

Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)

Quarterly Progress Report

January through March 2015

Period Covered: January through March 2015

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Overview of Project

The impacts of climate change, particularly sea-level rise (SLR) and pronounced droughts have severe consequences on water and sanitation in the Solomon Islands. Due to SLR, low-lying islands, atolls and flat deltaic regions are faced with salt water intrusion, affecting the groundwater resources and limiting access to freshwater supply. Droughts have severely affected water supplies; during the 1997/1998 droughts that resulted in reduction of freshwater availability in Honiara by around 30-40%. Droughts have also damaged crops and livelihoods.

In this context, Government of the Solomon Islands, Ministries of Mines, Energy, and Rural Electrification (MMERE), in partnership with Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), Ministry of Health and Medical Services – Environmental Health Division, and UNDP is embarking on the Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP) through support from GEF LDCF. The project objective is to improve the resilience of water resources to the impacts of climate change and improve health, sanitation and quality of life, so that livelihoods can be enhanced and sustained in the targeted vulnerable areas.

Funding Sources

The total funding for the project is USD \$6,850,000 with in kind contribution from the Solomon Islands Government in the amount of USD37,222,462.

Total contributions breakdown by the funding partners in USD as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1

Donor	Amount
Total allocated resources	50,472,462
• LDCF (GEF)	6,850,000
• Co-financing	
Government parallel	37,222,462
UNDP parallel	6,400,000
Total Co-financing	43,622,462

Summary of overall project progress

The report provides a detailed account of SIWSAP progress from January to March 2015. Project progress as per Project Outcomes is reported at the beginning. As per Project Implementation Schedule and Annual Work Plan the progress at the end of its first quarter has made good progress, taking into consideration the delayed start and hence the need to fast track activities and events. The project is therefore progressing well in implementing key activities and events earmarked for 2015.

Delay in project implementation

From Project Preparatory Grant (PPG) phase leading up to Project signing and Implementation, the following dates can be considered as key milestones as shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2

Date	Event/Milestone
• Jul 2011	National consultation held
• Nov 2011	PIF submitted
• Apr 2012	Revised PIF and revised endorsement
• Jul 2012	PIF approved by GEF
• Apr 2013	PPG Inception Workshop
• Jun 2014	Project Document signed
• Feb 2015	Inception Workshop

The earthquake and floods in the Solomon Islands in 2014 resulted in the postponement of the signing of the Project Document and holding of the LPAC Meeting. The project document was signed in June 2014. Further delays resulted as the recruitment of key Project Management Unit (PMU) staff took longer than envisaged. The implications of all this was a six month time lag in starting the project which was initially scheduled to start in June 2014 after the signing of the Project Document. As a result it was important to fast track Year one (2014) quarter one and quarter two activities in the first quarter of 2015 to make up for lost time. Whilst priority consideration was given to staff recruitment in the PMU, the National Inception Workshop was successfully completed during the 1st quarter. Thereafter priority was given to the preparation of the Project Board Meeting, Provincial Inception Workshops in the 6 pilot sites and the recruitment of the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment team to be completed in the 2nd quarter of 2015.

Changes since PPG Phase

During the period since PPG the following important changes were affected:

- **Project Implementation Modality:** As per “Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer” (HACT) recommendation the project maintains the initial “National Implementation Modality” (NIM) with UNDP country office support.
- **Simplifying of project Components and Outputs:** Initial project Component 2 included current Outcomes 2 and 3. Subsequently Component 2 was split into 2 Outcomes namely Outcome2 and Outcome 3. Outcome 4 already existed in Outcome 3 and was extracted out as a separate Outcome 4.
- **Project Indicators:** All “Adaptation Monitoring Assessment Tool” (AMAT) which the project was monitoring were included and all key indicators were aligned to ensure matching Baselines and Targets.

Progress as per Project Outcomes

Progress of Outcome 1: Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans (WS-CCA Plans) formulated in the context of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

This report only focus on first quarter of year 2015 activities or deliverables.

The key activities in Outcome 1 are the Vulnerability and Adaptation (V & A) Assessment and the formulation of the WS-CCA Response Plans. This quarter the project is progressing well towards drafting of the Terms of References (TORs) for procurement of the Vulnerability and Adaptation (V & A) experts. The outcomes and recommendations of the V & A which was done during the Project Preparatory Grant (PPG) phase in the 6 pilot sites will be presented during the up-coming Provincial Inception Workshops in the respective six (6) sites. The V & A will validate existing Plans as well as provide valuable information with regard to the status of the WS-CCA Response Plans whereby gaps and weaknesses will be addressed in formulating and formalizing the implementation of these Plans at the Provincial Level. The Vulnerability and Adaptation assessment will also provide information on Cost-Benefit Analysis of the available technology options, and Early Warning Systems which is also activities of Outcome 1 which will directly feed into the Plans.

Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (V&A)

A rapid V&A Assessment was done during PPG Phase in 2013 in the 6 pilot sites of the project. The V&A is an important activity under project Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 as the findings from the Assessment will guide and direct activities in Outcomes 1, 2 and 3. Keeping in mind the weaknesses and gaps identified during the rapid V&A, a more enhanced V&A with more rigor will be carried out during the 2nd and 3 quarters of 2015. Towards this plans are underway in recruiting the desired V&A experts to build the V&A Team as well as making preparations for presenting the findings and recommendations of the rapid V&As done in 2013 at the respective Provincial Inception Workshops scheduled for April, May and June 2015. The V&A unlike the rapid V&A done in 2013, will be carried out with more community participation. The objective will be a V&A with a more robust methodology underpinning the water resources resilience and adaptation to climate change risks and impacts and in this regard 'Climate Proofing' will be a key element in the Assessment.

Significance of the V&A: The following have been identified as the key significant factors of the V&A.

- A pivotal element of SIWSAP project which links both demand & supply sides (i.e. climate change risks/impacts with that of resilience/adaptation).
- In validating the rapid V&As will be considered the starting point of reference for new V&A during project implementation.
- The V&A results and findings (Output 1) will drive the project i.e. in the Formulation of WS-CCA Response Plans (Outcome 1), Improving water supply (Outcome 2), Transfer of new technology options (Outcome 3) and Improved Knowledge Management & governance (Outcome 4).

The following gaps and weaknesses were identified in the rapid V&As and thereby effort will be taken to address these during the next assessments:

- More rigour on CCA methodology is required with a focus on 'Climate Proofing' the interventions i.e. in ensure the V&A takes into consideration existing & future climate impacts. This will be the added value of SIWSAP in contributing to the existing WASH/Water sector interventions.
- Focus more on analysis of 'Exposure' and 'Sensitivity' of climate change adaptation elements in WASH interventions for example in identifying where the overall vulnerability exists in terms of special location.
- A mapping exercise will be carried out to identify locations i.e. water sources, infrastructures, climate impacts (i.e. floods, droughts), human vulnerability hot spots (i.e. households, schools etc.) which will enable better decision making in planning and design of interventions and technology transfer.

It is envisaged that the V&A will be carried out in Taro and Gizo during the end of 2nd quarter or 3rd quarter as soon as the V&A experts are recruited and the V&A teams finalized.

- **V&A Consultants/Experts** – the TORs for the 3 V&A Experts (i.e. CCA Expert, WASH Expert and IWRM, Institutional and Governance Expert) are currently being finalized. Having identified weaknesses and gaps specifically in the area of Climate Change Adaptation during the rapid V&A Assessment done in 2013, the new V&A TOR will be strengthened with a stronger focus in climate proofing the Assessment. Currently the draft TORs are being shared and discussed among the key stakeholders and will be finalized soon. It is expected that the recruitment process to start during the 2nd quarter in order to have the V&A team on board by end of 2nd quarter.

The cost of provincial participants to attend the Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP) national inception workshop, and recruitment of the SIWSAP Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) are the key deliverables under Outcome 1 in the first quarter. The CTA is expected to provide support to the Project Management Unit (PMU) as well as technical support to outcome one (1) specifically output 1.3 supporting cost benefit analysis activities. The recruitment costs of Provincial Officers for Temotu and Makira Provinces have been charged under Outcome 1.

The total USD amount delivered in this first quarter under outcome one (1) is USD \$19,321.82.

Progress of Outcome 2: Implementation of WS-CCA Plans focusing on increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas.

- **Procurement Plan**

Under Outcome 2, activity 2.2 (Community based Early Warning System) was brought forward from Year 2 to Year 1 as the project felt that this activity is critical in providing the necessary information to guide interventions in various pilot sites.

Discussions are underway with the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE) and Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) to obtain the indicative budget for procurement of the big ticket items such as Rain Gauges and Automatic Weather Station equipment, ground water survey equipment as well as the water filtration/desalination equipment to carry out project activities.

The procurement process for these equipment (4 Automatic Weather Stations, 12 Rain Gauges, 4 Portable Water Filtration and/or Desalination Systems, 6 mobile Solar Water Systems and 6 Brackish Water Systems,) is underway and it is expected that the project will have the equipment by the end of 2015. Discussions are also underway with UNDP procurement staff in putting together the specifications for this equipment and for finalizing the estimated prices. (Refer Annex 2 for details).

