

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**SIWSAP LDCF**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4568 |
| GEF ID | 4725 |
| Title | Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP) |
| Country(ies) | Solomon Islands, Solomon Islands |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The impacts of climate change, particularly sea-level rise (SLR) and pronounced droughts have severe consequences on water and sanitation in the Solomon Islands. Due to SLR, low-lying islands, atolls and flat deltaic regions are faced with salt water intrusion, affecting the groundwater resources and limiting access to freshwater supply. Droughts have severely affected water supplies; during the 1997/1998 droughts that resulted in reduction of freshwater availability in Honiara by around 30-40%. Droughts have also damaged crops and livelihoods. Likewise, climate-related impacts on the quality and quantity of water has a gender dimension; in the context of the ethnic tensions, the safety and security of women and girls are compromised as they need to travel further to collect water, also leading to less time for other activities.    In this context, Government of the Solomon Islands, Ministries of Mines, Energy, and Rural Electrification (MMERE), in partnership with Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), Ministry of Health and Medical Services – Environmental Health Division, and UNDP is embarking on the Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP) through support from GEF LDCF. The project objective is to improve the resilience of water resources to the impacts climate change and improve health, sanitation and quality of life, so that livelihoods can be enhanced and sustained in the targeted vulnerable areas. SIWSAP will work with partners to achieve this objective through 1) formulating, integrating, and mainstreaming water sector-climate change adaptation response plans in the water-related sectors as well as broader policy and development frameworks, 2) increasing the reliability and improving the quality of water supply in targeted areas, 3) investing in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer, and 4) improving governance and knowledge management for climate change adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels.    At the end of the four years implementation of the project, the Government of Solomon Island will have enhanced systems, tools, and knowledge for water resource resilience at the national and local levels, which will contribute to the implementation and achievement of national priorities outlined in various policies and strategies, including the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) 2008, National Development Strategy (NDS) 2011 – 2020, National Water and Sanitation Sector Plan (2007). |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

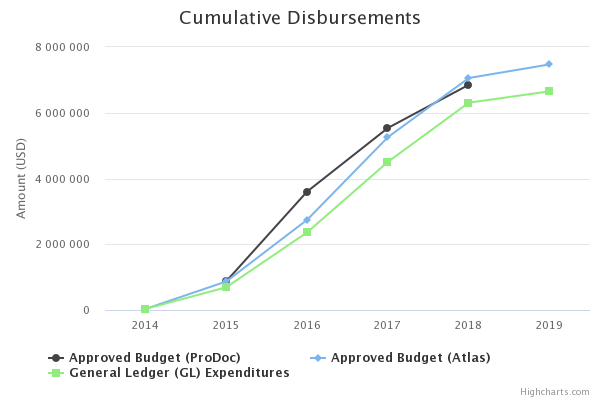
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To improve the resilience of water resources to the impacts of climate change in order to improve health, sanitation and quality of life, and sustain livelihoods in targeted vulnerable areas** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| • Number of Water Sector Climate Adaptation Response Plans developed and implemented (aligned with new AMAT Indicator 13)    • Number of people directly benefiting from water resources and improvised sanitation that are resilient to climate change impacts (disaggregated by gender) (aligned with new AMAT Indicator 1)    (These indicators have been replaced/removed according to MTR) • At least 6 Water Sector Climate Adaptation Response Plans developed and implemented (aligned with AMAT 1.1, 2.1, & 2.3) • Resilient and safe water supplies to climate change impacts for 50,000 people and improvised sanitation for 25,000 people (disaggregated by gender) (aligned with AMAT 3.1) | • 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)    • Water and adaptation responses are not integrated into national policy or on the ground actions    • Rural water supply and sanitation is focused on service delivery and not medium to long term sustainability of water resources and supplies    • Inufficient attention is paid to protection / restoration of natural infrastructure capturing, storing, cleaning and conveying water    • NAPA is implemented mainly through development partner projects – no national learning mechanism in place | *(not set or not applicable)* | • At least 6 Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans developed and implemented which inform relevant provincial and/or national plans    • 12,000 people (including at least 5,760 women) in at least 6 sites across 6 Provinces have resilient water supply options and improvised sanitation, with sustainable financing, operation and maintenance plans, and better managed watersheds, including groundwater      (These targets have been replaced/removed according to MTR)  • At pilot sites, watersheds, including groundwater are better managed and protected (confirmed by water quality testing and flow/yield measurements) • Multi-sectoral understanding and integrated use of climate information, including budget allocations | Utilizing the experiences, know-how and knowledge materials produced through the process of developing community and provincial level Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA) and Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans (WSCCARP), current efforts are now on replicating these to 6 additional communities. In June 2018, SIWSAP rolled out the Integrated Vulnerability Assessment framework adopted by the Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) on Kwai island in Malaita, the first replica site.    Building on efforts to enhance existing water facilities and management capacities to implement provincial and community WSCCARP, focus has been on additional facilities capacities and awareness to further strengthen climate resilience in six pilot sites through provision of 120 additional rainwater tanks totaling 719,000 litres, the completion of two new hand dug wells, and the installation of 5 specialized equipment i.e desalination and water treatment units in five pilot sites in preparation for extreme water scarcity events. The increased in storage capacity to 1,109,000 litres is evident in Taro and Tuwo where installation of adaptation projects have been completed. Not only that but the diversification of water sources has contributed alot to improve the resilience of communities to better cope with prolonged period of dry weather.    Governance systems have also been developed and activated for community engagement and decision making as well as to raise awareness and knowledge so communities can manage their own water supply and sanitation. Work on protection of strategic water reserves is also ongoing through support from the government and the Project Management Unit (PMU).    Awareness raising with communities still ongoing on water scheme management, the impact of climate change on their water resources and services, and the impact of their actions on water sources especially concerning the quality of water they rely on to maintain healthy lives. The finalization of the hydrogeology assessments in the 6 pilot sites have contributed much to such awareness and the need to protect ground water, particularly in low lying atolls like Taro, Tuwo, and Santa Catalina.    Water quality monitoring is ongoing across five pilot sites with the most recent tests in Taro, Gizo and Tuwo. As a result of water quality test in Taro, a rainwater tank used by students and staff of Taro Primary School students had to be cleaned and the guttering replaced. Additionally, results from the desalination unit have contributed to build confidence among the residences of Taro who previously had reservations using water from this unit due to uncertainty relating to its quality.    Data generated from the Automatic Hydrometric Stations (AHMS) in 5 pilot sites have been utilized for developing simple products on early warning system for dissemination to pilot sites. The testing of these products have been carried out in Taro and Tuwo. Currently SIMS, WRD, PMU and NIWA are refining and finalizing the products for dissemination to pilot sites based on feedback provided.  SIWSAP had initiated discussions with the Solomon Islands National University on possibility of integrating a Water and adaptation module into an existing Climate Change curriculum with the School of Natural Resources. Though in its infancy, such investment will create a better understanding on adaptation and the impact of climate change on water resources.    Mobilizing innovative communication approaches and networks will help to push climate change impacts and water resource protection and management message wider than conventional approaches. To date, the project has produced a total of 9 videos featuring adaptation benefits and climate change stories across all sites. In addition, 5 photos stories focusing on ‘women working in the climate adaptation sector’ and ‘voices of climate change’ been completed.    A National Water Forum was hosted in November 2017 which enabled beneficiaries from the provinces and communities to share lessons learned and best practices to date from their pilot sites. Information gathered will be useful in the roll out of the Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (IVA), awareness programs and adaptation projects in replica sites. | Progress is 100% achieved for indicator 1    All Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA), Integrated Vulnerability Assessments (IVA) and Water Sector - Climate Change Response Plans (WS-CCARP) for the 6 pilot and 7 replica sites are completed, which has resulted in an increased understanding of climate change impacts on water resources, appropriate responses, and has built adaptive capacity at local level and increased capacity of national and governmental staff for leading such participatory exercises. The WS-CCARPs have also played a role in informing the new National Water and Sanitation Plan 2018.    A strong collaboration between Solomon Islands Government Climate Change Division (CCD) and Water Resources Division(WRD )to lead facilitation and complete the IVA and WS-CCARP exercise in the 7 replica sites can be considered a good practice which enabled scaling up of the IVA approach beyond CCD’s current exercise in Malaita Province. Completion of the WSCCARP has enabled successful implementation of WSCCARP’s in five pilot sites (excluding Ferafalu), with at least two of the top four priority projects implemented in most sites and at least one top four priority project on track to be implemented for remaining sites. Although the project believes there has been no Provincial level budgeting based on the results of CCVAs or WSCCARPs undertaken in Pilot sites, there is an example of national level budgeting for specific provinces based on the WSCCARP undertaken in Gizo. Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (RWASH) and WRD have allocated funds (~USD 80,000) for civil works on Gizo South Coast Community water projects, which will indirectly contribute to increasing drinking water resilience results planned through Gizo water supply rehabilitation, by providing the enabling environment for the SIWSAP funded project in Gizo to proceed (WSCCARP priority project option one). It has resulted in interest from Provincial Governments on how they can engage CCD to assist in Province wide IVA. Additionally, SBD 1,000,000 equivalent to USD 122,503 was also allocated by national government through WRD for material procurement and shipping for 2 specific replica sites namely Vonunu School and Lavagu community. The latter also included labor only contract for construction and installation of rainwater harvesting systems.    