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Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaption Project  
(SIWSAP)  
First Quarterly Report  
2017

Country: SOLOMON ISLANDS

Period Covered: January – March 2017

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Date: 15<sup>th</sup> April 2017

Approved by:

*Jetarie*  
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### Section 1: Summary of Overall Project Progress.

SIWSAP's approved Annual Work Plan for 2017 stands at USD2,905,000, the highest in as far as the UNDP Solomon Islands Office is concerned for 2017. This budget stemmed from various consultations with key government partners both at national and provincial level as well as targeted local communities and UNDP. While the budget may seem ambitious, the project is optimistic that with the right kind of support from key government partners and UNDP, this is achievable. In delivering such a sizable budget, the project together with key partners seek to outsource specific specialized activities such as civil construction works which makes up the bulk of SIWSAP's budget as well as awareness related activities such as the Community Led Total Sanitation etc but with stringent oversight/monitoring from the project.

Kick starting activities in January 2017 was challenging given delays in the allocation of SIWSAP's Annual Spending Limit (ASL). Issues relating to the distribution of Direct Project Cost across all outputs as opposed to charging this to output 5 only as well as reversals on Project Management Cost to bring this to the initial approved budget threshold by GEF took longer than initially anticipated. Furthermore, the project became aware during this exercise that limits have been set for specific budget items at the output level, thus justification on big budget items that have exceeded the threshold were required prior to the issuance of the ASL. This delay has negatively impacted on proposed activities planned for January 2017 particularly the ongoing feasibility assessment across the six pilot sites and SIWSAP's Planning Session with key government partners/stakeholders which was essential in order for the project to finalise its Annual Work Plan for 2017. SIWSAP's ASL was eventually awarded on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2017.

Regardless of the above challenge, the project was able to deliver a few key activities in the first quarter namely: approval of SIWSAP's Annual Work Plan for 2017, completion of SIWSAP's Planning Session with key partners at national and provincial level; completion of feasibility assessments across all six pilot sites; finalisation of sites for the installations of the Automatic Hydro-metric Stations (AHS) and water filtration/desalination (by TRUNZ) units; completion of Akvo household survey in Ferafalu; completion of the Pre-Installation Workshop by NIWA; technical training of three government officers and one SIWSAP staff on the AHS in New Zealand; signing of a Micro-Grant Agreement with Ecological Solutions Solomon Islands; successful completion of SIWSAP's Mid Term Review and Audit; engagement of Torn Parachute Enterprise, an audio visual company to document overview climate change adaptation and WASH stories across the six pilot sites; celebrations of the "World Water Day" for the first time ever in Taro and Gizo; successful recruitment of a hydrogeologist; and the completion of the first Project Board meeting for 2017.



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Other challenges encountered during this quarter included the; lack of a Chief Technical Advisor to provide day to day technical support/advisory to the PMU, resignation of the Provincial Officer for Temotu Province due to family reasons; inability of the project to fill the post of Project Specialist and Civil Engineer owing to the very limited pool of qualified and experience people in these fields; logistical issues due to lack of a dedicated vehicle for SIWSAP; and limited office space to cater for growing staff within the PMU and lack of proper storage of project assets.

In terms of delivery against its annual target of USD2,905,000, the project expended a total of USD252,436.71 which accounts to 8.7% of the overall project budget for 2017.

***Output 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.***

- A civil engineer was engaged in late 2016 and has completed the feasibility assessments in all six pilot sites including the designs and identification of location of water resilience WASH interventions for Taro, Gizo and Tigoa. Feasibility Assessments of 6 pilot sites highlighted rain water harvesting, new and rehabilitated hand dug wells, rehabilitation of reticulated piped water systems, desalination/ultra-water filtration options, waste management, sanitation and early warning systems as project options. With assistance from SIWSAP Provincial Officers, PMU staff and various WASH Committees in the 6 pilot sites, the engineer will ensure that all WASH investments are design resilient to climate change resultant weather patterns. Special consideration in terms of the designs is given to the location, orientation of the facilities to avoid exposure to climate hazards such as strong winds, storm surges, extreme heat etc. Proposed designs uses specific pilot site Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) and WS-CCARP reports as a guide. A Bill of Quantity has also been completed for Taro and Gizo. The PMU is awaiting the submission of the final deliverables/reports from the civil engineer. Find below is a brief summary of the feasibility assessments carried out (further details can be sourced from individual pilot site reports):
  - **Taro** – 29 water tanks have been recommended and this will cover the Choiseul Bay Provincial Secondary School on the main land. The reticulation system on mainland Choiseul Bay is also an option given the importance of diversifying water sources to improve the resilience of communities towards the adverse impacts of climate change.