As for the equipment and material for the local communities, the information will be forthcoming through the participatory V&As where it will be determined if the equipment identified 2 years ago during the PPG V&A are still relevant. The National Disaster Management Office, the Red Cross and World Vision will be further consulted to obtain their views with regard to the desalination equipment.

Supporting the Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation project's (SIWSAP) National Inception workshop activity, through purchasing of provincial participants' airfares are the key expenses of outcome two (2) this quarter. The recruitment costs of Provincial Officer for Malaita Province have been charged under Outcome 2. The total USD\$10,110.90 amount delivered this quarter under this outcome.

Progress of Outcome 3: Investments in cost effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer.

The only activity under Outcome 3 falling within the purview of this first quarter report is the recruitment of the Technical Officer Communications and Community Engagement which is currently in progress. The position has been advertised twice without any success in identifying a suitable candidate. The post will be re-advertised again in mid-April 2015 with the possibility of opening it to regional applicants who may be interested given the very limited pool of qualified journalist/media graduates in the Solomon Islands. Recruitment costs for Provincial Officers in Western and Choiseul Provinces have also been charged under Outcome 3.

The main deliverable under this outcome as per this quarter, is the venue hire for the National Inception workshop which is totaling to USD \$2,030.91.

Progress of Outcome 4: Improved governance and knowledge management for CCA in the water sector in the local and national levels.

The development and winning caption of the SIWSAP project branding was done this quarter in participation with key stakeholder and partners, during the project National Inception workshop (February 2015). The details of this are provided under Project Inception Workshop in this report. The project have also supported by meeting travel cost and meeting package for Deputy Director (Water Resource Division) of Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE) as part of capacity building to attend GEF Project Management training in Bangkok on February 2015. The printing of materials (posters, Project Document and handouts), catering services and stationeries for SIWSAP National Inception Workshop are also key activities under this outcome this quarter. Recruitment costs for Provincial Officer Renbel Province and Water Sector Officer have been charged under Outcome 4. We have delivered USD \$13,493.19 under this outcome this first quarter.

Project Management

In this quarter we have delivered USD \$46,034.07 under Programme Management. The newly establishment of SIWSAP project makes most of the expenses in this first Quarter. Most expenses goes to setting up of office space in terms of telecommunication services (Telephone and internet) and toner for Project Management Unit (PMU), salaries, and travel cost as part of capacity building to attend GEF project Manager training in Bangkok in February 2015. Other status of the SIWSAP project in 2015 first quarter are summarize below.

- **Project Organizational Chart:**

The original structure within the PMU consisted of two Technical Specialists namely a Technical Advisor – Water Specialist and a Technical Advisor – Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist both reporting directly to the Project Manager. In addition to these two technical positions the PMU also would recruit a Chief Technical Advisor whose main task would be to liaise between the 2 Technical Specialists and the Project Manager in transferring of knowledge and skills as well as building of capacity within the PMU in the first two years of project implementation. In the new structure 3 new positions were included namely the Technical Communications and Community Engagement Officer, a Water Sector Adaptation Officer and a Procurement Assistant. In terms of strengthening the project’s communication strategy and information dissemination work it was felt necessary to recruit and get on board very quickly a Communications Officer (Refer Annex 1 for details).

- **Project Implementation Modality:**

The project whilst acknowledging both the “Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer” (HACT) (a 3rd party independent review of capacity of implementing partners) and the “Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability” (PEFA) assessments, will maintain the “Nationally Implemented Modality” (NIM) with UNDP country office support during project implementation as per HACT recommendation. The project team will work closely with MMERE in adopting the HACT recommendations internally. It is timely for

the Solomon Islands Government and UNDP to review the existing LOA, given changes in Country Office support to the project.

Recruitment Plan

As per the Recruitment Plan (refer Annex 2 for details) the recruitment for positions of Finance and Administrative Officer, Project Manager (PM) and the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) was completed as reflected in Table 3 below.

Table 3

Position	Name	Start Date
• Finance and Administrative Officer	Yancy Legua	October 2014
• Project Manager	Gloria Suluia	January 2015
• Chief Technical Advisor	Lalith Dassenaike	January 2015

Progress is underway for the recruitment of the following positions:

- **Provincial Officers** – 6 candidates have been selected for the 6 provincial sites and the respective contracts are being finalized. It is expected that all 6 Provincial Officers will be hired by end of April 2015.
- **Technical Officer Communications and Community Engagement** – The post was advertised twice but so far no suitable candidates have been identified. The post will be re-advertised again.
- **Water Sector Adaptation Officer** – a draft Job Description has been prepared and is currently under discussion with key government counterparts. .
- **Procurement Assistant** – a successful candidate has already been selected and will start work by April 2015.
- **2 Technical Specialists** – the recruitment process for these 2 positions will commence in the 2nd quarter. Need to further consult government counterparts on the contract modality for these two technical posts.

The status concerning the recruitment of the other staff as per the Annual Work Plan is provided in Table 4 below:

Table 4

Position(s)	Status
• Engagement of two (2) local consultants to undertake consultations and formulate CCA Response Plans for various provinces.	Need to carry out prior consultation with the relevant government ministries and key stakeholders prior to drafting the TOR for this consultancy.
• Consultant/s to conduct the V&A	In consultation with MMERE, MECDM and

assessment at various pilot sites in the provinces.	MHMS including other key stakeholders, 3 draft TORs are being finalized to share with key partners for comments/feedback. This will be finalized in the 2 nd quarter.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Specialist CCA/DRR/EWS 	The TOR will be drafted in the 2 nd quarter.

 **Annual Work Plan (AWP):**

The detailed Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2015 is attached as Annex 2. The AWP entails all activities for 2015 budgeted under the respective project Outcomes. The review period being reported (i.e. 1st Quarter) entails the progress and status of the following activities which are reported in detail in other areas of this report.

- Recruitment of International Consultant.
- Training workshops and conferences and related travel.
- Recruitment of local consultants.
- Procurement of key equipment for MMERE and MECDM.
- PMU office expenditure.

 **Project Implementation Schedule (PIS):**

The 1st quarter report entails progress for Year 1 Q1, Q2 and Q3 activities as per the Project Implementation Schedule (PIS). Based on discussions with MMERE, the PIS was revised in order to factor in the 6 months lapse in the delay in implementation and therefore certain activities in Q1 and Q2 got moved to Q3 and Q4. The original schedule is highlighted in black while the revised timeframe is highlighted in blue. (Refer Annex 3 for details).

Likewise in order to fast track activities certain outputs were brought forward for example Output 2.1.1. (Groundwater survey assessments, rehabilitation of existing systems, Province wide sanitation campaigns for Western and Temotu) which were moved forward from Year 3 to Year 2 where it was feasible to commence these activities with early procurement of the required equipment. Similarly many activities in Output 2 namely the designing and development of the Early Warning System (EWS) were also brought forward from Year 2 to Year 1 for which the procurement of the required equipment is underway.

Inception Workshop:

The National Inception Workshop was held on 25th, 26th and 27th February 2015. All key stakeholders and partners (MMERE, MECDM, MHMS, RWASH EHD, NDMO, SIWA, MLHS, UNICEF, ADRA, World Vision, Live & Learn and Provincial Government officials) attended the event. (Refer Annex 4 for the full list of participants). The welcome note was given by Mr. Isaac Lekelalu Deputy Director Water Resources Division (WRD – MMERE) and the keynote address was delivered by the Honorable Minister Samson Maneka Minister of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification. The key objectives and expected outcomes of the workshop were presented by Ms. Akiko Suzuki UNDP Deputy Resident Representative. On the 3rd day the Annual Work Plan for 2015 was agreed by the stakeholders for implementation. Through a group exercise and game where all the stakeholders participated, the winning caption was selected for the design and development of the project branding and logo. (Refer Annex 4 for workshop agenda).

The objectives of the Inception Workshop were as follows:

- Present objectives and overview of project and update all stakeholders of progress since PPG 2013.
- Present Project Management Structure and Project Implementation Schedule.
- Present Annual Work Plan for 2015 and obtain consensus for implementation.
- Present Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework.
- Strengthen Networks & Partnerships for collaboration.
- Develop project branding and logo.
- Obtain comments & suggestions from stakeholders with regard to the way forward in project implementation.

Through productive discussions and deliberations the following key outcomes and decisions were agreed upon as the way forward for project implementation as shown in Table 5 below:

Table 5

Inception Workshop Agenda Item	Recommendation/Decision for Way Forward
Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) – Experiences from the Solomon Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It was agreed there were important lessons and experiences from the recently concluded IWRM project to be applied in SIWSAP, specifically with regard to mainstreaming IWRM in the formulation of the WS-CCA Response Plan. Coordinating between the different water

	sectors for example the 3 key Ministries of Energy, Environment and Health as well taking into consideration the many different end users of the available water resources were few of the important IWRM concepts to keep in mind.
Annual Work Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore availability of local expertise before considering international consultants.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revisit and revise project budget (if necessary) in June 2015 in particular with regard to “Equipment” and “Workshop & Training” line items budget estimates.
Management Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the inclusion of a Gender expert in the Project Advisory Group.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with key stakeholders at national and provincial level on whether the government would like to maintain some of the Provincial Officers after the life of the project. Explore options of transitioning these officers to government’s payroll should the government chose to employ them.
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping in mind the difficulty of measuring project ‘Impacts’, in collaboration with partners, the project will strive to build in a good Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework/Plan.
Project Implementation Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the option of contracting out the construction work related to RWASH activities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be mindful of the existing Provincial Ordinances in relation to sanitation options.
Networking and Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key areas of synergy for future collaboration identified were: RWASH activities in gravity feed systems; sanitation systems; awareness programmes on health & hygiene; potential for sourcing out construction work to local contractors; relevance of

	<p>RWASH Policy implementation in the context of WS-CCA Response Plan formulation; and methods for strengthening community participatory approaches.</p>
<p>Project Branding and Logo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The winning caption <i>“GUD WATA FO STRoNGEM KOMUNITI LO EVRITAEM” (LOWE)</i> (<i>“GOOD WATER FOR STRENGHTENING THE COMMUNITIES ALWAYS”</i>). Caption to be further developed with appropriate graphics & design to be formalized as official branding & logo.