For replica sites, WSCCARPs are developed and have been validated by the respective communities and townships. Agreement on priority projects have aided the site assessments, preparations of schedules of materials and bill of quantities (BoQs) for civil works project proposed in the seven replica sites. To date, five contracts have been signed for rainwater harvesting civil works for Kwai, Kirakira, Poroporo, Lavagu and Lata in which for Kwai and Kirakira all civil works have been completed and the remaining before end of September 2019.    Water quality of the different water schemes including the desalination product water are being closely monitored throughout the site visits using the potential of hydrogen (PH) test meter for PH, total dissolved salt (TDS) and bacteria test kit for count for any e. coli and coliform contamination. These results trigger the importance of routine cleaning of the catchment areas, water sources and methods of water storage practiced.    Dissemination of the Automatic Hydrometric weather stations (AHMS) and Automatic weather stations (AWS) simple end products is on-going through the PMU office to the pilot site focal contact person only when the alarm levels are escalated to warning and declared levels. This arrangement will transition and be taken onboard by the SIMS office through their respective provincial office and then to the community level.    SIWSAP has collaborated with the Solomon Islands National University (SINU) on incorporating the IVA/WSCCARP training package to their existing modules on water resource management and adaptation course. Further discussions are underway on having a concept note presented and the linkages to the existing process requirements at SINU. This process would enhance the adaptation and impacts of CC on water resources.    The National Water and Climate Change Forum held in Honiara November 2018 had representatives coming from all pilot and replica sites from the community, provincial, national government, non- governmental organizations (NGO) and other stakeholders. This was a great avenue to share experiences and information across among the beneficiaries and how the best practices would best suit each site.    Progress is 75% achieved for indicator 2    21,261 total population reached across 13 sites for all water scheme interventions namely rainwater harvesting, hand dug well improvements and desalination/ultra-filtration installation. The rainwater harvesting installation interventions in the 7 additional replica sites has boosted the total number of beneficiaries with the immense support rendered from the national, provincial government and communities.50% female (only for water and not sanitation) in 6 pilot and 6 replica sites (13 sites in total) - Total of 1,405,000 litres of additional rainwater storage capacity provided through ~ 235 tank installations across 6 pilot and 7 replica sites provided with safe water supply and improved access to clean water.  The project had over-achieved the target of 12,000 beneficiaries due to the fact that it was able to implement on 6 pilot sites and an additional 7 replica sites. This was achieved through tremendous and collaborative efforts by SIWSAP team with strong support from national, provincial government and communities. As a result of a total of 1,405,000 litres of additional rainwater storage capacity provided through ~ 235 tank installations across 6 pilot and 7 replica sites.    However, the target is not 100% achieved due to under-achievements related to sanitation. This is due to the fact that despite significant attempts were made during 2018 to progress sanitation aspects of SIWSAP but so far there has been no agreement from pilot sites to trial dry sanitation methods that are environmentally suitable and protect groundwater and other water sources. Communities are reluctant to trial dry sanitation as it is a new technology for cultural reasons. However, sanitation blocks (3 buildings) were trialed out for people living with disability in Tuwo providing mobility access to the improved sanitation and hygiene.    Contributing activities such as 6 groundwater assessment reports were completed and a hydro geological survey has been completed and finalized in March 2018 for Taro Island. The groundwater assessment reports provided critical insight to the vulnerability and potential groundwater across all pilot sites.    Furthermore, designs for Taro dumpsite rehabilitation project were completed and vetted by SIWSAP’s Design Review Committee but due to budget constraints and time limitation, the project has not fully implement this. Designs which contain BoQ and schedule of materials have been packaged and shared with the Provincial government for their implementation. This contribution from SIWSAP will form as a foundation for activities that can be achieved beyond the lifetime of the project. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| • Number of Provincial plans with allocated budget informed by vulnerability assessments and Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans (aligned with new AMAT Indicators 6 and 13)      (This indicator has been replaced according to MTR)  • Vulnerability assessment and Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans for the Water Sector inform the development of (i) SIG Provincial Plans incorporating water adaptation, (ii) budget allocations, and (iii) institutional capacity development for aadaptation (aligned with AMAT 1.1, 2.1) | • No adaptation plans or adaptation guidance exists for the water sector at the National or Provincial levels (including both for water resources and water supply, sanitation and hygiene)    • Sporadic and anecdotal data and lessons on adaptation at Provincial level    • Lack of downscaled details from national assessments across a wide area | *(not set or not applicable)* | • At least 6 vulnerability assessments and Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at Pilot Site level developed  • At least 6 vulnerability assessments and additional Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at replication sites developed (1 per Province)  • At least 6 Provincial Plans informed by vulnerability assessments and Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans undertaken in pilot and replica sites, including training of relevant Provincial and National Staff.      (These targets have been revised/removed according to MTR) • At least 6 Provincial Water Adaptation Plans developed and budgets allocated  • Training of relevant Provincial and National Staff in the Water Vulnerability Framework and Adaptation Response Plan • Replication sites mirror the process at pilot sites – implemented by SIG  • Provincial ‘package’ of relevant information to guide adaptation investments for the water sector | Progress is 70%    All Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA) and Water Sector - Climate Change Response Plans (WS-CCARP) for the six pilot sites are finalized, which has resulted in an increased understanding of climate change impacts on water resources, appropriate responses, and built adaptive capacity at local and provincial levels and increased capacity of national and governmental staff for leading such participatory exercises. Agreement on the priority projects has enabled the finalization of the contracting for civil works implementation, with contracts signed in December 2017 and implementation which is still ongoing since January 2018.    An Expression of Interest facilitated for the identification of replica sites attracted more than 50 applications across the six provinces. Through support from a Special Replica Committee comprised of key senior government members, NGO and UNDP, six replica sites have been identified namely: Lata Township (Temotu Province), Kirakira Township (Makira/Ulawa Province), Kwai Island (Malaita Province), Lavagu Community (Rennell & Bellona Province), Vonunu Secondary School (Western Province), and Poroporo Community (Choiseul Province).    Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (IVA) field teams established and will be led by a National Team Leader consultant. First assessment was rolled out from 25th – 29th June 2018 in Kwai island in Malaita Province with the remaining replica sites to follow soon after.    All assessments in replica sites will be spearheaded by National and Provincial (inclusive of potential members in the pilot communities) government technical personnel. | Progress is 100% achieved for indicator 3.    Major progress towards achieving this outcome was made in second quarter of 2018 with the successful completion of the Integrated Vulnerability Assessments (IVAs) and the Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans (WS-CCARPs) for all seven replica sites, in addition to the IVAs and WS-CCARPs developed for the 6 pilot sites earlier in the project. This was achieved with strong partnership and collaboration of the Climate Change Division(CCD and Water Resources Division (WRD who co-led all facilitation of all workshops. Support was also rendered by some technical provincial offices in some instances. This national level partnership and strong collaboration has proven to be effective to date and a good practice which has enabled scaling up of the IVA approach to additional provinces.    Given the changes of SIWSAP's planned intervention for all replica sites, discussions with Provincial Government were undertaken during the IVA/WS-CCARP process on priority project options that can be achieved beyond the lifetime of the project but sourced through other donors.    There have been informal commitments by township to support priority WSCCARP options beyond the scope of the project.    Some examples highlighting tangible outputs to this effect are  - the Taro pay per use sanitation that is now a ‘tender-ready’ pack document to be submitted to the Choiseul Provincial Government.  - the Temotu Provincial Government commitment to financing the reticulated piped water supply systems for Lata replica site should results of a groundwater assessment is positive. . Support for groundwater assessment and drill testing is then requested from WRD beyond project lifetime. Consultations have been underway to for a more provincial Governments to commit to support the implementation of the WSCCARP in townships and communities.    The recommendation from the project as part of its exit strategy is that follow-up consultations is required through WRD/CCD for more commitment from Provincial Government to support implementation of IVA/WS-CCARP in townships and communal sites    While no dedicated provincial level WS-CCARPs were developed through SIWSAP, the provincial planning will be informed by the IVAs and WS-CCARPs as agreed with the provincial governments in previous years. Consultations with the provincial governments resulted in reluctance from the provincial governments to establish another additional parallel framework for the provincial governments to follow. The development of provincial-level WS-CCARPs were beyond the scope of this project due to the fact that not all the sites under a province was and could be covered through SIWSAP resources.The global standards used in the development of the IVAs and WS-CCARPs have contributed towards building the capacity of the people and institutions at the provincial level through their participation as well as the sharing of knowledge through National Feedback Sessions (held in 2016) as well as the National Water Forum. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| • Number of sites adopting sustainable water resources management practices that enable continuous availability of a sufficient quantity of safe drinking water, given existing and projected climate change (aligned with new AMAT Indicators 1, 2 and 4)    • Number of sites with active Community Based Early Warning Systems in place. (aligned with new AMAT Indicator & and 8)      (These indicators have been replaced according to MTR)  • Number of people provided with access to safe water supply and basic sanitation services given existing and projected climate change (AMAT 1.2) • No. of accurate warnings disseminated resulting appropriate adaptive responses ad community and household levels | • Rural sanitation coverage is at best only 18% of the population. Composting toilets are not well understood, and sanitation is not considered a viable option for rural communities  • Tuwo: 100% of community have no water >5 times per annum.    • Gizo: reticulated system operates at 70% supply, with a further 70% leakage rate.    • 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. | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 6 sites with increased Water Storage provides a diversified approach to capturing and storing freshwater safely through island appropriate technologies (100% of communities have regular annual supply)    • At least 1 pilot site where strategic freshwater reserves are rehabilitated and protected    • Construction of appropriate sanitation technologies (e.g., composting toilets) at pilot sites (at least 4) to protect groundwater and other sources of water supply    • At least four pilot sites with appropriate sanitation technologies (e.g., composting toilets) trialled, to protect groundwater and other sources of water supply, supported through appropriate sanitation mobilisation approaches    • More than 3 sites with key groundwater recharge areas, identified, cleaned and/or protected    • Comprehensive diversified and integrated water supply systems established in at least six sites, through at least 20 adaptation response projects (Outcome 3)    • At least 6 sites with Community based Early Warning ‘Systems’ (CBEWS) in place      (These targets are revised/removed according to MTR)  • Trial sites for sanitation options – working with local and national campaign on ‘sanitation futures’ (>6 campaigns) to facilitate adoption and maintenance of sanitation technologies | Progress is 70%  Major activities to date focused on ensuring water supplies with increased reliability and improved water quality in each pilot sites, primarily through providing more comprehensive diversified and integrated water supplies. This has been achieved by expanding further existing storage capacity of rainwater harvesting systems through adaptation projects implementing during this reporting period by an estimated 719,000 litres (totaling to 1,109,000 litres since project implementation), and diversifying water sources by improving existing ones, such as 19 hand dug well improvements (totally to 33 wells).    The project has also successfully installed desalination and ultrafiltration systems in five pilot sites during the second half of 2017. Through these interventions, a combined estimated >6,500 people (including >2,727 women) people have access to a more climate resilient water supply that is available when needed and consistently of better quality, as there is less reliability on hand dug well water for drinking purposes. To date, the best evidence of increased reliability and quality of water supply in pilot sites has come from Taro and Tuwo communities.  In Taro, based on anecdotal evidence from the provincial government of Choiseul Province, since the quick-fix and adaptation project installation of water tanks and development of new hand dug wells, the township has not experienced any water shortages and there haven’t been any interruptions to provincial government staff working hours unlike before where the government on several occasions had to release staff (work half day) early so they can travel to a nearby source on the mainland to access drinking and cooking water. In Tuwo, the desalination system installed became the primary water source during a period when there was volcanic ash fallout contaminating the primary rainwater tank water supply, and the entire village and surrounding communities relied heavily upon the desalinated water. Anecdotal evidence by a community member residing in Lata (Ms Alice Kilatu) who attended a Youth Carnival hosted by the Tuwo community in the first quarter of 2018 also cited the difference SIWSAP interventions has made to this pilot site. According to Ms Kilatu and quote, “during the carvinal, the total population in Tuwo almost doubled (approximately 3,000 people) yet there was more than enough water for everyone, a big contrast from previous carnivals held in this community.”    These are few excellent illustrations of how the project is contributing to not only increased reliability, equitable access, and quality of water supplies at Outcome level, but also to the achievement of key aspects of the project objective, to sustain livelihoods through time savings and related improved workforce productivity in Taro, and through avoiding public health risks, in Tuwo.  There has been significant progress in terms of protecting and rehabilitating strategic freshwater reserves and groundwater recharge areas, initially through the characterization of the water resources through hydrological and hydrogeological assessments and building of adaptive capacity of people through awareness raising activities. These activities are most advanced for Gizo and Taro, with full resistivity surveys completed, Water Management Guidelines (WMGs) drafted and awareness raising programmes on the importance of water resources protection and conservation completed.    In Taro, a local consultant has completed a rapid assessment of the solid waste dump site and completed a solid waste dump site design to contain continuous dumping of waste into the swampy area, contributing to ground water contamination and environmental damage to the swampy wet-land. The draft Design and Functional Report produced will be tabled for vetting with key partners prior to finalisation.    In other sites, the initial hydrogeology assessments have been completed with full assessments planned for second half of 2018 and WMGs drafted. Increased capacity of WRD for resistivity surveys demonstrates a tangible increase in capacity for the government and the country that builds resilience to climate change through increased capacity to understand and anticipate the impacts of climate change and therefore formulate appropriate responses at local, regional and national levels.    The hydrological and hydrogeological assessments completed in 2017 have laid the foundation for accelerating improved water resource management practices that will ultimately improve the reliability and quality of water supplies. The assessments on Gizo and Taro are already providing the scientific evidence required to inform recommendations on longer term water security, resilience and adaptive measures as well as risks and opportunities for sustainable groundwater development and water source protection. The assessments are also generating evidence of localized surface and groundwater interactions which will help to inform the project and communities on the most appropriate sanitation solutions to ensure water quality and in turn the reliability and security of “at risk” water sources. The findings will also usefully inform the WMGs, in the form of water resource protection measures, such as Water Protection Zoning.    On the governance side of sustainable water resources management, the drafts of the Water Management Guidelines (WMG) are in place, ready to be further developed and expanded and integrated with the Community Based Early Warning Systems (CBEW), for which products are being developed and tested in two pilot sites (one community and one urban) in close collaboration with a New Zealand based National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) and the Solomon Islands Meteorological Services (SIMS). Once finalized, such products will ensure a dynamic weather data network that will give people accurate information about rainfall and ground water levels in their communities. Not only that but data on droughts and extreme storms will become accessible by very remote communities, a first of its kind.    Vulnerable communities like Taro and Tuwo in the Solomon Islands may be remote, but now they get regular weather reports that are shaping their water usage and preparedness for climate change. The plan for Q3 &Q4 of 2018 is to expand the early warning system to more communities across the country.    A key part of achieving reliable and safe water is appropriate and sustainable management of water resources, including water supply infrastructure. The implementation of WMGs in coming months and their expansion to consider natural water resources and additional water supply infrastructure, will contribute to enhance water conservation and water protection efforts in various pilot sites as well as sustainable management of diversified water supplies.    In 2018, whilst there will be further expansion and diversification of water supplies through Water Adaptation Response Projects (Outcome 3), for maximizing results under Outcome 2, the project will shift the focus more towards increasing the reliability and quality of water supply by supporting the protection and rehabilitation of water resources through hard and soft measures and improved management of water supplies through strengthened governance systems. Specifically, SIWSAP will work with the pilot sites to operationalize governance systems, such as the Water Management Guidelines, water quality monitoring and CBEWS, and take appropriate adaptation actions such as rehabilitating/protecting freshwater reserves and groundwater recharge zones, including through demonstrating socially and environmentally appropriate sanitation approaches and technologies. SIWSAP will also strengthen the M&E systems to ensure that tangible changes to water supply reliability and quality over time are recorded. | Progress is 85% achieved for indicator 4.    2018 has seen considerable progress towards achievement of outcome 2, especially in terms of increased reliability of water supply in pilot and replica sites. With most civil works contracts completed, SIWSAP's interventions are focused on improving multiple water sources across all sites.    A total of 1,405,000 litres of additional water storage capacity provided through ~ 235 tank installations across 13 sites (pilot and replica)    This means, all sites except Tuwo (26 days), Gizo (6 days), Lata (3 days), Kirakira (3 days), Kwai (18 days) and Lavagu (20 days) now have over a month of additional rainwater storage capacity to serve each of the population with at least 5 litres per person per day for drinking. This rainwater storage capacity is also complemented by the diversification and integrated water supply systems through provision of multiple water supplies. This includes the desalination units, piped reticulation systems and improved hand dug wells. To date, SIWSAP has improved 55 wells and 2 reticulated systems.    