay in the early stages of the project implementation as expected, steady progress has been made towards achieving the projectâ??s objectives. This is due to the team efforts of the PMU and its implementing partners to ensure there are no delays in implementation. The success implementation of the project can only be achieved when all stakeholders put their efforts together. The PMU team must be supported at all times to ensure that the initial progress made so far in implementation continues and enhanced. The national government will continue to assist the project team whenever it is needed and required. It must also be reminded that there will be challenges faced along the way and plans must be in place to reduce or minimize these risks.
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Advisor	Satisfactory	1. Explanation of Rating Despite initial delays in project inception, political and operational capacity is now in place and the project is on track to achieve its stated objective in time. With strong leadership form the IP / MMERE WRD and RPs / MECDM and MOH and project management unit staffed with qualified personnel, the project expects to continue to accelerate delivery in order to achieve all outcome targets by planed project closure date. It is estimated that the project is now on track to achieve substantial outcomes and impacts will be achieved in understanding and tackling climate change impacts to the water sector in communities in the Solomon Island. With 6 months of actual implementation, (Jan â?? June 2015), no specific outcome target has been achieved to date, however, a range of preliminary steps and actions have been initiated in regard to assessments, procurement, coordination and partnership that the project will start seeing initial outputs, outcomes, and results by the next reporting period. Water sector climate change adaptation response plans will kick start with the V&A process. Existing best practices and gaps regarding climate change and water sector V&A has been completed based on a number of existing and ongoing initiatives in the Pacific. Based on this analysis, the ToR for the V&A has been developed, focusing on incorporating climate science, provincial level analysis (rather than site specific) and integrating a CBA approach that will assist the provincial and national planning and budgeting processes. Furthermore, based on this information, water and climate change resilience-building investments will be strengthened and monitored throughout the project. 2. Trends With a series of engagement initiatives organized and led by IPs and RPs and PMU during the inception process taken place in this reporting period, the project has established an effective multi-stakeholder coordination and technical platform which has allowed practical and strategic collaboration that allows the project to ensures that the project investments adds incremental value to the water sector development in Solomon Islands while avoiding duplication. Through this key technical cooperation core, the project is facilitating innovative partnerships between: national government ministries (MMERE â?? MECDM â?? MOH â?? Ministry of Education, etc), national government and local/provincial government, and UN Agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, etc). For example, a joint water monitoring tools and mechanisms are being explored between MMERE â?? MECDM â?? MOH â?? UNICEF â?? UNDP, to utilize mobile technology for water quality and project impact monitoring that can be trialed through the project, but can eventually be integrated within national and local government water monitoring and assessments in the future. Key challenge that needs to be addressed in the coming year is the strengthening of the Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks and tools. An initial review and update of indicators and targets have been conducted, which will be reviewed and endorsed by the next project board meeting. Some baseline data are still missing, which also need to be collected through the V&A process in the 6 pilot sites. The effective, timely, and thorough update of the tools and framework for M&E would be crucial to the achievement of the development objectives by the project. 3. Critical Risks The project has been influenced by the challenge of getting technical expertise on time. Through operational and project management capacities are available locally, technical expertise in the field of both climate change and water, with

		the right skill sets and experiences, as well as cultural sensitivity to work in Solomon Islands, has been extremely difficult to find. The first Technical Advisor recruited through a long process, was unable to provide the wide-range of technical and operational guidance required by the project. As the pool of existing internal and external professionals are extremely limited in the Pacific, including SOI, best candidates are also normally are working on other initiatives. The proposed way forward may be to formulate short term, specific consultancies rather than a long-term chief technical advisor, given that shorter projects may allow the project to attract more and qualified people given. However, the challenge would be that the project management unit would have to induct, manage, and coordinate more as new people will be coming in and out more frequently. Given that the long-term goal is for the national capacity for CCA and Water will be strengthen, the project may require the technical consultants to allow capacity and knowledge transfer and training as much as possible engaging national stakeholders and PMU staff.

