

Midterm Review Report

2017

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Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)

UNDP PIMS ID: 4568

GEF Project ID: 4725

Country:	Solomon Islands
Region:	Asia and the Pacific
Funding Source:	Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)
Focal Area:	Climate Change (GEF-5)
GEF Agency:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Executing Agencies:	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification - Water Resources Division (MMERE-WRD)

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Midterm Review Opening Page:

PROJECT DETAILS:

Project Name:	Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)	
Project ID:	UNDP PIMS ID: 4568	GEF Project ID: 4725
Country:	Solomon Islands	
Region:	Asia and the Pacific	
Focal Area:	Climate Change (GEF-5)	
Strategic Programs:	Objective CCA-1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of CC, including variability, at local, national, regional and global levels Objective CCA-2: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of CC, including variability, at local, national, regional and global levels Objective CCA-3: Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology	
Funding Source:	Least Developed Countries Fund	
Implementing Agency:	United Nations Development Programme	
Implementation Modality:	National Implementation Modality (NIM)	
Executing Agencies:	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification – Water Resources Division (MMERE-WRD)	

FINANCIALS:

Project Preparation Grant:	USD 150,000
GEF Project Grant:	USD 6,850,000
Cofinancing Total:	USD 43,622,462
GEF Agency Fees:	USD 685,000
Total Cost:	USD 50,622,462

PROJECT TIMELINE:

Received by GEF:	28 November 2011
Preparation Grant Approved:	31 May 2012
Concept Approved:	29 June 2012
Project Approved for Implementation:	11 March 2014
State Date:	17 June 2014
Closing Date (Planned):	30 June 2018

MIDTERM REVIEW DETAILS:

Midterm Review Timeframe:	February-March 2017
Evaluation Team:	James Lenoci, Linda Vaike
MTR Reporting Language:	English

The MTR team would like to acknowledge the information and feedback provided by interviewed project stakeholders, including the officials from MMERE-WRD, MHMS-EHD, MECDM, MDPAC, and other project partners. Special thanks is also extended to the UNDP CO staff, including the Country Manager, the Environment Team Leader and Associate, the UNDP-GEF regional technical specialist, the project manager, other members of the PMU, the consultants and other service providers working on the project, and the residents of the communities visited during the field mission.

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Executive Summary

Exhibit 1: Project Information Table			
Project Title:	Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)		
UNDP Project ID (PIMS #):	4568	PIF Approval Date:	29 Jun 2012
GEF Project ID (PMIS #):	4725	CEO Endorsement Date:	11 Mar 2014
Award ID:	78275	Project Document (ProDoc) Signature Date (date project began):	17 Jun 2014
Country(ies):	Solomon Islands	Date project manager hired:	Jan 2015
Region:	Asia and the Pacific	Inception Workshop date:	25-27 Feb 2015
Focal Area:	Climate Change	Midterm Review date:	Feb-Mar 2017
GEF-5 Strategic Programs:	CCA-1; Outcomes 1.1, 1.2 CCA-2; Outcomes 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 CCA-3; Outcome 3.1	Planned closing date:	30 Jun 2018
Trust Fund:	LDCF	If revised, proposed closing date:	N/A
Executing Agencies:	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification – Water Resources Division (MMERE-WRD)		
Other execution partners:	N/A		
Project Financing:	at CEO endorsement (USD)	at Midterm Review (USD)*	
[1] GEF financing:	7,000,000	2,360,155	
[2] UNDP contribution:	6,400,000	0	
[3] Government:	3,592,462	809,074	
[4] Other partners:	33,630,000	2,567,250	
[5] Total cofinancing [2 + 3+ 4]:	43,622,462	3,376,324	
PROJECT TOTAL COSTS [1 + 5]	50,622,462	5,736,479	

*Actual expenditures and cofinancing contributions through 31 December 2016

Project Description

The Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP) was designed out of one of the priority issues of the Solomon Island's National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), specifically to improve the resilience of water resources to the impacts of climate change and improve health, sanitation and quality of life, so that livelihoods can be enhanced and sustained in the targeted vulnerable areas. The project is run under a national implementation modality (NIM), with the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE) as the executing agency, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), Ministry of Health and Medical Services – Environmental Health Division (MHMS-EHD), Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). SIWSAP works with these partners to achieve this objective through delivery of its four outcomes; 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.

Purpose and Methodology

The objective of the MTR was to gain an independent analysis of the progress midway through the project. The MTR focused on identifying potential project design problems, assessing progress towards the achievement of the project objective, and identifying and documenting lessons learned about project design, implementation, and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The project performance was measured based on the indicators of the project results framework and relevant GEF tracking tools. The MTR was an evidence-based assessment and relied on feedback from persons who have been involved in the design, implementation, and supervision of the project, as well as beneficiaries of project interventions, and also review of available documents and findings of the field mission.

Evaluation Ratings

Evaluation ratings are summarized below in **Exhibit 2**.

Exhibit 2: MTR Ratings and Achievement Summary Table		
Measure	MTR Rating	Achievement Description
Project Strategy	Not Rated	<p>The project was approved under the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) in the GEF-5 funding cycle and aligned to the climate change adaptation framework of the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF); specifically Objectives CCA-1, CCA-2, and CCA-3. The project is being implemented under the Solomon Islands National Adaptation Programmes of Action (2008), and is consistent with the priorities outlined in the 2011-2020 National Development Strategy (NDS) and more recently, the 2016-2035 NDS.</p> <p>The design includes water sector investments for six project sites located in six different provinces, mostly in remote areas where local communities are facing regular water security challenges. Vulnerability assessments and adaption planning were envisaged both the site and provincial level.</p> <p>The allocated 4-year timeframe is considered too short, in the opinion of the MTR team, based upon logistical difficulties in implementing projects in the Solomon Islands and the overall scope of the project. For example, the time and resources required for realizing the provincial dimension were under-estimated.</p> <p>The roles of the Responsible Parties, specifically the MHMS-EHD and MECDM, were not clearly articulated in the project design, and insufficient information on baseline interventions were available at the time of project approval.</p>
Progress towards Results	Objective Achievement: Moderately Satisfactory	<p>Water sector climate change adaptation response plans have been completed for the 6 target sites, and the project is planning to implement the top 4 priority actions for each site during the second half of the project. The provincial dimension of vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning has not yet been, and mainstreaming of water sector climate change adaptation into current provincial development frameworks has been limited.</p> <p>Increases in water supply, mostly through installing rainwater harvesting tanks as part of the quick fix interventions, have benefitted an estimated 5,581 beneficiaries, which is short of the 50,000 referenced in the objective level indicator. There has been limited progress towards achieving the improved sanitation objective, and realizing the target of 25,000 people is unlikely within the available timeframe of the project.</p>
	Outcome 1 Achievement: Moderately Satisfactory	<p>Vulnerability assessments and water sector adaptation response plans have been made at the site level, completed in late 2016. There has been no progress with respect to provincial level vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning.</p> <p>Adaptation planning has not been made in accordance with integrated water resource management (IWRM) principles, as envisaged. Water resource assessments are behind schedule and, therefore, the adaptation plans are not underpinned by hydrological aspects. Replication sites have not yet been agreed upon, and there is uncertainty with respect to the scope of activities for the replication sites.</p>
	Outcome 2 Achievement: Moderately Satisfactory	<p>With the quick fix interventions completed in 2015-2016 and the further investments planned in the second half of the project, progress towards achieving increased water supply at the 6 target sites has been satisfactory.</p> <p>Delivery of early warning systems is also on target; equipment has been ordered for the 6 sites and training by the New Zealand National Authority (NIWA) was carried out in March 2017. More work is required with respect to designing and delivering effective communication products and services to the local communities.</p>

Exhibit 2: MTR Ratings and Achievement Summary Table

Measure	MTR Rating	Achievement Description
		Progress towards achieving the improved sanitation targets is unsatisfactory, with a general sense of uncertainty regarding what can be achieved in the field considering the current government policy prohibiting subsidies for rural sanitation interventions. The viability of cleaning up key groundwater recharge areas for more than 3 sites, e.g., the Taro wetland, does not seem to have been fully vetted during project development. There is insufficient time and resources available for groundwater clean-up.
	Outcome 3 Achievement: Moderately Unsatisfactory	There is uncertainty with respect to the 20 community driven adaptation response projects referenced in Outcome 3; the design was not sufficiently validated in this regard. Also, target of doubling the proportion of national water investments to adaptation investments is not aligned with the current national development strategy; also, an aspect of design that was not validated at project inception. Six water treatment systems, including five reverse osmosis desalination units and one ultrafiltration unit, have been procured and are in storage in Honiara. In the opinion of the MTR team, the project is unprepared to install and operate these units. Water sources are not yet agreed upon at the sites; the project does not have a laboratory partnership for assessing performance; operation and maintenance plans are not yet prepared; and certain aspects of the design, e.g., discharge of backwash, have not yet been sorted out. The indicative budget for Outcome 3 is USD 3,112,359, which is 45% of the total GEF implementation grant of USD 6,850,000. By midterm, i.e., through the end of December 2016, USD 672,622 have been expended, and of this sum, USD 469,090 were for the six water treatment systems.
	Outcome 4 Achievement: Moderately Unsatisfactory	The expected results under Outcome 4 are aimed at enhancing capacity and knowledge transfer at the national level. It has been a challenge for the project to differentiate itself as an adaptation intervention; it is not a traditional water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) project. There is room for improvement with respect to communication in this regard. The project is poised to deliver the envisaged communication results, as they have qualified staff, contracted consultant support, and partnerships in place. The project has also made positive steps towards achieving improvements to the national technical capacities with respect to hydrologic monitoring. Limited progress has been made towards achieving some of the envisaged end targets including organizing annual national water forums, designing and implementing a national sanitation campaign, establishing a peer-to-peer learning network, and developing a national diploma on water and adaptation with the Solomon Islands National University.
Project Implementation and Adaptive Management	Moderately Satisfactory	The delay in starting up the project, with prolonged recruitment of the project manager and chief technical advisor (CTA), did set back the project in terms of delivering outputs, particularly considering that the implementation timeframe is only 4 years. The CTA's work contract was terminated after approximately 6 months of work in the first half of 2015, and the project has lacked full-time technical advisory support since that time. This shortfall in technical advisory capacity has diminished the coherence of the project, e.g., the lack of technical coordination of the consultant teams carrying out the vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning resulted in deliverables that are short on technical details. Procurement delays have impacted project efficiency. The project team is considering a consolidated procurement strategy for the investment interventions in the second half of the project, to reduce the number of procurements, thus reducing procurement time, and also compensating for resources for quality control and construction management. There are inherent risks in implementing such a strategy, including transferring a great deal of control and risk to the successful contractor. The MTR team suggests a thematic based procurement approach, focusing first on those aspects that the project is most prepared to deliver. The project team has proactively reached out to governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, but developing and operationalizing partnerships, e.g., with cofinancing partners has been insufficient.
Sustainability	Moderately Likely	The likelihood that project results will be sustained after GEF funding ceases has been enhanced by the achievements of the project by midterm and certain other factors. For example, the implementation of the quick-fix interventions has built up trust and social cohesion among the target communities. The planned further investments in water supply and early warning systems are expected to strengthen resilience of the target areas. The

Exhibit 2: MTR Ratings and Achievement Summary Table

Measure	MTR Rating	Achievement Description
		<p>water committees established under the project strengthen the requisite governance for ensuring results are sustained. Substantive project resources are allocated for capacity building, which increases the likelihood that enabling stakeholders and beneficiaries will support operation of the built systems and replication in other vulnerable areas.</p> <p>There are a number of factors, however, that diminish the prospects that project results will be sustained. The 4-year implementation timeframe is insufficient, for example, in affecting behavioral changes with respect to sanitation practices, waste disposal, and other unsafe activities. The inherent difficulties in transportation and communication to remote, vulnerable communities also render operation and maintenance of infrastructure investments difficult. Increasing development pressure in urban townships is putting pressure on water sector systems, and regulatory enforcement structures remain weak. In rural areas, customary land tenure systems present challenges to implementing integrated water resource management approaches. Although donor funding remains substantive in the water sector, governmental allocations for operation and maintenance are limited, and progress towards increasing access to safe water and improved sanitation facilities remains a challenge.</p>

Project Progress Summary

SIWSAP is a highly relevant project, closely aligned with the National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA) and the National Development Strategy, and has managed to achieve substantive results by midterm on some fronts, with USD 2,360,741 expended, or 34% of the USD 6,850,000 implementation grant. Overall, however, progress towards achievement of the project objective and outcomes has been limited.

The participatory community involvement at the 6 project sites, during the vulnerability assessment adaptation planning processes, was effective at garnering support from local beneficiaries. The quick fix interventions, completed in 2015-2016 as an adaptive management measure to the drought experienced during the 2015 El Niño, further built up trust and rapport with the targeted communities. The quick fixes primarily consisted of expanding rainwater harvesting storage capacity, delivering and installing a total of 71 rainwater tanks having a cumulative capacity of 390,000 liters, which have reached a cumulative number of 5,581 local residents, including 2,854 male and 2,727 female beneficiaries. Improvements with respect to water supply from groundwater resources were also realized as part of the quick fix interventions, with 9 new hand-dug wells constructed and the pumping system rehabilitated for a cave well supply in Tigoa.

In each of the 6 communities where the project sites are located, a water committee has been established to represent local interests and promote grassroots governance for strengthening water sector resilience. At some of the sites, particularly the ones situated in urban townships, the committees include officials from provincial administrative departments; however, there has been limited progress with respect to provincial level vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning envisaged in the project design.

The project has also made significant contributions to strengthening early warning and disaster management capacities both at the local and national level. A total of 5 new automatic weather stations are under procurement, including 4 fitted with groundwater monitoring and 1 with surface water functionality. In addition, 6 rainwater gauges have been installed in the 6 provinces where the project is working: Choiseul, Makira, Malaita, Rennell and Bellona, Temotu, and Western, using units that were in stock at the Solomon Islands Meteorological Services (SIMS). In total the project will procure 12 rain gauges and replenish the SIMS stock according to the 6 units already installed. These systems are compatible with early warning infrastructure under management by SIMS, providing expanded capacity and continuity in the country. Apart from the weather stations and rain gauges, the project has procured 6 high frequency radio systems, which provide much-needed communication links to isolated communities, enabling more effective disaster management response.

The project is also procuring hydrologic and hydrogeologic surveying equipment, including stream flow meters, groundwater level sensors, and a geophysical earth resistivity logger/meter. This equipment bolsters the technical capacity of the project, e.g., will be used to support water resource characterization surveys currently being planned for the 6 project sites, and strengthens the capacity of the Water Resources Division of the MMERE, enabling delivery of more informed water resource management services.

The project is making preparations for implementing the top 4 prioritized actions in the adaptation plans completed for the 6 project sites. The actions are mostly focused on increasing water supply for the target communities; there has been limited progress towards delivering on the improved sanitation objectives.

One of the water supply options for the 6 project sites includes installing water treatment equipment; 5 reverse osmosis desalination units and one ultrafiltration unit. These water treatment plans, procured from Trunz Water Systems, are innovative solutions to the water security challenges in the target communities, and offer an opportunity for the national level stakeholders to assess the viability of delivering similar water treatment technologies for remote, water-scarce areas in the country.

One of the strengths of the project is the continuity of key implementation team members, including Deputy Director of MMERE WRD, the project manager, UNDP Country Office staff, and UNDP-GEF regional technical specialist. The lack of a chief technical advisor does represent a capacity gap that should be resolved to support further progress towards achievement of the project objective.

Summary of Conclusions

Differentiating the project as a climate change adaptation intervention rather than a traditional WASH project has been a challenge. Funding from the LDCF is based on the premise that adaptation benefits would be generated in support of baseline interventions. For SIWSAP, the adaptation benefits being generated are not clearly defined or communicated, and there has been insufficient collaboration with complementary baseline projects and programs.

The lack of consistent, full-time technical advisory support has impacted project delivery and coherence, putting increased responsibility on the project manager to coordinate the technical outputs carried out by project staff and contracted consultants and contractors. The process of completing the vulnerability assessments and adaptation response plans for the six provincial sites is an example of shortcomings with respect to coherence. Firstly, the process took too long, approximately 1-1/2 years, from mid-2015 to the end of 2016. The assessments and plans do not address the provincial dimension, which was an integral part of the design – they are rather specific for the project sites. The adaptation plans are also not based on integrated water resource management (IWRM) principles, a key element of the project design.

The adaptation plans are generally light on technical details, and engineering feasibility and cost-benefit analyses are only now being made, after the communities were asked to provide feedback on prioritization of the response actions. There is limited information on the water resources of the project sites; there have been delays, for example, in procuring hydrogeologic assessments.

The project includes a considerable amount of infrastructure type investment, particularly for water supply systems. Without a full-time technical advisor, managing the design and construction of these has been difficult for the project management unit and the UNDP Country Office, which also has limited institutional expertise in infrastructure based interventions. This was manifested during the implementation of the quick fixes in late 2015 and early 2016. Separate contractors were awarded the work specified in the quick fix intervention plans, and there were challenges in fulfilling the procurement and construction management demands. Procurement inefficiency, in general, has been an issue, something that several of the interviewed stakeholders credit as a key factor behind the delays in project implementation.

The 4-year timeframe allocated for implementation of this USD 6.85 million (GEF grant) project was challenging from the start. This challenge was compounded by the approximate six months required to recruit the project manager and chief technical advisor in the beginning and subsequent delays with designing and procuring the project interventions. Implementation of projects in the Solomon Islands also

come with a set of inherent logistical complexities, including limited transportation options to the provincial areas, frequent disruptions in travel due to weather, the limited pool of technical capacity locally, and difficulties in recruiting regional and international experts due to the lack of certain services.

Based on the findings of the MTR, it is highly unlikely that envisaged results will be achieved within the project timeframe, with closure stated for June 2018.

Recommendations

The MTR recommendations, outlined below in **Exhibit 3**, have been formulated with the aim of improving project effectiveness and enhancing the likelihood that project results will be sustained after GEF funding ceases.