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- **Tigoa** – Further rehabilitation work will be carried out on the water supply system to ensure water is piped into residences within the township. The construction of a new separate ablution blocks for boys and girls at the New Place Secondary School have also been proposed as well as 14 rainwater tanks.
  - **Gizo** – Rehabilitation of the Gizo water supply is a key priority for this pilot site. A joint team by SIWSAP and key government partners have carried out an assessment of water source options available to improve current water situation in Gizo township. Stream gauging measurement result at Leoko indicates that the source is not sufficient to meet current water demand in Gizo Township. Combining Leoko source with another water source is required. The stream depends entirely on rainfall recharge to increase the water level in the dam. Lack of rainfall over a prolonged period will greatly affect the water source and reduces the quantity of water. Tirokongu catchment is one of the possible water sources to improve. Stream flow and supply capacity of source was determined and is possible to supplement Leoko. This is important in ensuring clean drinking water is accessible to all residences, essential services such as hospital, private sector etc. While other options such as the provision of 21 water tanks have been identified, this will only be considered if plans to rehabilitate the water supply system fails to eventuate.
  - **Tuwo** – The following has been proposed for Tuwo: 25 water tanks, and the rehabilitation of 19 water wells.
  - **Santa Catalina** - 35 rainwater tanks and 21 hand dug wells have been proposed.
  - **Ferafalu** - 8 new water tanks have been suggested including the rehabilitation of five hand dug wells.
- 
- In addition to the above mentioned WASH investments proposed across all six pilot sites, Trunz filtration/desalination units as well as the Automatic Hydro-metric Stations (AHS) (exception of Santa Catalina – already has the Automatic Weather Station in Santa Ana) will be installed in all six sites. Once installed, the AHSs will provide vital information regarding water levels and other information such as salinity, temperatures, etc in the pilot sites and surrounding communities. Similarly, the water filtration/desalination systems will prepare communities/townships to better respond to severe water stress situations during prolonged droughts and disasters.
  - Completion of the Akvo WASH survey in Ferafalu, Malaita Province. A total of 18 households were surveyed; data will be collated to help identify any gaps while also provide much needed baseline data for this pilot site.





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- Akvo Dashboard administration – data cleaning completed for five sites (Gizo, Taro, Tigoa, Tuwo and Santa Catalina) based on information collected through household surveys carried out late last year (2016).
- The PMU have printed final copies of the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) Reports for all six pilot sites. These reports have been distributed to key partners at the national, provincial and community level. A few reports have also been shared with research students seeking support from the ministry/project. These reports have been utilized as advocacy tools for resource mobilization by some provincial governments (e.g Western Province). These have also served as useful learning tools for researchers in the area of climate change adaptation and water resources management.
- During SIWSAP’s planning session in mid-February 2017, the project initiated discussions regarding the identification of six replica sites with key partners at national and provincial level. As an outcome of this discussion, the following were recommended:
  - Only provinces who already have a climate change/WASH strategy or policy should be eligible to be considered for the replica sites. This is important in ensuring the smooth integration and transition of work under the project into provincial planning and budgetary processes. Without this, current investments under the project will not be sustained beyond the life of the project;
  - To ensure a transparent and accountable process, an “Expression of Interest” be issued so interested communities can submit their applications to be considered. Communities for which there is evidence of genuine and strong support for implementation of activities will be considered. This is crucial given the limited time to implement activities in replica sites.
  - Provincial Government partners be represented in the Assessment Panels/Committee for the identification of replica sites given their comparative advantage in knowing their communities better.

The above recommendations were later tabled at the Project Board meeting in late February 2017.

- Terms of Reference drafted in late January 2017 and advertised in February 2017 through a competitive process for a hydrogeologist through the IC modality. A successful candidate has been identified and the consultant is expected to commence in April 2017. Once on board, the consultant will be responsible for leading the hydrogeological survey and assessment across the six pilot sites in close collaboration



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and partnership with key government partners (both national and provincial), other similar Climate Change and WASH projects, NGOs, Faith Based Organization and local communities.

- A consultation was carried out with the Renbel Provincial Government (Provincial Secretary) and Environmental Health Officer (RWASH) on a proposed way forward in developing a Renbel WASH Policy/Ordinance. Discussions revolved on what sanitation technologies/ approaches would be most appropriate for the province given the limited and unpredictability in water supplies and heavy dependency on ground water. The issue of zero funding or no subsidy for sanitation based on the WASH Policy was discussed in detail as well as the Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach. It was suggested that the SIWSAP Provincial Officer to assist the Renbel RWASH officer develop a draft Policy/Ordinance for tabling with the Renbel Provincial Executive for comments/feedback. This was considered important to regulate the type of sanitation technology to be used, while protecting the use and management of water etc in the province.
- Overall expenditure for this outcome amounts to **USD28,768.29**.