Project Progress in Project Implementation

Role	2015 Rating	2015 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	For outputs 1.1 and 1.2, although efforts to recruit a team of experts to carry out the comprehensive and participatory V&A assessment were slower than anticipated, owing mainly to delays in the recruitment of key staff, steady progress has been made since the beginning of 2015. The team is expected to be on board in the 3rd quarter of 2015 to carry out the V&A, CBA which will facilitate the development of the WS-CCAR Plans etc.The project should be able to utilize most of the budget resources allocated for these outputs in the remaining six months of 2015. Steady progress has been made against key outputs under Outcome 2. A joint assessment team from the WRD and EHD will be mobilized to various sites commencing in July 2015 to conduct a detailed assessment of specific water catchment, storage and sanitation in pilot sites as identified during the Provincial Inception Workshops.Once the detailed assessments are completed, the project will proceed with outsourcing the construction works to potential NGOs and private companies. Further to that, the outcome of the Comprehensive and Participatory V&A will inform the project of specific medium to long term soft and concrete measures to be addressed by the project. It is envisaged that the bulk of planned budget for these outputs will be expended in the third and fourth quarter of 2015. The specifications to facilitate the procurement of Early Warning Systems (EWS) and disaster preparedness equipment are well underway. The project is awaiting final endorsement from MECDM and MMERE on the draft specifications before submitting to Procurement. EWSs will be procured through Direct sourcing with NIWA while the desalination equipment, water treatment and manpack transceivers will be through an open competitive process. The project had also recruited a Technical Officer Communication and Community Engage who will join the team in July 2015. This person will provide support to project partners and Provincial Officers in the compilation and dissemination of best practices. Similar to outputs under outcome 1, although progress has been slow, the project is making good progress to recruita Climate Scientist. This person who is expected to join in August 2015 will be key in providing information on climate change impacts on water resources. Additionally, once the Technical Officer Communication and Community Engagement joins the project in July 2015, she will work closely with key partners including communities in the development of knowledge products through a participatory approach to provide learning from the project. Like other outcomes, the majority of budget earmark for these outputs will be delivered in the second half of 2015 once the necessary experts are on board. Overall, since key project staff commenced in January 2015, steady progress has been made towards addressing key

		outputs under each of the outcomes. The completion of seven Inception workshops at national and provincial level, the recruitment of all PMU staff and the advertisement of various V&A posts, identification of immediate activities to be addressed in each pilot sites, the compilation of various specifications for the procurement of key equipment are but some of the key milestones achieved during this reporting report.
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	Taking into consideration the delay and the progress to date, the project has performed satisfactory well. It has strategically looked into its outputs and have targeted enabling activities under each outputs to pick up the implementation phase. By doing so, the project has and is currently doing preparation work for bulk procurement of AWS and Desalination plants which according to the initial workplan is supposed to be procured in year 2 of the project. The team being proactive are finalizing the TOR for the procurement and will procure as soon as possible. Such drive by the project team is sound. To ensure the project has sound baselines the project worked on Terms of References for a V&A team to carry out a comprehensive and participatory V&A and CBA assessments in the six pilot sites. The project has strategically included in the V&A team a gender specialists to ensure the project activities in all pilot site have gender considerations. The project to date is in the recruitment stage and envisions the implementation by the third quarter. Furthermore, the project has been working closely with MMERE, MECDM and MMHS to put together and finalize the specifications for procuring the Early warning systems and disaster preparedness equipment. The process has been slow as the project and partners had to ensure appropriate specifications and sustainability measures of the equipment are in place prior to finalizing. The procurement of these equipment are envisioned for the third quarter of 2015 Regarding the general status of project expenditures in relation to annual budgets, by the final quarter in 2014 the initial planned budget was USD$874,031.Due to the delay in recruiting qualified suitable candidates for the PMU, only USD$32,494 was utilized for office setup, Finance/Administration officer salary and the travel component of the Chief Technical Advisor. Given the delay in recruitment of key project staff, it was obvious that the planned 2014 budget will be carried forward and was spilt into multiyear budgets for 2015-2017. The revised Summary of Multi-Year Budget 2014 - 2017 (USD) is shown below. Year Original Budget Actual Expenditure Revised Budget Total 2014 874,031 31,668.14 32,494.32 32,494.32 2015 2,727,386 210,173.73 1,750,665.34 1,750,665.34 2016 1,936,465 0 2,845,593.67 2,845,593.67 2017 1,312,118 0 2,221,246.67 2,221,246.67 Overall Budget 6,850,000.00 In terms of the delivery for the reporting period, the project has delivered 21% of the planned 1750,665.34. By the third quarter the delivery should increase as the bulk procurement will be done with V&A assessments underway. Overall, with the six month delay and a full PMU by January 2015, the project has made sound progress towards outputs under each outcomes namely mentioned above. The project board has raised the importance of ensuring the procurement items are delivered on a timely manner and have been instrumental in supporting the procurement of the Early warning systems by providing government letter to assist the procurement process of standardization of EWS specifications within the Solomon Islands and region. Overall, the PMU has recruited all provincial project staff and on daily bases provide oversight to ensure the Provincial Staff are supported.
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	The SIWSAP Project document was signed in June 2014, which marked the commencement of project implementation under the GEF. In principal the SIWSAP is now 12 months old to date. The establishment of the PMU was realized in January 2015 but the drive to appoint primary officers namely the Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) and the Project Manager commenced earlier in late 2014. Given this delay of six months prior to establishment of the PMU, the government part, in this case MMERE, MECDM and MHMS/RWASH have assisted the PMU to fast track activities as

