

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE (final)

[This report should inform Project Board Members at annual project board meetings]

PROJECT TITLE: SOI - Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project

PROJECT NUMBER: 00088631

Applicable Output(s) from the SRPD (2018-2022):

PART 1: DESCRIBE THE KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN THIS QUARTER:

Key achievements during this reporting period focused largely on supporting the increased understanding of water resources at all levels, planning for people's needs in the face of projected climate change impacts, and also the protection and conservation of water resources at provincial and local level through awareness programs and the diversification of water supplies. These are complimented by the completion of hydrogeological surveys in three of the six pilot sites, the installation of the Automatic Hydrological Meteorological Stations (AHMS) in Taro, Gizo, Tuwo, Santa Catalina and Tigoa, and the installation of desalination units in Taro, Gizo and Tuwo. Data from the AHMSs will assist greatly to refine appropriate adaptation options once installation is completed for all pilot sites, particularly sanitation activities in vulnerable coastal communities, while the desalination units have significantly improved the reliability and quality of water in respective pilot sites. In addition, more than twenty adaptation projects will be realized based on prioritized project options as per the Water Sector – Climate Change Response Plans (WS-CCARP). These adaptation projects are ready to be rolled out early next quarter (fourth quarter), with BoQs and designs close to being finalized through support from a short term civil engineer.

The visibility of the project have also been enhanced through the implementation of the SIWSAP's Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy which saw the printing of various promotional and awareness materials. These have been disseminated with the support of key partners through different communication platforms. Photos showcasing the installation of the desalination and AHMS units were also posted on social media sites such as face book, twitter and flicker.

RESULTS RESOURCE FRAMEWORK QUARTETLY PROGRESS (**In some projects, Outputs in Project Documents are equivalent to Activity Results level in ATLAS)

EXPECTED ATLAS ACTIVITY RESULTS	ACTIVITY RESULTS INDICATORS	BASELINE	ANNUAL TARGETS	OUTPUTS INDICATORS RESULTS	EVIDENCE (SOURCE, LINK)
<p>ACTIVITY RESULTS 1</p> <p>Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Provincial plans with allocated budget informed by vulnerability assessments and Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans (aligned with new AMAT Indicators 6 and 13) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adaptation or plans adaptation guidance exists for the water sector at the National or Provincial levels (including both for water resources and water supply, sanitation and hygiene) Sporadic and anecdotal data and lessons on adaptation at Provincial level Lack of downscaled details from national assessments across a wide area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 6 vulnerability assessments and Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at Pilot Site level developed At least 6 vulnerability assessments and additional Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at replication sites developed (1 per Province) At least 6 Provincial Plans informed by vulnerability assessments and Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans undertaken in pilot and replica sites, including training of relevant Provincial and National Staff. 	<p>Progress Keys: On Track, Achieved or In Progress Status: 55% achieved Report Results Achieved against Activity Results 1 Indicator(s):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) and Water Sector - Climate Change Response Plans for the six pilot sites finalized and printed. Preparatory work currently underway for the identification of replica sites and the establishment of assessment teams. It is envisaged that National and Provincial (inclusive of potential members in the pilot communities) government will take the lead role in the roll out of such similar process in replica sites. Through encouraging the leadership of provincial government officials in applying the CCVA and WS-CCARP process at the replica sites, it also represents a good opportunity for ensuring integration of water sector 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project Board Minutes – August 2017.