***Outcome 2: Increasing the reliability and improving the quality of water supply in targeted areas.***

- As a component of NIWA for the installation and supply of hydro-meteorological sites, data integration and hydro services development, NIWA provided technical training for two Water Resources Division staff (Mr Isaac Lekelalu and Ronnie Kenihaita), one SIMS staff (Job Meke) and one SIWSAP staff (Mr Joshua Toren) in New Zealand for a period of 4 weeks. Isaac and Joshua only attended for two weeks while Job and Ronnie continued on for another two weeks. This training consisted of 2 components: one based around the equipment and its construction, configuration and calibration; and the other focused on data collection processing and reporting system. During the training, all four staff assisted in the construction and testing of the monitoring stations. They were also involved on hands on day to day operation with instrument systems to gain experience in all aspects of the AHS. This workshop contributed greatly to enhance the capacity of government officers who returned and are now leading all awareness programs and ground work preparations for the AHS across all pilot communities. [The same team will be working alongside the NIWA team in carrying out the actual installation, configuration and calibration of the respective equipment.
- A Pre-installation Workshop was held by NIWA from 1-3 March 2017 in Honiara. The aim of this workshop was to ensure that the full scope of the project (Automatic Hydro-Metric Stations) implementation is met under proposed project work plans, and that all



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project partners understood and are in agreement with their roles and responsibilities in achieving all planned project outcomes. SIWSAP requires that the installation of equipment be undertaken with concurrent training and capacity development in equipment installation, operation and maintenance, and data collection, assimilation and interpretation. Key protocols and partnerships will be developed to publish hydrological data and provide monitoring and early warning services to enhance decision making and mitigation of water and sanitation related risks. The workshop was well attended with representations from the national, provincial and community level. The outcome of this project is a confirmed project implementation and training plan, including clear responsibilities and timeframes.

- Pre-Installation awareness on the AHS has been completed in Ferafalu and Santa Catalina by the Solomon Islands Meteorological Services with support from SIWSAP. These awareness programs are crucial in positioning communities/townships to better understand, receive and care for such expensive equipment. As mentioned earlier, the AHS will contribute towards early warning systems by collecting hydrological data and strengthen hydrological services for improved responsive water monitoring and forecasting systems, in a climate change environment. In Santa Catalina, the CWC and teachers at the primary school were provided with information on what the systems is and its components, what data it captures and its importance to SIMS and mostly to the community. The outcome of the awareness is the tasking of the CWC and teachers to disseminate information to the broader community and schools. The remaining 4 sites (Tuwo, Tigoa, Taro and Gizo) will be covered in the second quarter of 2017.
- Sites for the installation of the AHS were finalised during the pre-installation workshop in early March 2017 and preparations are currently underway in terms of clearing and preparing the sites for the actual construction work. The PMU is working closely with NIWA on logistical arrangements to deploy all equipment plus other construction materials to their respective sites. According to NIWA, the equipment were shipped to Honiara on Friday 31st March 2017, arriving Honiara on Saturday 6 March 2017. This is a slight delay from the initial dates by NIWA causing delays in installation timeframes.
- Negotiations already carried out with the Renbel Provincial Government for the use of private companies' (logging and mining companies) heavy plant equipment to assist with the clearance and preparation of the site for the AHS. Similar arrangements were made for the transportations of equipment from the landing port to the township. Without such support, it is impossible for the project to address logistical challenges in this pilot site due to lack of basic infrastructures such as wharves, excavators, dump trucks etc. The pro-activeness of the provincial government in assisting the project in this regard is highly commendable.





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- Following a short awareness on projects' and donor expectation on community's commitment to the project which was held late last year (2016) and early this year (2017), the Ward Development Association in Santa Catalina has taken up an initiative by setting allocations for the maintenance of the Rain Water Harvesting System where by all leakages and damaged taps were replaced with new taps.
- The recent signing of the Grant agreement by MMERE, UNDP and the Ecological Solutions Solomon Islands (ESSI) in late March 2017 will enable and kick start the awareness programmes on the protection, conservation and management of current and existing water sources and improve sanitation and waste management in the context of climate change to the communities of Gizo township and communities. It is envisioned that through this awareness programme the ultimate goal to: i) educate and raise the awareness level of communities and hopefully impact on behavioral change will be realized; ii) communities will have an increased knowledge of the protection and management of vulnerable water sheds, catchments, ground water and rainwater systems; iii) knowledge acquired will influence local adaptation responses to climate change threats on water system; iv) communities will understand the importance of proper hygiene and sanitation and respect sanitation or water facilities; v) improved hygiene behavior will contribute to better health at individual household level; and vi) communities better understand the relationship between water and climate change impacts and practice efficient water use techniques.
- Total amount expended during this quarter under this output was **USD33,966.85**.