		the national inception and provincial inception workshops in Honiara and six pilot sites in the provinces. During the course of these workshops, the PMU was updated on other inputs by national and community participants on the implementation phase. Additionally, the inception workshops highlighted the need on each community as â□□urgent and immediateâ□□ based on the National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) and the Climate Change policy. The project therefore, deployed its 6 provincial officers to date and the partner ministries are assisting by availing their staff to carry out some detailed assessments to confirm what needs to be done sooner to make each community adapt to climate change and variability, based on the rapid V&A in 2013, updated assessments during the provincial implementation workshops in 2015 and the current El Nino condition experienced in the country. The MMERE has also assisted by completing presentations and mentoring PMU staff on the concept on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), the approach by which SIWSAP will use to better address adaptation; it uses the â□□ridge to reefâ□□ approach and anticipating that addressing (1) water sources protection (2) systems design for sustainability (3) early warning and disaster responses (4) community awareness and self-financing are all factored in order to make the resources and communities resilient to both positive and negative impacts of future climatic change and variability. As a way forward, MMERE wants to see that activities must be completed based on respective workplans for respective communities, given the â□□lateâ□□ commencement of the project. To ensure measure of project progress is evident ,PMU and UNDP must be efficient on the timeliness of the disbursement of needed funds to mobilize project staff and materials to project sites. Past adaptation project experiences must be lessons to learn so that SIWSAP does not repeat the same issues into its 4 years of implementation. Having said that, MMERE will continue to monitor project progress and may suggest to PMU to improve implementation where relevant. Overall, the project is progressing well.
GEF Operational Focal point	Satisfactory	The project despite the six months delay have soundly picked up momentum to expedite the implementation of project activities. Within six months the PMU and implementing partners carried out a National workshop and inception workshops in all project sites. Taking into consideration the geographical location of project sites and transportation infrastructures credit need to be given to the PMU and partners. By having all the inception workshops, the project build and enhanced partnership with key stakeholders through seeking technical input to the V&A team's TOR which will be the bases to Increase reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas. In parallel to that the project developed Terms of References for the Automatic Weather Stations with Hydrology specification and desalination plants that will be procured in the third quarter of 2015. With the enhanced partnership that the project has strengthened and forged, the rating for this reporting period is satisfactory.
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Advisor	Satisfactory	1. Delivery of Outputs: Progress and Efficiency Although delivery has been accelerated and active since January 2015 with the project manager and her team on board, the project is still behind schedule where planned outputs and activities have been delayed and therefore Moderately Satisfactory. Although it is agreed that there is strong indication that the project will be able to report on significant progress next year through the various preparatory activities are ongoing with active leadership of the IP/RPs and participation of stakeholders, the project was unable to meet initially planned progress outlined in the project design and at the beginning of this reporting period. I am confident that this rating can be significantly improved in the next reporting period. Efficiency of delivery of outputs is also Moderately Satisfactory as expenditure for this reporting period stands at US$ 1,750,665.34 (21%) and cumulatively at US$ 1,759,124 (26%). The delay is mainly due to the delay in project inception period and recruitment of the project management team in 2015. Key