EXPECTED ATLAS ACTIVITY RESULTS	ACTIVITY RESULTS INDICATORS	BASELINE	ANNUAL TARGETS	OUTPUTS INDICATORS RESULTS	EVIDENCE (SOURCE, LINK)
ACTIVITY RESULTS 2 Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sites adopting sustainable water resources management practices that enable continuous availability of a sufficient quantity of safe drinking water, given existing and projected climate change (aligned with new AMAT Indicators 1, 2 and 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Tuwo: 100% of community have no water >5 times per annum. Gizo: reticulated system operates at 70% supply, with a further 70% leakage rate. Manaaoaba: 90% of community has 	<p>- Six sites with increased water storage provides a diversified approach to capturing and storing freshwater safely through island appropriate technologies (100% of communities have regular annual supply)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one pilot site where strategic freshwater reserves are rehabilitated and protected At least four pilot sites with appropriate sanitation technologies (e.g., composting toilets) trialled, to protect groundwater and other sources of water supply, 	<p>climate change adaptation in relevant provincial plans.</p> <p>Progress Keys: On Track, Achieved or in Progress Status: 60% achieved</p> <p>Report Results Achieved against Activity Results 2 Indicator(s):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A Hydrogeologist tasked with developing and ground truthing conceptual hydrogeological models for each of the 6 pilot sites have completed three (Taro, Gizo and Tigwa) of the six pilot sites' assessments. Such assessments will inform recommendations on longer term water security, resilience and adaptive measures as well as risks and opportunities for sustainable groundwater development and water source protection. Furthermore, these will generate evidence of localized surface and groundwater interactions which will help to inform the project and communities on the most appropriate sanitation solutions to ensure water quality and in turn the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> BTORs from hydrogeology missions to Taro, Gizo, and Tigwa) Draft Reports by the Hydrogeologist. Earth Resistivity Training Report by SPC. Attendance Sheet for the Earth Resistivity Training. Signed Micro-Grant Agreement with Ecological Solutions Solomon Islands. Minute of the Choiseul Waste Management/Recycling Taskforce. BTOR for Taro mission in August 2017. BTORs of AHMS installation missions for Taro, Gizo, Tuwo, Santa Catalina and Tigwa. NIWA's contract – payment of key deliverables for installation and training. Real time data via the online NIWA interface on weather and hydrological monitoring.

EXPECTED ATLAS ACTIVITY RESULTS	ACTIVITY RESULTS INDICATORS	BASELINE	ANNUAL TARGETS	OUTPUTS INDICATORS RESULTS	EVIDENCE (SOURCE, LINK)
		<p>no RW supply >5 times per annum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>supported through appropriate sanitation mobilisation approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o More than 3 sites with key groundwater recharge areas, identified, cleaned and/or protected. o Comprehensive diversified and integrated water supply systems established in at least six sites, through at least 20 adaptation response projects (Outcome 3 	<p>reliability and security of “at risk” water sources.</p> <p>2. Training on the use of the earth resistivity equipment for MMERE staff from Geology, WRD and SIWSAP PMU has created a better understanding of the hydrogeology of the pilot sites. The training was conducted in early July 2017 by an expert from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). Ultimately, the use of the equipment will support a better understanding of the risks and opportunities for groundwater development and appropriate actions needed for protection and rehabilitation of strategic freshwater reserves.</p> <p>3. Awareness programmes on the protection, conservation and management of existing water resources in the context of climate change, including through improving sanitation and waste management, has been completed in Gizo Township, with support from Ecological Services Solomon</p>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited coverage of Community Based Early Warning Systems in place in the six pilot sites 		<p>Islands (ESSI) through a Grant Agreement facility. Awareness programmes contributed to increase adaptive capacity of individuals and collectively. Given its success, similar programs will be scaled up or replicated in Taro and other pilot sites through additional partnerships.</p> <p>4. A key focus for SIWSAP during this quarter is the clean-up and protection of the Taro wetland as this is a crucial recharge source for groundwater in this township. In consultation and collaboration with key partners in Taro on waste management, a committee has been set up (April 2017) under the CHICHAP framework with a key mandate for coordinating and driving waste management activities in the township. The committee, of which SIWSAP is an active member, is in the process of finalizing activities (waste segregation awareness at the household level and general awareness on waste management through</p>	

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				<p>dramas, dancing and singing competition) for implementation in October, November and early December 2017. To date, SIWSAP have forged partnership with CHICHAP and the provincial government on the collection and sale of empty cans and bottles in Taro, due to a bulk of non-biodegradables in Taro comprising of cans and bottle which poses risks to water sources.</p> <p>5. Community Based Early Warning Systems (EWS) were supported through the expansion of the national network through the installation of 5 Automatic Hydrogeological and Meteorological Stations in five of the six pilot sites. The “top-down” EWS focused on transmitting information related to dry spells and prolong period of no rainfall from the National Meteorological Service to the Provinces, communities, and eventually to households and individuals. While rainfall information from National Meteorological Service</p>	