Due to land dispute, SIWSAP's intervention on Ferafalu was only through the quick fix tank installation of additional 50,000 litres of storage capacity that would last its population for 43 days. Since then the project has withdrawn from Ferafalu so the full intervention package is now diverted to replica site Kwai Island for more rainwater installations and rehabilitation of hand dug wells only. After assessments on Kwai, the groundwater recharge rate was found to be very low and not suitable for the desalination installation. Additionally, space was limited on island to even install the Automatic Weather Station (AWS).    Hence, the brackish desalination installation has been moved to Fiu community with all civil works and installation now successfully completed with the support of the energy division within the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification. In Fiu community, the brackish unit is producing 4,000 litres per day and approximately 3 litres per capita for drinking only indefinitely.    To achieve the target of at least 1 site where strategic freshwater reserves are rehabilitated and protected, contractors are currently working on source rehabilitation, rehabilitation of existing/new pipeline and cleaning of storage tanks at the Leoko site. As the project is ending, WRD and RWASH will be monitoring and ensuring that the works are completed.    In pilot site Tigoa, the water supply is partially functional with temporary arrangements through WRD. SIWSAP has procured a solar system which will be installed in Q3, 2019 to enable the reticulation system to its full capacity and ensure that Tigoa township is climate resilient and has access to reliable water supplies.    The targets on sanitation were not fully achieved, due to challenges in identifying locally appropriate and feasible options for sanitation. Through engagement and collaboration with UNICEF and SPC/GIZ project on “Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region”, additional information was sought on culturally and environmentally appropriate sanitation technologies. Tuwo was trialed as a result and three sanitation blocks were developed with disability access as a pilot case.    To achieve the target on 3 sites with key groundwater recharge areas identified, cleaned and/or protected, the project has conducted hydrological and hydrogeological assessments through resistivity surveys conducted in Gizo and Taro. Groundwater recharge areas were identified and assessed in all 6 pilot sites and brackish desalination/ultra-filtration systems installed in 6 sites contributing to the access of clean groundwater as an alternative source for the communities.    The WRD’s capacity to conduct these surveys were also raised through partnership with SPC Geoscience Division who provided training to MMERE who assisted with conducting the surveys so that it can be replicated across the country. The cleaning and protection of solid waste dumping sites in Taro was initiated with a rapid assessment and design for the swampy area which was contributing towards the contamination of groundwater. Furthermore, Water Management Guidelines (WMGs) that have been developed provides information that will assist in water protection zoning etc, which will contribute further towards the protection of groundwater and assist with groundwater recharge.    The overall outcome of the interventions through rainwater harvesting, rehabilitation/building wells, desalination plants, infiltration systems mean that all 13 pilot and replica sites have a comprehensive, diversified and integrated water supply systems established which is an over-achievement of the target. In total 27 adaptation response projects have been implemented in 13 sites which exceeds the target of 20 projects. This excludes the quick fix interventions following the drought period in 2016.    Progress is 100% achieved for indicator 5.    To achieve the target related to the establishment of CBEWS, the early warning products developed jointly by WRD and Solomon Islands Meteorological Services (SIMS) have enabled a more simplified version of the rainfall and groundwater summary to be received by water committee chairman or focal point weekly. This correlates with the SIMS Early Action Rainfall Warning by which sites are notified of any declared status that would require preparedness measures to be initiated. Two Awareness sessions drills by SIMS were conducted for 2 pilot sites namely Taro and Tuwo with the aim of improving community capacity to understand the information provided and to analyze the best options for dissemination methods. These are complemented by earlier works by the project in expanding the national network by installation of equipment (under Outcome 4) and through deployment of manpack transceiver radios at 6 pilot sites which otherwise have little or no telecommunication infrastructure to send and receive information especially during disasters. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| • Number of projects implemented for cost-effective and adaptive water resource management interventions/technologies, based on community driven Water and Adaptation Response Projects with co-financer interventions (aligned with new AMAT Indicators 2 and 4)      (These indicators have been replaced/removed according to MTR)  • No. of pilot sites adopting cost-effective and adaptive water management technologies based on community driven Water and Adaptation Response Projects at > 20 sites aligned with (AMAT 3.1) • National Water investments include adaptation interventions to maintain medium to long term sustainability and provide resilience to community water needs and requirements (aligned with AMAT 1.1 & 3.1) | • No current direct access to funding for community projects focusing on adaptation and water risks    • Development partner and national interventions focused on rural WASH provision do not include adaptation response in project delivery- investments or in climate proofing projects    • Only 1 publicly owned portable water filter/desalination unit exists for the entire country | *(not set or not applicable)* | • At least 20 community driven, designed, developed and implemented Water and Adaptation Response Projects (aligned with co-financer interventions)    • Appropriate water supply equipment successfully procured and delivered to pilot sites and key disaster stakeholders such as NDMO for enhanced preparation and response to water scarcity      (This target has been removed according to MTR)  • Maintenance and operational guidelines developed and budgeted at the provincial and/or community levels • National Water investments to adaptation investments doubled by fourth year of project implementation | Progress is 75%  Following the progress in 2017, 14 out of 20+ Water Adaptation Response Projects are currently being implemented (since January 2018) and are expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2018. Further expansion and diversification of water supply, and in turn, an even more climate resilient water supply will be achieved through the 14 Water and Adaptation Response Projects, for which contracts were signed in December 2017. Considering additional projects anticipated to be delivered in some pilot sites and replica sites, the project is therefore on track to deliver the 20+ Water Adaptation Response Projects. For Gizo pipeline, further assessments (engineering feasibility), planning, and designs had been carried out by a joint team of WRD, RWASH and SIWSAP during the first half of 2018. Tendering and implementation of the Gizo pipeline is envisaged for the second half of 2018.    The desalination and ultrafiltration installations are approximately 90% complete, with water being used widely, with only the installation in Malaita Province pending due to an ongoing land dispute. Under the Water Sector Adaptation Response Projects for rural sites, the treated water has been piped further into the communities to a number of tap stands to ensure equitable access and to encourage usage during times of water shortages, either anticipated or real.    The availability of such equipment had addressed concerns by the government and NGOs (Red Cross) on the lack of available water security equipment at the Provincial level. These water filtration units ensured additional strategic freshwater storage options at certain locations (5 provinces) during disaster relief periods. Although these systems are placed in the pilot sites, they are also benefiting surrounding communities and people during times of water scarcity and disasters.  The wider sector are very interested in the outcome of the piloting of the new desalination equipment, the findings of which will inform future sector wide decisions on the technologies suitability and sustainability to facilitate longer term CCA options for water in vulnerable locations of the Solomon Islands.    There has been less focus so far on developing new climate change resilient water sources, however the hydrogeology assessments (Outcome 2) provide the evidence required for decision making related to further investigation and the development of potential new climate resilience groundwater sources. Budget permitting, SIWSAP may support investigation and development of new groundwater sources in pilot and/or replica sites, which would contribute to achieving the 20+ Water Adaptation Response Projects.    In 2018, the focus hinges on the implementation of 14 Water Adaptation Response Projects in the six pilot sites in a timely and quality fashion and in designing and delivering the remaining 6+ projects in pilot and replica sites, including the implementation of a sustainable contribution to improving the water supply for Gizo township. Another major focus will be the continued performance monitoring of the desalination and ultrafiltration systems in five pilot sites and the installation of the final desalination system in the replica site (Kwai Island) in Malaita Province. Finally, the other key focus will be on ensuring the needed enabling environment is in place for ensuring the sustainability of the installed desalination and ultrafiltration systems and the 20+ Water Adaptation Response Projects, through taking actions such as expansion of the WMGs to include governance arrangements for management and cost recovery mechanisms for improved operation/maintenance and in turn sustainability, will be a key focus in the remaining 12 months of the project.      Partnership forged with SPC Geoscience Division provided much needed training services for government staff on the earth resistivity equipment. The training was crucial in capacitating technical staff of the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE) to carry out ground water assessments using the latest available technology in the market. To date, technical officials of MMERE have successfully completed ground water assessment in Gizo and Taro with the support of an international consultant.    The recruitment of a Communication Specialist in January 2018 through the Volunteer Services Abroad (New Zealand) has brought additional capacity to the Project Management Unit in analyzing lessons from the pilot and replication sites. These lessons need to be absorbed, and best practices identified and documented for sharing with partners at national and regional level. | Progress is 100% achieved for indicator 6.    By the end of June 2019, 27 adaptation response projects, 5 brackish desalination plants and 1 ultra-filtration plant have been installed across thirteen sites. These projects and installations have benefited 14,084 people (at least 7,240 men and 6,844 women, excluding those in Gizo Island) in five pilot and seven replica sites as a result of increased resilience to climate change impacts on water.    