		progress in this reporting period include: â¢ Completion of 1 national and 6 provincial inception workshop completed where updated implementation schedule and targets were discussed and areas of strategic partnerships were identified. â¢ Project management staff recruited and trained â¢ V&A process identified and expertise solicited based on review of existing work and remaining gaps â¢ Procurement of quick fixes (mainly rainwater harvesting) for water vulnerability reduction at pilot sites identified and procurement initiated â¢ Pilot coordinators recruited trained and deployed strengthening coordination, engagement and ownership of water investments with be efficient communities and provincial governments. Further training and roles for M&E, communication and technical know how will be strengthened in the following years â¢ Photo story developed capturing baseline conditions including both capacities and vulnerabilities related to water in one of the pilot sites. This will serve as an example to catalyze other pilot sites through the coordinators to develop and communicate project progress, news and results in the coming years The project management team, government partners, stakeholders and IP have discussed in length strategies to accelerate project delivery in the coming months and years and have been able to set forth ambitious and practical updated implementation plans which as been reviewed and endorsed by the board and wider stakeholder group. 2. Risk Management Quality Risks have been mitigated and/or managed effectively with satisfactory risk mitigation mechanisms in place related to weather and travel safety, pilot site ownership, and strategic partnership and coordination. Risk mitigation and response efforts have been identified and implemented based on networking with ongoing or past initiatives tackling climate change and/or WASH initiatives at the technical and project officer levels, frequent meetings and reporting mechanisms between and within IP and UNDP technical/directors/project manager levels, and frequent formal and informal information exchange, discussion, and coordinated action between IP and UNDP senior management levels. Further efforts need to be invested to ensure that sufficient capacity is transferred, developed and sustained so that technical and project management capacities for water management, climate change adaptation planning and implementation, as well as disaster risk management and early warning are strengthened at the national and community levels. Various external expertise have been designed to train and transfer these skills to local stakeholders, however, the efforts taken place in this reporting period through the CTA has not been as successful as envisioned. Through lessons learned from this report period, ToRs of international experts will be adjusted accordingly to attract the types of expertise area, skills, experiences, and cultural sensitivities required for local capacities to be strengthened. 3. Adaptive management Similarly, quality of adaptive management has also been satisfactory with project board, IP, RPs and UNDP effectively engaged in making strategic adjustments, prioritization of activities, and decisions to fast-track implementation to make up for the initial project delays. 4. M&E Monitoring and evaluation framework, tools, and mechanisms are moderately satisfactory and need to be strengthened and implemented by end of 2015. Efforts have been initiated during this reporting period to review and update indicators and targets as well as update baseline information. The ongoing V&A process will further update remaining baselines. The updated M&E framework is planned for review and endorsement at the next project board meeting. Innovative tools for better project monitoring and reporting have been explored with trainings conducted for mobile M&E tools called Akvo FLOW, which is already used widely in the Pacific region for water quality and WASH monitoring by UNICEF. Further resources and time will be required to strengthen results monitoring, reporting and evaluation which will be a key priority for the next project reporting period.

G. Project Planning

Key project milestone	Status	Original Planned Date (Month/Year)	Actual or Expected Date (Month/Year)	Comments
Inception Workshop	**delayed/completed**	**November - 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	n/a	6 - 2016	6 - 2016	Planned date to conduct Mid-Terminal Evaluation (MTE) is in June 2016. The fully on board of the PMU staff, Provincial Staff deployed at their Provincial sites and all stakeholders support to accelerate delivery by 30-40 percent of project funds committed by June 2016, a MTE will be able to be conducted.
Terminal Evaluation	n/a	June - 2018	June - 2018	Planned date to conduct final SIWSAP terminal evaluation is on June 2018.

H. Critical Risk Management

Critical Risks Type(s)	Critical Risk Management Measures Undertaken in 2015
Other	Large tracts of land under customary ownership could be an impediment to spatial approaches in CC-A IWRM if landowners do not cooperate. Response: The IWRM process in formulating CCA plans will be a consultative and transparent processes, including with landowners. The co-benefits from IWRM through partnerships will be emphasized with landowners. â€¢ The Landowners/resource owners are members of the Project Pilot Committees and Community Pilot Committees by which they can support awareness amongst landowners on the importance of availing their resources which also creates a sense of ownership of project activities with resource owners. â€¢ The project is partnering with Provincial governments and communities in addressing issues with land tenure systems in the different pilot sites, particularly accessing water resources under customary land. This is where the provincial government and

	communities take the lead role with support from the project. This approach is consistent with the RWASH Policy.
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: â€¢ Forward planning to avoid travel during raining seasons through out the year or when the weather is known to be changeable based on Meteorology advices. â€¢ Closely liaise with the Solomon Islands Meteorology Services (SIMS) of MECDM to acquire latest and projected weather information before scheduling missions to pilot sites. SIMS a key partner to the project hence the project has regular access to updated weather information and forecast. â€¢ Project hires safety kits for all boat travel to pilot sites containing life jackets, satellite phones, GPS, first aid kits and other emergency equipment.
Operational	Weak coordination amongst project partners may impede project progress Response: â€¢ Project is working closely with various national government, provincial government, NGOs (World Vision, Red Cross, etc), and development partners (UNICEF, World Bank, etc). Inception workshops at national and provincial level established the collaborative technical and political platform to garner partnership and collaboration in order to avoid duplication and strengthen synergies and sustainability. These forums and networks have been called upon not only for general project review, but for technical inputs and coordination regarding specific technical tasks, such as selection of water experts, design of WASH facilities in schools, and determining the specification for water and hydrological warning equipment. This