***Output 3: Investing in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer.***

- Water sources assessment for the installation of the water filtration/desalination equipment has been completed and site confirmed with plans underway for site clearance. A brief summary of preparation made to date is provided below:
  - **Santa Catalina** – Natural ground water source. Landing area at a passage east of the primary school and 400m from the source. Collection points across the eight zones. *See annex 1.*
  - **Ferafalu** – *Kafo elia* water source. Landing area is about 4km away, it's at the old logging jetty south of Ferafalu and eastern end of Manaoba airport. Collection points close to the community. *See annex 2*





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- **Tuwo** – *Tau* water source. Landing area at the foreshore of the SSEC church about 600m from the site. Collection points next to the source and piped as far as zone 3. *See annex 3*
  - **Gizo** – Hospital borehole source. Landing area is at the Gizo main wharf. Collection point at hospital through the reticulated water supply system.
  - **Taro** – hand dug well behind the Roman Catholic Church Area. Landing area is at the Taro main wharf. Collection points next to the water source.
  - **Tigoa** – natural water source. Landing area is at a private wharf. Collection point at household level through the reticulated water supply system.
- 
- Micro-biological Test Kits procured from a private company in Canada. The arrival of this equipment will greatly enhance the capacity of the project and key government partners to collect baseline data and be able to effectively monitor the quality of water across the various pilot sites.
  - The PMU met with the Director for Environment and Conservation at the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology to discuss the substantive amount of WASH infrastructure activities proposed for the next half of the project. The purpose of the meeting was to seek guidance/advice from the Division on whether there is need to undertake an Environment Impact Assessment based on the scope of proposed work as per designs submitted by the Civil Engineer. As an outcome of this meeting, the PMU was requested to complete and submit an application to the Division for their consideration. The PMU is currently facilitating this process through support from the Civil Engineer (IC short term).
  - Overall delivery for this quarter under this output was **USD99,602.36**.



***Outcome 4: Improving governance and knowledge management for climate change adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels.***

- Engagement of Torn Parachute Enterprise, an audio visual company through a competitive process to document overview climate change adaptation and WASH stories across the six SIWSAP pilot sites. Each site will have its own feature documentary and there will be one documentary to highlight the project objectives and key government partners at both national and provincial level. Documentary duration for pilot sites is 5 to 7minutes while the project feature is 8 to 10 minutes long. The outcome of this activity would be the production of a video on how climate change affects water resources, and the livelihood of communities in targeted sites as well as highlighting the stance of the provincial government in terms of its policies/ordinances on climate change/WASH.
- The PMU met with the Climate Change Division (CCD) team (Malcolm Rowe and Thaddeus Siota) to discuss Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on climate change adaptation and water security and to identify existing IEC resources and gaps. This is important in ensuring that the CCD and SIWSAP are well placed to roll out awareness and educational program and further the outreach of the National Climate Change Policy across the six provinces.
- SIWSAP shared with CCD photos and articles from newsletters for use in the climate change newsletter. The use of such medium is important in raising the profile of SIWSAP's work and in increasing visibility amongst key partners. This is further supported by the finalization of SIWSAP's website ([www.siwsap.com.org](http://www.siwsap.com.org)) which is now available for viewing by the public.
- The "World Water Day" was celebrated for the first time ever in Gizo and Taro on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2017. For Gizo, the theme was: "Waste Water" as featured in the photo below.



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*An excellent turnout and response from the public at the MSG building in Gizo. Photo: Tema Wickham, Provincial Officer, SIWSAP.*

- One of the medium used for sharing of messages on the day was the dance competition which not only enabled youths to showcase their creativity and understanding on what water conservation is but was highly successful in attracting the attention/attendance of the general public.



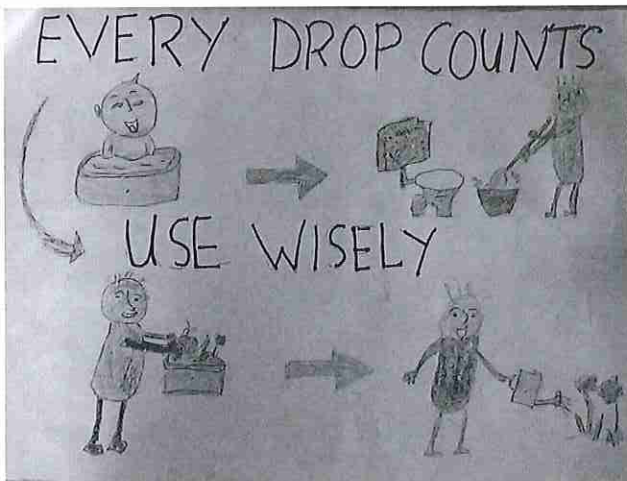


3 HT dance crew performance in Gizo. Message sharing reflects the theme 'wastewater'. Photo: Tema Wickham, Provincial Officer, SIWSAP.