The desalination installations also saw the treated water being piped 500 - 1000m into the Tuwo, Santa Catalina and Fiu community with collection points stationed within the community. This improved access to clean and safe drinking water especially during water shortages. The average daily output of 3,000 - 4,000 litres for brackish desalination and 8,000 litres for ultra-filtration. Producing 2.5-3.0 litres per capita for brackish.    The combination of the comprehensive and diverse water resource management interventions provided at 13 sites (including the quick fixes), combined with the improved climate information through the CBEWS means that the communities are better equipped to prepare for and response to water scarcity. The governance mechanism supported by the IVAs, WS-CCARPs and the subsequent WMGs all contribute towards the sustainability of the interventions and improved water security. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| • Number of fora held where key stakeholders generate and exchange knowledge generation, and develop policies that facilitate climate change mainstreaming in the water sector (aligned with new AMAT Indicators 5)    • Number of awareness materials on climate change risks and vulnerability of water sector, and appropriate adaptation and response measures produced through the SIWSAP project with national partners providing cross-sector adaptation relevant information (aligned with AMAT Indicators 5)      (This indicator has been replaced according to MTR) • An annual National Water Forum where key stakeholders generate and exchange knowledge generation, and develop policies that facilitate climate change mainstreaming in the water sector | • No specific guidelines exist at either national or provincial level for water resources, supply, and sanitation relative to climate change impacts and how to plan for these    • No national forum exists for sharing, discussing, and learning from adaptation and water management programmes    • Until recently, very little national advocacy for sanitation or understanding of climate change impacts    • Existing hydrological monitoring systems is not adequate for existing climate variability, or for predicted (and often very localized) climate changes | *(not set or not applicable)* | • A total of 3 of National Water and Adaptation Forum held    • 1 Sanitation and Adaptation Partnership with IWRM participating countries in place  • 1 academic/scientific and/or policy publication on the climate change impacts on the water resources of the Solomon Islands    • At least 6 site-specific guidelines and 1 National guideline produced for climate resilient water supply and sanitation development and management in vulnerable areas of the Solomon Islands    • One National Sanitation Campaign with partners designed and implemented to reach more than 20% of national population.    • 6 Peer-to-Peer Learning Network established across Pilot and Replication Sites (Outcome 2)    • 1 National Diploma on Water and Adaptation with Solomon Islands National University in place  • 4 sites with hydrological monitoring equipment installed to improve and expand current national hydrological monitoring network    • At least two creative and/or audiovisual products are produced utilizing participatory communications approaches to communicate, train, influence and provide learning from the project (participatory video, video diaries, theatre, music, etc) | Progress is 65%.    To date, two national forums have been hosted by SIWSAP in 2016 and 2017, where local, Provincial and National level stakeholders have generated and exchanged knowledge on CCA in the Water Sector, resulting in increased understanding and awareness of what CCA in the Water Sector means in practical real terms. Importantly, the Provincial level governments who are supporting the pilot sites are more aware of the approach and are prepared to scale it up to the replica sites in 2018.    The data being generated by the expanded AHMS hydro network to pilot sites has seen the gathering of critical data for use at all levels, local, Provincial and National, which is already being used for decision making, such as the case for the Gizo pipeline through the turbidity readings being collected, and also the monitoring bores are supporting the hydrogeological field assessments.    There have been some impressive products and materials developed by SIWSAP’s communications team, most notably the projects dedicated website and mini documentary videos produce on each of the sites and on the project overall (website links and addresses provided under social media section).    In 2018, there will be a much larger focus on delivering results in this Outcome area, largely driven by the completion of the Water Adaptation Response Projects in pilot sites and scaling up to replica sites and Provincial levels. The lessons learnt and results that arise as a result of this implementation will inform the documentation and knowledge product development to support scaling up and sustainability of the climate change adaptation approach to more sectoral level. Efforts will be made for the 2018 NWF to attract an even wider audience, for maximum dissemination of the CCA Water approach. The communication and visibility aspects of this approach mainstreaming will be supported by the volunteer Communication Specialist.    The completion of hydrogeology assessments in six pilot sites have turned SIWSAP’s attention to sanitation aspects. The PMU have closely collaborated with UNICEF (Fiji, Vanuatu and New Zealand) and the SPC/GIZ Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region Project to source additional information on culturally and environmentally appropriate sanitation technologies (e.g. composting toilet, raised toilets etc.).  To date, the following has been achieved: 1) identification of champions in Tuwo and Santa Catalina pilot sites as well as institution/households for trialing toilets in these communities; 2) finalization of the collection of suitable existing designs (i.e. RWASH and other composting toilets) and source and/or develop a design for a “fully lined double underground vault, urine diverting latrine”; and consultation with the relevant Government Department responsible for Compost toilets started under the Integrated Water Resources Management Project in Tuvalu to organize for the proposed “Look n Learn” visit. The focus is on successful experiences from other accessible and environmentally relevant countries, i.e. Tuvalu, a low lying atoll with similar water challenges. | Progress is 90% achieved for indicator 7.    To date, three national forums have been hosted by SIWSAP.    2016 – National feedback session  2017 – National water forum  2018 – National water and climate change forum    During these forums experiences, knowledge and lessons learnt on CCA in water sector were shared among the local, provincial and national level stakeholders. These forums boosted the level of awareness of climate change adaptation and how this relates the specific site context. With the presence of all three levels of government, the scale up approach is better understood and most importantly the partnership across all levels. The 2018 forum provided a platform for the launch of the National Water Resources and Sanitation (WATSAN) Policy and associated implementation plans.    Knowledge management efforts are largely on track with the how to guides related to water management and resilience skills (how to make a culvert, water pump, bucket tap, cyclone shelter etc) which are important contributions to both local and national levels. Another achievement is the training package for Solomon Islands National University (SINU) that is ready packed, and consultations have been undertaken with SINU that instead of having a standalone course/diploma, to incorporate water and adaptation into existing environmental courses.    These are in addition to the various communications products such as the 6 pilot site and project overview videos, 3 draft impact films for Santa Catalina, Tuwo and Taro, 5 how to videos, 3 photo stories, profiles, photo collections, social media links to facebook, flicker, twitter, developed by the project including a dedicated website, mini-documentary videos for each site and on the project overall (all available online). These were implemented under the guidance of the project’s Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy. The awareness programmes through the Strategy were far reaching (including participation in the celebrations of important international days such as World Water Day, World Environment Day, United Nations Day etc), however, a dedicated sanitation campaign could not be undertaken given that the project was dealing with the shortcomings in relation to implementing the sanitation related practical interventions on the ground.    With regards to achieving the target on hydrological monitoring equipment, this was completed in relation to the efforts under outcome 2. The national network was expanded through the installation of Automatic Hydro-Meteorological Stations (AHMS) and in 5 sites and deployment of manpack transceiver radios complemented through the Community based Early Warning ‘Systems’ which established the communication mechanisms to provide climate and disaster information for the communities. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 97.11% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 97.11% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 6,652,030 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 6,850,000 |
| Co-financing | 43,622,462 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 1, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Mar 11, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jun 17, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Feb 27, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Feb 8, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jun 30, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jun 30, 2018 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jun 30, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-01-29 |