I. Environmental and Social Grievances

Related environmental or social issue	
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.
Using information gathered from the Inception workshop in Tuwo, particularly observations that there may be increasing cases of water-borne diseases reported such as diarrhea, red eye and skin diseases due to poor sanitation, the project is exploring innovative ways of measuring project impacts in Tuwo. The project envisages to use a nearby community on another island as the â€œcontrolâ€• entity with no project interventions, while embarking on enhanced sanitation options such as flush or composting toilets and sanitation campaigns in Tuwo. Relevant data will be collected from both communities prior to any project interventions. A year after the implementation of different sanitation related activities in the pilot site (Tuwo), the project will undertake an evidence based impact assessment through various data collected throughout the period to determine whether interventions supported under the project in Tuwohave any direct correlation or impact in reducing the prevalence of diarrhea, red eye, etc, thus making a positive impactin improving the livelihood of people. In trialing this tool, the project is mindful of managing potential expectations from the â€œcontrolâ€• community that data collected will eventually lead to project support. As such, replica sites with similar characteristics as the pilot sites will be considered as the â€œcontrolâ€• entity in this exercise. Depending on the outcome (if successful), the project will

look to replicate this tool in other pilot sites.
What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?
A stronger partnership has been forged with the Climate Change Division (CCD) of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology during the reporting period. As a key partner to this project, CCDâ€ ™sactive involvement in the implementation of project activities to date including the upcoming Comprehensive and Participatory Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessment is crucial in ensuring more rigour on Climate Change Adaptation methodology with a focus on â€˜ Climate Proofingâ€ ™the interventions i.e. in making sure that the upcoming V&A takes into consideration existing & future climate impacts. During the Project Preparation Grantrapid V&A of which CCD was not part of the assessment team, it was found that information on sensitivity and exposure was not detailed and future climate projections were lacking. Ultimately, this is the different angle/added value that the LDCF-financed SIWSAP is bringing into the existing WASH/Water sector interventions. The active involvement and engagement of the CCD will ensure that CCA are better integrated in various project interventions.
Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.
In water stressed communities such as Ferafalu in Malaita Province and Tuwo in Temotu province where the bushes and seas are still common toilets for residents, changing sanitation behaviors particularly the use of composting toilets will be a challenge. The project in tackling this, is committed through partnership with key government ministries and pilot communities to engage in an exchange and learning program with Tuvalu. Tuvalu was selected as it has good experience through support from Pacific IWRM project with composting toilets. Through targeted media campaign, Tuvalu has made good and promisingprogress. These exchange visits to be supported by the project will assist the government, communities and the project develop a better baseline understanding of the behavioral change needs and in identifying the most appropriate solutions and activities. Using existing bilateral agreement of the Solomon Islands Government, the project is engaging NIWA through a direct contract arrangement for the procurement of Early Warning Systems. This partnership based on experience from another UNDP Climate Change Project (called SWoCK) has benefited the government through ongoing training support for SIMS technical staff, maintenance of equipment, exchange of information and compatibility and quality of data.

K. Partnerships

Partners	Innovation and Work with Partners
Civil Society Organisations/NGOs	SIWSAP is exploring a possible partnership with Akvo, a nonprofit foundation which focuses on project reporting, monitoring, data collection and evaluation using smartphones. The project is interested in seeing how this technology can be used as its M&E tool. Akvo is designed to work in remote areas lacking infrastructure, features which resembles with SIWSAPâ€ ™s pilot sites. UNICEF is already using the Akvosystem and is training its government partners in the Solomon Islands on the system. SIWSAP is collaborating closely with UNICEF on their experience with Akvo. The project is also considering a networking relationship with Oceanwatch, an NGO currently working in Tuwo community on water related activities, a pilot site of SIWSAP. However, this is mainly in relation to information sharing on V&Aand other reports.
Indigenous Peoples	All interventions in the pilot sites will take into consideration existing community and indigenous knowledge. For example, the V&A process is designed to review and incorporate, where possible, indigenous knowledge on vulnerability and climate/weather related risks into risk mitigation and adaptation measures such as within the set up of the EWS and/or the Water Sector Adaptation Plans.
Private Sector	Recognizing the important role and contribution that the private sector plays in the implementation of activities, all Project Pilot Committees established in the three townships (Taro, Gizo and Tigoa) have a private sector representative. The project will work with the private sector on different