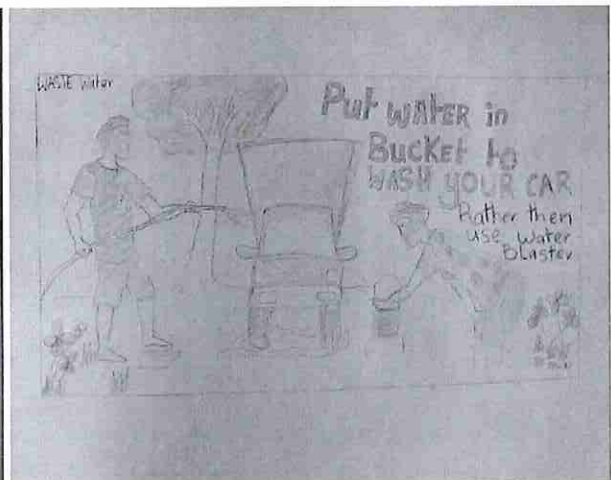
- From quizzes conducted in Gizo, young school children who went onstage stressed that they now understand the importance of saving and reusing wastewater for other purposes such as flushing of toilet, mixing of bricks, watering gardens etc. A feedback from the Gizo Primary School Principal on the outcome of the World Water Day Program was the increased awareness amongst students on water issues experienced in Gizo during class discussion activities. Students showed interest, discussed enthusiastically and raised the importance of managing water and reusing wastewater in their homes.
- Another component of the World Water Day celebration is the Poster Competition for both Primary and Secondary schools in Gizo Township. Both girls and boys were encouraged to participate. It was very encouraging to receive a poster submission from one female primary school student just two days after the launch of the competition (see poster below). Increasing the knowledge of young children



and youths on the importance of conserving water at an early stage should hopefully lead to proactive changes in water conservation and management behaviours at the household level. Young children and youths have been proven to be useful and active agents for change in their homes and communities hence it is the intention of such competition to equip children/youth so knowledge and skills gained can be used in daily living particularly in such water stressed township like Gizo.



A poster by a 2<sup>nd</sup> grade female student from Gizo Primary School.

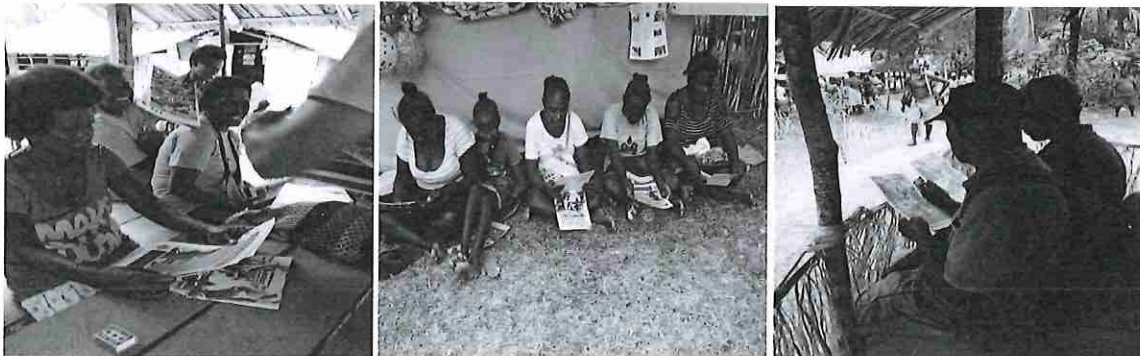


A poster by a 6<sup>th</sup> grade student from Gizo Primary School.



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- SIWSAP joined other Choiseul Integrated and Climate Change Programme (CHICHAP) partners in celebrating the Choiseul Province Second Appointed Day on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2017 at Ogho, North Choiseul. The project used this opportunity to disseminate information through brochures/pamphlets and responses to specific questions on WASH and climate change adaptation. As a result of such awareness program, a good number of people from the community have acquired information on climate change and its impacts on water security. They also learned about ways in which they can conserve water so they can better cope during prolonged dry periods. The awareness was carried out through support from other CHICHAP partners.



*Women, youths and men keen to know more about SIWSAP work in their province.*

- Like Gizo, Taro celebrated its first ever “World Water Day” on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2017. Spearheaded by the Taro SIWSAP Provincial Officer together with CHICHAP partners, the aim of the program was to raise awareness on the importance of water and how well residences in Taro and in surrounding communities can practice water conservation. The 2017 theme was “Waste Water” emphasizing water conservation. The program started off with a parade in the morning followed by water, hygiene and sanitation awareness at the Taro Primary School. Awareness approach was through class to class sessions in collaboration with the CHICHAP partners. Through such





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awareness, students/ staff and the general public in Taro have gained more knowledge regarding the importance of water and how to conserve and reuse waste water in their homes.

- Total delivery under this output was zero as most of the payments for the World Water Day are normally accounted for once the payments are made in April 2017.