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<p>ACTIVITY RESULTS 3</p> <p>Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of projects implemented for cost-effective and adaptive water resource management interventions/technologies, based on community driven Water and Adaptation Response Projects with co-financer interventions (aligned with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No current direct access to funding for community projects focusing on adaptation and water risks Development and partner national interventions focused on rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20 community driven, developed and implemented Water and Adaptation Response Projects (aligned with co-financer interventions) Appropriate water supply equipment successfully procured and delivered to pilot sites and key disaster 	<p>would provide a scientific basis to trigger the water resource EWS, not all drought can be predicted accurately and timely. Furthermore, with climate change, extreme events will most likely be more frequent and less predictable. Information from these equipment will contribute to enhance water resource resilience in the pilot and surrounding communities. Once water storage levels goes below a certain threshold, this will trigger a water resource EWS that would enact certain water management rules which has been drafted by the community groups through support from the government and the PMU.</p>	
				<p>Progress Keys: On Track, Achieved or in Progress Status: 55% achieved</p> <p>Report Results Achieved against Activity Results 2 Indicator(s):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Preparatory work for rolling out the first phase component of the 20+ adaptation projects is well underway, with designs and Bill of Quantities (BoQs) been 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Draft BoQs and designs for the six pilot sites. Minute of the Design Review Committee. Draft Invitation to Bid Documents Minute of the Prequalification sessions with potential contractors.

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	<p>new AMAT Indicators 2 and 4)</p>	<p>WASH provision do not include adaptation response in project delivery-investments or in climate proofing projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 1 publicly owned water filter/desalination unit exists for the entire country 	<p>stakeholders such as NDMO for enhanced preparation and response to water scarcity</p>	<p>vetted by a Design Review Committee in early July 2017. Based on comments/recommendations, a civil engineer was hired on a short term contract to furnish the draft BoQs and Designs. It is envisaged that all BoQs and designs will be finalized by mid-October 2017 to go through an open tender process. The key cost-effective adaptive water supply interventions arising from the WS-CCARPs to be implemented in pilot sites included new rainwater tanks, a reticulated system and new hand dug wells. These adaptive interventions can be seen as “no-regrets” diversification measures under uncertain and likely highly localized rainfall variation due to climate change.</p> <p>2. During this quarter, 3 self-contained desalination equipment has been installed in Taro, Gizo, and Tuwo with the remaining to be completed in October and November 2017 respectively. The installation in Taro and Gizo were supported by a technician from the manufacturer who trained national and provincial government technical officers in the installation and operation who then went on to install the one in Tuwo. These desalination systems have greatly improve the quality and reliability of water supplies, especially</p>	<p>5. BTOR of Desalination installation missions for Gizo, Taro, and Tuwo.</p> <p>6. Photos of the desalination installation in various pilot sites on SIWSAP’s website/facebook.</p> <p>7. Advertisement of the Civil Engineer post on the UNDP website</p> <p>8. Minutes of the interviews for the Civil Engineer.</p>

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<p>ACTIVITY RESULTS 4</p> <p>Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels</p>	<p>Number of fora held where key stakeholders generate and exchange knowledge generation, and develop policies that facilitate climate change mainstreaming in the water sector (aligned with new AMAT Indicators 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No national forum exists for sharing, discussing, and learning from adaptation and water management programmes. No specific guidelines exist for water resources, supply, and sanitation relative to climate change impacts and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 3 National Water and Adaptation Forums held One Sanitation and Adaptation Partnership with IWRM participating countries in place. One academic/scientific and/or policy publication on the climate change impacts on the water resources of the Solomon Islands At least six site specific guidelines and one national guideline produced for climate resilient water supply and sanitation development and management in 	<p>through reducing the burden and over-reliance on rainwater supplies by providing an alternative water source and also as an emergency backup supply during water shortages caused by low rainfall.</p> <p>3. An international engineer has been recruited and will commence with the project in mid-November 2017 to provide critical oversight and quality assurance for infrastructure implementation, once the successful bidders are contracted in November 2017.</p>	
				<p>Progress Keys: On Track, Achieved or in Progress Status: 60% achieved</p> <p>Report Results Achieved against Activity Results 2 Indicator(s):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of progress in the improvement and expansion of current national hydrological monitoring networks, Automatic Hydro-Meteorological Stations (AHMS) have now been successfully installed in five of the six pilot sites, with real time data now able to be accessed via the online NIWA interface. The data being generated by the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Real time data via the online NIWA interface on weather and hydrological monitoring in Taro, Gizo and Tuwo. Photos of the AHMS installation in various pilot sites on SIWSAP's website/facebook. Draft Program of the National Water Forum and invitation letters Draft specifications of