Exhibit 3: Recommendations Table		
No.	Recommendation	Responsible Entities
1.	<p>Define and communicate adaptation benefits generated by the project. The project needs to differentiate itself from a traditional WASH project, by developing and implementing a focused communication plan. As a first step, the adaptation benefits generated by the project should be clearly defined, communicated internally, and then appropriately packaged accordingly to particular target stakeholder groups and disseminated accordingly. Some examples of relevant adaptation benefits include (these should be further developed and refined):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An integrated approach strengthens resilience. Most of the project interventions are closely linked; including increased and diversified water supply, improved sanitation, improved waste management, early warning systems and response, etc. b. Broadened dialogue and coordination across sections and between subnational and national administrative levels results in more safeguards in place. c. Increased public access to information also strengthens resilience. d. Reduced risk of potential loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, through expansion. <p>It would also be advisable to design and deliver a knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) survey to support communication and knowledge management objectives.</p>	PMU, MECDM, MMERE, MHMS-EHD, MDPAC
2.	<p>Clarify project organisation and reporting procedures, and improve collaboration with government and non-government partners. The MECDM, MHMS-EHD, MDPAC, and UNDP are listed as Responsible Parties in the project document, but their roles and responsibilities are not well defined. Moreover, synergies with complementary projects and programmes, some of which are hosted by these Responsible Parties, have not materialised as envisaged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Define roles and responsibilities of Responsible Parties in one or more letter of agreement. b. Organize a workshop with other projects and programmes, identifying synergies and development specific partnership arrangements. c. Strengthen existing governance structures, including the National Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) and the National Inter-sectoral Water Coordination Committee (NIWCC). 	PMU, MMERE, MHMS-EHD, MDPAC, Provincial Governments, UNDP
3.	<p>Articulate a justification for a time extension. Based upon progress towards results achieved by midterm, it is highly unlikely that the envisaged end of project results will be realised within the allocated implementation timeframe. In the opinion of the MTR team, a 12-month no-cost extension would be required to fulfil the activities slated for the second half of the project, including implementing the recommendations set forth in this MTR report. Justification for a possible time extension should be articulated accordingly. Generating adaptation benefits takes time, and the original 4-year timeframe was insufficient to adequately build up the requisite enabling conditions. Also, there is a high risk of operational failure of certain systems without sufficient monitoring and evaluation oversight in the early phases of implementation.</p>	PMU, UNDP, MMERE, Project Board
4.	<p>Recruit technical advisory support. The lack of full-time technical advisory support has adversely affected project delivery and coherence. Some key areas requiring technical support include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Overseeing integrated water resource management planning; b. Reviewing engineering feasibility and cost-benefit analyses; c. Enhancing CCA response plans, developing provincial strategies, and integrating with provincial development plans; d. Supporting start-up operation of desalination; and 	PMU, UNDP, MMERE

Exhibit 3: Recommendations Table

No.	Recommendation	Responsible Entities
	e. Supporting construction management of field interventions.	
5.	<p>Develop an adaptive management approach for engaging provincial level adaptation planning processes. The adaptation plans produced by the project are site specific, and provincial level water sector vulnerabilities have not been assessed and there is limited integration with provincial medium term development planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Work with provincial planning personnel on developing a water sector climate change adaptation strategy. b. Enhance site-level adaptation priorities into procurement ready activities that could be taken up in the medium term development plans. c. Issue a Request for Expression of Interest for replication sites in the provinces. d. Work with the provincial authorities in water sector adaptation planning for the replication sites. e. Leverage support from the UNDP project “Supporting peaceful and inclusive transition in Solomon Islands”, financed by the Peace Building Fund (PBF). 	PMU, UNDP, MMERE
6.	<p>Incorporate integrated water resource management (IWRM) principles into adaptation plans. The water sector adaptation response plans should be strengthened by incorporating IWRM principles; the project sites could be entry points for adopting an IWRM approach on a provincial scale.</p>	PMU, MMERE
7.	<p>Implement a thematic based procurement strategy, starting with interventions that are most prepared. Design uncertainties preclude a consolidated procurement strategy for the field interventions planned in the second half of the project. For example, the source of the piped system in Gizo has not yet been agreed upon, and potential partnership arrangements have not been fully assessed. Moreover, plans for groundwater development should be based upon results of hydrogeologic assessments and field trials – which have not yet been completed. A thematic based procurement strategy would allow progress on interventions that have a higher level of preparedness, such as rainwater harvesting, and provide sufficient time to sort out design uncertainties, negotiate partnership arrangements, and carry out water resource assessments.</p>	PMU, UNDP, MMERE
8.	<p>Advocate implementation of improved sanitation demonstrations at relevant project sites. There has been limited progress made with respect to improved sanitation activities. This seems partly due to a government policy that limits subsidies for rural sanitation interventions was issued after project approval. In the opinion of the MTR team, implementing an unsubsidized community led total sanitation (CLTS) process in the rural communities within the available time would be difficult to achieve. Certain demonstrations are required for building trust and confidence with the local communities. Funding improved sanitation technologies deemed favorable with respect to water sector climate change adaptation criteria, is consistent with the variance to the no-subsidy policy of the government.</p>	PMU, MHMS-EHD
9.	<p>Arrange trial installation and operation of one or two of the desalination units. The project is unprepared to install and operate the desalination equipment that has been procured. These are the first such systems to operate in the country, and there is understandably keen interest among several stakeholders. At the site level, water sources are not yet fully agreed upon for the desalination equipment; a laboratory partner is not yet in place for supporting assessment of system performance; designs are not yet complete (e.g., discharge of backwash); and operation and maintenance plans have not yet been developed. The installation and operation of the water treatment equipment should be fully worked out for one or maximum two sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Decide upon the water source(s) with the support of the planned assessments of hydrogeologic conditions, and characterize baseline conditions; b. Ensure appropriate social and environmental safeguards are in place, e.g., securing property access rights, management of backwash water, etc.; c. Secure a laboratory partnership; d. Develop an operation, maintenance, and monitoring plan; e. Develop a contingency plan, including for addressing lower than expected water demand; f. Train local, provincial, and national operational staff; g. Run the system(s) for 3 months; h. Monitor and evaluate performance; i. Evaluate operation cost and demands (e.g., time); 	PMU, MMERE, MHMS-EHD

Exhibit 3: Recommendations Table

No.	Recommendation	Responsible Entities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> j. Evaluate communication needs and methods; and k. Consolidate lessons learned, and complete plans and installations of the other sites. 	
10.	<p>Address broader human security issues in project interventions. Broader human security issues have not been considered in some cases. For example, the linkage between food security and water security is not addressed in the adaptation plan for the Santa Catalina community. Also, life safety (including fire safety) is not considered in water systems provided and planned for public buildings. The water sector adaptation plans should be critically reviewed in terms of broader human security concerns. A few examples of possible interventions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In Santa Catalina, using one or more church buildings for water catchment might be sufficient to support community gardens (to be established near the churches) during the dry season; b. Also in Santa Catalina, procure rainwater harvesting tanks at the highland area where the community evacuates in cases of disasters; and c. Design and install simple life safety measures for public building water systems. 	PMU, UNDP, MMERE, MHMS-EHD
11.	<p>Strengthen project monitoring & evaluation and management systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Streamline the project results framework. A few suggested modifications to the results framework are outlined in Annex 6 of this MTR report. b. Implement critical path work planning, and integrate performance targets into the work plans. c. Increase frequency of project board meetings to twice per year. d. Regularly track cofinancing contributions, with input from cofinancing partners and support from the MDPAC. The cofinancing table in this MTR report could be used as a template. 	PMU, UNDP, Project Board

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMAT	Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (GEF)
APR	Annual Progress Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCWG	Climate Change Working Group
CDR	Combined Delivery Report
CBEWS	Community based Early Warning System
CHICCHAP	Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme
CLTS	Community led Total Sanitation
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DFAT	(Australia) Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDF	European Development Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GPS	Global Positioning System
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund (GEF)
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDPAC	Ministry of Development, Planning, and Aid Coordination
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MHMS-EHD	Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Environmental Health Division
MMERE	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification
MPGIS	Ministry of Provincial Government
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTR	Midterm review
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NIWA	(New Zealand) National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research
NIWCC	National Inter-sectoral Water Coordination Committee
PBF	Peace Building Fund
PGSP	Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RDP	Rural Development Program
RSD	Resilience and Sustainable Development
SBD	Solomon Islands Dollar
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDs	Small Island Developing States
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SIWA	Solomon Islands Water Authority
SIWSAP	Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project
SWoCK	<i>Strogem Woka lo Community fo Kaikai</i> Project
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	UNDP Country Office
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WS-CCAR	Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose of the Review

The objective of the MTR was to gain an independent analysis of the progress mid-way through the project. The review also focuses on project strategy, progress towards results, project implementation and adaptive management, and the likelihood that the envisaged global environmental benefits will be realized and whether the project results will be sustained after closure.

1.2. Scope and Methodology

The MTR was an evidence-based assessment, relying on feedback from individuals who have been involved in the design, implementation, and supervision of the project, and also a review of available documents and findings made during field visits. The overall approach and methodology of the evaluation follows the guidelines outlined in the UNDP Guidance for Conducting midterm reviews of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Projects¹.

The MTR was carried out by a team consisting of an international consultant/team leader and a national consultant, and included the following activities:

- ✓ An evaluation mission to Solomon Islands from 13-28 February 2017; the itinerary is compiled in **Annex 1**. Key project stakeholders interviewed for their feedback are listed in **Annex 2**.
- ✓ The MTR team completed a desk review of relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project progress reports, financial reports, and key project deliverables. A complete list of information reviewed is compiled in **Annex 3**.
- ✓ As a data collection and analysis tool, an evaluation matrix (see **Annex 4**) was developed to guide the review process. Evidence gathered during the fact-finding phase of the MTR was cross-checked between as many sources as practicable, in order to validate the findings.
- ✓ The project results framework was also used as an evaluation tool, in assessing attainment of project objective and outcomes (see **Annex 5**). Suggested modifications to the results framework, based on findings of the MTR, are compiled in **Annex 6**.
- ✓ Project expenditures and cofinancing realized by midterm was assessed and summarized in **Annex 7** and **Annex 8**, respectively.
- ✓ Field visits were made to two of the six project sites: the township of Taro in Choiseul Province and the community of Santa Catalina in Makira Province. The MTR team reached out to stakeholders at the other project sites by telephone survey. A summary of the field visits and survey results are presented in **Annex 9**;
- ✓ The MTR team presented the preliminary findings of the MTR at the end of the mission at a debriefing on 27 February, held at the UNDP Country Office in Honiara.
- ✓ The MTR team also reviewed the midterm GEF Tracking Tool; the filled-in tracking tool is annexed in a separate file to this report.

¹ Guidance for Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects, 2014, UNDP-GEF Directorate.

1.3. Structure of the Review Report

The MTR report starts out with a description of the project, indicating the duration, principal stakeholders, and the immediate and development objectives. The findings of the review are then broken down into the following aspects:

- Project strategy
- Progress towards results
- Project implementation and adaptive management
- Sustainability

The report culminates with a summary of the conclusions reached and recommendations, formulated to enhance implementation during the final period of the project implementation timeframe.

1.4. Ethics

The review was conducted in accordance with the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluators, and the MTR team has signed the Evaluation Consultant Code of Conduct Agreement form (**Annex 10**). In particular, the MTR team ensures the anonymity and confidentiality of individuals who were interviewed and surveyed. In respect to the UN Declaration of Human Rights, results are presented in a manner that clearly respects stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.

1.5. Audit Trail

As a means to document an "audit trail" of the evaluation process, review comments to the draft report are compiled along with responses from the evaluator and documented in an annex separate from the main report. Relevant modifications to the report will be incorporated into the final version of the MTR report.

1.6. Limitations

The review was carried out over the period of February-March, including preparatory activities, field mission, desk review and completion of the report, according to the guidelines outlined in the Terms of Reference (**Annex 11**).

There were no limitations with respect to language for review of written documentation. Interviews were held in English and nearly all project documentation is prepared in English. The national consultant assisted with interpretation for some of the group interviews during the field visits.

Due to time constraints of the MTR mission and the logistic limitations associated with traveling to the remote locations where some of the project sites are situated, the MTR team was only able to visit two of the six sites. In order to obtain feedback from provincial level stakeholders for all six sites, the national consultant conducted a telephone survey. During the timeframe of the MTR mission, not all of the provincial stakeholders could be reached in the telephone survey; however, the MTR team feels that the information received provides a representative indication of the progress made by midterm.

Interviews were made with the key national and subnational stakeholders during the mission, and with a representative number of service providers who have been appointed by the project. The MTR team feels that the information obtained during the desk review and MTR mission phases of the review is sufficiently representative.

1.7. Rating Scales

The following rating scales were applied in the review:

Ratings for progress towards results:

Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.
Highly Unsatisfactory (U)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Ratings for project implementation and adaptive management:

Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all seven components – management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications – is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management, with some components requiring remedial action.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive, with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.

Sustainability was evaluated across four risk dimensions, including financial risks, socio-economic risks, institutional framework and governance risks, and environmental risks. According to UNDP-GEF evaluation guidelines, all risk dimensions of sustainability are critical: i.e., the overall rating for sustainability is not higher than the lowest-rated dimension. Sustainability was rated according to a 4-point scale, as outlined below:

Ratings for sustainability (one overall rating):

Likely (L)	Negligible risks to sustainability, with key Outcomes on track to be achieved by the project’s closure and expected to continue into the foreseeable future
Moderately Likely (ML)	Moderate risks, but expectations that at least some Outcomes will be sustained due to the progress towards results on Outcomes at the Midterm Review
Moderately Unlikely (MU)	Significant risk that key Outcomes will not carry on after project closure, although some outputs and activities should carry on
Unlikely (U)	Severe risks that project Outcomes as well as key outputs will not be sustained

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Development Context

The project is being implemented under the Solomon Islands National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA) of 2008, specifically with respect to Component 2, *“Water Supply and Sanitation”*. The main objective of this component of the NAPA is to increase the resilience of water resources management to impacts of climate change and sea-level rise, by applying hydrology to meet the needs for sustainable development and use of water and related resources; to the mitigation of water-related disasters; and, to effective environmental management in the country.

The project was also aligned to the Solomon Islands National Development Strategy of 2011-2020, Objective 7, *“Effectively Respond to Climate Change and Manage the Environment and Risks of Natural Disasters”*.

The project is also consistent with Outcome 1 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTS): *“Improved resilience of PICTS, with particular focus on communities through integrated implementation of sustainable environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation and disaster risk management”*, and specifically UNDAF Output 1.1.1, *“Strengthened capacity to integrate and implement policies/strategies for environmental sustainability, disaster risk reduction-management and climate change adaptation and mitigation at national level”*, and Output 1.1.3, *“Strengthened national capacity for effective management of natural and water resources, renewable energy, waste, land and land rehabilitation that promote good agricultural practices for conservation of the environment and biodiversity”*. With respect to the UNDP Strategic Plan: 2014-2017, the project is aligned with Outcome 1, *“Growth is inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded”*, and Outcome 3, *“Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services”*.

2.2. Problems that the Project Sought to Address

Potential impacts of climate change on the water sector in the Solomon Islands are likely to be both direct and indirect. Expected increases in the intensity and unpredictability of weather events could result in physical damage of water and sanitation infrastructure, e.g., in the event of floods and storm surges. The indirect impacts would likely gradually exacerbate over time, e.g., more extensive sea water intrusion into scarce freshwater groundwater lens as a result of sea level rise.

The threats of water sector related climate change impacts to the well-being of vulnerable communities are discussed below.

Agriculture dependence: The informal agriculture smallholder sector has always been the foundation of food security and basic livelihoods in the rural parts of the Solomon Islands. Unsustainable land use practices and disruptions in climatic systems are decreasing the availability and reliability of certain ecosystem services, including soil and water resources.

Geographic and socio-political characteristics: Certain coastal communities in the Solomon Islands are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of natural activities, such as king tides and high swells. This level of exposure also impacts on the status of soil fertility and land use not only in the low lying atolls (salinization of the soil and shallow freshwater lenses) but also in some of the communities on the larger islands. The pressure from a rapidly increasing population

worsens the situation as speed of resource exploitation and land use increases in some of the vulnerable urban township areas. In rural areas, especially remote islands, access to basic services such as health and medical services, water and sanitation, education, telecommunication, technology and transportation is difficult, thus further increasing the degree of vulnerability and sensitivity.

Physical exposure and sensitivity of the population of the Solomon Islands: Freshwater resources range from sizeable rivers to small streams, from high mountainous and dense rainforest islands to rainwater harvesting and thin freshwater lens of underground aquifers of the small low-lying atolls and islets. Some of the mountainous islands have fragile and small watersheds dissected by rivers and streams, whereas low lying atolls and islets depend on rainfall and aquifers as the main sources of water. On the bigger and higher islands, the quality of water is deteriorating as a result of logging, mining and slash and burn agriculture, while pollution and salt water intrusion are the biggest threats to water quality and availability on low lying islands.

Vulnerability of water resources and services: Coverage of rural water supply and sanitation is poor across most of the Solomon Islands. This has been mainly due to delays in projects, damage to infrastructure during the tensions between 2003 and 2008, and a growing population. Water resources are also vulnerable to pollution, from infiltration of untreated domestic sewage, uncontrolled solid waste disposal, small industry discharges (e.g. fish processing), hydrocarbons, from oil storage tanks, mine drainage and leaching discharges from mine waste, and residues of agricultural fertilizers and pesticides.

Responding to the expected impacts of climate change is prioritized in the National Development Strategy; however, certain barriers are hindering mainstreaming adaptation into broader development frameworks.

Barrier No. 1: Awareness about climate change risks and response measures in the water sector

At the time of project development, there was reportedly limited understanding of the economic and public health importance of safe water at the political level, except during extreme periods such as droughts and flooding when disaster responses are mobilized. Also, the link between climate change and water services was not well understood.