| 2019-07-18 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Operational | Insufficient ownership of pilot site interventions by communities involved.    Activities for treatment:  Consistent support to communities with 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.    In terms of project sustainability beyond the lifetime of the project, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) was drafted and signed by two pilot site committees, others still in progress. This is between SIG National, Provincial government and the communities with set responsibilities and costs for the desalination unit intervention required from each party annually. Change of provincial government or priorities would cause a delay in the signing of the MoU.    In Santa Catalina community they have agreed to pay a contribution of SBD $5/household per month whilst the provincial government would have to allocate SBD $10,000 to cover travel costs for routine maintenance. Further consultations is required with/through WRD-MMERE support planned after project closure.    Project has also drafted an impact and sustainability strategy plan. This strategy and action plan also draws on the findings and recommendations from the MTR, completed in early 2017. In terms of sustainability, it was recognized that the Water Committees have increased chances of sustaining project results, whilst it flagged issues such as time required for behavioral change and logistical challenges relating to performing O&M as having the potential to undermine project results. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The approved No-Cost Extension for SIWSAP ended June 30th, 2019. Though project closing date is June 30, staff contracts have been extended for 3 months from July – September using alternative funding to monitor the committed activities and to achieve the remaining outputs which were close to being achieved.    Final terminal evaluation process has already started in June 2019 and the report has been finalised. Commencement of project closure would subsequently be done within July to September. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Key delays have been the documentation and finalization of the final terminal evaluation report as the project activities are still being implemented in the project replication sites of Kwai/Fiu in Malaita Province, Poroporo in Choiseul Province, and Lata in Temotu Province. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| There was a slight delay in finalizing the Terminal Evaluation, which was completed in August 2019. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The DO rating is Satisfactory due to the project is on track in achieving end of project targets. Particularly a more detailed outline of the end of project target achievements are as follows:    Key achievements during this reporting period focused largely on supporting increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in vulnerable targeted areas through diverse water sources. The completion of 27 adaptation projects, across 13 sites, includes the rainwater installations in all pilot and replica sites, Taro maternity ward water supply and the installation of 5 brackish and 1 ultra-filtration unit. This also includes the improved sanitation for persons living with disability piloted for 3 PLWD in Tuwo community. Total direct beneficiaries of 21,261 people provided with safe water supply and improved access to clean water of which 50% are female.    Outcome 1: Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks: Under outcome 1 target 1.1 At least 6 climate change vulnerability assessments and Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at Pilot Site level developed was achieved with the development 6 x vulnerability assessments reports and water sector climate change adaptation responses plans. An additional 6 integrated vulnerability assessments and water sector climate change adaptation response plans were also developed for replication sites to enable a better understanding of the replica sites and priority adaptation its projects achieving the target.    Outcome 2: Under Outcome 2 on Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas. Key achievements under this outcome area have been the rainwater tanks, desalination/ultra-filtration plants for improving groundwater and installing & rehabilitating wells, plus installation of early warning systems. And during this reporting period focus has been on achieving the targets specified under this outcome area. However, the second target of freshwater reserves has not been achieved, although there have been some efforts on groundwater assessment in two of the pilot sites (Taro and Gizo).    Increased progress in the governance level for both local and national for the sustainability of site interventions, but this needs to be prioritized and aligned with provincial and national work plans. The Early warning systems (EWS) end products have been finalized and simplified version disseminated to pilot sites to complement the water gauges installed on all rainwater tanks as part of the water management guidelines. An impact and sustainability strategy and action plan 2018-2019 is also in place for the project.    Outcome 3: Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer. Key achievements under this outcome include Target 6.1: At least 20 community driven, designed, developed and implemented Water and Adaptation Response Projects (aligned with co-financer interventions) and Target 6.2: Appropriate water supply equipment successfully procured and delivered to pilot sites and key disaster stakeholders such as NDMO for enhanced preparation and response to water scarcity through the close collaboration community level water committees and through the installation of rainwater tanks, desalination/ultra-filtration plants for improving groundwater and installing & rehabilitating wells, plus installation of early warning systems. Consequently, this outcome area targets have been achieved.    Outcome 4: Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels. Key achievements as per end of project targets include completion of technical guidelines for climate resilient water supply, and installation of community based early warning systems (CBEWS) in five of the pilot sites, which has a linkage to the national network system; and production of participatory videos. Partially achieved end of project targets comprised of convening of three national water forums. The 2018 National Water and Climate Change Forum was a standout event, and is expected to have the biggest impact at sectoral level with the launch of the WATSAN Policy. Moreover, the development of quality technical and policy briefs, peer to peer learning forums, training modules on water resilience aiming integration into Solomon Islands National University courses.    Not achieved under this outcome have been targets focusing on sanitation and look and learn exchange mission with Tuvalu.    The project has also its share of challenges including, diversion from Ferafalu to Fiu/Kwai due to land rights issued identified during this reporting period, over programming of budgets and funds shortage, social disruptions occurring at one of the pilot sites.    However, these challenges did not stop the project from achieving its broad objective of providing resilient water systems to the 13 rural communities/sites that it is installation rainwater tanks, desalination/filtration systems, well rehabilitation and water pipeline rehabilitation. Thus project is successful in general, considering that final audit has been completed; last project board meeting hosted and final terminal evaluation near completed as to date and activities in the replica sites are on track for completion by September.    Overall, the project is successful from the water supply resilience viewpoint. In fact, the permanent secretary of MMERE has told UNDP officials that it is in its short project intervention, the project is very visible in bringing resilient and reliable water systems to the local beneficiary local communities, than other water programmes in the Solomon Islands that has been operating for more than twenty years. Additionally, the impact because of the resilient and reliable water services provided by SIWSAP’s products such as the desalination plants, parliamentarians are now interested in getting this model to their constituencies across the country. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The DO rating of satisfactory rating has been considered for SIWSAP because the project has achieved most of its targets under outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Particularly targets relating to climate change and vulnerability assessments and development of climate change water sector adaptation response plans for the 12 pilot and replica sites. These achievements have further informed the installation of resilient water supply systems which includes rainwater harvesting storage facilities(tanks), rehabilitation of groundwater wells, installation of desalination/filtration technology, installation of community early warning systems, and rehabilitation of a pipeline in Gizo township. Broadly, more than 21,000 people have directly benefitted from this project, a disaggregated of 50 percent of those benefitting are female. This is in spite of the not achieving the sanitation and the watersheds aspects of the project due to and viability as well as of the acceptability of adaption solution that was identified during the project implementation. One of the challenges that is worth noting is of over programming of project funds in early 2019. However, this issue has been resolved with co-financing from the Solomon Islands Government and UNDP Trac resources as well as maintaining of key staff to end project implementation and close the project as of 30 June 2019. This allowed for the project to plan ahead and projected to complete all its activity in four replica sites.    In terms of risk management, a key risk worth noting is the limited capacity of the government to implement activities and sustain outcomes. SIWSAP has developed a Sustainability and Action Plan Strategy 2018 - 2019, which as prescribed in the projects board meeting, dated 18 July 2019, should be updated. From that meeting MMERE and MECDM are committing themselves to implement this strategy and action plan. In addition, there have been subsequent memorandum of agreements between the project and provincial and national government aiming for transitioning of the sustainability of SIWSAP outcomes.    Targets pertaining to the achievement of key project’s objective to improve the resilience of water resources to the impacts of climate change in order to improve health has been achieved from a resilient water supply perspective and not has been achieved from a sanitation and watersheds angles. However, due to the socio-cultural norms and acceptability of the sanitation options, it has not been achieved. Particularly, Target 1.1: At least 6 Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans developed and implemented which inform relevant provincial and/or national plan; Target 2.1: 12,000 people (including at least 5,760 women) in at least 6 sites across 6 Provinces have resilient water supply options and improvised sanitation, with sustainable financing, operation and maintenance plans, and better managed watersheds, including groundwater has been achieved for resilient water systems, but not achieved for water supply and water.    IP rating of satisfactory is being considered for SIWSAP as now implementing has been proceeding as planned, the project is managed efficiently and effectively. Although there have been minor issues incurred in achieving of the end of project targets. Delivery of finances has been effective, however not so efficient due to over programing that occurred in this year, which has been resolved with UNDP additional resources. This resulted in targets of water resilient water systems to be achieved at the end of the project. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project receives a “moderately satisfactory” Development Objective rating which is inconsistent with the ratings of “satisfactory” provided by the Project Manager and the CO. It also receives a “moderately satisfactory” Implementation Progress rating which is inconsistent with the CO rating of “satisfactory” for the same. This is the last PIR for the project as the project has come to a close at the end of June 2019. The project had a slow start but picked up the speed and quality of implementation after the mid-term review which also recommended a one-year extension which was granted. However, implementation issues arose for the project towards the end of December and project struggled to complete in 2019 with the same speed and quality that it had gained during 2017 and majority of 2018. These had some repercussions on the achievement of some of the end-of-project targets at closure.    PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (DO)  The “moderately satisfactory” DO rating is due to the fact that the project is at its closure now and has achieved the majority of its end-of-project (EoP) targets but there are minor shortcomings in the achievement of some of the EoP targets. The project is to be commended on meeting most of its objective level EoP targets and in one instance, over-achieving the EoP target (21,261 people reached when the target was 12,000 including at least 5,760 women). The rating is a lower rating than the last PIR’s rating of “satisfactory” which was provided anticipating that the progress in one of the more challenging aspects of the project, that of sanitation and watersheds/groundwater management, seemed to have a pathway towards being achieved by the end of the project. However, this was not the case, especially for sanitation, where discussions with other development partners such as UNICEF and SPC/GIZ on learning from regional interventions in countries such as Tuvalu was hoped to yield a solution to finding a socio-culturally accepted option for sanitation in the project sites was not successful by project closure. The shortcomings with the sanitation aspects overall affected poorer results in a total of 3 EoPs, one under Outcome 2 and one under Outcome 4 which will be discussed below.  Under Outcome 1, which is designed to improve planning and policy frameworks related to water-sector resilience, the targets were achieved. Throughout the lifetime of the project, Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVAs), Integrated Vulnerability Assessments (IVAs) and consequently Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans (WS-CCARPs) were developed for all 6 pilot and 7 replica sites, achieving two out of the three EoP targets for this outcome. The development of these key assessments and plans have resulted in improved capacity of national, township and community-level government staff on the understanding of climate change impacts on the water sector and appropriate response. The WS-CCARPs have also played a role in informing the new National Water and Sanitation Plan 2018. In relation to the third EoP target for this outcome, while the development of Provincial Plans was beyond the scope of this project due to the fact that IVAs, CCVAs and WS-CCARPs would need to have been developed for all the townships and communities under each province and there was resistance from the Provincial governments to create a parallel planning document, the project sought to restrict itself to informing the existing mechanism of Provincial Plans on the impacts of climate change on the water sector and appropriate responses that could be incorporated. Again, the timeline for the development of the Provincial Plans itself was beyond the control of the project and by project closure, Provincial Plans were not completed for the 6 provinces. However, there is evidence of provincial government-level commitment to the options laid out in the related WS-CCARPs for each province. Furthermore, there is movement at the national level for vulnerability assessments through IVAs to be standardised and there is interest among provincial governments to upscale IVAs across all the districts and ownership and collaboration between the Climate Change Division (CCD) and Water Resources Division (WRD) in undertaking the new IVAs.  Under Outcome 2, which is dedicated to ensuring increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in target areas through an integrated water resource management approach, the results have been mixed but mostly achieved. For EoP targets related to increased water storage to ensure regular annual supply of water and diversified and integrated water supply systems, there has been a total of 1,405,000 litres of additional water storage capacity provided across 13 sites. Noteworthy here is that this increased reliability of water is through a mix of desalination units, piped reticulation systems and improved hand dug wells as well as rainwater tanks. The improved level of water security for all sites are a major success for the project and the number of adaptation response projects implemented at the community-levels exceeds the EoP target of 20.  The EoP target relating to the establishment of the Community Based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS) has been fully achieved complemented by the installation of Automatic Hydro-Meteorological Stations (AHMS) and the deployment of six manpack transceiver radios in six pilot sites. Early warning weather and climate information products are now developed jointly by WRD and Solomon Islands Meteorological Services (SIMS) and disseminated widely. Capacities have been improved through awareness essions and drills conducted in two sites up to now.  For the EoP targets under this Outcome that are related to the rehabilitation and protection of freshwater and groundwater sources, the results have only been partially achieved. Hydrological and hydrogeological assessments were conducted together in partnership with SPC Geoscience Division which contributed towards the capacity of WRD so that such assessments such as the trainings on the use of earth resistivity equipment for government and project staff in July 2017, can be upscaled and replicated. The work being done by the project on the status, assessments and importance of groundwater as a water resource in the sites is valuable in enhancing the knowledge base with scientific evidence on water resource management in the country, which is also a strong contribution to achieving the overall objective of the project. Furthermore, groundwater recharge areas were identified for all 6 pilot sites. Good progress was made in Taro where a solid waste dump site in a swampy area was cleared, stopping further contamination of groundwater. The Water Management Guidelines developed for all the sites assists with the water protection zoning and plays a crucial role in groundwater and freshwater protection and rehabilitation.  Another factor contributing to the mixed results for Outcome 2 is the weak progress in the latter stages of the project on the EoP target related to rehabilitation of freshwater reserves. Gizo was selected as the key strategic site where rehabilitation of the pipeline that links the township with the main freshwater source through partnership with Solomon Water and the Government. At project closure, a tripartite MoU was signed between MMERE, UNDP and Gizo on the rehabilitation work.  Finally, for Outcome 2, sanitation related EoP target was only partially achieved by project closure. Sanitation was an aspect that had been challenging for the project since the beginning due to the fact that the proposed solutions by the project were deemed locally inappropriate by communities. For example, composting toilets were opposed due to worries about safety when handling by-products and communal toilets were opposed due to “lack of ownership” leading to cleaning and maintenance problems. Partnerships were developed with UNICEF and SPC/GIZ who had projects in the Pacific region and a “look and learn” visit to country such as Tuvalu was identified to observe how sanitation issues have been addressed there. However, this could not be undertaken during the lifetime of the project. Success in Tuwo pilot site is evident with 3 public sanitation blocks that have been purposefully built with access for people living with disability.  Outcome 3 is aimed at implementing tangible adaptive water management investments and technology transfer at the pilot and replica sites. The EoP targets for this outcome have been fully achieved by the end of the project. For the EoP target related to the number of water and adaptation response projects, the target was over-achieved with a total of 27 adaptation response projects implemented in 13 sites. Furthermore, in relation to the second EoP target of “Appropriate water supply equipment successfully procured and delivered to pilot sites and key disaster stakeholders such as NDMO for enhanced preparation and response to water scarcity” a range of rainwater tanks, desalination/filtration systems and wells have been installed in all the pilot and replica sites through the quick fixes during the early part of the project in direct response to the drought conditions as well as through the adaptation response projects. Complementing this is the improved CBEWS system with improved weather and communications equipment which are supported by the Water Management Guidelines and the WS-CCARPs from a water governance perspective.  Outcome 4 is designed to improve the governance and knowledge management for CCA in the water sector and has very ambitious EoP targets. The project has done well with achieving most of the EoP targets which includes three national for a (one in each between 2016 to 2018) where the focus were on exchanging experiences, knowledge and lessons learnt on CCA in the water sector among community, provincial and national-level stakeholders, both government and non-government. Although a national sanitation campaign could not be undertaken due to the challenges with the sanitation component of the project, the project participated in multiple other national awareness activities and had a very strong Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy. Through this strategy, knowledge products of multiple “how to” videos were developed, multiple videos and stories were published widely on the project sites including mini-documentary videos for each site. For EoP target related to partnership with Solomon Islands National University (SINU), the decision was made not to introduce a new diploma but to incorporate CCA in the water sector into existing programmes. A training package was thus developed and shared with SINU. EoP target on hydrological monitoring equipment was completed in coordination with Outcome 2. From a water governance perspective, every site has a Water Management Guideline developed and National Water Resources and Sanitation (WATSAN) Policy acts as a national guidance on the same.  Overall the project was able to achieve its most of its intended EoP targets by project closure with only minor shortcomings. In addition to the substantive challenges on these shortcomings that have been addressed above, there were implementation challenges that contributed which will be discussed below.    IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)  The project received a “moderately satisfactory” rating for Implementation Progress rating which is inconsistent with the CO rating of “satisfactory” for the same. It is also different from last PIR’s rating of “satisfactory”. The reason for the lower rating is due to the fact that, while the project has been managed well for the most part, there were some minor hiccups during the latter part of this reporting year. This was mainly due to the fact that the Project Manager (PM) had to resign at the end of 2018 with more than 6 months of project implementation left. Some staff turnover also occurred at the UNDP CO during the last 8 months of the project lifetime, which also affected the speed and quality of implementation during the crucial last mile of project closure. A new PM was hired, who was part of the PMU for a year, which helped with continuity. Combined with the issues of staff turnover and gaps in key positions such as the CTA position in the early stages of the project have been an issue that the project has attempted to deal with using adaptive management strategies.  