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		<p>how to plan for these</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>vulnerable areas of the Solomon Islands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One National Sanitation Campaign with partners designed and implemented to reach more than 20% of national population. Six Peer-to-Peer Learning Network established across Pilot and Replication Sites (Outcome 2) One National Diploma on Water and Adaptation with Solomon Islands National University in place 	<p>AHMS will be critical in providing early warnings and determining trends when analysed together with pre-existing past data. The installation of these equipment provided much-needed boost to the climate and hydrological/hydrogeological monitoring capacity of the Solomon Islands.</p> <p>2. Preparation underway for the National Water Forum proposed for late November 2017. The theme for this upcoming event based on consultation with the Water Resources Division is “Gud Wata fo Strongim Komiumiti lo Evritaem”. The National Water Forum will have four key objectives: 1) to showcase project achievements and what is next for SIWSAP in 2018; 2) to provide a platform for SIWSAP Pilot Committees and partners (SIG, PGs, NGOs, etc) to share and exchange knowledge and experiences; and 3) to explore in depth on what does climate change adaptation in the water sector actually mean. This forum</p>	<p>promotional materials for printing – to be distributed during the forum to participants.</p>

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				will be represented by key partners at community, provincial and national level.	
OVERALL OUTPUT PROGRESS RESULTS (contributes to ROAR Section B and IWP EA)				<p>Progress Keys: On Track, Achieved or Progress Status: 60% ACHIEVED</p> <p>Report Results Achieved against Output Results Indicator (s): 60%</p>	

PART 2: PARTNERSHIP

Implementing Partner (IP) and Focal Point Contact (Title, email, fax, phone, address)	Type of Partnerships/Role	Duration of Partnership	Progress of Deliverables from Partnership (**)
Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification Mr Isaac Lekelalu, Deputy Director, Water Resources Division.	Implementing Partner	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRD technical officers supported the PMU with the installation of the AHMSs and desalination units in various pilot sites. Instrumental in assisting the international Hydrogeologist with the assessments in Gizo, Taro and Tigoa. Ongoing technical support and guidance on project activities on a day to day basis.

<p>Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Hudson Kauhiona, Deputy Director, Climate Change Division, • Mr Loyd Tahani, Deputy Director, Solomon Islands Meteorological Services, 	<p>Key supporting govt partner</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided inputs and support for promotional materials to be used under the project on climate change adaptation. • Led a team of technical govt officers responsible for the installation and operationalization of the AHMSs in Santa Catalina, Gizo, Taro, Tuwo and Tigoa. Completed pre-installation awareness programmes on the AHMS units in al pilot sites.
<p>Ministry of Health and Medical Services (Environment Health Division)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Leonard Olivera, Director, Environment Health Division. 	<p>Key supporting govt partner</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Health Officers based on the provinces assisted with the installation of both the AHMS and the Desalination units.
<p>Provincial Government (Western, Choiseul, Tigoa) and Community Chairperson in Tuwo, Ferafalu and Santa Catalina.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Jeffrey Patipota, Provincial Secretary, Choiseul Province • Mr Jeffrey Wickham, Provincial Secretary, Wester Province • Mr Adrian Tuhanuku, Provincial Secretary, RenBel Province • Mr Ted Maka'a, Chairperson, Santa Catalina Community • Mr Mostyn Natei, Chairperson, Tuwo Community • Mr Robert Donga, Chairperson, Ferafalu Community 	<p>Key supporting govt and community partner</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocated land for the installation of the AHMS and the desalination units. Technical provincial government officers participated and trained on the job on basic operation and maintenance of the units. • Provided much needed support in the implementation and monitoring of activities on the ground.