Moreover, the rural water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector had not considered the climate change implications on the investments they provide. Rural communities are particularly vulnerable to disruptions in services in the event of natural disasters, which are expected to increase in frequency in coming years. Mainstreaming climate change induced disaster management into rural development planning remains a challenge in the Solomon Islands.

Barrier No. 2: Limited infrastructure for timely and accurate dissemination of imminent hydro-meteorological risks

The scattered geography and weather systems experienced by the Solomon Islands affects both the ability to accurately record rainfall and other climate variables, but also to communicate them in different ways. There is a lack of telemetry data recording across the country. Analysis of information and other variables requires an increase in capacity, limited in part by the number of scientifically qualified people coming into the sector.

Furthermore, communicating this information, in a way that is relevant to all sectors, and taking this information out of the capital and across Provinces for sharing and communicating with people affected does not happen. Land tenure issues related to access to sites, installation, maintenance and protection of equipment is also a problem, limiting the ability to establish a

broader network of monitoring. There is also an opportunity to capture the traditional and anecdotal experiences and information present in communities who often explain historical trends and changes through stories and through community discussion.

Barrier No. 3: Capacity for climate-resilient planning, budgeting and monitoring both at local and national levels

For the water sector, although there has been progress in the knowledge base regarding the potential impacts of climate change, there has been limited integration of climate change adaptation planning into water resource and WASH planning. Limited institutional capacities and lack of monitoring data have restricted implementation of strategies outlined in the NAPA of 2008 and other cross-sectoral adaptation initiatives. Capacities of the provincial administrations are also limited, further constraining advances in mainstreaming climate change adaptation into water sector development planning and budgeting.

2.3. Project Description and Strategy

The primary objective of this project is *“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 of the Solomon Islands”*. This objective was envisaged to be achieved through the following four, mutually-supporting objectives, designed to overcome the barriers outlined above, in Section 2.2:

Outcome 1: Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response (WS-CCAR) plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks – using action at the Provincial level to mobilize national level policy frameworks;

Outcome 2: The increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas;

Outcome 3: Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer, and

Outcome 4: Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at both the local and national levels.

The project outputs were designed to fundamentally improve resilience of the water sector, from resources to the main daily interaction that people have with water resources, namely through water supply and sanitation services. The focus of Outcome 1 is on water sector climate change adaptation response planning, starting with a water sector vulnerability assessment process and using the integrated water resources management (IWRM) framework as a guiding principle. Water sector climate change adaptation response (WS-CCAR) plans were envisaged to be developed for six provinces (Choiseul, Makira, Malaita, Rennell and Bellona, Temotu, and Western) and communities, as well as in replication sites. Under Outcome 2, the WS-CCARPs are being implemented for 6 project sites, which were selected during the project preparation phase as particularly vulnerable with respect to water security. The locations of the 6 sites are shown below in the country map in **Exhibit 4**.



Exhibit 4: Country map showing locations of project sites

The 6 projects sites consist of 3 urban townships (Gizo, Taro, and Tigoa), and 3 rural communities (Ferafalu, Santa Catalina, and Tuwo). The interventions in Outcome 2 are designed to enhance the existing water resilience such as diversification of water sources; protection and restoration of ecosystems that protect critical water resources; improvements in water-use efficiency and overall demand-side management; use of innovative instruments; building on traditional knowledge; protection of freshwater lens through better sanitation practices in small islands (e.g., dry composting toilets). In addition, community-based Climate Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Information System tailored for water resources management is being implemented at the 6 project sites.

The activities under Outcome 3 are also supporting the implementation of WS-CCAR plans at the 6 project sites, and also include investment in additional cost-effective adaptive water management and technology transfer. Strategic investments are planned in water infrastructure in target areas, including but not limited to: new household and communal water storage systems and infrastructure; provision of 6 water treatment systems for providing additional diversification of potable water supply, including in times when conventional sources are disrupted during natural disasters. These interventions are coupled with training and learning activities, to facilitate good maintenance and system sustainability, which is a crucial aspect of successful implementation and use of the climate adaptive water investments. Outcome 4 focuses on improving governance and knowledge management for climate change adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels.

2.4. Implementation Arrangements

Implementation modality: The project is implemented over a period of four years, under a national implementation modality (NIM).

Implementing Partner: The lead Executing Agency (Implementing Partner) is the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE), and specifically the Water Resources Division (WRD).

Responsible Parties: The cover page of the project document indicates the following Implementing Entities / Responsible Parties:

- Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM);
- Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Environmental Health Division (MHMS-EHD);
- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC); and
- UNDP.

Upon request from the Solomon Islands Government through a Letter of Agreement (LoA), UNDP, as one of the Responsible Parties to the project, provides the necessary support to the project, including assisting the MMERE to disburse funds through the Project Management Unit (PMU), under the supervision of the UNDP Honiara Sub-Office and Fiji Multi-Country Office.

The roles of the other three responsible parties are not articulated in the project document.

Project Board: The Project Board consists of the MMERE (Executive/Implementing Partner), UNDP (Senior Supplier/Managing Entity/Responsible Party), MECDM, MHMS-EHD, and MDPAC. These permanent members were envisaged to be assisted by representatives from the National Climate Change Working Group (CCWG), and the National Inter-sectoral Water Coordination Committee (NIWCC) as invited members. The Project Board is responsible for making management decisions and strategic guidance to the project, and supports the Project Director and Project Manager in decision making where required. The Project Board approves the annual work plans and budgets, and sets tolerances for the work. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability for the project results, Project Board decisions are made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition. The Project Board is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the MMERE.

Project Advisory Group: A Project Advisory Group was outlined in the project document, as having the function to provide guidance to the Project Board. The Advisory Group was envisaged to consist of key relevant national stakeholders including the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), the MDPAC, and relevant donors who provide cofinancing and support to the project, together with provincial government representative(s) as project partners and beneficiaries. Furthermore, the Project Advisory Group was to be joined by the National Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) and the National Inter-sectoral Water Coordination Committee (NIWCC) if CCWG and NIWCC are not already, through invitation, members of the Project Board. The Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Stakeholder Group indicated as an invited member of the Project Advisory Group.

Project Director: The Project Director is the Director of the MMERE-WRD, and has the responsibility to provide project oversight and to ensure that institutional support from the MMERE is effectively delivered.

Project Management Unit: A **Project Management Unit (PMU)** is established within the offices of MMERE-WRD in Honiara. The PMU provides technical, administrative, and management functions to coordinate and implement the project on a day-to-day basis.

Project Manager: The PMU is headed by a Project Manager, who has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid out by the Project Board.

PMU Staff Members: The envisaged composition of the PMU was revisited during the February 2015 inception workshop. The following positions are indicated in the revised organization chart included in the inception workshop report.

- Chief Technical Advisor
- Technical Officer, Communications and Community Engagement
- Procurement Assistant
- Finance and Administrative Assistant
- Technical Specialist, WASH
- Technical Specialist, CCA/DRR/EWS
- CCA Water Officer
- Provincial Project Officers at each of the 6 project sites

Pilot Project Committees: Pilot Project Committees are established at the level of the pilot projects. The committees build upon existing provincial and/or community water sector management institutions. The committees help guide site activities, and help facilitate a strong sense of community involvement.

2.5. Project Timing and Milestones

Project Milestones:

Received by GEF:	28 November 2011
Preparation Grant Approved:	31 May 2012
Concept Approved:	29 June 2012
Project Approved for Implementation:	11 March 2014
Start Date:	17 June 2014
Closing Date (Planned):	30 June 2018

The project identification form (PIF) was approved in June 2012, and following the project preparation phase, the project obtained approval for implementation on 11 March 2014. The project document was then signed by the Government of Solomon Islands, specifically the Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Rural Electrification (MMERE) on 17 June 2014, the official start date of the project. The 4-year duration project is slated to close on 30 June 2018.

The project manager was hired in January 2015, approximately 6 months after the project document was signed, following a prolonged recruitment period. The chief technical advisor was hired roughly at the same time, and the inception workshop was held in February 2015. The provincial officers were recruited during the first half of 2015, as were support staff members on the project management unit. Certain positions, including the communications officer and WASH expert were hired later in 2015 and in 2016.

2.6. Main Stakeholders

The main stakeholders for the project and their expected roles and responsibilities, as outlined in the stakeholder involvement plan in the project document, are listed below.

Stakeholder	Expected Involvement
Water Resources Division of the Ministry of Mines, Energy and	Main SIWSAP Executing Agency for the entire project. In-kind and cofinance support to the project through budget. Coordinate policy and legislation development; hydrological monitoring and water resource assessments; water

Stakeholder	Expected Involvement
Rural Electrification	quality monitoring. Coordinate access and partnership arrangements with customary landowners. Take lead in seeking public-private partnerships. Support to community engagement and development of project best practice materials.
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme of the Ministry of Health and Medical Services	Secondary SIWSAP Executing Agency. Coordinate and implement rural water supply projects. In-kind support to the project working with PMU on pilot site and investment designs and interventions. Development of standards and guidelines for RWSS projects. Implementation agency for Outcomes 2 and 3, working closely with MMERE-WRD and Provincial Authorities. Support to community engagement and development of project best practice materials.
Climate Change Division – Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology	Assist with mainstreaming of climate change activities. Further Development of climate change policy through review and learning. Provide guidelines and training in V&A assessments to develop WS-CCAR framework and plans. Support the National Water and Adaptation Forum Provide vulnerability information and climate relevant information to the project. Guide the implementation of Environment Impact Assessment for water projects (where required by law). Support to community engagement and development of project best practice materials.
National Disaster Management Office	Assist with mainstreaming of DRR and provide training. Assist provincial governments with disaster preparedness and coordination of village disaster committees. Assist PMU with pilot site interventions. Support the National Water and Adaptation Forum. Support key community activities under Outcome 2 related to community based early warning. Support to community engagement and development of project best practice materials.
Ministry of Lands and Housing	Provide guidance on land owner identification, consultations and partnership building, community consultations.
Ministry of Forests and Research	Support with catchment management activities where necessary.
Ministry of Infrastructure Development	Design and construction of water supply infrastructure, at the Provincial level.
Provincial Governments	Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation. Identification of project sites. Monitoring of project activities, in-kind support to project delivery. Review of pilot site designs and interventions, and sign off with the SIWSAP Provincial Officer and SIWSAP PMU. Management and implementation of provincial urban water supply system in partnership with Solomon Islands Water Authority. Support to community engagement and development of project best practice materials.
Solomon Islands Water Authority	Provide guidance on supply and demand management approaches – especially for township sites.
School of Industrial Development of the Solomon Islands College of Higher Education	Development of training materials and provide training for community based water technicians. Assist in training and learning and formal training during implementation.
Community organizations	Implement WS-CCA projects as major partner in the project. Establish governance arrangements for IWRM. Contribute labor and materials, and ideas, and energy, and enthusiasm for project activities.
Solomon Islands Meteorological Services	Develop and assist communities and provincial governments with early warning systems and information for community based disaster preparedness. In-kind provision of information and data to the project.
Ministry of Finance and Treasury	Mainstreaming of Climate Change into national and provincial budgets, through the Province to National process of learning from project pilots
Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination	Coordinate donor support towards the water sector. Mainstream climate change into development budgets. Coordinate national-level resource mobilization strategies for the water sector. Learning from the project to help guide future

Stakeholder	Expected Involvement
	investments.
Ministry of Rural Development	Mainstreaming of IWRM and CCA into water supply and protection projects funded under the Constituency Development Fund.
Solomon Islands National University	Support Outcome 4 of the project relating to capacity development support through development of a national diploma.
Solomon Islands Red Cross; World Vision; Adventist Development and Relief Agency; Caritas; other NGOs and church-based organizations working on water and sanitation	Plan and implement community based water supply and sanitation projects using IWRM and CCA approaches. Plan and implement community based early warning work. Invest in-kind support in networks and learning
Private Sector Companies	Design and provision of water supply materials and equipment; public-private partnerships in provision of services and infrastructure. Share experiences with respect to challenges to implements projects and supply chain risks for material and supplies for Provincial Governments and communities.

3. FINDINGS

3.1. Project Strategy

3.1.1. Project Design

The project is being implemented under the Solomon Islands National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA) of 2008, specifically with respect to Component 2, “*Water Supply and Sanitation*”. The main objective of this component of the NAPA is “to increase the resilience of water resources management to impacts of climate change and sea-level rise, by applying hydrology to meet the needs for sustainable development and use of water and related resources; to the mitigation of water-related disasters; and, to effective environmental management in the country”.

The project was also aligned to the Solomon Islands National Development Strategy of 2011-2020, Objective 7, “*Effectively Respond to Climate Change and Manage the Environment and Risks of Natural Disasters*”. The project design remains relevant according to priorities outlined in the updated National Development Strategy for 2016-2035. Climate change is more integrated into this updated development strategy compared to the 2011-2020 version, including NDS Objective Four: “Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery”.

The design outlined in the project document does mention certain lessons from other projects, e.g., weak coordination among project partners. One of the mitigation measures to this risk was to work with the MECDM in sustaining a Climate Change Working Group. Another lesson, which was also included among the project risks, was the limited capacity in government agencies (national and provincial) to implement the project and sustain project outcomes. The role of the provincial project officers, working closely with provincial government officials, was foreseen as a mitigation measure to this risk.

The project was approved under the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) in the GEF-5 funding cycle and aligned to the climate change adaptation framework of the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)², as shown below in **Exhibit 5**.

Exhibit 5: Alignment of Project Strategy with GEF LDCF/SCCF Framework		
GEF LDCF/SCCF Framework		MTR Assessment of Project Alignment
Objective CCA-1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of CC, including variability, at local, national, regional and global levels	Outcome 1.1: Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas Output 1.1.1: Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks	OUTCOME 1: Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks Output 1.1: Vulnerability assessments of water supplies (in terms of quantity and quality) to climate change in targeted critical areas refined or formulated Output 1.2: WS-CCAR plans prepared in the context of IWRM and in line with and integrated into existing local and national policy and development planning processes Output 1.3: Government budgets allocated to support implementation of key components of WS-CCAR plans OUTCOME 4: Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels Output 4.1: Overarching policy and legislation for the water sector that integrates CCA components in IWRM plans drafted and advocated, including guidelines for climate resilient water supply development in vulnerable areas

² Updated Results-Based Management Framework for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool. GEF/LDCF.SCCF.9/Inf.4, October 20, 2010, LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting, November 18, 2010.

Exhibit 5: Alignment of Project Strategy with GEF LDCF/SCCF Framework		
GEF LDCF/SCCF Framework		MTR Assessment of Project Alignment
	<p>Outcome 1.2: Reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors</p> <p>Output 1.2.1: Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability</p>	<p>OUTCOME 2: Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas</p> <p>Output 2.1: Community-level WS-CCA soft and concrete measures implemented to improve sanitation and water supply in times of scarcity, that may include, but not limited to: diversification of water sources; protection and restoration of ecosystems that protect critical water resources; improvements in water-use efficiency and overall demand-side management; use of innovative instruments; building on traditional knowledge; protection of freshwater lens through better sanitation practices in small islands (e.g., composting toilets) (in about 6 sites)</p> <p>OUTCOME 3: Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer</p> <p>Output 3.1: Strategic investments in water infrastructure in target areas, including but not limited to: new household and communal water storage systems and infrastructure; provision of up to 4 portable water filtration and/or desalination systems for sharing across communities in times of extreme water scarcity</p>
Objective CCA-2: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of CC, including variability, at local, national, regional and global levels	<p>Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas</p> <p>Output 2.1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated</p>	<p>OUTCOME 1: Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks</p> <p>Output 1.1: Vulnerability assessments of water supplies (in terms of quantity and quality) to climate change in targeted critical areas refined or formulated</p> <p>OUTCOME 4: Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels</p> <p>Output 4.2: Institutional and community capacities strengthened toward water-sector CCA formulation, implementation and monitoring at the national and local levels</p>
	<p>Outcome 2.2: Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses</p> <p>Output 2.2.1: Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction measures, disaggregated by gender (Score)</p>	<p>Output 2.2: Community-based Climate Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Information System tailored for water resources management developed and implemented in targeted areas</p> <p>Output 2.2: Community-based Climate Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Information System tailored for water resources management developed and implemented in targeted areas</p>
	<p>Outcome 2.3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level</p> <p>Output 2.3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities</p>	<p>OUTCOME 4: Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels.</p> <p>Output 4.2: Institutional and community capacities strengthened toward water-sector CCA formulation, implementation and monitoring at the national and local levels</p> <p>Output 4.3: Multi-media knowledge products on CC, CCA, IWRM, lessons learned and best practices developed and disseminated extensively to communities, schools and the general population and through ALM</p>
Objective CCA-3: Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology	<p>Outcome 3.1: Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas</p> <p>Output 3.2.1: Skills increased for relevant individuals in transfer of adaptation technology</p>	<p>OUTCOME 3: Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer</p> <p>Output 3.1: Strategic investments in water infrastructure in target areas, including but not limited to: new household and communal water storage systems and infrastructure; provision of up to 4 portable water filtration and/or desalination systems for sharing across communities in times of extreme water scarcity</p> <p>Output 3.2: Compilation of best practices on applicable technologies for dissemination and replication by project partners with support from the project</p>

The project objective is consistent with the goal of LDCF/SCCF Adaptation Strategy 2010-2014: “to support developing countries to increase resilience to climate change through both immediate

and longer-term adaptation measures in development policies, plans, programs, projects and action". The LDCF is primarily aimed at financing the full cost of adaptation (adaptation cost), i.e., the amount of funding necessary to implement adaptation measures that would not be necessary in absence of climate change.

As part of the project preparation phase, environmental and social risks were screened using the UNDP standard procedure. Potential risks were identified under the Social Equity and Equality category, including possible environmental impacts that could affect indigenous people or other vulnerable groups, possibly significantly impacting gender equality and women's empowerment, and possibly directly or indirectly increasing social inequalities now or in the future.

3.1.2. Results Framework

As part of this midterm review, the strategic results framework for the project was assessed against "SMART" criteria, whether the indicators and targets were sufficiently specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound. With respect to the time-bound criterion, all targets are assumed compliant, as they are set as end-of-project performance metrics.