#### Outcome 5: Project Management

- The SIWSAP Annual Work Plan for 2017 of USD2.905 million was approved by the Project Board and the Annual Spending Limit (ASL) awarded. Delays in the allocation of SIWSAP's ASL contributed to delays in implementing project activities in January 2017. The ASL was not granted until early February 2017.
- SIWSAP's Procurement Plan for the first six months of 2017 finalized and inputted into the UNDP PROMPT system by February 2017.
- Job descriptions for the posts of international Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) and national Civil/Construction Engineer finalized and classified. While the post of CTA attracted a good cadre of applicants, none was received for the Civil Engineer. As a result, the JD for Civil Engineer was submitted for reclassification to ensure a competitive package is offered. Once reclassified, the post will be re-advertised. The project had a similar experience last year when advertising for an IC Civil Engineer to carry out the designs/specification of various WASH project options due to the very limited pool of qualified and experience civil engineers within the WASH/CCA field locally. As a fall back plan, the option of UNV Civil Engineer has been pursued.
- A UNV Communication Specialist TOR finalized and submitted to the UNV focal point in Suva for further facilitation. This person will be responsible amongst other tasks to develop best practice materials and guidance – taking technical responses into guidance notes, briefing materials, training videos, etc building on lessons and experience from SIWSAP and co-financing partner projects. These activities include digesting and documenting technical reports and other project related information, including the collected climate change and adaptation relevant information, and 'translating' this into national and provincial relevant outputs – tailored



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communications products. This person will be working very closely with the SIWSAP Technical Officer Communication and Community Engagement.

- Due to the resignation of the Provincial Officer for Temotu Province in mid-January 2017, the post was advertised in February 2017 and the successful candidate has resumed duties in late March 2017.
- SIWSAP held its 3<sup>rd</sup> Project Board Meeting on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017. The following agenda items were tabled for Board members' deliberation/discussion/approval:
  - 2016 Draft Project Board Minute for endorsement.
  - Progress of SIWSAP's activities in 2016.
  - SIWSAP's Mid Term Review and Audit (for information purposes only)
  - SIWSAP's draft 2017 Annual Work Plan for Board's consideration and endorsement.
  - Letter of Agreement with Government (Direct Project Cost)
  - Replica Sites – Proposed Way Forward
  - SIWSAP's Technical Advisor/Institutional Contract and Deputy Project Manager
  - AOB (SIWSAP's vehicle, next Project Board Meeting, etc)
- Through support from the UNDP Solomon Islands Office (Resilient and Sustainable Development team), the project successfully completed its Mid Term Review by independent consultants as well as its financial audit. Once the two reports are finalized, the project together with the Senior Management team at the UNDP Solomon Islands Office will respond to recommendations emanated from these two reports.
- Attempts to recruit a Project Specialist to assist the Project Manager while awaiting the deployment of the CTA failed to eventuate. The successful candidate (Mrs Joanne Aihunu) signed the contract in late March 2017 and a day later terminated the contract on



grounds of no job security. This came as a surprise to the project as prior discussions with the candidate were very positive. This has implicated negatively on efforts to quickly recruit to this post.

- Delivery under this output was USD96,362.25.

**Section 2: Project progress tracking sheet**

The project implementation schedule as per project document is lagging behind schedule due to delays in kick starting the project by 6 months.

**Section 3A: Project Issues**

Issue	Potential impact on the project, how dealt with and the result.
Major slippages in the procurement of ground water survey equipment and Automatic Hydro-meteorological Stations and Rain Gauges.	Approval granted by RACP. Equipment will arrive in Honiara on first week May 2017. Issue resolved. Case Closed
Lack of a Chief Technical Advisor	The absence of a Chief Technical Advisor to technically support the Project with the implementation of project activities is contributing to the unsustainable work load of the Project Manager and delays in specific activities such as the drafting of Maintenance, Operations and User Guidelines, day to day technical advice to the team etc. Currently, the PM is trying to handle both roles through support from key government partners while at the same time attempts to coordinate and manage key relations at national, provincial and community level. The PM is indebted to current support rendered by the Deputy Director WRD but is also mindful of his workload as he is a core staff of the WRD.