(Refer Annex 4 for comprehensive list of outcomes and decisions).



✚ Provincial Inception Workshops:

The Provincial Inception Workshops schedule is now finalized and the 1st workshop in Taro is scheduled for 17th April 2015 and the next one in Gizo on 20th April 2015. The Taro Workshop agenda and the list of participants are finalized. (Refer Annex 6 for details of the agenda).

The draft workshop schedule is provided in Table 6 below:

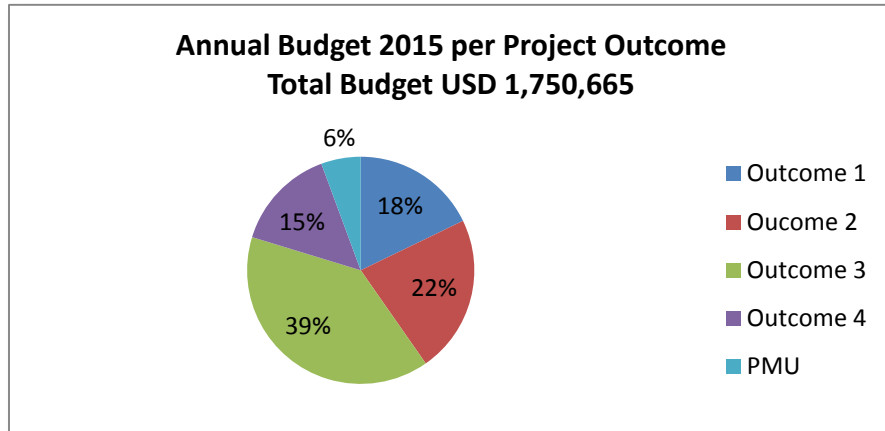
Table 6

Province	Proposed Dates	Team composition
Choiseul - Taro	17 – 18 April 2015	MMERE, MECDM, MHMS, SIWSAP, UNDP Sub-Office
Western – Gizo	19 – 21 April 2015	MMERE, MECDM, MHMS, SIWSAP, UNDP Sub-Office
RenBell – Tigoa	28 -30 April 2015	MMERE, MECDM, MHMS, SIWSAP, UNDP Sub-Office
Makira – Santa Catalina	6 – 9 May 2015	MMERE, MECDM, MHMS, SIWSAP, UNDP Sub-Office
Temotu – Tuwo	19 – 22 May 2015	MMERE, MECDM, MHMS, SIWSAP, UNDP Sub-Office
Malaita – Ferafula Community	3 – 5 June 2015	MMERE, MECDM, MHMS, SIWSAP, UNDP Sub-Office

✚ Annual Project Budget 2015 :

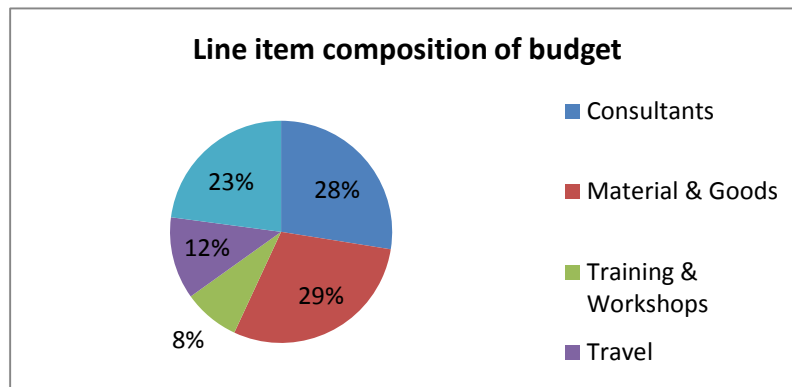
The total annual budget for 2015 is USD 1,750,665. The Chart 1 below provides the Annual Budget as per the 4 project outcomes.

Chart 1



Outcome 3 (Investment in cost effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer) has the highest budget allocated USD 690,142 while the PMU has the lowest budget of USD 98,583.

Chart 2



The above chart 2 gives the composition of the budget as per the major line items. The major line items are consultants, material & goods, training workshops and travel. In keeping to this the major expenditure during the year will also be in these 4 categories for example with the recruitment of additional staff and consultants, the procurement of equipment and the completion of all provincial inception workshops.

The actual expenditure as of end of the 1st quarter is USD 94,191. Envisaging high expenditure in the line items explained above the rate of expenditure is expected to increase in the 2nd and 3rd quarters.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

The Project Management Unit shares office space with the Water Resources Division of the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE). Currently there are 3 staff members and very soon there will be 6 SIWSAP staff members with the recruitment of the additional Provincial Officers to be based in the six provinces. Renovations are also planned for the PMU to accommodate basic amenities to make it a more office friendly atmosphere.


The project has taken cognizance of the fact the need to set up the Provincial Offices in the Provinces in preparation for the deployment of the newly recruited Provincial Officers. The Provincial Officers will be based in the RWASH and Works Division Offices in the provinces. This task will be further pursued during the visits to the respective provinces for the Provincial Inception Workshops.

- **Project Board Meeting**

The Project Board Meeting was scheduled for April 2015 and therefore preparations for it got underway in the 1st quarter. All documentation in this regard were prepared and circulated to Project Board Members. The Board Meeting agenda was prepared, discussed and finalized. The meeting will be chaired by the PS Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification. The objectives of the meeting is to present to the Board the overall progress of the project up till now, present and discuss key activities and obtain the Board approval and endorsement of the project's revised Annual Work Plan 2015, Reduced DSA MOU for SIWSAP and the revised Project Implementation Schedule. (Refer Annex 5 for details).

Results Resource Framework (RRF) and Indicators:

The existing Results Resource Framework (RRF) from PPG is currently being revised to ensure that all "Adaptation Monitoring Assessment Tool" (AMAT) indicators that the project is reporting is included as well as to ensure that all indicators have matching baselines and targets. The RRF consists of 26 major indicators and 35 target indicators. Of these, 24 indicators require revisions to the baselines. Given the fact that the baselines will be site specific and not national, the task would entail a lot 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 is one of the tasks included in the V&As as well. The project will finalize the baselines by the end of 2015. (Refer Annex 7 for details).

 **Risk / Issue Log:**

According to the project Risk Log there are 8 major risks identified. It is too early to report on any of the specific risks identified therein. However, in the short period of 3 months of project implementation the project has identified a few issues and recommendations to manage them as provided in Table 7 below:

Table 7

Identified Issue	Description	Proposed Recommendation	Impact on Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing stakeholder expectations. 	Stakeholders expect to send more than one participant to Inception workshops when budget constraints limit the participation.	Need to cordially communicate and convince the budget constraints in allowing for more participants.	No major impact.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOU on reduced DSA rates. 	Stakeholders not very happy with regard to reducing of DSA rates.	Need to communicate the rationale behind the reduction of rates.	No major impact.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak pool of candidates for recruitment of some project positions. 	Pool of applicants for position of Technical Officer Communication and Community Engagement weak.	Need to re-advertise position with revisions to the Advertisement with a potential to attracting a wider pool of expertise for example targeting professional journalists with good writing and verbal skills. Using existing media networks to attract better candidates.	In the short term the project foresees a delay in recruiting.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in keeping to scheduled dates for project activities. 	Owing to busy schedules of government officials it is difficult to keep to original dates of project events which require cancelation and postponement.	Not many options but to adhere to new proposed dates.	New dates could clash with other previously scheduled important project activities.

Table 8 below provides the UNDP Risk Log as per the Project Document.