Project Objective:

At the project objective level, there are 2 indicators with 2 corresponding end-of-project targets, as outlined below in **Exhibit 6**.

Exhibit 6: SMART Analysis of Project Objective Results Framework						
Indicator	End-of-Project target	MTR SMART analysis				
		S	M	A	R	T
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.						
0. 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)	0.1. Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans inform and guide policy implementation for multi-sector adaptation response investments	N	?	?	Y	Y
	0.2. At least 6 sites across 6 Provinces have: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Resilient water supply options and improved sanitation with sustainable financing and operation and maintenance plans for over 12,000 people (at least 5,760 women)At pilot sites, watersheds, including groundwater are better managed and protected (confirmed by water quality testing and flow/yield measurements)Multi-sectoral understanding and integrated use of climate information, including budget allocations.	?	?	?	Y	Y
SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-Bound Green: SMART criteria compliant; Yellow: questionably compliant with SMART criteria; Red: not compliant with SMART criteria						

It is unclear whether the water sector climate change adaptation response plans mentioned in the first objective level indicator refer to the 6 project sites or the 6 provinces. This makes 12 plans, plus the ones envisaged for the replication sites.

The number of expected beneficiaries of resilient and safe water supply and improved sanitation do not match the figures in Target 0.2, i.e., the indicator states 50,000 beneficiaries with respect to water supply and 25,000 for improved sanitation. The end of project target is 12,000 additional beneficiaries with respect to resilient water supply, and 12,000 for improved sanitation with sustainable financing.

With respect to improved sanitation component of Target 0.2, the term "sustainable financing" is also unclear. The improved sanitation activities are largely focused on the rural communities,

where individual, household level systems are the likely appropriate choice. Does the sustainable financing refer to some type of subsidy by the government, which is counter to the current government policy on rural sanitation, or was some type of tariff based scheme envisaged?

Outcome 1:

There are 6 targets under the single indicator for Outcome 1, as outlined below in **Exhibit 7**.

Exhibit 7: SMART Analysis of Outcome 1 Results Framework						
Indicator	End-of-Project target	MTR SMART analysis				
		S	M	A	R	T
Outcome 1: Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks.						
1. 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 adaptation (aligned with AMAT 1.1, 2.1).	1.1. At least 6 Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at Pilot Site level developed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	1.2. At least 6 Provincial Water Adaptation Plans developed and budgets allocated	?	Y	?	Y	Y
	1.3. At least 6 additional Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at replication sites developed (1 per Province)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	1.4. Training of relevant Provincial and National Staff in the Water Vulnerability Framework and Adaptation Response Plan	?	Y	?	Y	Y
	1.5. Provincial ‘package’ of relevant information to guide adaptation investments for the water sector	N	N	?	Y	Y
	1.6. Replication sites mirror the process at pilot sites – implemented by SIG	N	N	N	Y	Y
SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-Bound						
Green: SMART criteria compliant; Yellow: questionably compliant with SMART criteria; Red: not compliant with SMART criteria						

Target 1.1 is compliant with SMART criteria; however, achieving provincial level water adaptation plans with budget allocated is questionable. One concern is time – carrying out provincial vulnerability assessments and then developing adaptation plans at the provincial scale for at least 6 provinces would likely require the better part of the 4-year project implementation timeframe. The project budget for these tasks also does not seem to match the level of required effort. The term “budget allocated” is unclear, is not sufficiently specific. Does this mean provincial governments should allocate budget for implementing the water sector adaptation plans?

It is also unclear what is meant by “training of relevant Provincial and National Staff ...” as outlined in Target 1.4, and a “provincial package of relevant information” mentioned in Target 1.5 is not specific to allow for performance assessment, and, hence achievability of this target is questionable. Target 1.6, focusing on replication sites, is also not sufficiently specific. The term “mirror the process” is unclear, for example. Does this mean that the project would also support implementation of the priority actions at the replication sites? Or, does the term “implemented SIG” mean that the government will cover the investments and implementation with their own funds? If this is the case, this target is considered not achievable, as result should be realized by the end of the project, and it is unlikely that governmental resources would be mobilized in time to fund field level implementation.

Outcome 2:

There are a cumulative number of 6 targets for the 2 indicators under Outcome 2, as outlined below in **Exhibit 8**.

Exhibit 8: SMART Analysis of Outcome 2 Results Framework						
Indicator	End-of-Project target	MTR SMART analysis				
		S	M	A	R	T
Outcome 2: Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas.						
2. Number of people provided with access to safe water supply and basic sanitation services given existing and	2.1. Increased Water Storage at six sites provides a diversified approach to capturing and storing freshwater safely through island appropriate technologies (100% of communities have regular annual supply)	?	?	?	Y	Y
	2.2. Strategic freshwater reserves are rehabilitated and protected (where	?	?	?	Y	Y

Exhibit 8: SMART Analysis of Outcome 2 Results Framework						
Indicator	End-of-Project target	MTR SMART analysis				
		S	M	A	R	T
projected climate change (AMAT 1.2). No. of accurate warnings disseminated resulting appropriate adaptive responses ad community and household levels.	necessary) for pilot site locations (at least 1 site)					
	2.3. Construction of appropriate sanitation technologies (e.g., composting toilets) at pilot sites (at least 4) to protect groundwater and other sources of water supply	N	Y	?	Y	Y
	2.4. Trial sites for sanitation options – working with local and national campaign on ‘sanitation futures’ (>6 campaigns) to facilitate adoption and maintenance of sanitation technologies	N	N	?	Y	Y
	2.5. Clean up and protection of key groundwater recharge areas (i.e. Taro wetland – for >3 sties)	N	N	N	Y	Y
	2.6. Community based Early Warning ‘Systems’ (CBEWS) in place at more than 6 sites	?	Y	?	Y	Y
SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-Bound Green: SMART criteria compliant; Yellow: questionably compliant with SMART criteria; Red: not compliant with SMART criteria						

The indicator refers to the “number of people provided with access to safe water supply ...”, but Target 2.1 refers to 100% of communities within the 6 sites having regular annual supply. Defining the number of people in the target would be more specific, and allow performance to be more easily measured and progress towards achievement assessed.

For Target 2.2, the term “strategic freshwater reserves are rehabilitated and protected ...” is unclear. For example, the cave well in Tigooa is tapping a freshwater reserve in this community; however, rehabilitation seems to refer to replacing the well pump. Rehabilitation and protection of a freshwater reserve is a much broader term, referring to the groundwater resource that is feeding the well.

For Target 2.3, there is also a disconnect between the number of people provided access to basic sanitation services, as stipulated in the phrasing of the indicator, with what is targeted to be achieved at the site. “Construction of appropriate sanitation facilities ...” is not sufficiently specific. How many beneficiaries are these facilities expected to serve? Target 2.4, which focuses on trial sanitation options, seems to be more or less the same as Target 2.3.

Cleanup of key groundwater recharge areas at >3 sites, as outlined in Target 2.5, is considered not achievable. Characterizing groundwater resources, a requisite step before cleanup strategies can be developed, is a complex process in its own right. Achieving cleanup of groundwater recharge areas within a 4-year project timeframe is unrealistic, and the resources budgeted are insufficient.

For Target 2.6, it is unclear what is meant by >6 sites, having community based early warning systems. Does this refer that CBEWSs are implemented at one or more of the replication sites? It would have been advisable to reflect the intended outcome in this target, e.g., communities are regularly receiving early warning information to support water sector decisions in response to expected disruption in weather patterns due to climate change.

Outcome 3:

There are a cumulative number of 4 targets under the 2 indicators for Outcome 3, as outlined below in **Exhibit 9**.

Exhibit 9: SMART Analysis of Outcome 3 Results Framework						
Indicator	End-of-Project target	MTR SMART analysis				
		S	M	A	R	T
Outcome 3: Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer.						
3. No. of pilot sites adopting cost-effective and adaptive water management technologies based on community driven Water and Adaptation Response Projects at >20 sites	3.1. At least 20 community driven, designed and developed Water and Adaptation Response Projects (aligned with co-financer interventions)	N	N	?	Y	Y
	3.2. National Water investments to adaptation investments doubled by fourth year of project implementation	N	?	?	?	Y

Exhibit 9: SMART Analysis of Outcome 3 Results Framework						
Indicator	End-of-Project target	MTR SMART analysis				
		S	M	A	R	T
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).	3.3. 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	?	?	?	Y	Y
	3.4. Maintenance and operational guidelines developed and budgeted at the provincial and/or community levels	N	?	?	Y	Y
SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-Bound						
Green: SMART criteria compliant; Yellow: questionably compliant with SMART criteria; Red: not compliant with SMART criteria						

The relation of the “at least 20 community driven, designed and developed water and adaption response projects (aligned with co-financer interventions) with the 6 project sites and further replication sites is unclear. There is no explanation of these 20 projects in the project document.

Under Target 3.2, the proportion of national water investments to adaptation investments is beyond of the control of the project and, for this reason, not a particularly relevant indicator. The government is pursuing a number of WASH priorities, with important public health ramifications. Prioritizing adaptation investments in the short-term does not seem to fit with the strategic development framework outlined in the national development strategy 2016-2035.

Target 3.4 is not sufficiently specific; it is unclear what the maintenance and operational guidelines are referring to. There is a certain level of overlap between the envisaged results under Outcomes 2 and 3; it is, for example, indeterminate whether these guidelines refer to the systems delivered under Outcome 2, or for the 20 additional projects referenced in Target 3.1, or for the water treatment systems delivered under Target 3.3

Outcome 4:

There are a cumulative number of 9 targets for the 2 indicators under Outcome 4, as outlined below in **Exhibit 10**.

Exhibit 10: SMART Analysis of Outcome 4 Results Framework						
Indicator	End-of-Project target	MTR SMART analysis				
		S	M	A	R	T
Outcome 4: Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels.						
4. An annual National Water Forum where key stakeholders generate and exchange knowledge generation, and develop policies that facilitate climate change mainstreaming in the water sector. Number of awareness materials on climate change risks and vulnerability of water sector, and appropriate adaptation and response measures produced through the SIWSAP project with national partners providing cross-sector adaptation relevant information (aligned with AMAT 2.1 & 2.3).	4.1. 1 academic/scientific and/or policy publication on the climate change impacts on the water resources of the Solomon Islands	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	4.2. Guidelines produced for climate resilient water supply and sanitation development in vulnerable areas of the Solomon Islands	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	4.3. A total of 3 Annual National Water and Adaptation Forum are held (in years 2, 3, & 4 of project implementation)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	4.4. Improvement in, and expansion of current national hydrological monitoring network with 4 more sites installed	?	?	?	Y	Y
	4.5. Sanitation and Adaptation Partnership with IWRM participating countries (i.e. Tuvalu) in place	N	?	?	Y	Y
	4.6. Designed and Implemented National Sanitation Campaign with partners reach more than 20% of national population	?	Y	?	?	Y
	4.7. Peer-to-Peer Learning Network established across Pilot and Replication Sites (Outcome 2)	?	?	?	Y	Y
	4.8. National Diploma on Water and Adaptation with Solomon Islands National University in place	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
	4.9. 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.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-Bound						
Green: SMART criteria compliant; Yellow: questionably compliant with SMART criteria; Red: not compliant with SMART criteria						

For Target 4.4, it is unclear the envisaged scope of the national hydrologic monitoring sites, and whether these are expected to be installed at 4 of the 6 project sites. The term “partnership” in Target 4.5 is not sufficiently specific. How would such a partnership be established? Is more expected than arranging one or more exchange visits?

The Ministry of Health and Medical Services is running national sanitation programs, and it is uncertain where the SIWSAP project is expected to add value, with respect to Target 4.6.

For the peer-to-peer learning network referred to in Target 4.7 is unclear and how it would be operationalized. And, the achievability of establishing a national diploma course on water and adaptation with the Solomon Islands National University, as slated under Target 4.8, is questionable.

3.1.3. Gender Mainstreaming Analysis

Gender issues were raised in the project document, specifically under Section 2.3, “Design Principles and Strategic Considerations”, sub-section entitled “Gender Issues to Consider during Implementation”, which enumerated the following gender aspects considered during project implementation:

Outlined in Project Document	MTR Assessment
Establishing sex disaggregated data and include in project information systems for the pilot and replication sites.	Gender aspects were considered as part of the vulnerability and adaptation planning processes for the 6 project sites.
Choice of action to promote gender equality should be made on the basis of clear gender analytical information and sex disaggregated data, and on the basis of women’s own priorities and concerns.	Women are well represented in the water committees established for the 6 project sites, and provided feedback in the prioritization of actions in the adaptation plans.
Developing staff gender-related skills, knowledge and commitment through training workshops, consultancy support, provision of guidelines, financing schemes.	No evidence of developing gender-related skills among the PMU staff.
Policy dialogue, ensuring disadvantaged groups, women, the young and the old are represented – provision of information to women – especially at the National Water and Adaptation Forum – with specific sessions on gender.	No progress to date with respect to the envisaged National Water and Adaptation Forum.
Women and different age groups represented in Pilot Project Committees - promoting women’s and men’s equal participation in community level decision-making institutions and in community representation.	Women are well represented in the water committees established for the 6 project sites.
Development of procedures to promote equality in recruitment and career development – at least 50% of the SIWSAP Provincial Officers should be women.	At the time of the MTR mission in February 2017, 50% of the provincial project officers were women.
Activities to link together individuals and groups working for gender equality.	This would probably be best arranged through linkages with NGOs working in the target areas.
Recognizing and addressing practical needs/problems identified by and particular to either women or men.	Women are well represented in the water committees established for the 6 project sites, and provided feedback in the prioritization of actions in

Outlined in Project Document	MTR Assessment
	the adaptation plans.
Promoting greater gender equality in relation to resources, services, opportunities and benefits, e.g. increasing women's access to previously male dominated employment opportunities.	Gender equality is promoted in terms of access to water sector services. The project does not have specific livelihood or employment related activities.
Addressing inappropriate gender stereotypes, and gender challenges for example, women and children are more likely to fall victim of natural disasters (the 2007 tsunami in Gizo is an example of this when women fishing and the elderly were those who predominantly lost their lives).	Gender aspects were considered as part of the vulnerability and adaptation planning processes for the 6 project sites.
In developing capacity, and in their role as stewards of domestic water needs and sanitation concerns, especially regarding children, women, and women's groups and networks are key stakeholders in the SIWSAP project. They will be a key resource to the project during the development of the national Sanitation and Adaptation campaigns and participatory video and video diary activities.	Sanitation and adaptation campaigns have not yet started.

Gender issues were also addressed in the UNDP Environmental and Social procedure, as compiled in Annex 14 of the project document. The screening results indicated positive benefits for women, e.g., stating the following:

"The Project will aim to reduce the impact of climate change on water sector in remote atoll islands, which will include repair and maintenance on the existing water storage systems, hence the impact on environment will be minimal but social benefit from the project will help and ease the burden of water shortage and provide more benefit to the women and children"

The project results framework includes one gender disaggregated performance target; at the objective level, 45% of the local beneficiaries with respect to improved access to water supply and sanitation facilities are women. Project monitoring has partly captured gender results, e.g., recording the number of female beneficiaries with respect to the quick fix interventions implemented at the 6 project sites. Women have been involved in community consultations, in some cases, arranging separate meetings with local women's groups. According to progress reports and interviews with PMU staff, gender issues will be further addressed during the second half of the project, as part of implementation of specific soft measures at the project sites and nationally, e.g., a national sanitation campaign.

The 2016 project implementation review (PIR) indicates that a gender assessment is yet to be completed, and further states that a contract with a Gender and Livelihood Specialist was expected to be concluded in August 2016. The 2016 third quarter progress report does not include updated information on the status of recruitment of the gender specialist.

3.2. Progress towards Results

3.2.1. Progress towards Outcomes Analysis

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.

Progress towards Results (Objective) is rated at: Moderately Satisfactory

Progress towards objective level results is rated as moderately satisfactory, despite the fact that the project is not on target in achieving the majority of performance targets for the project objective (see **Exhibit 11**) and the four outcomes.

Exhibit 11: MTR assessment of progress towards objective level results				
Indicator 0: 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)				
	Baseline	Midterm Status	End Target	MTR Assessment
Value:	Water and adaptation responses are not integrated into national policy or on the ground actions. Rural water supply and sanitation is focused on service delivery and not medium to long term sustainability of water resources and supplies Little attention is paid to protection / restoration of natural infrastructure capturing, storing, cleaning and conveying water NAPA is implemented mainly through development partner projects no national learning mechanism in place.	Adaptation plans developed for the 6 project sites, but not yet at the provincial level. And, limited progress towards mainstreaming water sector CCA in provincial development plans.	0.1. Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans inform and guide policy implementation for multi-sector adaptation response investments	Not on target
		Quick fix water supply interventions benefitting an estimated 5,581 local residents, including 49% women. Unlikely that total beneficiaries will reach 12,000 by end of project. No progress with respect to achieving improved sanitation objective.	0.2. At least 6 sites across 6 Provinces have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resilient water supply options and improved sanitation with sustainable financing and operation and maintenance plans for over 12,000 people (at least 5,760 women) At pilot sites, watersheds, including groundwater are better managed and protected (confirmed by water quality testing and flow/yield measurements) Multi-sectoral understanding and integrated use of climate information, including budget allocations. 	Not on target
Date:	2013	February 2017	30 June 2018	

The results framework is only one tool used in reaching the overall rating towards achieving the project objective. Certain procurements, e.g., the desalination equipment, were delivered near the end of 2016, and others are expected to be completed in the next couple of months, including the early warning systems and hydrologic surveying equipment.

Water sector climate change adaptation response plans have been completed for the 6 target sites, and the project is planning to implement the top 4 priority actions for each site during the second half of the project. The provincial dimension of vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning has not yet been, and mainstreaming of water sector climate change adaptation into current provincial development frameworks has been limited.