	<p>The project Board has approved the urgent recruitment of the CTA during its Board meeting on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017. Post already advertised. Interviews scheduled for early April 2017.</p>
<p>Zenith workers borrowed some tools from the RWASH Office in Gizo and failed to return the tools. Attempts to recover the said tools from Zenith were unsuccessful.</p> <p>As a result, there is no provision under the current contract to pay for the additional work carried out by the contractor.</p>	<p>To safeguard the excellent working relations with the RWASH Office in Gizo who currently cannot implement their work due to lack of tools, SIWSAP has taken the liberty to replace all stolen tools by Zenith. SIWSAP's PO is housed within the RWASH Office in Gizo and RWASH officers have been instrumental in the rolling out of quick fix activities in the township. The total amount of stolen tools is not more than SBD3,000. RWASH Gizo in receipt of new tools.</p> <p>Issue resolved. Case closed.</p>
<p>Office Space. The PMU has run out of office space to house its full staff capacity and store project resources/assets.</p>	<p>A few staff are using the meeting table which belongs to the WRD and the PMU. The PMU has redesign current office space by removing all partitioning to make up for additional work stations. Most project resources/assets are stored at the UNDP Solomon Islands Office.</p>
<p>Limited pool of locally qualified and experience Civil Engineers within the field of CCA/WASH has contributed to ongoing delays in recruiting a full time local civil engineer to assist the project with specific activities under outputs 2 and 3 of the project.</p>	<p>Without a Civil Engineer, the project would be handicapped in terms of providing construction management/oversight/monitoring to the next phase of WASH infrastructure investments under the project. PMU has requested for a reclassification of the post to ensure a much attractive salary package is offered so this can attract suitable candidates. The option of a UNV Civil Engineer have also been pursued as a fall back plan.</p>
<p>During bad weather, travelling on the northern region road in Malaita Province becomes a real challenge due to damages on infrastructures such as bridges, posing safety risks to staff and key partners (see photos 1 &amp; 2). Furthermore, some communities normally charged vehicles around SBD600 just to cross broken bridges that are fixed by local community members. These challenges sometimes contribute to delays</p>	<p>Mission teams failed to reach their final destination and are unable to implement proposed activities within the timeframes as per the Implementation Schedule in the project document. Mission teams to closely monitor weather situations and avoid travelling in bad weather conditions.</p>



in missions travelling to this particular pilot sites as these costs are not normally budgeted for.

Photo 1.



Photo 2.



Example of damaged bridges along the Northern Road (Kwai & Sulagwalu Bridge)

3A: Project Risks Matrix

Existing risks/threats identified PRIOR to this quarter

Risk	Level	Mitigation measures	Responsibility
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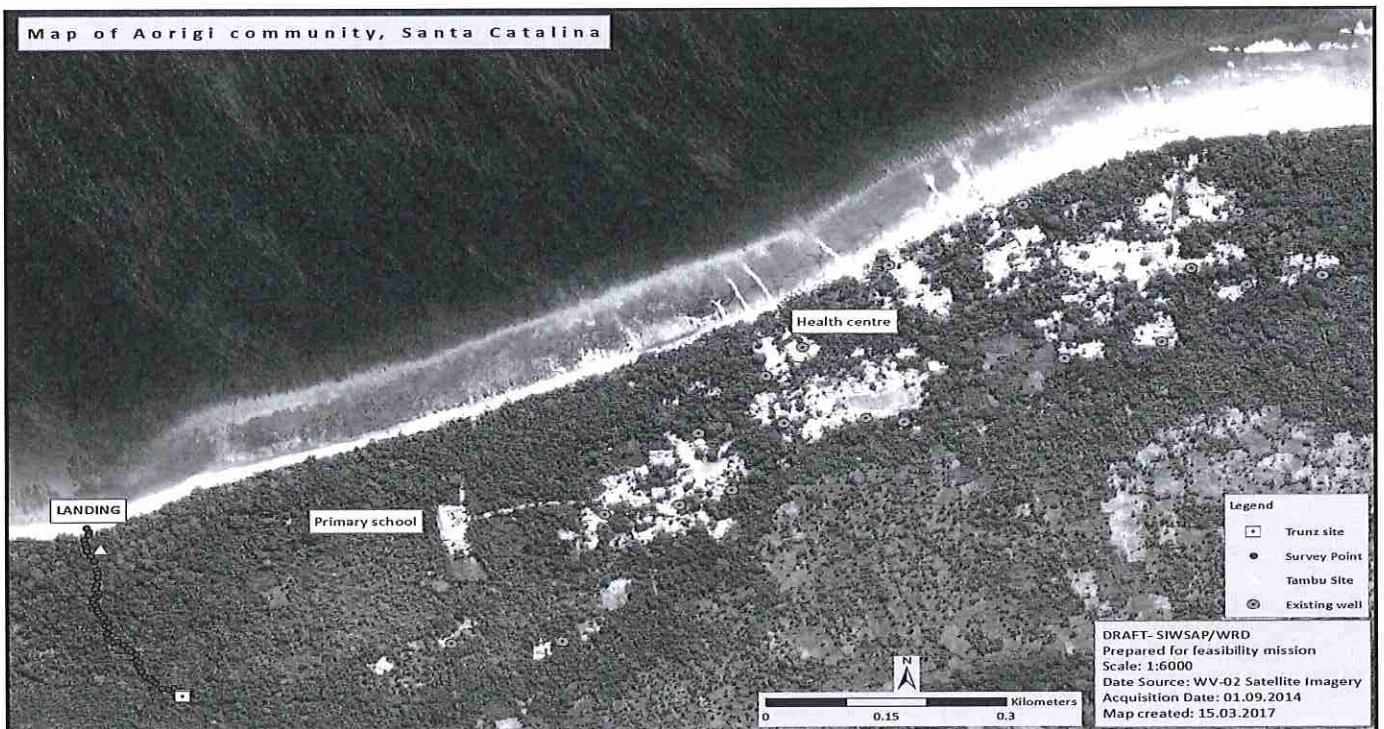