Table 8

UNDP Risk Log

	Description	Data Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures/Mngt Response	Owner	Submitted, Updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Civil unrest	Pre-PPG Phase	Operational Organizational Political Other (Safety)	The project would be unable to function due to limited ability of government to function, travel restrictions, safety concerns. P = 1 I = 5	Monitoring of political and security situation by UNDP Regular discussions with Government				
2	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	Aug 2013	Environmental Operational	Delay in implementation at field sites, and in participation from outer islands Health and safety of project staff and partners P = 2 I = 4	Avoiding travel during times of the year when the weather is known to be changeable and rough seas Project will purchase 2 safety kits for boat travel containing lifejackets, strobe, satellite phones, other emergency equipment				
3	Insufficient ownership of pilot	Aug 2013	Operational	P = 1 I = 4	Consistent support to communities with				

	site interventions by communities involved		Organizational		local project staff at the Provincial level and their direct involvement in shaping pilot site interventions and in delivering the project. As the project outputs and outcomes will benefit communities directly, it is expected that cooperation will be at the highest level. Participatory approaches through IWRM, capacity building and communications will build strong ownership by communities. The project will also explore in-kind inputs from communities, where feasible.				
4	Limited capacity in government agencies to implement the project and sustain project outcomes	Aug 2013	Operational	It may be difficult to find the Project officers required at Provincial level with the skills needed, making pilot site implementation	Provincial officers will be recruited with Provincial Administration support. PMU will assist the officers in their duties with quarterly review meetings on progress.				

				difficult P =2 I = 4	Strengthening water governance is one of the project components. This would cover capacity building of government partners and communities in all aspects of the project and post project activities. Ownership of the project by the partners will be ensured by letting them take the lead with assistance from the project team.				
5	Provincial administrations are unable to secure budget allocations at end of project for adaptation	Aug 2013	Organizational	Medium to long term impact of project is put at risk P =2 I = 3	The project is specifically designed to work at the Provincial level with the administrations to highlight the adaptation costs and implications throughout the project				
6	Inappropriate use of sanitation increases pollution	Aug 2013	Environmental Regulatory	Poor use of sanitation interventions may pollute fresh water P =1 I = 4	Sanitation will only be developed in areas where pollution risks can be minimized, using closed systems or compost toilets (eco-san). All				

					sanitation interventions will be development with a monitoring plan				
7	Large tracts of land under customary ownership could be an impediment to spatial approaches in CC-A IWRM if landowners do not cooperate			Lack of site access, reduction of pollutants, or inability to protect water sources P =1 I = 3	IWRM process in formulating CCA plans will undertake consultative and transparent processes, including with landowners. The co-benefits from IWRM through partnerships will be emphasized with landowners.				
8	Weak coordination amongst project partners may impede project progress				coordination amongst project partners may impede project progress The project will support the initiative of the MECDM to sustain (convened in October 2011): Climate Change Working Group (CCWG); Sub Group of Development Partners within the CCWG; Sub Group of Government and NGO Partners within the CCWG; Annual Environment				

					Donors Roundtable; and Environment Summit. This initiative aims to strengthen partnership among partners, leadership by government and coordination among stakeholders. The Initiative is currently being discussed and project will support the coordination mechanisms that will be promulgated through this Initiative.				
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Networking, Partnerships and Stakeholder engagement

Networking with partners and engaging project key stakeholders have been progressing well. This activity was an agenda item at the Inception Workshop and was a very productive session where the project was able to identify a few areas of synergy for future collaboration. (Refer Annex 4 for details).

Regular meetings have been held with our 3 key Ministry counterparts (MMERE, MECDM and MHMS) as well as consultations with RWASH colleagues to discuss project implementation. Very productive discussions are on-going between MMERE, MECDM and project team to discuss and finalize the Climate Change aspect of the Vulnerability and Adaptation TOR.

The project is being recognized for inclusion in other important events and fora and in this regards SIWSAP staff are also being invited to attend many of the meetings organized by our partners for example we have been included in the Disaster Cluster Group (organized by UNICEF) and have attended a planning meeting to provide emergency relief to Malaita and Temotu Provinces after the devastation by Cyclone Pam. The project has participated as a member of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Campaign Technical Working Group which is a forum lead by the RWASH team within the Environmental and Health Division of the MHMS. The project is also an active member of the World Water Day planning group led by RWASH currently preparing for the World Water Day 2015 as well as planning for 2015/2016 World Water Day activities.

The project will be also engaging all of these stakeholders and partners during the Provincial Inception Workshops. This networking augurs well for establishing long term partnerships for effective collaboration especially in light of certain key outputs in Outcomes 3 and 4.

Knowledge Management and Communications

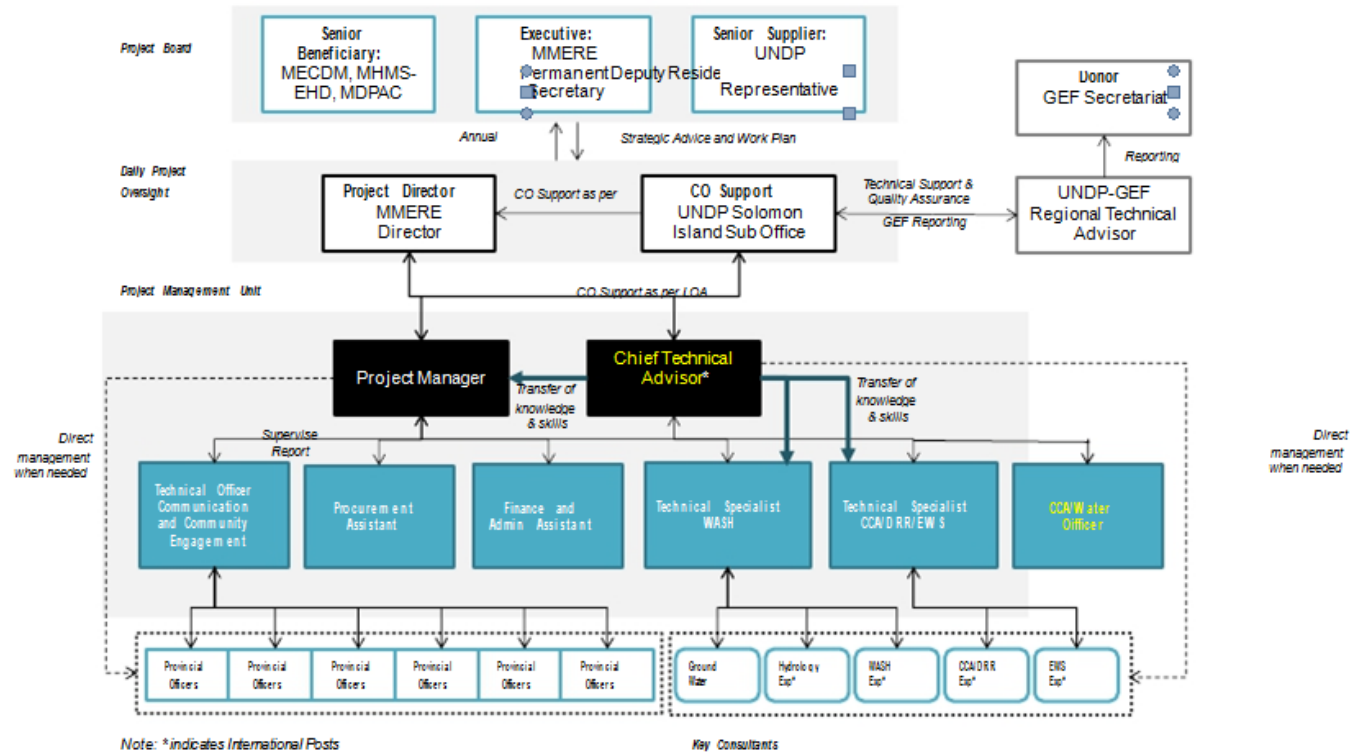
Although specific Knowledge Management and Communication activities and outputs come under the purview of Outcomes 3 and 4, the project has already started planning for some of these activities. For example, with the recruitment of the Technical Officer Communications and Community Engagement the project will be looking at developing appropriate communications materials in raising awareness and building the project profile within the wider local community. (Refer Annex 3 Outcome 3.2.1). In this regard the project has already printed a SIWSAP Brochure which was produced in-house. (Refer Annex 8 for details).

Project branding and logo development is already underway (Outcome 4 activity) and in this regard the winning caption was selected which will be further designed and developed in making it the official project logo. (Refer Annex 4 for details).

List of Annexes

- ✚ **Annex 1:** Project Organizational Chart
- ✚ **Annex 2:** Annual Work Plan and Budget 2015
- ✚ **Annex 3:** Project Implementation Schedule
- ✚ **Annex 4:** Inception Workshop Report
- ✚ **Annex 5:** Project Board Meeting Agenda
- ✚ **Annex 6:** Taro Inception Workshop Agenda
- ✚ **Annex 7:** Results Resource Framework (RRF)
- ✚ **Annex 8:** SIWSAP Brochure

Annex 1: Project Organizational Chart



 **Annex 2: Annual Work Plan and Budget 2015**

TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN						
Award ID:	00078275		Project ID (s):	0088631		
Award Title:	SOI PIMS4568 FSP: Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project					
Business Unit:	FJI10					
Project Title:	Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)					
PIMS No:	4568					
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Government of the Solomon Islands, Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE)					
GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agency	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Original Budget Year 2015 (USD)	Revised Budget 2015 (USD)
OUTCOME 1: Water Sector - Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and	MMERE-WRD/UNDP	10003 (LDCF)	71200	International Consultant	128,843.00	128,843.00
			71300	Local Consultants	80,000.00	80,000.00
			74200	Audiovisual & Print Production Costs	10,000.00	10,000.00
			72100	Contractual Services - Companies	22,000.00	22,000.00
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	15,000.00	15,000.00

development works.			71600	Travel	40,000.00	40,000.00
			72400	Communication & Audio Visual Equipment	9,560.00	9,560.00
			73400	Rental & Maintenance of other equipment	3,994.01	2,494.01
			18092	Office Furniture		1,500.00
			72500	Supplies	2,736.89	2,736.89
				Sub-total LDCF	312,133.90	312,133.90
				Sub-total Outcome 1	312,133.90	312,133.90
OUTCOME 2: Increase reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas.	MMERE-WRD/UNDP	10003 (LDCF)				
			71200	International Consultant	60,000.00	60,000.00
			71300	Local Consultants	24,156.00	24,156.00
			72300	Materials & Goods	98,000.00	98,000.00
			74200	Audiovisual & Print Production Costs	6,000.00	6,000.00
			72100	Contractual Services - Companies	90,000.00	85,000.00
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	50,000.00	50,000.00