	fronts, for example in Taro, the majority of business housesâ€ ™roofs are not utilize, thus there is huge potential to tap existing structures for rainwater catchment and storage. In Tigoa, the partnership with the mining and logging companiesis vital due to logistical challenges because of the isolation of the island. The project with support from the provincial government is in negotiation with the mining/logging companies for use of their landing crafts to ship project materials/equipment (water tanks, gutters, bricks, pipes, etc) form Honiara (capital) to Tigoa. Due to the sizes of water tanks, it is impossible to ship them via the normal schedule passenger boats. Furthermore, the non-availability of big vehicles in Tigoa means that the project is heavily reliant on resources (dump trucks) by the private sectorto transport the materials from the landing port to the pilot site.
GEF Small Grants Programme	
Other Partners	The project sought technical support from UNICEF regarding the standard technical designs/models of sanitation facilities for the Tigoa New Place Provincial Secondary School. This referral was made by the Environment Health Division of the MHMS who is a key partner to this project. UNICEF specializes in school WASH projects in the Solomon Islands. Through a bilateral agreement between the Solomon Islands Government and the New Zealand Based National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) , the project is partnering with NIWA for the procurement, installation, training, ongoing maintenance and support for the Automatic Hydrometeorological stations and Rain Gauges. This is at the request of the Solomon Islands Government to ensure standardization of such equipment and ongoing support from NIWA who has been supporting the government in this sector for the past few decades. The project through partnership with the UNDP Regional Financial Inclusion Project is exploring potential synergies to empower communities through the use of the â€˜ Savings Clubs or Saving Groupsâ€ ™. Saving clubs are simple financial service vehicles that cater to underserved poor people in local communities. Savings clubs are made up of self-selected members that meet regularly and contribute savings to a pool of funds, which can then be used for expenses such as payment of school fees, etc. In the context of SIWSAP and to address major concerns regarding the sustainability of project assets after the life of the project, this tool will be explored on how communities can raise funds towards the maintenance of community assets such as water tanks etc. Through the Global Water Partnership (GWP) â€œIWRM ToolBoxâ€• , there is opportunity for the SIWSAP to provide good IWRM case studies through which will bring the project and the country a lot of visibility as there will be many good IWRM results on the ground to share widely.

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 carried out what where the findings?	A gender assessment has yet to be carried out during the reporting period. However, gender has been integrated into the operation of SIWSAP through the monitoring and consideration of a few gender aspects (discussed later under this section). The project is also in the process of recruiting a gender specialist who will lead the gender assessment with the V&A team. The gender assessment which encompasses the individual pilot sites will help create an understanding on the role of women and men in the use and management of water resources. Furthermore, it will identify the role women and men play in protecting the environment and reducing stress in the particular areas of interventions and how they are affected, and respond to the

	impacts of climate change on their roles in society.
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?	Yes
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women.	Gender issues particularly women have been mainstreamed into the design and approach of this project. A few gender aspects are monitored and considered during project implementation such as establishing sex disaggregated data, systematic involvement of women in project consultations, selection of participants for workshops/trainings, recruitment of project staff and composition ofinterview panels, representation of women/womenâ??s groups in Pilot Project Committees, Community Pilot Committees and the Project Advisory Committee, etc Noting the lack of womenâ??s group/organization in the Project Advisory Committee (PAG) during the Inception workshop of SIWSAP, stakeholders recommended the Ministry of Women to be part of the PAG so gender perspectives are integrated and considered in key technical deliberations. Additionally, a gender specialist will join the team of experts to carry out the comprehensive and participatory V&A assessment.This is a positive initiative by the project to gain a better understanding on the dynamics of gender differences across a variety of issues critical for achieving adaptation and building resilience to climate change in the water sector. The gender specialist will provide technical input and advice as well as oversight and support to the V&A assessment, WS-CCA Response Plan development and Cost Benefit Analysis. He/she will ensure that gender considerations are effectively addressed in the designing, planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation tools and systems of the project.

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.