Increases in water supply, mostly through installing rainwater harvesting tanks as part of the quick fix interventions, have benefitted an estimated 5,581 beneficiaries, which is short of the 50,000

referenced in the objective level indicator. There has been limited progress towards achieving the improved sanitation objective, and realizing the target of 25,000 people is unlikely within the available timeframe of the project.

Outcome 1: Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks.

Indicative budget in project document: USD 855,130

Actual cost incurred on this Outcome through 31 December 2016: USD 445,223

Progress towards Results (Outcome 1) is rated as: Moderately Satisfactory

Based upon assessment of progress towards results envisaged under Outcome 1, the project is not on track in realizing 4 of the 6 end of project targets, as summarized below in **Exhibit 12**.

Exhibit 12: MTR assessment of progress towards results envisaged under Outcome 1				
Indicator 1: 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 adaptation (aligned with AMAT 1.1, 2.1)				
	Baseline	Midterm status	End Target	MTR Assessment
Value:	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.	WS-CCAR plans developed for the 6 project sites. The plans need to be strengthened with IWRM principles.	1.1. At least 6 Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at Pilot Site level developed	On target
		Provincial level adaptation plans not started by midterm.	1.2. At least 6 Provincial Water Adaptation Plans developed and budgets allocated	Not on target
		Replication sites not yet identified.	1.3. At least 6 additional Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at replication sites developed (1 per Province)	Not on target
		Training provided on early warning systems. National and provincial staff involved during VA and CCA processes.	1.4. Training of relevant Provincial and National Staff in the Water Vulnerability Framework and Adaptation Response Plan	On target
		Provincial “package” of relevant information not yet prepared.	1.5. Provincial ‘package’ of relevant information to guide adaptation investments for the water sector	Not on target
		Activities at replication sites not yet started.	1.6. Replication sites mirror the process at pilot sites – implemented by SIG	Not on target
Date:	2013	February 2017	30 June 2018	

Outcome 1 activities started with vulnerability assessments of the 6 projects sites. A team of consultants was assembled during the first half of 2015, and the field surveys were carried out between September 2015 and February 2016, concluding with vulnerability assessment reports compiled later in 2016 (note: the reports are not dated). The consultant teams then completed vulnerability assessment reports for each of the 6 project sites, and the recommendations outlined in the reports formed the basis for development of water sector climate change adaptation response (WS-CCAR) plans, prepared by a separate team of consultants. The WS-CCAR plans were completed in late 2016. One of the key components of these plans is a prioritization of adaptation actions, discussed through participatory consultations and ranked by representatives of the local communities. There are clear differences between the prioritization of actions in the WS-CCAR plans with respect to the two basic types of sites, i.e., township areas and rural communities, as shown in the summary below in **Exhibit 13**.

Exhibit 13: Priority Actions from WS-CCAR Plans						
Province: Site:	Township/urban sites			Rural sites		
	Choiseul Taro	Rennell and Bellona Tigoa	Western Gizo	Makira Santa Catalina	Malaita Ferafalu	Temotu Tuwo
1	Communal - New or Rehabilitation of Wells	Tigoa Reticulated Piped Water System	Gravity Water System - Rehabilitation of the Leoko and Tirokogu Catchments	Community Rainwater Harvesting Tanks	Communal Rainwater Harvesting Tanks	Community Rainwater Harvesting Tanks
2	Town Waste Management Plan and Swamp Rehabilitation	Communal Rainwater Harvesting Tanks	Town Waste Management Plan	Solar Desalination - Brackish Water Supply	Community led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	Community led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
3	Pay per Use Public Toilet	Town Waste Management Plan	Private Rainwater Harvesting Tanks	Community led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	Private Rainwater Harvesting Tanks	Communal - New or Rehabilitation of Wells
4	Household Targeted Market based Sanitation	Private Rainwater Harvesting Tanks	Groundwater - Borefield	Private - Rainwater Harvesting Tank	New or Rehabilitation of Communal Wells	Solar Desalination - Brackish Water
5	Private Rainwater Harvesting Tanks	Community led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	Private - New or Rehabilitation of Wells	Communal - New or Rehabilitation of Wells	New or Rehabilitation of Private Wells	Private - Rainwater Harvesting Tank
6	Private - New or Rehabilitation of Wells	Water Treatment Plant and Piped Reticulated System	Pay per Use Public Toilets	Infiltration Gallery Water Supply		Infiltration Gallery Water Supply
7	Community Rainwater Harvesting Tanks					
8	Solar Desalination Brackish Water Supply					
9	Town Reticulated Piped Water System					
10	Infiltration Gallery Water Supply					
11	Piped Water from Mainland (Groundwater)					
12	Piped Water from Mainland (Sorave River)					

Note: Information obtained from Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response (WS-CCAR) Plans

For the township sites of Tigoa and Gizo, rehabilitating piped water systems ranked as the highest priority, whereas constructing new or rehabilitating existing communal wells was the top priority in Taro Township. Waste management improvements also scored high for the three township sites. For the rural sites, on the other hand, community rainwater harvesting tanks was the top priority for each of the three communities. Closely behind was improved sanitation, through community led total sanitation (CLTS).

The participatory approach used in the vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning processes is commendable. The water committees established at each of the 6 project sites have been effective platforms for engaging the local communities, and, if maintained after project closure, enhance the likelihood that the results achieved will be sustained in the long run. The process was, however, rather long, extending over an approximate 1-1/2 year time period, and was not well integrated with technical planning for the adaptation actions. At the time of the MTR mission in February 2017, engineering feasibility and cost-benefit analyses were being made for

top 4 priority actions in each of the 6 WS-CCAR plans. It would have been preferable to have the engineering analyses completed before the prioritization process, offering more information to the communities, e.g., in terms of operation and maintenance costs, number of beneficiaries reached, etc.

The envisaged integrated water resource management (IWRM) approach is not reflected in the adaptation plans. The term IWRM is not mentioned in any of the vulnerability assessment reports or the WS-CCAR plans for the 6 project sites. Water sector adaptation planning was also carried out with limited characterization of water resources at the 6 project sites. For example, hydrogeologic surveys have not yet been made; this information is important for supporting development and protection of groundwater supplies - critical issues with respect to strengthening the resilience of the target communities.

The MTR team recognizes that developing and implementing IWRM plans requires time and often calls for institutional reforms based on ecological and economical valuations. For Small Island Developing States (SIDS), such as Solomon Islands, traditional IWRM approaches challenging to apply due to the typical small land masses, sparse populations, and limited livelihood options, coupled with lack of economic, institutional, and human resource capacity. There have been capacity advances in the Solomon Islands, e.g., as part of the UNDP-GEF Pacific IWRM Programme. And, there have been specific IWRM guidelines developed for SIDS³, e.g., as summarized below in **Exhibit 14**.

Exhibit 14: Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) for Small Island Developing States (SIDS)⁴

IWRM for SIDS typically has the following features:

- It is spatially conceptualised within a watershed and its receiving waters, i.e. from ridge to reef
- It entails understanding of the relationship between activities on land and coastal waters
- It has the Ecosystems Approach as the overarching strategy
- Its approach is a continuous process of balancing and making trade-offs between different goals and views at the national, watershed and community levels
- It is adaptive and interactive
- It is issue-based, with defined “entry-points”, and is integrated into national development. Entry-points can be at the national (macro); watershed (meso) or community (micro) levels
- It focuses on incremental steps, and tangible issues and deliverables
- Steps can be undertaken in any order and/or simultaneously
- Its focus is not on outcomes, but on the practical activities involved in achieving the outcomes
- It acknowledges the significance of associated regional approaches and regional technical assistance.

The IWRM guidelines for SIDS promote starting at a small-scale by identifying a particular geographic “entry point”. For SIWSAP, the 6 project sites would be the most logical choice as entry points, focusing on the priority issues outlined in the WS-CCAR plans. What is lacking in the existing plans is a characterization of the watersheds and applying an ecosystems approach. By applying IWRM principles for the project sites, a broader strategy could then be scaled up, e.g., at the provincial level.

The provincial dimension outlined in the project design did not materialize during the first half of the project. In addition to the WS-CCAR plans for the 6 sites, provincial level adaptation plans were envisaged for each of the 6 provinces. The provincial plans would mainstream climate change adaptation into cross-sectoral development planning processes. As part of the midterm review, the MTR team reviewed the most recent provincial medium term development plans (MTDPs) for the 6 provinces where the project is working in, in order to assess how climate

³ For example: UNEP, 2012. Integrated Water Resources Management Planning Approach for Small Island Developing States. UNEP, 130 + xii pp.

⁴ Excerpt (Box 23) from the UNEP (2012) publication referenced in the previous footnote.

change adaptation is currently mainstreamed, how the SIWSAP project activities are integrated, and what level of investments have been made in the past couple of years in the water sector. Among the 6 provinces, climate change adaptation is mainstreamed into the MTDPs in two of them: Malaita and Western Provinces. Climate change is mentioned in the Temotu MTDP, whereas there is no mention in the MTDPs of Choiseul, Makira, and Rennell and Bellona Provinces (see **Exhibit 15**).

Exhibit 15: Summary of how climate change adaptation is mainstreamed in provincial development planning						
Province:	Choiseul	Makira	Malaita	Rennell and Bellona	Temotu	Western
CCA mainstreamed into MTDP	CCA not mainstreamed into all sectors in MTDP. One of the Action Items under "Natural Resources are protected and opportunities for sustainable natural resource use and agriculture increase and provide sustainable income for communities" is to develop a Provincial Policy and Action Plan for Climate Change.	Climate Change not mainstreamed into MTDP.	Mainstreaming CC one of the objectives (Objective 6) and policy drivers in the MTDP. CCA mainstreamed into Agriculture and Livestock, Tourism and Land Tenure Reform Sector Plans.	Climate change not mainstreamed in MTDP.	Climate Change mentioned however more mainstreaming is needed in development plan.	Climate change identified as priority area to address. Mainstreaming plans are reflected in the MTDP.
SIWSAP interventions included in MTDP	No mention of SIWSAP interventions in the MTDP.	No mention of SIWSAP in 2016-2017 project list.	No mention of SIWSAP in Policy document.	No mention of SIWSAP in Policy document.	SIWSAP intervention mentioned under Home Affairs, Works Division and Environmental Health Division Sector and not under the Environment and Climate Change Sector.	No mention of SIWSAP in MTDP.
SIWSAP interventions consistent with priorities outlined in MTDP	SIWSAP Water Sector Interventions inline with Goal 7: Improving access to water supply, proper sanitation, and better housing for people and communities. One of the Action Items under "Natural Resources are protected and opportunities for sustainable natural resource use and agriculture increase and provide sustainable income for communities" is to develop a Provincial Policy and Action Plan for Climate Change (V&A Assessments from SIWSAP can feed into this process).	MTDP outlines some development plans for the sanitation sector and very little on the water sector.	One objective of the Policy Strategy is to develop a climate change policy mainstreaming framework. Objective iv under Health and Medical Services: "Facilitate proper-affordable housing and safe-clean drinking water for everyone at all times." Objective vii: "Support national government in undertaking a nation-wide Healthy Sanitation Practice Programme."	SIWSAP Intervention inline with Goal 3 - "Upgrading the Infrastructure Facilities of the Province". Objectives under Health and Waterworks and Sewage System.	SIWSAP intervention consistent with strategic objectives for water sector.	SIWSAP intervention inline with Policy objectives of the Housing, Water & Sanitation and Rural Electrification; Energy and Natural Resources; Disaster Management, Gizo Town Council, Development Issues in Wards and Development Priorities in Wards. Developments listed for 2016-2017 include: Beulah PSS water Supply Rehabilitation Phase 1; Munda water Supply Rehabilitation phase 2; Kolomali Water supply; Munda Solid waste Dump site; Ward 19 Water Tanks; Hedo Village Water Tank; Gizo Water Supply; Noro Market Water & sanitation; Munda Water Supply Phase 2.
Provincial government expenditures in WASH, 2015-2016	PCDF Fund: SBD 836,012, RDP Fund: SBD 2,090,000	None for 2015/16	N/A	No projects for WASH and CCA listed in MTDP.	No data for 2015-2016 in MTDP. TPG/PCDF for 2017/2018.	Completed Projects 2016-2017: Ward 4 water tanks - SBD 144,450; Ward 17 water tanks - SBD 168,000; ward 15 water tanks - SBD 168,000. Ongoing Project (2016/17): Ward 4 water Tanks - SBD 16,050. No clear description of source of funds in the MTDP.
Donor support for WASH and CCA listed in MTDP, 2015-2016	CCCPIR Project (SPC/GIZ), EBA Project (SPREP).	SWoCK & RDP II	N/A	No donor support listed for WASH and CCA in MTDP	Only SIWSAP/UNDP listed for WASH. UNDP, NZAID, AUSAID & PRRP for CCA & DRM.	No donor projects listed on MTDP.

MTDP: Medium Term Development Plan

Sources of Information: Choiseul Province Three Years Development Plan 2015 - 2017; Makira Ulawa Provincial Development Three Year Rolling Plan 2017 - 2020; Malaita Policy Strategy and Translation 2015 - 2018; Rennell and Bellona Province 3 Year Development 2015 - 2018; Temotu Province Three-Year Strategic Development Plan 2017 - 2020; Western Provincial Government 3 - Year Development Plan 2016 - 2018

Only 1 of the 6 provincial MTDPs includes mention of the SIWSAP interventions, the one for Temotu Province. It is a bit unexpected that three provinces (Choiseul, Rennell and Bellona, and Western) where the project is working in townships have not included the SIWSAP interventions into their current MTDPs. Generally, the provincial MTDPs highlight water and sanitation as priority concerns among their development plans, and there is evidence in a few of the plans of specific investments made in the past couple of years, and a few of the provinces indicate donor funded projects for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

According to the project strategy outlined in the project document, vulnerability assessments were also planned at the provincial level, for the 6 provinces where the pilot sites are situated. For the remaining timeframe for SIWSAP, the project team is uncertain how to proceed at the provincial level, and there has not been progress towards identifying replication sites. The MTR team recommends that the WS-CCAR plans for the 6 project sites be strengthened, applying an IWRM approach, and then developing provincial IWRM strategies for each province, highlighting water sector objectives in terms of strengthening resilience in response to the expected impacts of climate change.

Outcome 2: Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas.

Indicative budget in project document:

USD 1,790,430

Actual cost incurred on this Outcome through 31 December 2016:

USD 830,441

Progress towards Results (Outcome 2) is rated as: Moderately Satisfactory

Based upon assessment of progress towards results envisaged under Outcome 2, the project is on track in realizing 3 of the 6 end of project targets, as summarized below in **Exhibit 16**.

Exhibit 16: MTR assessment of progress towards results envisaged under Outcome 2				
Indicator 2: 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				
	Baseline	Midterm Status	End Target	MTR Assessment
Value:	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.	Total of 71 rainwater harvesting tanks with cumulative capacity of 390,000 liters installed under quick fix interventions. Additional capacity planned in second half of project.	2.1. Increased Water Storage at six sites provides a diversified approach to capturing and storing freshwater safely through island appropriate technologies (100% of communities have regular annual supply)	On target
		Pumping system for cave well in Tigoa rehabilitated.	2.2. Strategic freshwater reserves are rehabilitated and protected (where necessary) for pilot site locations (at least 1 site)	On target
		No progress towards achieving improved sanitation.	2.3. Construction of appropriate sanitation technologies (e.g., composting toilets) at pilot sites (at least 4) to protect groundwater and other sources of water supply	Not on target
		No progress towards achieving improved sanitation.	2.4. Trial sites for sanitation options – working with local and national campaign on ‘sanitation futures’ (>6 campaigns) to facilitate adoption and maintenance of sanitation technologies	Not on target
		This target is unrealistic; insufficient time and resources to achieve clean-up of groundwater recharge areas.	2.5. Clean up and protection of key groundwater recharge areas (i.e. Taro wetland – for >3 sties)	Not on target

	Tiggoa: 55% of the community have no water supply >5 times per annum.	CBEWS equipment under procurement, training provided by NIWA.	2.6. Community based Early Warning 'Systems' (CBEWS) in place at more than 6 sites	On target
Date:	2013	February 2017	30 June 2018	

The quick fix interventions completed in 2015-2016 have made substantive contributions towards achieving the increased water storage target (Target 2.1). Implementation of the quick fix interventions primarily consisting of installing rainwater harvesting tanks, with a total of 71 rainwater harvesting tanks installed, having a cumulative capacity of 390,000 liters, as broken down by site in **Exhibit 17** below.

Exhibit 17: Summary of SIWSAP Quick Fix Interventions, 2015-2016							
Province: Site:	Township Sites			Rural Sites			Total
	Choiseul Taro	Rennell and Bellona Tigoa	Western Gizo	Makira Santa Catalina	Malaita Ferafalu	Temotu Tuwo	
Rainwater Harvesting Tanks:							
No. of tanks installed	11	16	12	13	10	9	71
Cumulative capacity, liters	70,000	90,000	70,000	65,000	50,000	45,000	390,000
Est. No. of Beneficiaries, Total	380	478	3,424	753	118	428	5,581
Est. No. of Beneficiaries, Male	201	191	1,814	424	53	171	2,854
Est. No. of Beneficiaries, Female	179	287	1,610	329	65	257	2,727
Improved/New Wells and Groundwater Protection:							
No. of wells improved/built	6	1	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
Est. No. of Beneficiaries, Total	43	463	370	N/A	N/A	N/A	876
Est. No. of Beneficiaries, Male	23	185	196	N/A	N/A	N/A	404
Est. No. of Beneficiaries, Female	20	278	174	N/A	N/A	N/A	472
Other interventions:	N/A	Rehabilitation of the township's rundown reticulation system, supplying water through 10 communal stand taps.	Rehabilitation / replacement of two 5000-liter Malakerava aluminum storage tanks that supply water sourced from a surface water spring to the hospital.	Trial operation of level gauges in the 13 rainwater harvesting tanks.	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A: Not applicable

At the site level, the number of tanks ranged from 9 in Tuwo, having a cumulative capacity of 45,000 liters, to 16 in Tigoo with a cumulative capacity of 90,000 liters. The estimated total number of people benefitting from the additional rainwater harvesting capacity is 5,581, including 2,854 male and 2,727 female beneficiaries. The number of estimated beneficiaries indicated in the 2016 PIR was 11,781; this estimate was refined after the project introduced the data collection and monitoring tool Akvo Flow⁵, which has facilitated field level data collection.