A major issue that occurred with the financial management resulted in the 2019 annual work plan over-shooting the available remaining funds for the project. The budget shortfall was addressed through Project Board meetings, use of UNDP additional resources and additional support from the Government in terms of in-kind and financial support to the implementation of the last of the adaptation response projects for the sites. The reason for the budget shortfall was identified as over-spend on some of the past activities, namely related to domestic travel and freight which can be quite expensive and unpredictable in the Solomon Islands. These two issues (staff turnover and the budget issues) slowed down progress of the project and at project closure date of 30 June 2019, there are some groundwork mainly related to construction that is on-going on some of the sites. The close partnership the project has had with MMERE and WRD means that the implementation and monitoring of these elements are being continued, also with support from a small core group of PMU members who have been retained for an additional 3 months through UNDP resources.  These actions indicate the Government and communities’ positive opinion of the project and the results it has brought. The Project Board is very engaged and supportive of the project and had met 7 times during the lifetime of the project, the number per year increasing towards the latter end as per MTR recommendations. The PMU developed a “SIWSAP Impact and Sustainability Strategy and Action Plan” for the project which was presented to the Project Board in January 2019. The purpose of this was to put in place actions to ensure the sustainability of the project’s activities, which was going to be a challenge given the limited capacity of the Government. The implementation of the recommended actions in the plan, such as signing of MoUs, post project closure is a risk to the success of the project and has been identified in the critical risks section.  A terminal evaluation was undertaken, with some delays, resulting in the final report being finalized in August 2019.  The cumulative GL delivery is 97.11% which is very satisfactory. A final project financial report will be developed 6 months after project closure.  Co-financing for the project had been poorly maintained by PMU, despite MTR recommendations. However, for Terminal Evaluation purposes the PMU and CO was able to produce indicative figure of $44,415,156 as co-finance. The committed amount in the ProDoc was $43,622,462.  The project does not have a Gender Action Plan, but the project clearly has socio-economic benefits and services for women. Access to safe water without having to travel long distances contributed towards less time spent by women on collecting water as well as improved safety conditions. Some of these have been reported under the outcomes in the PIRs in the past years where anecdotal evidence from some of the sites had been collected. Gender balance among the project management team has been maintained throughout the project lifetime and reporting has been disaggregated by gender. From a governance perspective at the community level, the women’s groups are fully engaged in all aspects of community consultations and the water committees have representation from the women’s committees.  Overall, the implementation progress of the project is commendable given that it has functioned under various challenges from the start of the project throughout this last year of project implementation. The adaptive management strategies such as changing contract modalities (at the earlier stages of the project with regards to attracting competent international CTAs) and retaining existing PMU staff to continue as project managers (as occurred at the end of 2018) combined with the fact that a skeletal PMU with the project manager continuing for a few months post project closure have all been successful in contributing towards implementation success. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| N/A |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| SIWSAP team is comprised of a balanced gender equality with leadership from female project managers. The team is supported by technical team which also comprised of women working in close collaboration with all partners. Technical skills are developed and fairly distributed among the team. Adopting the open-door policy to develop employee trust and encourages open communication and feedback on any matter of importance by any staff member. Most importantly, taking value of one's work regardless of gender. More staff interactions and support systems amongst team members (female to female, male to female) have greatly influenced individuals to become champions to help communities adapt to climate change. Our cultural restrictions tend to hold females back, but fairness, empowerment, encouragement to amplify for others is a priority commitment that holds a team together.    Each pilot and replica site have water committees which are existing or newly established to actively participate in project planned activities with fair representations from the elders, women's group, youths and church leaders. More women are encouraged to speak their mind on matters concerning their daily activities and how the project can assist to improve their livelihood.    Project interventions have directly benefited both men and women especially within the communities. It has improved access to safe and clean drinking water and hence less time taken to walk long distances to fetch water. Safety and security concerns of our youths, girls and women have been considered and valued. They now have more time to do other things. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Community consultations have involved all parties including men, women, church groups, youths, and for some sites that project has intervened, women are the landowners which eases the consultation process when it comes to land required for any intervention. Women having land rights/ownership to sites that project intervention was on for installation of rainwater tanks, desalination/filtration systems, early warning systems means women are seen as key in the decision-making process in availing their land for protect intervention. In Santa Catalina, water source consultation process for brackish desalination installation was effective since these women would walk 1km daily to fetch clean water. Availing their resources for project intervention have greatly benefited women and girls by improving their access to clean water such as having the standpipe or tank closer to their homes. Community in-kind support activities would see more women assisting the project as this would improve their access to water.    An achievement so far is that for two pilot site Operations & Maintenance (O & M) trainings have included women. Women are also taking initiative and ownership of the project's intervention. For example, women have taken on the role of ‘tap caretakers’ having trained and empowered with the basic services to fix rainwater taps once there is a need to be.    Women are empowered to actively participate in all project consultation process as they are the daily users for domestic water. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Social disruptions caused by local contractors were identified from the recent terminal evaluation draft report. This social disruption was already resolved using a culturally appropriate manner. And a country officer has reviewed the social and environmental guidelines to prepare for a mission planned in September 2019] to give opportunities to concerned communities to issue their grievances. |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [Annex 14-UNDP Environment and Social Screening\_18dec2013.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4568/213380/1664010/1664291/Annex%2014-UNDP%20Environment%20and%20Social%20Screening_18dec2013.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Taro hospital has a bed admission of 36 patients and 12 is for the maternity ward. The project's intervention is to provide water within the new maternity ward as the hospital’s only source of water is from the rainwater tanks installed.  The completion of civil works for the Taro Hospital new maternity ward water supply system is an achievement of the project. The new maternity ward now has a completed water supply system installed 3 x 10,000 litres storage tanks and 1 x 10,000 litres header tank. This is additional storage capacity of 40,000 litres through a piped system into the building and accessed by hospital staff and patients especially prenatal/postnatal ward through the handwashing basins, showers and tap collection points. This is critical ensuring that the maternity ward has access to clean water for hospital facility to use and drink. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| 90 second video overview  https://www.facebook.com/100003966843400/posts/1155171007958450/    Tuwo collection  http://beforetheflood.org/videos    Profiles  Jimmy - https://youtu.be/ypQWNM\_pxxw  Rendy - https://youtu.be/\_q0uHwfnkVw    Photo collections  http://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/faces-of-climate-change  http://www.beforetheflood.org/faces  http://www.beforetheflood.org/ews    Long form series (1/6)  http://www.beforetheflood.org/fenualoa    Choral works  http://www.beforetheflood.org/tuwo-choir    There are some communicators around SIWSAP project closure with the Project board meeting and interviews on board members on the successes of the project and what it means for Solomon Islands communities. Its still its in review stages and will share links once its finalized. |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [SUBMISSION\_CEO Endorsement\_SIWSAP\_20 December 2013.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4568/213380/1664007/1664288/SUBMISSION_CEO%20Endorsement_SIWSAP_20%20December%202013.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Stakeholders that has been engaged in this reporting period were listed as follows:  • SIG implemented Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks in Solomon Islands Projects, who have also been focusing on the delivery of resilience water systems to rural communities in Solomon Islands. From time to time during this reporting period, the project has shared technical best practices with SIWSAP in delivering resilience water systems to the targeted rural communities.  • SIG-Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Rural Water Sanitation and Hygiene Programme where discussions were held with Water Resources Division for additional funding of USD87,000 to SIWSAP.  • Solomon Water – SIG State-Owned Enterprise entity providing water to Honiara and townships such as Gizo. Solomon Water has been interested in the resilient water systems that project has installed and are interested to continue working on the Gizo pipeline rehabilitation works in ensuring standards and technical codes of practices has been followed by LBS, the local contractor SIWSAP has hired to do the current works of refurbishing the pipeline.  • Solomon Islands National University, School of Natural Resources-Discussions has been ongoing on integrating of SIWSAP training modules/guidelines on resilient water systems into a course offered by the national university. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.