<p>Ecological Solutions Solomon Islands (ESSI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr David Boseto, Co-Director of ESSI Secretariat of the Pacific Community • Mr Peter Sinclair – Geoscience Technical Advisor 	<p>Formal – Micro Grant Agreement (MGA)</p> <p>Utilized existing agreement by the government and SPC. Provided technical training on use of the earth resistivity equipment.</p>	<p>6 months</p> <p>2 weeks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All deliverables as specified in the MGA has been achieved. ESSI working on the acquittal of funds. • Key milestone achieved. WRD, Geology and PMU staff trained on the use of the earth resistivity equipment.
<p>Solomon Waters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Ian Gooden – General Manager Solomon Water. 	<p>Potential partner in Gizo. Mandated by the government to provide water services in urban areas. Provided technical support in the vetting of draft technical BoQs and designs.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of the Design Review Committee. Provided technical advice/inputs during the vetting of draft BoQs and designs for various project options as per the WS-CCARP.
<p>European Union RWASH Project –SI Rural WASH Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Peter Wopereis - Team Leader – Engineering Advisor. 	<p>Implementing similar activities with the Environment Health Division through funding support from EU. Provided technical support in the vetting of technical BoQs and designs.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of the Design Review Committee. Provided technical advice/inputs during the vetting of draft BoQs and designs for various project options as per the WS-CCARP.
<p>Ministry of Infrastructure Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Harry Rimi, Director, Engineering Division 	<p>Overall oversight for government infrastructures. Provided technical support in the vetting of technical BoQs and designs.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of the Design Review Committee. Provided technical advice/inputs during the vetting of draft BoQs and designs for various project options as per the WS-CCARP.

***Describe the progress of the key assumptions and expected results achieved by partners that were critical for the identified result*

PART 3: RISK and ASSUMPTIONS

Update the *Risk Log* on this section

Risk	Mitigation Action	Timeframe	Mitigation Action Progress
Lack of site access (Ferafalu pilot site)	The Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) process in formulating climate change adaptation plans will undertake consultative and transparent processes, including with landowners. The co-benefits from IWRM through partnerships will be emphasized with landowners.	Ongoing	The Ferafalu Community elders, chiefs and the Water Committee are still engaging in negotiations with the disputed parties if an MOU can be reached so work can progress on site while the court case is pending a high court decision.
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.	Avoid traveling during times of the year when the weather is known to be changeable and during rough seas. The project has procured safety and emergency kits for boat travel containing lifejackets, satellite phones, Global Positioning Systems, and first aid kits		SIWSAP is in the process of procuring additional life jackets and six Position Locating Beacons for use in very remote locations such as Tuwo and Santa Catalina.

PART 4: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

List any specific knowledge products that was produced to leverage project results. Level of project visibility and lessons learned generated by the project should be documented.

- Finalised a four page briefing paper on SIWSAP which attempts to: a) provide a rationale for the need of the project by highlighting Climate Change impacts on water in Solomon Islands; b) discuss Climate Change Adaption in the Water Sector and how it relates to the National Development Strategy/Medium Term Strategies and SDG 6/SDG 13; and c) to show case the project, some key results to date (adaptation benefits) and highlight the differences between SIWSAP and traditional WASH projects.
- SIWSAP's recent work on the installation of the desalination and AHMS units is on social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter and Flickr.
- SIWSAP's website has been updated with support from the contractor, Novus. Novus have also supported SIWSAP staff without any additional cost with a refresher course on the uploading of photos to the website. Upgrading work was also carried out by Novus on some of the features of the website to suit the needs of the project.
- Refresher awareness programs carried out in various pilot sites during the installation of the AHMS and the desalination units by technical government officers. These were crucial in reiterating the importance and benefits of caring for such equipment.
- Finalization of the seven short films (7-8mins) about SIWSAP pilot sites and it activities across the six sites. These films will be distributed to target audiences in the hope of increasing the visibility of SIWSAP's work in the various sites.
- Preparatory work currently underway for the production of two additional films to capture the climate change adaptation benefits of SIWSAP's work. These will be rolled out in one community and one urban pilot site around November/ December 2017.

PART 5: KEY LESSONS LEARNT AND CHALLENGES

Describe the key lessons learnt, challenges of achieving the results in this quarter. Also, explain how this project will address key lessons learnt and challenges to ensure that the Project Output will be successfully achieved.

- Inclusiveness of community members in the implementation and management of project activities has resulted in the successful installation of major project activities such as the desalination and AHMS units. The strong partnership forged with community leaders particularly in two of three communities has ensured that land required for project activities are secured well in advance of implementation work.
- Project activities led by technical government officers tend to have a higher chance of succeeding as they have a better understanding of the local landscape and how to tackle challenges while in the field, given the limited resources available particularly in remote communities. This approach has further contributed to enhance local capacity of government and local communities, create ownership among partners and significantly cut cost of engaging contractors to carry out the necessary civil works.
- Major delays in the recruitment of a full time civil/construction engineer for the project has had detrimental impact in the timely roll out of the first phase component of 20+ adaptation projects,

particularly the finalisation of BoQs and designs for various project options as per the WS-CCARP. An international engineer has now been recruited and will commence with the project in mid-November 2017 to provide the critical oversight and quality assurance for infrastructure implementation, once the successful bidders are contracted in November 2017.