The quick fix interventions also included groundwater supply improvements, in the three township sites. New hand dug wells were built in Taro (6 wells) and Gizo (3 wells) townships, serving an estimated 43 and 370 beneficiaries, respectively. One cave well in the Tigoo Township was also improved, by replacing the pump and also rehabilitating the reticulation system, including installation of 10 new communal stand pipes. In order to support financing of the operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated system, the Tigoo WASH Committee has introduced a fee system, charging government buildings SBD 150 (USD 18) per month and business/commercial buildings SBD 200 (USD 24) per month.

⁵ Akvo Flow is an Android application designed to work in remote locations that are often off-grid. Collected data uploads automatically from the device to a dashboard. <http://akvo.org>

Other interventions completed under the quick fix activities included rehabilitation of two 5,000-liter aluminum rainwater harvesting tanks supplying water sourced from a surface water spring to the hospital in Gizo, and trial operation of level gauges in the 13 rainwater harvesting tanks installed in Santa Catalina. The level gauges provide users with more accurate indication of available water supply in the tanks, thus aiding water conservation measures.

Design of the quick fix rainwater harvesting installations was mostly facilitated by the provincial project officers, and, as a result, there are technical variations across the sites. For example, between the two sites visited as part of the MTR mission, the concrete bases for the tanks installed in Taro were considerably higher than the ones in Santa Catalina; see photo comparison below in **Exhibit 18**.

Exhibit 18: Photographs of Quick Fix Rainwater Harvesting Tanks in Taro Township and Santa Catalina



Taro Township, photo taken by J. Lenoci in Feb 2017



Santa Catalina, photo taken by J. Lenoci in Feb 2017

The difference in base height was mentioned by a stakeholder in Santa Catalina; the lower height of the water tap is also accessible to animals, thus impacting hygienic conditions, as the water is used for potable purposes.

The MTR team also observed evidence of design oversights with respect to the hand dug wells observed in Taro Township. For example, one of the wells was installed approximately 20 m from the health care center and about 20 m from the shoreline. The proximity to the health care center is a concern because sanitary wastewater from center is discharged into a soakaway septic pit, and the nearness to the shoreline increases the risk of sea water intrusion. It is recognized that placement of the wells was partly constrained based upon land ownership access, i.e., the aim was to install the wells on land available to the local community, not privately held. Nevertheless, the long-term viability of this well is questionable.

The main purpose of the hand dug wells is for bathing and clothes washing, whereas the rainwater harvesting tanks are meant for potable water supply. In Taro Township, some of the interviewed beneficiaries indicated that it would have been advisable to include a wash block as part of the well construction, to promote washing activities away from the well-head and providing some basic privacy for the people using the well water for bathing.

These lessons learned should be addressed in designing the next phase of investments, slated to be implemented in the second half of the project.

With respect to water quality, there have been limited laboratory analyses of potable water sources targeted at the project sites. During the vulnerability assessment phase, 5 or 6 groundwater samples collected from existing wells in Taro Township were tested for microbiological parameters by the National Public Health Laboratory. As a result of a disreputable action by the laboratory manager, the project has not sent additional samples to this institution for analysis; and, unfortunately, this laboratory is the only accredited laboratory for testing potable water for microbial parameters. The Solomon Islands Water Authority has a laboratory, which is not accredited, and the University of the South Pacific has a research laboratory at their Honiara campus.

Provincial project officers and consulting engineers have done some testing of basic physicochemical parameters, such as temperature and total dissolved solids, using portable water testing meters. These parameters do not address water quality in terms of health significance, but rather with respect to acceptability. The project has procured two portable Palintest microbiological water testing units, purchased at a cost of approximately USD 3,100 per unit. The local UNICEF office has reportedly had good experience with this testing equipment. Portable testing does provide a number of advantages, including quick onsite information, no need to preserve and transport samples, and ease of use by local partners. Furthermore, such testing equipment is useful during both planning and operational phases. There are downsides, however, including limited sensitivity and inability to test for all parameters of health significance.

Microbial parameters are of primary concern with respect to drinking water quality. Only a few naturally occurring chemicals have been shown to cause significant health effects as a consequence of exposure through drinking water; these include arsenic and fluoride. Nitrate can be an issue where water supplies are impacted by septic systems or by application of agrochemicals. Lead, from plumbing systems, has also been linked to adverse health effects associated with drinking water, and potential exposure to unacceptable concentrations of selenium and uranium is a concern in some areas⁶.

The MTR team recommends that a representative number of potable water samples, including from the rainwater harvesting tanks, be tested for regulated microbial parameters by an accredited laboratory. Not only would the laboratory results provide an official report of water quality status, there would also be an opportunity to compare the results to field testing using the procured portable testing equipment. A representative number of samples of water supplies from groundwater and surface water sources should be analyzed by an accredited laboratory for a limited suite of chemicals of health significance based on WHO Guidelines, including, but not limited to, arsenic, fluoride, nitrate, lead, and selenium.

With respect to the design of water supply systems slated to be constructed and/or rehabilitated during the second half of the project for public buildings, it would be advisable to account for life safety (including fire safety) considerations. Water demand calculations should consider basic life safety provisions, in line with relevant building codes and international good practice, and basic systems designed and delivered as part of the water supply improvements.

The phrasing of Target 2.2, "Strategic freshwater reserves are rehabilitated and protected (where necessary) for pilot site locations (at least 1 site)" is a bit unclear. The cave well in Tigoa seems to be the strategic freshwater reserve being rehabilitated. The rehabilitation is rather to the

⁶ World Health Organization (WHO), Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality, Fourth Edition,

pumping system, not the reserve itself. Nevertheless, the MTR team feels that the essence of this target is being addressed and the project is on target to achieving the envisaged result.

The project has made insubstantial progress towards the envisaged sanitation results (Targets 2.3 and 2.4). The rural communities among the project sites ranked improved sanitation as one of the top priorities, as currently most households do not have sanitation facilities. Progress has been reportedly constrained by a government policy imposed in 2014 that prohibits subsidies for rural sanitation interventions (see **Exhibit 19**).

Exhibit 19: Excerpt from The Solomon Islands Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2014)⁷

Section 4.3: Sanitation, p. 10 (bullet points 2 and 3):

- A *no-subsidy approach* to sanitation is the second key sanitation principle of this policy. Decades of fully subsidizing sanitation has produced little to no results with many of the installed toilets not used anymore and households returning to practice open defecation, and has merely sustained the handout mentality. Promoting basic, low cost sanitation such as dry pit latrines and VIP latrines which have proven to be sustainable and effective worldwide, with no subsidy provided shall be the preferred option. Behaviour change cannot be achieved using a handout approach;
- Exception to the no-subsidy policy is given where the only environmentally appropriate technical solution falls outside the financial means of the average household (f.e.: compost toilets, toilets suitable for people living with disabilities), education facilities and health facilities. In those cases partial or full subsidization is allowed;

In the opinion of the MTR team, the proposed improved sanitation facilities outlined in the project document, including dry composting toilets, are fully consistent with the variance to the no-subsidy policy as explained in the last bullet point in **Exhibit 19**. For most local beneficiaries in rural areas, it is beyond their means to finance an improved sanitation facility, such as a dry composting toilet. Also, in order to convince local communities of the viability of such a facility – there is often strong reluctance regarding composting toilets – trial operation in the particular community would be a necessary first step. The project should proceed with funding the planned improved sanitation activities.

According to the variance indicated in the 2014 RWASH policy, copied in **Exhibit 19**: “*Exception to the no-subsidy policy is given where the only environmentally appropriate technical solution falls outside the financial means of the average household ...*”. Compost toilets are given as an example, but the variance does not indicate that these types of sanitation options are the only acceptable ones. Depending upon hydrogeologic conditions and community demographics, a case could be made for other environmentally appropriate solutions, including possibly pour-flush toilets.

One of the results envisaged under Outcome 2 (Target 2.5) is clean-up and protection of groundwater recharge areas at more than 3 sites, e.g., the wetland in Taro Township. As discussed in Section 3.1.2, this target was not sufficiently validated. Clean-up of a groundwater recharge area is a complex undertaking, requiring detailed information of the resource, considerable amounts of time are required for groundwater clean-ups, in some cases decades, and the costs allocated under this project are insufficient to cover clean-up of more than 3 sites. In Taro Township, the project has had discussion with the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICCHAP) with respect to improving waste management, specifically promoting recycling of aluminum beverage cans and reducing the amount of wastes dumped in the wetland. Such an effort would make a contribution towards protecting the recharge area, but does not address cleaning it up. Hydrogeologic assessments have not been made in Taro, or at the other 5

⁷ Ministry of Health and Medical Services, The Solomon Islands Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy, FINAL (February 2014), endorsed by Cabinet in March 2014.

project sites. Assessments are planned in 2017, but the extent of the surveys is unlikely to include a sufficiently detailed investigation of the environmental impacts to groundwater recharge areas that could support a design of a clean-up intervention.

Substantive progress has been made with respect to the community based early warning systems (Target 2.6). A contract has been entered with the New Zealand National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) for delivery and installation in May 2017 of the following:

- 4 Automatic Weather Stations, with groundwater level/conductivity/temperature including Bgan Telemetry;
- 1 Automatic Weather Station, with open stream flow/conductivity/temperature including Bgan Telemetry; and
- 12 Rain gauges, and 5 Automatic rainfall intensity gauges (6 rainwater gauges have been installed at the project sites using units that were in stock at the Solomon Islands Meteorological Services (SIMS); the stock will be replenished upon delivery of the 12 units under procurement).

Training on operation and maintenance of the early warning systems was delivered in Honiara by NIWA representatives in March 2017.

According to officials from the SIMS interviewed during the MTR mission, the procured early warning systems are compatible with the ones purchased under the *Strogem Woka lo Community fo Kaikai* (SWoCK) project, thus providing good continuity in expansion of the early warning coverage in the country.

Delivery and installation of the technical equipment are only part of the early warning process. Developing and implementing protocols on how information is communicated to local beneficiaries is intrinsically part of the process, and should be addressed as part of the knowledge management objectives under Outcome 4.

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

Indicative budget in project document: USD 3,112,359
Actual cost incurred on this Outcome through 31 December 2016: USD 672,622

Progress towards Results (Outcome 3) is rated as: Moderately Unsatisfactory

Expended costs under Outcome 3 were USD 672,622 through 31 December 2016; this is 22% of the indicative budget of USD 3,112,359 for this outcome. The assessed achievement towards the end of project results envisaged under Outcome 3 is summarized below in **Exhibit 20**.

Exhibit 20: MTR assessment of progress towards results envisaged under Outcome 3				
Indicator 3: 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)				
	Baseline	Midterm Status	End Target	MTR Assessment
Value:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No current direct access to funding for community projects focusing on adaptation 	This target is unclear; no reporting by midterm.	3.1. At least 20 community driven, designed and developed Water and Adaptation Response Projects (aligned with co-financer interventions)	Not on target

	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	This target beyond the control of the project.	3.2. National Water investments to adaptation investments doubled by fourth year of project implementation	Not on target
		6 Trunz water treatment systems procured.	3.3. 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	On target
		Unclear what this target is referring to. Operational guidelines for the quick fix interventions not yet prepared and implemented.	3.4. Maintenance and operational guidelines developed and budgeted at the provincial and/or community levels	Not on target
Date:	2013	February 2017	30 June 2018	

There is general uncertainty among the project team regarding the meaning of the term “at least 20 community driven, designed and developed Water and Adaptation Response Projects (aligned with co-financer interventions” in Target 3.1. The MTR team surmises that this term refers to interventions undertaken in collaboration with cofinancing partners. A few possible examples might include the following:

- Possible collaboration with Solomon Islands Water Authority (SIWA) in improvements of reticulated water supply systems in Gizo Township. According to their draft 5-year plan, dated February 2016, SIWA has allocated USD 2 million for this activity.
- Possible collaboration with the EU/DFAT funded Rural WASH program, at the MHMS, in water supply improvements in the community of Santa Catalina, one of the SIWSAP project sites.
- Possible collaboration with the GEF-World Bank CRISP project in Temotu Province.

These are only a few examples of actual collaboration. The project team should work on identifying and operationalizing partnership arrangements with responsible parties and cofinancing partners.

As discussed in Section 3.1.2 of this MTR report, the proportion of national water investments to adaptation investments (Target 3.2) is beyond the control of the project and a target that is difficult to achieve within a 4-year timeframe. In order to make a rough assessment of the current level investments, the MTR team reviewed the government and donor funded projects itemized in the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2016-2020. Traditional water and sanitation projects that do not have a specific climate change dimension, amount to a cumulative sum of SBD 238.6 million (approx. USD 29.2 million) for the time period of 2016-2020. Over this same 5-year period, climate change adaptation projects having water sector components amounted to an estimated SBD 142.2 mill (approx. USD 17.4 million). Recognizing that this comparison, as summarized below in **Exhibit 21**, is only a rough approximation, with a number of broad assumptions were made, it does show that there is a substantive amount of investment approved for climate change adaptation in the water sector, albeit mostly donor-funded. The MTR team suggests that the PMU continue to track government and donor investments throughout the remaining timeframe of the project, providing a regularly updated tally.

Exhibit 21: Planned Funding for Climate Adaptation Projects having Water Sector Components, 2016-2020

Project No.	Description	Ministry	Budget plan (SBD)					
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Water and Sanitation Projects, not focused on climate change adaptation								
76-5	Water Supply and Sanitation	MHMS	21,000,000	0	0	0	0	21,000,000
76-D1	EU Rural WASH Programme	MHMS	17,511,000	21,888,750	21,888,750	26,266,500	26,266,500	113,821,500
84-3	Provincial Governance Strengthening Program*	MPGIS	12,500,000	12,500,000	13,125,000	13,031,250	14,471,813	65,628,063
86-2	Rural Development Programme	MDPAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
86-D3	World Bank Rural Development Programme II*	MDPAC	4,897,500	3,920,000	3,920,000	980,000	0	13,717,500
86-D3	EU Rural Development Programme II*	MDPAC	8,755,500	6,566,625	6,566,625	0	0	21,888,750
95-4	Water Sector Development Programme	MMERE	3,350,000	1,500,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	7,350,000
95-D4	AUSAID Solomon Islands Water Sector Development	MMERE	9,150,860	0	0	0	0	9,150,860
95-D5	EU Support to Urban WASH (EDF10)	MMERE	3,500,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	0	0	7,000,000
Total								238,556,673
Climate Change Adaptation Projects, having water sector components								
95-D4	GEF/LDCF/UNDP Solomon Islands Water Sector Development	MMERE	16,559,665	14,757,608	303,492	303,492	0	31,924,257
99-2	Environment Conservation Programme (Sanitation Component)	MECDM	2,625,000	0	2,875,000	0	0	5,500,000
99-D2	GEF-World Bank Community Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands (CRISP)	MECDM	15,680,000	19,590,000	18,030,000	11,760,000	0	65,060,000
99-D3	UNDP Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project	MECDM	22,303,479	17,409,909	0	0	0	39,713,388
Total								142,197,645



Note: Information obtained from the Solomon Islands Medium Term Development Plan for 2016-2020, dated March 2016

*For the PGSP and RDP, assume 25% allocation for WASH interventions.

Also under Outcome 3, six water treatment systems one for each of the six project sites, were procured in 2016 at a cumulative cost of USD 469,090, which includes training and limited maintenance support. There is a high level of interest among governmental stakeholders, as these water systems offer an innovative solution to water supply during natural disasters and for communities where access to potable water is otherwise limited. Commissioning of the desalination units would be the first time such water systems are operating in the Solomon Islands.

One of the delivered water treatment systems is a Trunz model TWB-003, designed to treat non-saline sources, and the other five are Trunz model TBB-003, which are reverse osmosis systems designed for treating brackish water; see catalog photographs of these units in **Exhibit 22** below.

Exhibit 22: Catalogue⁸ photographs of Trunz TWB-003 and TBB-003 water systems

	
TWB-003 (non-saline system)	TBB-003 (brackish water system)

⁸ Photographs copied from factsheets obtained from www.trunzwatersystems.com

Trunz water systems were also specified in the project document; a competitive tender process was made before deciding to purchase the units last year.

The original concept for these water treatment units was to provide the project sites with an emergency potable water supply, in case, for example, of prolonged drought, or disruptions or damage caused by natural disasters. After further consultation with the supplier, the project team was informed that these units need to be run continuously, to avoid failure of the membranes. The solar-powered units are, therefore, being constructed as fixed installations. Based on email correspondence with the MTR team leader, representatives from the supplier confirmed that the units are designed for continuous operation with interruptions no longer than 3 days. If not operated for longer periods of time, the units need to go through chemical cleaning and conserving processes. The minimum operational flow rate for the TWB-003 and TBB-003 units are approximately 360 and 200 liters per hour, respectively, or 8,640 and 4,800 liters per day. This means that the units need to be installed where there is reliable and steady water consumption. The project team should also be prepared for possible unexpected circumstances. For example, there might be issues regarding taste acceptability, thus restricting consumption of the treated water, at least in the short term, until local beneficiaries become accustomed to it. A contingency plan should be prepared which addresses issues like this, e.g., designating alternate water uses in case consumption of the treated water is lower than expected.

There are other operational issues that need to be factored into the design and maintenance of the Trunz water systems. For example, the backwash rate for the TBB-003 unit is about 50% of the water flow rate⁹; this means minimum 100 liters per hour, or 2,400 liters per day. The high salt content backwash needs to be safely discharged, away from the water source and in a location that does not result in damage to the groundwater resource, e.g., as a result of soakaway disposal. There are also a number of consumables that require regular or periodic replacement, including activated carbon filters. Sufficient operation and maintenance costs need to be allocated to properly keep these systems in good working order.