<p>Weather impedes travel to Provinces, in some cases for months. Health and safety concerns with outer islands and drought weather/boat rides. Extreme natural events.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Avoiding travel during times of the year when the weather is known to be changeable and rough seas. Procurement of safety kits for boat travel containing lifejackets, satellite phones, and other emergency equipment.</p>	<p>PMU, MMERE, EHD, MECDM, Provincial Governments</p>
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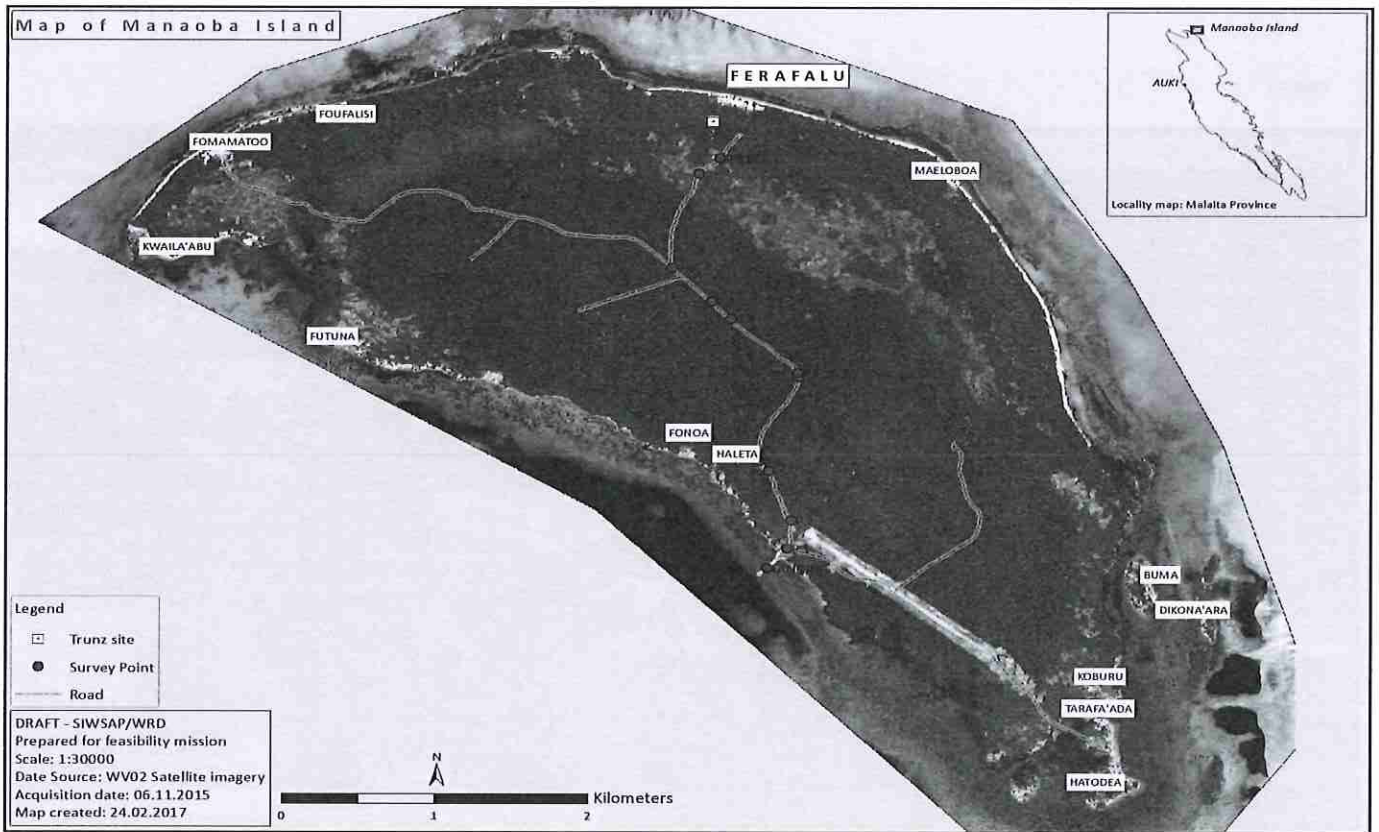


Annex 1





Annex 2





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