			71600	Travel	50,000.00	50,000.00
			18092	Equipment and Furniture	1,000.00	5,000.00
			73400	Rental & Maintenance of other equipment	6,000.00	6,000.00
			72500	Supplies	8,200.00	4,200.00
			72400	Connectivity Charges		5,000.00
				Sub-total LDCF	393,356.00	393,356.00
				Sub-total Outcome 2	393,356.00	393,356.00
Outcome 3: Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer.	MMERE-WRD/UNDP	10003 (LDCF)				0.00
			71200	International Consultant	58,500.00	58,500.00
			71300	Local Consultants	60,936.00	60,936.00
			72300	Materials & Goods	416,719.88	416,719.88
			72100	Contractual Services - Companies	56,000.00	56,000.00
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	25,000.00	25,000.00
			71600	Travel	59,910.00	59,910.00
			73400	Rental & Maintenance of other equipment	3,855.48	3,855.48

			72500	Supplies	9,221.00	3,221.00
			18092	Equipment and Furniture		4,000.00
			72400	Connectivity Charges		2,000.00
				Sub-total LDCF	690,142.36	690,142.36
				Sub-total Outcome 3	690,142.36	690,142.36
Outcome 4: Improved governance and knowledge management for CCA in the water sector at the local and national levels.	MMERE-WRD/UNDP	10003 (LDCF)				
			71200	International Consultant	39,000.00	39,000.00
			71300	Local Consultants	30,285.00	30,285.00
			18092	Equipment and Furniture	30,000.00	30,000.00
			74200	Audiovisual & Print Production Costs	8,000.00	8,000.00
			72100	Contractual Services - Companies	49,600.00	47,600.00
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	50,000.00	50,000.00
			71600	Travel	44,617.99	44,617.99
			72500	Supplies	4,947.00	4,947.00
			72400	Connectivity Charges		2,000.00
				Sub-total LDCF	256,449.99	256,449.99

				Sub-total Outcome 4	256,449.99	256,449.99
Project Management	MMERE-WRD/UNDP	10003 (LDCF)				
			71400	Service Contract Individual	66,752.00	53,752.00
			72400	Connectivity Charges		5,000.00
			72500	Supplies	4,183.80	4,183.80
			74100	Audit Fees	3,000.00	3,000.00
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	3,657.66	3,657.66
			71600	Travel	16,989.63	15,089.63
			18092	Equipment and Furniture		3,900.00
			74500	UNDP Cost Recovery- Bills		7,000.00
			73400	Rental & Maintainence of other equipment		1,000.00
			74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	4,000.00	2,000.00
				Sub-total LDCF	98,583.09	98,583.09
				Sub-total Outcome Project Management	98,583.09	98,583.09
			Total			

Approvals

Solomon Islands Government

Mr. Jeffrey
Kauha
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE)
Honiara, Solomon Islands

Date

UNDP Sub-Office

Ms. Akiko
Suzaki
Deputy Residence Representative
Honiara UNDP sub-office

Annex 3: Project Implementation Schedule

SIWSAP Workplan	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1_Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks																
Output1.1 <i>Vulnerability assessments of water supplies (in terms of quantity and quality) to climate change in targeted critical areas refined or formulated</i>																
1.1.1 Establish Pilot Project Committees(recruit staff to be placed within the RWSS/EHD of the 6 pilot provinces as well as mobilise Community Water Committees in the pilot communities																
1.1.2 Design Water Vulnerability Assessment Framework through Inception Workshops in pilot sites																
1.1.3 Establishment of Vulnerability of assessment teams																
1.1.4 Conduct water vulnerability assessments in 6 pilot provinces																
1.1.5 Propose measures to reduce priority Water Vulnerability in 6 pilot provinces and communities																
1.1.6 Develop training package in development and use of the water vulnerability assessment process(Budgeted as Outcome 4 activity)																
Output 1.2 <i>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</i>																

SIWSAP Workplan	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.2.1 Host participatory design workshops at 6 pilot province and communities, to get inputs to the WS-CCAR based on an enhanced awareness of water sector vulnerabilities within the respective provinces and communities.																
1.2.2 Develop training package for participatory WS-CCAR design methods that engages various stakeholders (including theatre, games ,radio programmes and/or audiovisuals) (Budgeted as Outcome 4 activity).																
<i>Output 1.3 Government budgets allocated to support implementation of key components of WS-CCAR plans</i>																
1.3.1 Conduct cost-benefit analysis of interventions proposed through vulnerability assessment and participatory design workshop to select most appropriate activities, in consultation with the PPC's and other beneficiaries.																
1.3.2 Develop proposed budgets for selected water resource resilience measures to be integrated into the WS-CCAR, development policies and/or annual budgets.																
1.3.3 Finalize costed WS-CCAR plans in the six pilot provinces and communities.																
1.3.4 Validation and adoption of the WS-CCAR plans.																

SIWSAP Workplan	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.3.5 Develop training package in development and use of the CBA approaches applied to water sector (Budgeted as Outcome 4 activity).									■							
1.3.6 Conduct replication site assessments and selection of 6 provincial and 6 community replication sites.									■	■						
1.3.7 Training and facilitation of WS-CCAR plans in replication sites led by 6 pilot provinces and communities											■					
1.3.8 Finalisation of WS-CCAR plans in replication sites												■				
Outcome 2 Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas																
Output 2.1 Community-level WS-CCA soft measures implemented to improve sanitation and water supply in times of scarcity																
2.1.1 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, including:																
• Strategic rainwater storage options					■	■	■	■								
• Sourcing/development of new water sources					■	■	■	■								
• Protecting existing sources, include					■	■	■	■								

SIWSAP Workplan	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
ecosystem/watersheds using payment protection schemes (i.e. payment for ecosystem services)					█	█	█	█								
• Groundwater management improvement and training, including protocol development					█	█	█	█								
• Groundwater surveys/assessments										█	█	█	█	█	█	█
• Rehabilitation of existing systems, including reservoirs and filters											█	█	█	█	█	█
• Sanitation campaigns and introduction of trial latrines for community assessment and review (Province wide campaigns for Western, and Temotu)											█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Output 2.2 Community-based Climate Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Information System tailored for water resources management developed and implemented in targeted areas</i>																
2.2.1 Participatory design of top-down and bottom-up Water Resource EWS in 6 pilot sites				█	█		█	█								
2.2.2 Development of detail design of the EWS in 6 pilot sites										█	█			█	█	
2.2.3 Procurement, installation, system testing, maintenance, data acquisition of EWS in 6 pilot sites									█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
2.2.4 Development and dissemination of									█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

SIWSAP Workplan	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
communication materials (i.e. radio programme and videos) of how to establish water resource EWS																
2.2.4 Replication of EWS establishment efforts in selected sites																
Outcome 3_Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water and sanitation management and technology transfer																
Output 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																
3.1.1 20 Adaptation Sites identified using vulnerability information across six Provinces with community driven and designed water and adaptation interventions																
3.1.2 Projects implemented with the support and training from the PMU and SIWSAP Provincial Officers.																
PMU and SIWSAP Provincial Officers to facilitate trainings related to the introduction of innovative technology (desalination equipment).																
3.1.3 Adaptation interventions designed and integrated into national and development partner projects focussing on rural WASH																
3.1.4 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,																

SIWSAP Workplan communications)	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 3.2. <i>Compilation of best practices on applicable technologies for dissemination and replication by project partners with support from the project</i>																
3.2.1 Recruitment of local communications specialists to develop national products explaining the project, tailoring outputs, developing communications materials to influence behaviour change, and raise awareness (advocacy outputs)																
3.2.2 Mobilise volunteer(s) NGOs support to develop best practice material and guidance – taking technical responses into guidance notes, briefing materials, training videos, national, regional, and international outputs to be developed that build on lessons and experience from SIWSAP and co-financing partner projects																
Outcome 4 Improved governance and knowledge management for CCA in the water sector at the local and national levels																
Output 4.1: <i>Overarching policy and legislation for the water sector that integrates CCA components in IWRM plans drafted and advocated, including guidelines for climate resilient</i>																
4.1.1 Development of a Climate Change Knowledge Clearing House with partners																
4.1.2 Scientific Output: climate change impacts on the water resources of the Solomon Islands																
4.1.3 Development of and publication of																