Based upon observations made during the MTR mission, the MTR team feels that the project team is unprepared for installing and operating the Trunz water systems. The water sources are not yet identified; there are gaps in the design, e.g., backwash disposal has not yet been planned; operation and maintenance plans have not yet been prepared; and a laboratory partnership has not yet been established for verifying performance of the systems. It would be advisable to install one or two of the units on a trial basis, operating the systems for a minimum of three months. Based upon lessons learned during this trial operation, refinements could be made to the first system(s) and the designs of the other systems at the other sites completed.

With respect to Target No. 3.4, "Maintenance and operational guidelines developed and budgeted at the provincial and/or community levels", it is unclear whether these guidelines refer to the desalination equipment only or, probably more likely, the suite of water and sanitation systems delivered by the project. In either case, there has been limited progress made towards developing and budgeting maintenance and operational guidelines. The need for maintenance and operation guidelines has been highlighted in project progress reports, including for the quick fix interventions. The MTR team observed during the field mission that there is indeed a need to have basic water conservation guidelines developed and communicated for the local beneficiaries in the communities where expanded rainwater harvesting and hand-dug groundwater wells have been installed.

⁹ Email correspondence from Trunz Water Systems AG, and with Sustainable Water Systems, the Australia based distributor of Trunz systems.

Outcome 4: Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels.

Indicative budget in project document: USD 750,213
Actual cost incurred on this Outcome through 31 December 2016: USD 228,461

Progress towards Results (Outcome 4) is rated at: Moderately Unsatisfactory

Based upon assessment of progress towards results envisaged under Outcome 4, the project is on track in realizing 2 of the 9 end of project targets, as summarized below in **Exhibit 23**.

Exhibit 23: MTR assessment of progress towards results envisaged under Outcome 4				
Indicator 4: An annual National Water Forum where key stakeholders generate and exchange knowledge generation, and develop policies that facilitate climate change mainstreaming in the water sector. Number of awareness materials on climate change risks and vulnerability of water sector, and appropriate adaptation and response measures produced through the SIWSAP project with national partners providing cross-sector adaptation relevant information (aligned with AMAT 2.1 & 2.3)				
	Baseline	Midterm Status	End Target	MTR Assessment
Value:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific guidelines exist for water resources, supply, and sanitation relative to climate change impacts and how to plan for these. No national forum exists for sharing, discussing, and learning from adaptation and water management programmes Rural sanitation coverage is at best only 18% of the population. Composting toilets are not well understood, and sanitation is not considered a viable option for rural communities Until recently, very little national advocacy for sanitation or understanding of climate change impacts Existing hydrological monitoring systems is not adequate for existing climate variability, or for predicted (and often very localized) climate changes 	Not yet prepared.	4.1. 1 academic/scientific and/or policy publication on the climate change impacts on the water resources of the Solomon Islands	Not on target
		Not yet prepared.	4.2. Guidelines produced for climate resilient water supply and sanitation development in vulnerable areas of the Solomon Islands	Not on target
		National Water and Adaptation Forum not yet established.	4.3. A total of 3 Annual National Water and Adaptation Forum are held (in years 2, 3, & 4 of project implementation)	Not on target
		Equipment under procurement.	4.4. Improvement in, and expansion of current national hydrological monitoring network with 4 more sites installed	On target
		Discussions ongoing regarding an exchange visit to Vanuatu. Unclear if this constitutes a Sanitation and Adaptation Partnership.	4.5. Sanitation and Adaptation Partnership with IWRM participating countries (i.e. Tuvalu) in place	Not on target
		Campaign not yet designed and implemented.	4.6. Designed and Implemented National Sanitation Campaign with partners reach more than 20% of national population	Not on target
		Informal, internal learning network among project provincial officers. Unclear what is intended under this target.	4.7. Peer-to-Peer Learning Network established across Pilot and Replication Sites (Outcome 2)	Not on target
		National diploma program not yet developed.	4.8. National Diploma on Water and Adaptation with Solomon Islands National University in place	Not on target
		Certain printed communication products have been prepared; and other types of products under development. And, the project has a good website.	4.9. 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.)	On target
Date:	2013	February 2017	30 June 2018	

The expected results under Outcome 4 are aimed at enhancing capacity and knowledge transfer at the national level. With respect to communication and knowledge management, the project is

supported by a full-time Technical Officer on Communications and Community Engagement and a communications consultant. With the WASH infrastructure investments being delivered and collaboration with rural WASH stakeholders, the project team is faced with differentiating the project from a traditional WASH intervention. In the opinion of the MTR team, climate change adaptation benefits generated by the project need to be better defined and communicated, both to internal project staff and external stakeholders and beneficiaries. Project activities should not be viewed as stand-alone WASH actions. A few preliminary examples of adaptation benefits relevant for the SIWSAP project include:

- An **integrated approach** strengthens resilience. Increased water supply, diversification of water supplies, improved sanitation, improved waste management, early warning systems and responses, etc.;
- **Broadened dialogue and coordination** across sectors and between national-subnational stakeholders results in more safeguards in place;
- **Increased public access** to information also strengthens resilience;
- **Reduced risk of potential loss and damage** associated with the adverse effects of climate change, through expansion and improvements to early warning systems and disaster management capacity.

With respect to the envisaged National Sanitation Campaign, the project team has held discussions with MHMS-EHD staff; however, due to the uncertainty regarding the policy restrictions in implementing certain sanitation activities, there has been limited progress to date. A peer-to-peer network has not yet been established, but there have been peer-to-peer learning discussions with national NGOs, including ADRA and Kastom Gaden, as well as with the CHICCHAP consortium in Taro Township. The project team also informed the MTR team that they have had preliminary discussions with academic partners regarding the national diploma course as outlined in Target No. 4.8, and they envisage to move forward on this activity in 2017.

The project is on target towards achieving Target 4.4, “Improvement in, and expansion of current national hydrological monitoring network with 4 more sites installed”. In addition to the early warning systems listed under Outcome 1, the following hydrologic and hydrogeologic equipment are under procurement from NIWA:

- 4 Electrical conductivity and temperature loggers (6536 EC/T logger);
- 5 Submersible ground or surface water level pressure sensor and/or data loggers (PT2X);
- 1 Mini, propeller stream flow current meter (SEBA Mini);
- 1 Pygmy current meter (Magnetic Head);
- 2 Current meter counters;
- 1 Acoustic Doppler current meters; and
- 1 Geophysical earth resistivity logger/meter.

This equipment bolsters the technical capacity of the project, e.g., will be used to support water resource characterization surveys currently being planned for the 6 project sites, and strengthens the capacity of the Water Resources Division of the MMERE, enabling delivery of more informed water resource management services.

The project is on track towards achieving Target 2.9, involving production and dissemination of communication products. The PMU has a full-time communications technical specialist, and has also retained the services of a communications consultant. A newsletter is already being regularly produced, as well as posters and other informative communication products. It would be advisable to design and deliver a knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) survey to support communication and knowledge management objectives.

3.2.2. Remaining Barriers to Achieving the Project Objective

A considerable amount of work remains in order to achieve the project objective. Some of the barriers that need to be overcome in the second half of the project include:

- **Insufficient communication of adaptation benefits**

The project needs to differentiate itself from a traditional WASH initiative, highlighting the adaptation benefits generated.

- **Limited partnerships operationalized with Responsible Parties and cofinancing partners**

Partnership arrangements need to be operationalized with project Responsible Parties and cofinancing partners.

- **Prolonged procurement timeframes**

Delays in procurement of goods and services have been a concern during the first half of the project. The UNDP, the project manager, and PMU staff members, together with representatives of the MMERE, have discussed how to best overcome the underlying causes of the delays.

- **IWRM approach not represented in the water sector adaptation plans**

IWRM principles have not been incorporated into the adaptation plans completed for the 6 project sites.

- **Lack of a provincial dimension to the adaptation planning processes**

Provincial level vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans have not been addressed, as envisaged in the project design.

- **Unclear direction with respect to delivering on improved sanitation outcomes**

There has been limited progress towards achieving the improved sanitation outcomes, and there is a general lack of direction on how to move forward with respect to the sanitation components.

- **Remaining need for trial operation and capacity building**

There remains the need for demonstration and trial operation of certain water-sanitation technologies, including the operation of the desalination equipment, dry composting toilets, geophysical resistivity logger/meter, etc.

3.3. Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

Project Implementation and Adaptive Management is rated at: Moderately Satisfactory

3.3.1. Management Arrangements

Project Board and Project Advisory Group

The project board has convened three times: the first board meeting was held in conjunction with the project inception workshop, in June 2015; the second meeting was held in March 2016; and

the third was in February 2017. The Permanent Secretary of the MMERE is the chairperson of the project board and has personally chaired each of the three meetings. The Permanent Secretary of the MECDM, a permanent member of the board, attended the 2015 and 2016 meetings, but did not participate in the 2017 meeting. The other two permanent agencies, the MHMS and the MDPAC, have been represented by the director of the Environmental Health Division (EHD) and the Aid Coordination Division, respectively. The MHMS-ERD director participated in the 2015 and 2016 meetings, but was not present for the 2017 meeting. The director of the Aid Coordination Division of MDPAC participated in the 2016 meeting but not at the 2015 and 2017 meetings.

The UNDP, as Senior Supplier and permanent member of the board, has participated in each of the three board meetings, represented by the Deputy Resident Representative in the 2015 meeting and by the Country Director in the 2016 and 2017 meetings. UNDP Environment Programme staff members have also attended each of the three board meetings as observers.

Representatives of the National Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) and the National Inter-sectoral Water Coordination Committee (NIWCC) have not participated as invited members to the board meetings, as outlined in the description of the project board in the project document.

Based on review of the minutes from the three board meetings, the meetings seem to have been informative, project progress and challenges were discussed with candor, and board members made pertinent inquiries. The frequency of the meetings has been annual, although there was indication in the minutes of increasing to twice per year. Recruitment of a chief technical advisor was discussed in the March 2016 meeting, and remains unresolved in February 2017.

The Project Advisory Group has not been established as envisaged; this is of particular concern considering there has not been a full-time chief technical advisor, except for the first half of 2015. The MTR team recommends that the frequency of project board meetings be increased from once to twice per year, to compensate for the lack of a functioning Project Advisory Group.

GEF Agency (UNDP)

The UNDP Country Office in Honiara and Pacific Office in Suva, Fiji have provided substantive support to the project, including on administrative issues, financial reporting, procurement support, and technical advisory delivered by both the Country Office staff and the regional technical advisor Suva. The Country Director of the UNDP office in Honiara is regularly briefed on the progress of the project and participates in the project board meetings.

As with other UNDP-GEF projects implemented in the Solomon Islands, the UNDP office is supporting the national implementation modality (NIM) with provision of procurement, human resources, and financial management services.

Procurement has proven a persistent challenge. Prolonged procurement timeframes has been raised in project progress reports and during MTR interviews. The project includes a substantive amount of WASH infrastructure activities, and certain lessons were learned during procurement of the quick fix interventions in 2015-2016. For example, insufficient attention was placed on construction management. Based on these experiences, the project team is proposing a consolidated procurement strategy for the infrastructure based activities for the second half of the project, i.e., the proposed activities at each of the 6 sites will be combined into a single, large procurement package. The MTR team recommends rather a thematic based procurement strategy, e.g., focusing on those issues that the project is best prepared for, such as rainwater harvesting. There are gaps in preparedness for some other aspects, including groundwater development and installation of the desalination equipment. Moreover, the consolidated

procurement strategy advocated by the project would essentially transfer a great deal of control and risk to the successful contractor.

Executing Agency / Implementation Partners

The Executing Agency for this project is the MMERE, with the Permanent Secretary as the National Project Director, and day-to-day oversight is provided by the Water Resources Division (WRD). The Honiara-based PMU staff members are hosted in the office premises of MMERE-WRD, and the provincial project officers have office space in provincial government departments.

As shown below in **Exhibit 24** in a list of PMU staff positions, the project manager and chief technical advisor were hired in January 2015. The project manager has remained in her position since that time; whereas, the work contract for the chief technical advisor (CTA) was terminated approximately 6 months after recruitment, and the position of CTA remains vacant at midterm.

Exhibit 24: Project Management Unit Staff Positions	
Position	Date Hired – duration
Project Manager	January 2015 - present
Chief Technical Advisor	January 2015 – July 2015 Currently vacant
Technical Officer, Communications and Community Engagement	July 2015 - present
Procurement Assistant	April 2015 - present
Finance and Administrative Assistant	October 2014 - present
Water Sector Adaptation Officer	November 2015 - present
Technical Specialist, CCA/DRR/EWS	Vacant (project board agreed to replace this position with a civil engineer)
CCA Water Officer	October 2016 - present
Provincial Project Officer, Taro	April 2015 – September 2016 (resigned) October 2016 – present
Provincial Project Officer, Tigoa	April 2015 - present
Provincial Project Officer, Gizo	April 2015 - present
Provincial Project Officer, Santa Catalina	April 2015 - present
Provincial Project Officer, Ferafalu	April 2015 - present
Provincial Project Officer, Tuwo	April 2015 – January 2015 (resigned) Replacement under recruitment

A separate Technical Specialist on climate change adaptation (CCA), disaster risk reduction (DRR), and early warning systems (EWS) was included in the project organization structure, the updated version worked out at the inception workshop. This position has not been filled, and the project board agreed during the February 2017 meeting to recruit rather a civil engineer. The MTR team concurs that a staff level civil engineer would be a sensible addition to the PMU, considering the infrastructure based interventions included in the design.

The shortfall in technical capacity of the PMU also extends to advisory support structures that were envisaged in the project design, including the Project Advisory Group. There was no evidence available indicating that the Project Advisory Group has been established.

Support and oversight by the Executing Agency is primarily delivered by the Deputy Director of the MMERE-WRD, who is also providing technical review services.

Reporting by the Executing Agency, as documented in the project implementation review (PIR) reports has been thorough and with candor, e.g., highlighting in the 2016 PIR how technical capacity shortcomings of the PMU and delays in procurement are impacting project delivery.

3.3.2. Work Planning

There were significant delays in starting up the project. The GEF Secretariat approved the project for implementation on 11 March 2014, and the Solomon Islands Government signed the project document on 17 June 2014, which is considered the official start date of the project. The project manager was hired in January 2015, the chief technical advisor joined shortly after that, and the project inception workshop was held in February 2015. The start-up delay was partly due to the prolonged recruitment of the project manager; two separate announcements were made. It also took time to fill the other members of the project management unit, e.g., the CCA Water Officer was hired in October 2016, and the position of CCA/DRR/EWS Technical Specialist remains vacant.

The multi-year work plan presented in the project document was revised during the inception phase; an updated version was included in the February 2015 inception workshop report. The start dates of many of the activities were shifted 6 months, reflecting the start-up delay. Other activities were adjusted to start earlier than planned, and the duration of certain activities were extended, as compared to the indicative plan included in the project document.

The PMU has arranged annual planning workshops, bringing together government partners and PMU staff, including provincial project officers, in discussing and agreeing upon the annual work plans and budget allocations. The MTR team considers this a useful and participatory process. The performance indicators in the results framework are not fully integrated into the work plan, e.g., in the form of milestones. Such results-based planning would guide the PMU in prioritizing resource allocation and also serve as a useful communication tool when presenting progress to the project steering committee.

For the second half of the project, the MTR team recommends implementing critical path work planning, and integrating performance targets into the work plans. Critical path work planning involves identifying which activities are "critical" (i.e., on the longest path) and which cannot be delayed without making the project longer. Implementing critical path work planning would enable more control on time management and resource allocation.

3.3.3. Finance and Cofinance

Financial Expenditures

By midterm, defined as 31 December 2016, USD 2,360,155 or 34% of the USD 6,850,000 GEF implementation grant had been expended, as broken down below **Exhibit 25**.

Exhibit 25: Actual Expenditures through Midterm					
Actual Expenditures by Midterm* (USD)					GEF Grant
Outcome	2014	2015	2016	Total	Prodoc Budget
Outcome 1	4,046	130,350	310,827	445,223	855,130
Outcome 2	0	248,432	582,010	830,441	1,790,430
Outcome 3	0	45,470	627,152	672,622	3,112,359
Outcome 4	0	78,476	149,985	228,461	750,213
Project Management	27,622	156,931	-1,497	183,056	341,868
Unrealized Loss	0	88	264	352	0
Unrealized Gain	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31,668	659,746	1,668,741	2,360,155	6,850,000

Figures in USD; Source: Combined delivery reports (CDR), provided by UNDP

*Midterm defined as project start 17 June 2014 through 31 December 2016

Spending under Outcomes 1 and 2 are close to 50% of the indicative amounts outlined in the project document; whereas, expenditures for Outcomes 3 and 4 stand at 22% and 30%, respectively, by midterm. Several of the activities planned under Outcomes 3 and 4 are slated for the second half of the project; however, the level of spending to date is relatively low and progress in the remaining time period should be carefully monitored.

The budgeted project management costs were 5% (USD 341,868) of the USD 6,850,000 GEF implementation grant. The cumulative project management costs by midterm are USD 183,056, which is approximately 8% of the total spent of USD 2,360,155. The limited amount of work completed in 2014 was mainly project management related, and a relatively large proportion of the expenditures in 2015 were allocated to project management (USD 156,931, which is 24% of the total spent that year). During the inception phase, project management costs are indeed higher than on average over the lifespan of a project. It also seems that substantive technical support provided by PMU staff members might not have been allocated to the outcome level line items, as there was a correction made in 2016, when annual project management costs are recorded at a negative USD 1,497.

Financial delivery was 88% in 2016, a significant improvement from the 38% rate in 2015. There were USD 31,668 expended in 2014, during the second half of the year, mostly in support of setting up the management systems for the project and recruitment of the project management staff. The work plan budget for 2014 shown below in **Exhibit 26** is the first year indicative budget recorded in the project document.