PART 6: SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALING UP

**This question is only applicable if project is reporting on its final quarter.

Describe how the project have used relevant national systems to sustain and scale up the results achieved. Describe how the national capacities have been strengthened through this project and how national ownership have been realized.

- Given the success of awareness programs implemented by ESSI on behalf of SIWSAP, similar programs will be scaled up or replicated in Taro and maybe other pilot sites through additional partnerships. Awareness program in Gizo focused on: i) educate and raise the awareness level of communities with the intention to impact on behavioral change; ii) increase knowledge on the protection and management of vulnerable water sheds, catchments, ground water and rainwater systems; iii) influence local adaptation responses to climate change threats on water system; iv) create better understanding by communities on the importance of proper hygiene and sanitation and respect sanitation or water facilities; v) improve hygiene behavior which will contribute to better health at individual household level; and vi) better understanding of the relationship between water and climate change impacts and practice efficient water use techniques.
- Based on the lessons learnt from the six pilot sites, the successful adaptive behavioral change, soft adaptation approaches and hard adaptation interventions such as increased rainwater tanks, improved protected wells, and desalination equipment, all these will be packaged for government endorsement, adoption and government and development partner led and financed replication to additional 6 sites.

PART 7: QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT

Activity Result	Planned Activities	Budget (USD)	Amount Spent (USD)	Balance (USD)
Outcome 1: Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct replication site assessments and selection of 6 provincial and 6 community replication sites. 		\$83,016	
Outcome 2: Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six pilots sites across the country to enhance the capacity to adopt/maintain a variety of different interventions, guided by the WSCCAR plans to frame water adaptation 		\$334,971	

	<p>interventions, including six pilots sites across the country to enhance the capacity to adopt/ maintain a variety of different interventions, guided by the WSCCAR plans to frame water adaptation interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement, installation, and system testing of EWS in 6 pilot sites. 			
<p>Outcome 3: Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical design and planning for 20 water and adaptation interventions. • Regional partnerships with CROP Agencies and others for training communities and government in relevant subjects specifically at the 20 sites (3.1.1) (i.e. adaptation planning, new WASH approaches, water resource assessments, catchment hydrology and meteorology, DRR, communications). 		\$119,252	
<p>Outcome 4: Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With Partners, design and host annual National Water and Adaptation Forums • Improvements in current, and expansion of national hydrological monitoring sites to include climatic/meteorological parameters. • Participatory video and video diary 'kits' and 		\$24,329	

	training procured and implemented across communities			
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PART 8: LIST OF EVIDENCE PROVIDED AS ANNEX

Example 1: *If training has been done for youths or women you need to have evidence via list of participants disaggregated by gender, age and signed by participants (as per workshop participant list etc.)*

For Workshop reports the following are required; author, date of report and title. A copy of the final report needs to be submitted.

- Various BTOR for mission teams who carried out installation and awareness activities in the pilot sites.
- List of participants attending the Earth Resistivity Training by SPC
- Minute of the Design Review Committee.
- Signed Micro-Grant Agreement with Ecological Solutions Solomon Islands.
- Minute of the Choiseul Waste Management/Recycling Taskforce.
- Real time data via the online NIWA interface on weather and hydrological monitoring in Taro, Gizo and Tuwo

PART 9: QUALITY ASSUARANCE

<p>PROJECT MANAGER:</p> <p>Name: Gloria Suluia</p> <p>Signature: </p>	<p>REVIEWED & APPROVED: RSD TEAM LEADER</p> <p>Name: Lynelle Popot</p> <p>Signature </p>	<p>VALIDATION ON RBM, EVIDENCE BASED REPORTING & CLEARANCE FOR CORPORATE UPDATE OF RESULTS (ATLAS & CPS)</p> <p>IRMU M&E Analyst: <i>Barbel Rin Ziku</i> Signature: </p>
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