SIWSAP Workplan	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
guidelines for climate resilient water supply and sanitation development in vulnerable areas of the Solomon Islands																
4.1.4 With Partners, design, development, facilitation, and resourcing for a National Water and Adaptation Forum																
<i>Output 4.2 Institutional and community capacities strengthened toward water-sector CCA formulation, implementation and monitoring at the national and local levels</i>																
4.2.1 Improvements in current, and expansion of national hydrological monitoring sites to include climatic/meteorological parameters																
4.2.2 Development of the Sanitation and Adaptation Partnership with Tuvalu, including exchange visits, assessments, active demonstrations with partners																
4.2.3 Design and implementation of a National Sanitation Campaign, including demonstrations and consultations																
4.2.4 Peer-to-Peer Learning Network established, including site exchange visits within and between Provinces.																
4.2.5 Development of a national diploma on Water and Adaptation with the Solomon Islands National University, including higher course development																
4.2.6 Community and provincial level training of climate adaptive water management infrastructure maintenance and sustainability (in conjunction with Output 2.1 and 3.1)																

SIWSAP Workplan	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<i>Output 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</i>																
4.3.1 Participatory video and video diary 'kits' and training procured and implemented across communities					■	■							■	■		
4.3.2 Commissioning of theatre and radio communication products and roll-out across schools, Churches, rural training centres and communities on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, impacts on water resources, protection and pollution and sanitation						■	■						■	■		■
4.3.3 Project communication branding development, and open source sharing of all materials	■	■			■				■				■			■
M&E																
								■								■
			■	■				■								■
Project Meetings																
	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Annex 4: Inception Workshop Report

Annex attached as separate attachment.

Annex 5: Project Board Meeting Agenda

No.	Agenda Item	Presenter
1	Opening Prayer	Volunteer
2	Welcome note by the Chairman	Mr Jeffrey Kauha
3	Project Progress/Update	Ms Gloria Suluia
4	Brief overview of the Inception Workshop Report/Minute	Mr Lalith Dassenaik
5	Discussion and Endorsement of Annual Work Plan 2015	Ms Gloria Suluia
6	Discussion and endorsement of SIWSAP's Implementation Schedule	Ms Gloria Suluia
7	Tabling and discussion of V&A TORs	Mr Lalith Dassenaik
8	Discussions and Endorsement of the proposed Reduced DSA MOU	Ms Gloria Suluia
9	Any Other Business	
10	Closing Remarks	PS MMERE, UNDP DRR
11	Closing prayer and end of meeting	Volunteer

 **Annex 6: Taro Inception Workshop Agenda**

Friday 17 April 2015

Time	Session	Presentation	Presenter/Convener
8:0am – 8:30am	Arrival of Participants	Registration of Participants	Yancy/Deltina
8:30am – 8:40am	Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Prayer • Welcome Note 	Deputy Director – Water Resource Division (WRD) Mr Isaac Lekelalu
8:40am – 9:00am	Official Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keynote Address/Opening Remarks 	Premier/Provincial Secretary
9:00am – 9:10am		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop overview and expected outcomes. 	Deputy Director – WRD Mr Isaac Lekelalu
9:10am – 9:20am		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of participants 	All participants
9:20am – 10:00am	Presentation/Discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIWSAP Project Overview, objectives and Outcomes. • Key changes since Project Preparatory Grant (PPG) 	Deputy Director – WRD Mr Isaac Lekelalu
10:00am -10:15am	Morning Tea Break		
10:15am -11:00am	Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief Overview of the Taro Vulnerability Assessment – Key findings and recommendations • Next steps – Detailed Participatory Vulnerability Assessment. • Discussions - Comments/Questions/Answers 	Project Manager - SIWSAP Mrs Gloria Suluia
11:00am – 12:00noon	Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work Plan 2015 • Discussions: Comments/Questions/Answers 	Project Manager - SIWSAP Mrs Gloria Suluia
12:00pm – 1:00pm	Lunch Break		
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation Schedule - Taro • Discussions: Comments/Questions/Answers 	SIWSAP's Project Manager Mrs Gloria Suluia
2:00pm – 3:00pm	Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible scenarios/synergies for co-financing by the Provincial Government/other key stakeholders 	Deputy Director - WRD Mr Isaac Lekelalu
3:00pm – 3:15pm	Afternoon Tea Break		

3:15pm – 3:40pm	Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking and partnerships (Brief outline by govt, development partners/projects, NGOs etc on ongoing programmes/projects). 	Representatives from partners/stakeholders.
3:40pm – 4:00pm		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Management Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Board - Project Advisory Committee - Provincial Pilot Committees Discussions: Q/A 	SIWSAP's Project Manager Mrs Gloria Sulua
4:00pm – 4:20pm		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closing Remarks 	Premier/PS – Choiseul Provincial Government Deputy Director - WRD
4:20pm – 4:30pm		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closing prayer 	Volunteer

 **Annex 7: Results Resource Framework (RRF)**

<p>This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in UNDAF: Improved national, provincial and community preparedness and responsiveness to climate change and disaster risks and sustainable management of natural resources</p>					
<p>UNDAF Outcome Indicators: 1.1.1 – Strengthened capacity to integrate and implement policies/strategies for environmental sustainability, disaster risk reduction/management and climate change adaptation and mitigation at national level 1.1.3 – Strengthened national capacity for effective management of natural and water resources, renewable energy, waste, land and land rehabilitation that promote good agricultural practices for conservation of the environment and biodiversity.</p>					
<p>Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): 3. Promote climate change adaptation</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: CCA-1: ‘Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global levels’ CCA-2: ‘Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global levels’ CCA-3: ‘Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology’</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: Outcome 1.1: Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas Outcome 1.2: Reduced vulnerability in development sectors Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate vulnerability and change – induced risks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas Outcome 2.2: Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses Outcome 2.3: Strengthened awareness and ownership adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level Outcome 3.1: Successful demonstration, deployment and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: Outcome 1.1: Outcome Indicator 1.1.1: Adaptation actions implemented in national/sub-regional development frameworks (no. and type) Outcome 1.2: Outcome Indicator 1.2.3 Number of additional people provided with access to safe water supply and basic sanitation services given existing and projected climate change (disaggregated by gender) Output 1.2.1: Output Indicator 1.2.1.4: Sustainable drinking water management practices introduced to increase access to clean drinking water (type and level) Examples: Tube wells • Rainwater harvesting • Purification • Water storage • Other Outcome 2.1: Output Indicator 2.1.1.2: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated Outcome 2.2: Output Indicator 2.2.2.1: % of population covered by climate change risk measures (disaggregated by gender) Outcome 2.3: Outcome Indicator 2.3.1: % of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and appropriate responses (Score) – Disaggregated by gender. The score ranges from 1 to 3 and below are the explanations of the rankings based on survey results - 1. No awareness level (<50% correct) 2. Moderate awareness level (50- 75%) 3. high awareness level (>75% correct) Outcome 3.1: Outcome Indicator 3.1.1: % of targeted groups adopting adaptation technologies by technology type (disaggregated by gender)</p>					
	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions

<p>Project Objective¹ 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans developed and implemented (Aligned with AMAT 1.1.1.1 and Outcome 1 Indicator) Number of additional people with access to resilient and safe water supplies to climate change impacts and improved sanitation* (Aligned with AMAT 1.2.3 and Outcome 2 indicators) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and adaptation responses are not integrated into national policy or on the ground actions <p>TBC (<i>What are the national adaptation policies? What's the national water sector policy – is CC integrated? How many provinces and communities have Water sector plans? How many of these plans have CC integrated?</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural water supply and sanitation is focused on service delivery and not medium to long term sustainability of water resources and supplies Population with water supply – Male: 158,000; Female: 142,000 Population with access to sanitation – Male: 48,000; Female: 32,000 <p>TBC (<i>What's the number of people in Solomon Islands with access to safe water supplies? How many people in Solomon Islands have access to sanitation? What's the status of sanitation?</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 12 Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans developed in 6 pilot provinces, informing and guiding policy implementation for multi-sector adaptation response investments At least 6 sites across 6 Provinces have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resilient water supply options for additional 18,000 people (45 % women) Improved sanitation with sustainable financing for 18,000 people (at least 45 % women), 6 operation and maintenance plans developed and utilized with budget allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessments of National Water and Sanitation Policy and Implementation Plan Mid-term and terminal evaluation reports Annual multi-sector policies and plans at the national levels to check whether they include water adaptation solutions with associated budgets Assessment of whether and how watershed, including groundwater, are better managed and protected Assessment of the quality and effectiveness of operation and maintenance plans Questionnaires (repeated and modified for survey of key informants, women, to assess understanding and use of climate information) Project reports and technical outputs Meeting minutes, outputs from National Water and Adaptation Forum Water quality testing in pilot and one non-pilot (control) site 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness amongst stakeholders and projects to share climate related information Pilot Site Communities and Stakeholders remain willing to be involved in the project Adequate support from all the Provincial Administrations to implement project activities (sometimes jointly) Climate and natural disasters do not hinder project activities and logistics National Security situation remains stable and improving Rural WASH and Climate Change Adaptation remain a priority for Government <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather impedes travel to some Provinces Insufficient ownership and collaboration with Pilot Site communities and other beneficiaries National economic situation is not able to allocate adaptation related components in budgets at end of project Sectoral uptake of water adaptation planning is low
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¹ Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of accurate early warnings for water resources disseminated and received resulting appropriate adaptive responses at community and household levels. Number of sites with CBEWS* (Contribute to AMAT 2.3.1) (Same as Outcome 2) 	<p>TBC (What is the quality/accuracy of current warnings? What is the level of knowledge on disaster response in the communities?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 2 accurate warning disseminated and received by 100% of target communities and 50% of households in target communities. (M: 55%; F: 45%) • Community based Early Warning 'Systems' (CBEWS) in place at more than 6 sites 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent (and number) of target population adopting climate adaptation technology by technology type* (aligned with (AMAT 3.1.1) (Same as Outcome 3) 	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Targets for the various types of technologies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater harvesting: Male 60%; Female 40% • Improved ground water management for storage: Male 20%; Female 30% • Catchment management tools and practices: Male 20%; Female 50% • Freshwater Filters: Male 100%; Female 100% • RO Desalination Water Filters: Male 100%; Female 100% 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of forums, tools, and mechanisms for national learning on water vulnerability and resilience measures in the Solomon Islands participants to foster multi-sectoral understanding and integrated use of climate information, including budget allocations* (Same as Outcome 4 indicator) 	<p>NAPA is implemented mainly through development partner projects – no national learning mechanism in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 3 Annual National Water and Adaptation Forum are held (in years 2, 3, & 4 of project implementation with at least a total of 300 participants to foster multi-sectoral understanding and integrated use of climate information, including budget allocations (Same as Outcome 4) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % population covered by climate change risk mitigation measures for the water sector* (Contributes to AMAT 2.2.2.1) 	<p>Male: 20%; Female 20%</p>	<p>Male: 80%; Female: 80% (Sum of project beneficiaries / population. Calculated by direct and indirect)</p>		
<p>Outcome 1 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 vulnerability assessments on water resources conducted at the national level (with detailed assessments of the 6 pilot provinces and 12 communities), incorporating assessment on water impact hot spots and how vulnerability will change due to climate change and informing national and provincial policies (Aligned with AMAT 2.1.1.2) 	<p>Lack of downscaled details from national assessments across a wide area</p> <p>TBC (What is the existing body of work related to water sector vulnerability in SOI? Any assessments from UNICEF? IWRM?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building on existing work, at least 1 comprehensive assessments on water resources conducted at the national level (with detailed assessments of the 6 pilot provinces and 12 communities), incorporating assessment on water impact hot spots and how vulnerability will change due to climate change and informing national and provincial policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Annual Progress Reports Water Adaptation Response Plans Water Vulnerability Framework and Assessments Guidance documents on Water Vulnerability across Provinces Provincial Water Adaptation Plans and Provincial budget allocations Pre and post workshops/capacity building training surveys/questionnaires Training Packages Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation reports 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness amongst stakeholders and projects to share climate related information Pilot Site Communities and Stakeholders remain willing to be involved in the project Adequate support from all the Provincial Administrations to implement project activities (sometimes jointly) Climate and natural disasters do not hinder project activities and logistics National Security situation remains stable and improving <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather impedes travel to some Provinces

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans developed and implemented (Aligned with AMAT 1.1.1.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adaptation plans or adaptation guidance exists for the water sector at the National or Provincial levels (including both for water resources and water supply, sanitation and hygiene) Sporadic and anecdotal data and lessons on adaptation at Provincial level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans developed/ enhanced in at least 6 pilot provinces and 12 pilot communities (6 initial and 6 additional (2 total per province)) incorporating results from the water sector climate vulnerability assessment to inform water adaptation strategies and budgets 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient ownership and collaboration with Pilot Site communities and other beneficiaries Capacity at Provincial level is unable to adequately perform tasks (lack of service providers) Provincial Administration are unable to secure budget allocations at the end of the project to improve adaptation responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of institutions and key stakeholders with enhanced capacity and awareness for climate change adaptation, particularly in the water sector* (Aligned with AMAT 2.2.1, 2.3.1) 	TBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60 key/ relevant Provincial and National Staff are trained the Water Vulnerability Framework and Adaptation Response Plan 6 provinces receive the Provincial 'package' of relevant information to guide adaptation investments (and budgeting) for the water sector, and at least 60 key/ relevant provincial and national staff are trained on the package 		

Outputs to deliver Outcome 1:

- 1.1. Vulnerability assessments of water supplies (in terms of quantity and quality) to climate change in targeted critical areas refined or formulated
- 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
- 1.3. Government budgets allocated to support implementation of key components of WS-CCAR plans

Outcome 2 Increased reliability and improved quality of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of target population (and number of additional people) provided with access to safe water supply and basic sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuwo: 100% of community have no water >5 times per annum. Gizo: reticulated system operates at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased Water Storage at 6 sites provides a diversified approach to capturing and storing freshwater safely through island appropriate technologies (100% of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical pilot site reports: rainwater harvesting surveys, sanitation surveys, revised building codes, feasibility studies (for new water sources or system 	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness amongst stakeholders and projects to share climate related information Pilot Site Communities and
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water supply in targeted areas	<p>given existing and projected climate change (Aligned with AMAT 1.2.3)</p>	<p>70% supply, with a further 70% leakage rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>communities have regular annual supply) with resilient water supply options for additional 18,000 people (45 % women)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of appropriate sanitation technologies (e.g., composting toilets) at pilot sites (at least 4) to protect groundwater and other sources of water supply resulting in Improved sanitation with sustainable financing for additional 18,000 people (at least 45 % women) • Trial sites for sanitation options – working with local and national campaign on ‘sanitation futures’ (>6 campaigns) to facilitate adoption and maintenance of sanitation technologies 	<p>rehabilitation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation and maintenance manuals • Health and sanitation statistics by Government and/or international/research institutions • Protocols and appropriate Ordinances for sustainable use of water sources, especially groundwater • Water quality testing in pilot and one non-pilot (control) site • Mock EWS testing/drill in pilot and one non-pilot (control) site • Community surveys/interview of informants on risk perception in pilot and one non-pilot (control) site • Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation reports 	<p>Stakeholders remain willing to be involved in the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate support from all the Provincial Administrations to implement project activities (sometimes jointly) • Climate and natural disasters do not hinder project activities and logistics • National Security situation remains stable and improving <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather impedes travel to some Provinces • Insufficient ownership and collaboration with Pilot Site communities and other beneficiaries • Capacity at Provincial level is unable to adequately perform tasks (lack of service providers) • Provincial Administration are unable to secure budget allocations at the end of the project to improve adaptation responses • Inappropriate use of additional sanitation facilities intensifies point source pollution of fresh and marine waters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and ha of watersheds (including groundwater) in pilot sites with improved water quality and flow/yield measurements due to enhanced water management and/or protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little attention is paid to protection / restoration of natural infrastructure capturing, storing, cleaning and conveying water <p>TBC (water quality, flow/yield measures to be tested in pilot and non-pilot sites; ha of existing managed watersheds)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic freshwater reserves are rehabilitated and protected (where necessary) for pilot site locations (at least 1 site; ha TBD) • Clean up and protection of key groundwater recharge areas (i.e. Taro wetland – for >3 sties) (ha TBD) • Watersheds (including groundwater are better managed and protected (confirmed by improved water quality testing and flow/yield measurements) 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community-based climate early warning system and disaster preparedness information system tailored for water resources developed and implemented based on community driven Water and Adaptation Response Plans 	<p>TBC <i>(How many communities, provincial governments, and national government have disaster/water EWS? What does it look like? How are people informed about and prepare for water related disaster events (flood/droughts)?)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community based Early Warning 'Systems' (CBEWS) in place at more than 6 sites 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of accurate early warnings for water resources disseminated and received resulting appropriate adaptive responses at community and household levels. Number of sites with CBEWS* (Contribute to AMAT 2.3.1) 	<p>TBC <i>(What is the quality/accuracy of current warnings? What is the level of knowledge on disaster response in the communities?)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2 accurate warning disseminated and received by 100% of target communities and 50% of households in target communities. 		
<p>Outputs to deliver Outcome 2:</p> <p>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)</p> <p>2.2. Community-based Climate Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Information System tailored for water resources management developed and implemented in targeted areas</p>					
<p>Outcome 3 Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community-driven, and cost-effective, climate-resilient water management technologies projects implemented based on community driven Water and Adaptation Response Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development partner and national interventions focused on rural WASH provision do not include adaptation response in project delivery- investments or in climate proofing projects <p>TBD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20 community driven, designed and developed Water and Adaptation Response Projects implemented in 6 pilot provinces (aligned with co-financer interventions) By year 4, maintenance of investments budgeted in provincial and/or community budgets for the 20 projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports (both visual and in writing) from participating communities and provinces Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation reports Project site Operation and Maintenance plans, including at co-financer project sites Sector budget reporting 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness amongst stakeholders and projects to share climate related information Communities and Stakeholders remain willing to be involved in the project Adequate support from all the Provincial Administrations to

technology transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent (and number) of target population adopting climate adaptation technology by technology type (aligned with AMAT 3.1.1) 	TBD	<p>Adoption targets for the various types of technologies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainwater harvesting: Male 60%; Female 40% Improved ground water management for storage: Male 20%; Female 30% Catchment management tools and practices: Male 20%; Female 50% Freshwater Filters: Male 100%; Female 100% RO Desalination Water Filters: Male 100%; Female 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of NCWG, WASH group, and NIWRMCC, NDMOC Water supply equipment for emergencies successfully in Honiara and tested Assessment and system testing of NDMO's state-of-the-art water supply technology Training courses in disaster relief equipment use Communication an learning products and outputs (from print to TV) 	<p>implement project activities (sometimes jointly)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate and natural disasters do not hinder project activities and logistics National Security situation remains stable and improving Volunteers are available Communications specialists and journalists are interested in working on the project <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather impedes travel to some Provinces Insufficient ownership and collaboration with communities and other beneficiaries Capacity at Provincial level is unable to adequately perform tasks (lack of service providers) Provincial Administration are unable to secure budget allocations at the end of the project to improve adaptation responses Inappropriate use of additional sanitation facilities intensifies point source pollution of fresh and marine waters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of climate-resilient water supply and/or management equipment successfully identified, installed and running in pilot communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 1 publicly owned portable water filter/desalination unit exists for the entire country <p>TBD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20 water supply equipment successfully identified, procured, delivered, installed, and utilized in 6 pilot provinces At least 100 provincial and community stakeholders trained on the maintenance and operational guidelines 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types and levels of sustainable water management practices introduced to increase access to clean drinking water (same as AMAT 1.2.1.4) 	<p>Current types and levels of water management include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catchment Management : Local to Province Rainwater harvesting: Community Groundwater management and protection: Community Solid waste removal: Community Pollution removal and control: Community Improved sanitation practices: Community 	<p>Types and levels of water management improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catchment Management : Local to Province Rainwater harvesting: Community to local Groundwater management and protection: Community to local Solid waste removal: Community to local Pollution removal and control: Community to local Improved sanitation practices: Provincial 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people receiving new/ improved 	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people receiving new/improved water supply 		

	<p>water supply*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency and severity of drought incidences • Number of key stakeholders with enhanced preparation and response capacity to water scarcity* • Amount of budget allocated to cost-effective National Water investments for adaptation interventions that maintain medium to long term sustainability and provide resilience to community water needs and requirements (aligned with AMAT 1.1 & 3.1) 	<p>TBD <i>(In the pilot provinces and communities, how often does drought occur? What are the impacts of drought – death? Health issues? Migration? Vulnerability of women, etc?)</i></p> <p>TBD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No current direct access to funding for community projects focusing on adaptation and water risks 	<p>is doubled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency and severity of drought incidences is at least halved and/or significantly reduced by year 4. • At least 60 key disaster stakeholders such as NDMO has for enhanced preparation and response capacities to water scarcity • National Water adaptation investments doubled by fourth year of project implementation 		
<p>Outputs to deliver Outcome 3:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3.2. Compilation of best practices on applicable technologies for dissemination and replication by project partners with support from the project</p>					
<p>Outcome 4 Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants in the 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 guidelines produced featuring cost-effective climate-resilient water supply and sanitation development in 	<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 how to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 3 Annual National Water and Adaptation Forum are held (in years 2, 3, & 4 of project implementation) with at least a total of 300 participants • At least 1 guidelines produced for climate resilient water supply and sanitation development in vulnerable areas of the Solomon Islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water and Adaptation Forum Report and Outputs • Scientific and policy reports and publication • Assessment of guidelines on climate resilient water supply and sanitation development • Data from new hydrological monitoring sites • Survey of teachers/students on quality of National Diploma curriculum • Survey/assessment on use of composting toilets and other 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness among stakeholders and projects to share climate related information and to support the National Water and Adaptation Forum and Sanitation Campaign • Willingness of IWRM participating countries (i.e. Tuvalu) to join the Partnership • Adequate support from all the Provincial Administrations to implement project activities (sometimes jointly)

levels	vulnerable areas in the Solomon Islands (capturing lessons learned from Outcome 1 and 2)	plan for these	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines disseminated and shared with all 9 provinces in Solomon Islands 	<p>new improved sanitation practices through site reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey/ dissemination records of communication outputs Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation reports Assessment of increased no. of people with access to drinking water through SIG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National University has capacity and willingness to actively support the development of a Diploma Climate and natural disasters do not hinder project activities and logistics National Security situation remains stable and improving <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather impedes travel to some Provinces Insufficient ownership and collaboration with Pilot Site communities and other beneficiaries Capacity at Provincial level is unable to adequately perform tasks (lack of service providers) Provincial Administration are unable to secure budget allocations at the end of the project to improve adaptation responses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, and percent population receiving information/ engaged in the campaign (aligned with AMAT 2.1 & 2.3) 	<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 Until recently, very little national advocacy for sanitation or understanding of climate change impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2 creative and/or audiovisual products are produced utilizing participatory communications approaches to communicate, train, influence and provide learning from the project (participatory video, video diaries, theatre, music, etc) National Sanitation Campaign with partners reach more than 20% of national population 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of targeted interventions to enhance hydrological monitoring and communication systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing hydrological monitoring systems is not adequate for existing climate variability, or for predicted (and often very localized) climate changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in, and expansion of current national hydrological monitoring network with 4 more sites installed 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of academic/scientific and/or policy publication on the climate change impacts on the water resources of the Solomon Islands (<i>linked to vulnerability assessment under Outcome 1</i>) 	TBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 academic/scientific and/or policy publication on the climate change impacts on the water resources of the Solomon Islands 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Sanitation and Adaptation Partnership with 	No existing partnerships (TBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 Sanitation and Adaptation Partnership with R2R/IWRM countries 		

	R2R/IWRM countries Designed and Implemented		designed and implemented		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sites with established peer-to-peer learning networks for community-based climate resilient water adaptation planning and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No existing peer-to-peer learning networks at national or community levels (TBC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer-to-Peer Learning Network established across 6 pilot and 6 replication Sites (Outcome 2) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of National Diploma course on Water and Adaptation with Solomon Islands National University in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No existing national diploma on water and adaptation in the Solomon Islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 National Diploma course on Water and Adaptation with Solomon Islands National University in place 		

Outputs to deliver Outcome 4:

- 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
- 4.2. Institutional and community capacities strengthened toward water-sector CCA formulation, implementation and monitoring at the national and local levels
- 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

**Indicators to be disaggregated by gender and age*

SOLOMON ISLANDS WATER SECTOR ADAPTATION PROJECT

WHAT IS SIWSAP ?

The Government of the Solomon Islands, Ministries of Mines, Energy, and Rural Electrification (MMERE), in partnership with Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), Ministry of Health and Medical Services – Environmental Health Division, and UNDP is embarking on the Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP) through support from GEF LDCF. The project objective is to improve the resilience of water resources to the impacts climate change and improve health, sanitation and quality of life, so that livelihoods can be enhanced and sustained in the targeted vulnerable areas.

WHO WILL BENEFIT ?

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

WHY SIWSAP ?

"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"

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

Project Start Date: July 2014
Project End Date: June 2018
Project Budget: USD6,860,000
Donor: LDCF (GEF)
Implementing Agency: MMERE



SOLOMON ISLANDS WATER SECTOR ADAPTATION PROJECT



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.

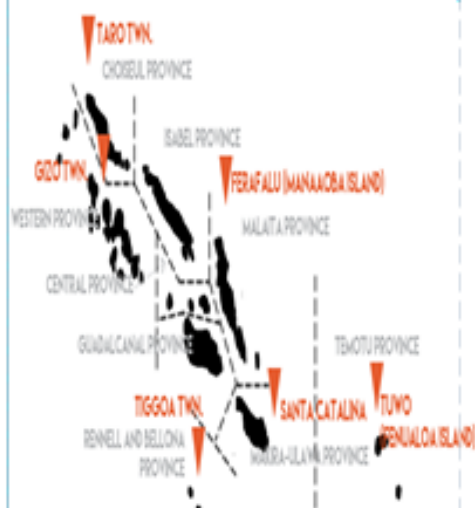


Implemented by the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification in partnership with UNDP

SOLOMON ISLANDS WATER SECTOR ADAPTATION PROJECT

- Better integrated solutions to mitigate competing demands on restricted water supplies between communities, environment and industry.
- The informal agriculture smallholder sector which comprises mostly of these afflicted communities who's livelihoods depend on subsistence agriculture will have access an improved water supply in terms of both quantity and quality.
- The safety and security of the more vulnerable women and girls will be improved with the minimizing of travel time to collect water.

MAP OF SWSAP PILOT SITES



EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF SIWSAP

OUTCOME 1

WATER SECTOR - CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION RESPONSE PLANS FORMULATED, INTEGRATED AND MAINSTREAMED IN WATER SECTOR-RELATED AND IN BROADER POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

OUTCOME 2

INCREASE RELIABILITY AND IMPROVED QUALITY OF WATER SUPPLY IN TARGETED AREAS.

OUTCOME 3

INVESTMENTS IN COST-EFFECTIVE AND ADAPTIVE WATER MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.

OUTCOME 4

IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR CCA IN THE WATER SECTOR AT THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS.



PARTNERS

UNICEF

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ADRA

PGSP

PRRP

OTHERS

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