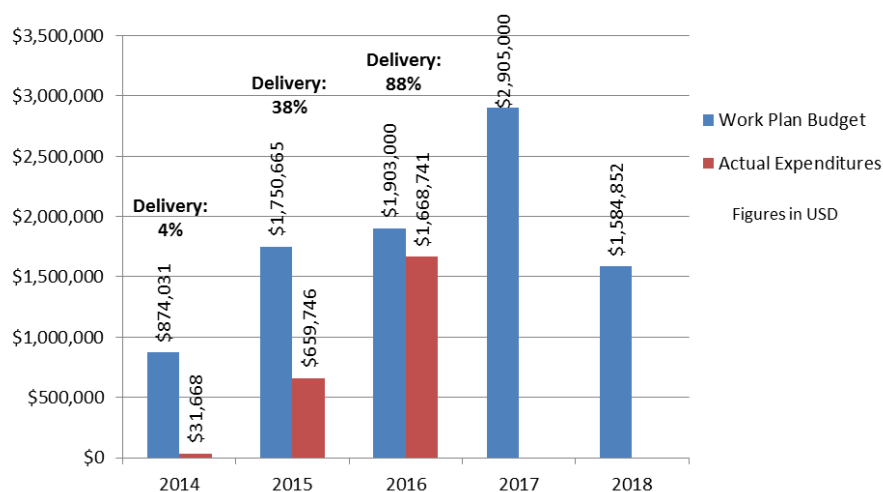


Exhibit 26: Comparison of planned vs. actual annual expenditures

Financial audits have not yet been made for the project; however, an audit of 2016 calendar year finances was planned shortly after the MTR mission.

Procurement of goods and services has proceeded through the UNDP system. The largest single procurement has been for the Trunz water treatment equipment, for a total value of USD 469,090. The 6 high frequency radio manpacks, procured from the company Pacific Vaizeds, were purchased at a combined cost of USD 95,326. Several other procurements have been made for consultancy, engineering, and construction services. The ongoing procurement with NIWA for the automatic weather stations and hydrologic survey equipment has an approximate value of USD 160,000.

According to the undated asset register provided by the PMU, more than 300 items are listed having a cumulative value of more than USD 225,000 (the values of a few items listed in the

register were missing in the Excel file). The asset register includes computer equipment, office furniture, cameras, GPS units, safety equipment, audio recorders, portable generators, water testing meters, water pumps, rainwater tanks, high frequency radios, etc.

Cofinancing

The total sum of cofinancing confirmed at project approval was USD 43,622,462, and included contributions from national and provincial government budgets, UNDP, and other multilateral agencies, specifically the EU and AusAID. By midterm, according to information available to the MTR team, the amount of cofinancing realized is USD 3,376,324, or 8% of the total committed at project approval. A summary of project cofinancing is presented below in **Exhibit 27**, and details are compiled in the cofinancing table in **Annex 8**.

Exhibit 27: Cofinancing summary				
Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancer	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (USD)	
			Committed	by Midterm*
National and Provincial Government	National Water Sector Budget, Choiseul and Malaita Provincial Budget	In-kind	3,592,462	809,074
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	6,400,000	0
Other Multilateral Agencies	EU EDF10 Sector Support	In-kind	23,370,000	836,170
	AusAID (DFAT)	In-kind	10,260,000	1,731,080
Total			43,622,462	3,376,324

*Midterm defined as project start 17 June 2014 through 31 December 2016

Committed cofinancing obtained from CEO Endorsement Request; midterm cofinancing details compiled in Annex 6 of this MTR report.

One reason behind the low rate of cofinancing by midterm is the fact that financial delivery on the EU EDF10 and the AusAID (DFAT) support to Rural WASH programmes have been <20% in 2015 and 2016. LDCF projects are designed to be co-financed from baseline, business-as-usual interventions, and, for SIWSAP, the rural WASH projects supported by EU/DFAT make up a large part of the baseline. The fact that the PMU is not tracking cofinancing information is an indication of relatively weak partnerships with cofinancing stakeholders.

There are a number of other baseline interventions that are not being tracked as cofinancing contributions; including planned investments by Solomon Islands Water Authority (SIWA) in Gizo, the water and sanitation activities supported by the Red Cross and other NGOs, etc. Based upon a GEF decision in 2014, resources that are mobilized subsequent to project approval can also be counted as cofinancing¹⁰.

3.3.4. Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan was prepared using the standard GEF template. A separate monitoring or evaluation plan was not included as part of the project document, and there is no evidence that such a plan has been prepared since start of project implementation.

The estimated cost for implementation of the M&E plan, as recorded in the project document, is USD 102,000, which includes USD 10,000 for support of the project inception workshop, USD 40,000 for the midterm review, USD 40,000 for the terminal evaluation, and USD 12,000 for annual financial audits at USD 3,000 per year. With the exception of the midterm review and terminal evaluation, project monitoring and evaluation was planned to be carried out by project management and UNDP CO staff. For example, site level M&E duties are carried out by the project provincial officers.

¹⁰ Cofinancing Policy, GEF/C.46/09, May 06, 2014

The inception process did include a critical review of the project results framework, but the proposed modifications to the results framework were not adopted – the project is working towards the results framework included in the approved project document.

Certain review comments raised by the GEF Secretariat during project approval regarding project baselines remain relevant at project midterm. Substantive cofinancing contributions were committed from the EU EDF10 and AusAID (DFAT) support to the Rural WASH programmes in the country, but no clear synergies have been worked out between the project sites and baseline interventions funded by these cofinancing partners or by others.

The National Development Strategy (NDS) for the period 2016-2035 is aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); it would be advisable to coordinate project monitoring activities relevant government partners, ensuring that results are captured in the evaluation of progress towards the SDGs and NDS targets

Certain development objectives are intrinsically built into the project results framework, including provision of improved access to potable water and sanitation, strengthened resilience to the expected adverse impacts of climate change. The estimated total number of beneficiaries indicated in the project results framework is disaggregated according to gender. Procurement of the cloud-based AKVO information management systems has enhanced the project's monitoring capacity, and provides provincial and national level stakeholders with increased monitoring capacity following project closure.

3.3.5. Stakeholder Engagement and Partnerships

At the site level, which is the primary focus of the project, there has been extensive participatory stakeholder engagement, including regular meetings of Water Committees and community consultations over the course of the vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning and implementation of the quick fix interventions. There is room for improvement with respect to engaging provincial level stakeholders in terms of adaptation planning. One opportunity in this regard, identified during the MTR debriefing, is developing a synergy with the ongoing UNDP project "Supporting peaceful and inclusive transition in Solomon Islands", supported by the Peace Building Fund (PBF). This governance project could be a platform for facilitating mainstreaming of water sector climate change adaptation planning at the provincial level.

The project design promotes a cross-sectoral implementation modality, with MMERE as the Implementing Partner, and the MECDM, MHMS, MDPAC, and UNDP as responsible parties. The two largest cofinancing partners, in terms of the value of committed cofinancing, are the EU-EDF10 and DFAT, both supporting the national rural WASH programme under the MHMS. The project manager has been proactively engaging with the MHMS, MHMS, as well as the National Disaster Management Office (NDMP), and with other donor funded projects, including the World Bank-GEF funded CRISP, as well as with NGOs, including Save the Children, who are also delivering water sector activities in the country. The roles of the Responsible Parties, notably the MECDM and MHMS, have not been clearly defined, and there are no separate agreements outlining these responsibilities.

Shortcomings with respect to stakeholder involvement can also be attributed to not establishing the Project Advisory Group envisaged in the project design. There was also no evidence apparent to the MTR team indicating involvement by the National Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) and the National Inter-sectoral Water Coordination Committee (NIWCC) – these are stakeholder engagement platforms that could potentially facilitate more active, cross-sectoral stakeholder

involvement. Poor coordination among project partners was identified as a risk in the project document, and the CCWG was indicated as a risk mitigation measure.

3.3.6. Reporting

The most notable adaptive management measure undertaken by the project is the implementation of the quick fix interventions in late 2015 and early 2016, in response to the prolonged drought conditions experienced by the project sites during the El Niño conditions in 2015. These interventions fast-tracked some of the activities planned under Outcome 2, provided quicker water security relief to the communities at the project sites, and also resulted in strengthened rapport between the project and the local beneficiaries and enabling stakeholders.

There have been two project implementation reviews (PIR) produced to date, one for 2015 and the most recent one for 2016. There was not very much progress reported in the 2015 PIR, which has a reporting period of June 2014 through June 2015. The project inception was held in February 2015, and the following few months were spent mostly on recruiting the other PMU staff members, training of staff, preparing terms of reference for the first set of activities, and initiating procurement of some of the activities earmarked for that year.

The Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) have addressed the challenges the project has faced, including significant delays in starting up the project, prolonged procurement processes, and capacity limitations among project staff. The ratings applied in the 2016 PIR were mostly “satisfactory”, both for progress toward development objective and progress in implementation. The project Implementing Partner applied a “moderately satisfactory” rating for progress in project implementation, citing shortcomings including the following:

- PMU staff members have limited understanding of the concepts of IWRM, rendering implementation of IWRM-based adaptation a challenge. Training and coaching PMU staff was recommended.
- Timeliness for recruitment and procurement processes takes longer than expected hence delays in milestones based on project implementation. Possible switching from UNDP to Solomon Islands public procurement suggested as an option.
- Quality shortcomings in some of the project deliverables, including the draft WS-CCAR plans by the team of consultants tasked with this activity.

The progress reports are mostly in narrative form, with progress and issues described in tabular form. The use of project management software might better enable stakeholders, including the project board members, to capture the key messages. For example, delays could be graphically represented Gantt charts, which also could show the inter-dependency of certain activities towards realizing a particular milestone.

3.3.7. Communications

Internal Communication:

The project has facilitated regular lines of communication with the Water Resources Division (WRD) of the MMERE – the PMU is based within WRD office premises. The project manager is providing weekly updates to the UNDP Country Director, and is frequent contact with the UNDP-GEF regional technical specialist.

The project board meetings have provided the main high-level communication feedback mechanism. There have been three board meetings by midterm: June 2015, March 2016, and February 2017.

Provincial officers are responsible for reporting and communication with local beneficiaries; these PMU positions fill an important communication role on the project.

The PMU includes a Technical Specialist for Communications and Community Engagement, and an external consultant has recently been retained for supporting development and implementation of a communications plan for the project.

As discussed in Section 3.2.1 of this MTR report, the project needs to differentiate itself as a climate change adaptation project rather than a traditional WASH intervention. Communication of the adaptation benefits generated by the project should start internally, and then integrated into the project communication plan.

External Communication:

Development of knowledge products to support external communication is in the early phases. The project has retained the services of a communications consultant, to support the communications officer in producing video documentaries of project activities.

The project maintains website (www.siwsap.org.sb), which contains project documents, information on each of the 6 project sites, links to project partners, and some key government policy documents. The project is also producing a newsletter, which is disseminated to project partners and other national stakeholders.

During the MTR mission, the MTR team observed the PMU staff working with officials from MECDM responsible for climate change communications. There will also be a need for operationalizing the collaboration with the MHMS-EHD, e.g., in delivering the planned national sanitation campaign.

The MTR team was informed that the stakeholder platforms mentioned in the project document, specifically the National Climate Change Working Group and the National Inter-Sectoral Water Coordination Committee was not established as anticipated and only operated for a short time when drafting of the Water-Sanitation Policy of the MMERE-WRD, respectively. The project has assembled working groups to support technical decisions associated with project activities. The MTR team recommends utilizing existing stakeholder committees or groups, to the degree practicable.

3.4. Sustainability

Sustainability is generally considered to be the likelihood of continued benefits after the GEF funding ends. Under GEF criteria each sustainability dimension is critical, i.e., the overall ranking cannot be higher than the lowest one among the four assessed risk dimensions.

Overall:

Likelihood that benefits will continue to be delivered after project closure: Moderately Likely

Supporting Evidence:

- + Implementation of the quick-fix interventions has built up trust among the targeted communities.
- + Certain community structures are in place, e.g., community development associations, women's groups, etc.

- + Water committees assembled as part of the project provide water sector governance structures that could potentially remain in place after project closure.
- + Project investments in water supply and early warning systems are expected to strengthen water security of the targeted areas.
- + Planned improvements in governance and knowledge dissemination.
- + Substantive project resources are allocated for capacity building.
- Project coherence has been affected by the lack of full-time technical advisory support.
- The 4-year implementation timeframe is limited to affect behavioral changes in water conservation, improved sanitation practices, and knowledge transfer to targeted communities.
- The partnership arrangements between the Implementing Partner and Responsible Parties have not been clearly defined, and synergies with other projects and programmes have not been fully realized.
- Limited local capacities for operating and maintaining water and sanitation systems.
- First-hand observations during the MTR field mission of local communities unable to overcome mechanical failures of water supply system.
- Difficulties with respect to transportation and communication to water-vulnerable regions of the country.
- Increasing development pressure in some urban areas, coupled with weak regulatory enforcement, is straining the already weak water and sanitation infrastructure.
- Customary land tenure systems present challenges for certain development.
- Continued risk of water pollution due to unsafe sanitation and waste disposal practices.
- Uncertainties regarding climate change impacts.

3.4.1. Financial Risks to Sustainability

Financial Risks:

Likelihood that benefits will continue to be delivered after project closure: Moderately Likely

There have been substantive investments in the water-sanitation sector in the Solomon Islands over the past 10-20 years; in addition to GEF funding, other donors including the European Union, the Government of Australia, the Government of Japan, the World Bank, and others have financed various projects and initiatives. Achievements, however, have fallen short of expectations in many cases. According to the 2016-2035 National Development Strategy, only 35% of the population had access to clean water in 2014, and 18% had access to proper sanitation services in 2010. The development strategy also documents the results of an evaluation of the performance during the first two years of implementing the 2011-2020 National Development Strategy, citing some improvement with respect to water supply infrastructure, but the proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities actually declined over the subject period.

For the target areas, the project is delivering a number of physical assets to the target communities. These will enhance access to water supply, but it is unclear whether these systems will be accounted as financial assets for the local communities; transfer of ownership arrangements will need to be sorted out prior to project closure. Likewise, the source and assurance of financial resources required for supporting the maintenance and operation of the water and sanitation systems installed over the course of the project are uncertain. Whilst there is

investment in water and sanitation, e.g., through the Rural Development Programme and the Provincial Capacity Development Fund, the level of governmental funding for basic services in the provinces is limited, both for urban and rural areas. For example, the community of Santa Catalina in Makira province had a simple piped water network a number of years ago, but the system was short-lived, as the community could not support the operation of the pump due to the lack of fuel supply.

During the first half of the project, there has been communication with cofinancing partners, but field level synergies have not yet been worked out between complementary projects and programmes.

Overall, there are substantial financial resource risks, rendering the prospect of project results sustained after GEF funding ceases moderately unlikely.

3.4.2. Socioeconomic Risks to Sustainability

Socioeconomic Risks:

Likelihood that benefits will continue to be delivered after project closure: Moderately Likely

One of the key achievements realized over the first half of the project is participatory adaptation planning with local communities in the six target areas. These efforts have contributed towards increased knowledge of the potential impacts of climate change and ways to reduce vulnerabilities within the water sector. Also, a substantive proportion of project resources are allocated for capacity building, e.g., training on early warning systems, training on operation and maintenance of the desalination equipment. These activities contribute towards mitigating socioeconomic risks to sustainability of project results.

Socioeconomic risks, however, remain a concern. The Human Development Index (HDI) for the Solomon Islands for 2014 is 0.506, positioning the country in the low human development category, at 156 out of 188 countries and territories.¹¹ The transportation and communication challenges with respect to the remote provincial areas also constrain the success of socioeconomic development. The customary land tenure system in the Solomon Islands also presents challenges to implementing integrated water resource management schemes.

Increasing development pressure in some urban areas (e.g., in the township of Gizo in Western Province), coupled with weak regulatory enforcement, is straining the already weak water and sanitation infrastructure.

The factors outlined above render the likelihood that project results are sustained moderately likely, with respect to socioeconomic risks.

3.4.3. Institutional Framework and Governance Risks to Sustainability

Institutional Framework and Governance Risks:

Likelihood that benefits will continue to be delivered after project closure: Moderately Likely

There are three institutional levels relevant to the sustainability of project results. Firstly, at the national level, the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) issued in 2008 remains pertinent to climate change adaptation priorities. The 2016-2035 national development strategy (NDS) sets an overall institutional framework, and the 2016-2020 medium term development plan outlines specific projects and programmes of the various government ministries that collectively address the targets of the NDS. As climate change adaptation is cross-sectoral, coordination

¹¹ Briefing note for countries on the 2015 Human Development Report: Solomon Islands. United Nations Development Programme.

among the key ministries and agencies remains a challenge. More and more ministries are addressing adaptation in their sector strategies and corporate plans, but governance of adaptation remains fragmented and uncoordinated.

Provincial administrations also have the opportunity to address adaptation in their medium term development plans and other planning frameworks. The design of the project includes provincial level vulnerability assessments, development of provincial water sector adaptation plans, and allocation of budget for priority actions. By midterm, these provincial level activities have not yet been made, and there is uncertainty among the project team on how to address this within the available time and resource constraints during the second half.

For the township/urban sites, there is a higher likelihood that project results will be integrated into provincial development plans than for the rural sites. The water committees assembled as part of the project include key provincial level stakeholders for the township sites, and with some focused advocacy during the second half of the project, these committees could remain in place or integrated into existing provincial governance structures. For the rural sites, the water committees are mostly made up of local level stakeholders and linkages with provincial partners is limited. There are certain governance structures in place, e.g., community development associations, women's groups, church groups, etc.

It is moderately unlikely that site specific actions will be taken up in medium term development plans, without a provincial framework in place.

3.4.4. Environmental Risks to Sustainability

Risks:

Likelihood that benefits will continue to be delivered after project closure: Moderately Likely

Improper sanitation and waste disposal exert pollution pressures on scarce groundwater resources within some of the targeted areas. The project is fairly limited with what can be accomplished to reduce these pollution risks. With respect to sanitation, there are uncertainties regarding whether investments can be made in light of the current government policy of not subsidizing sanitation at the rural level. And, the project has limited resources to clean up impacted groundwater resources, including uncontrolled waste disposal sites such as the one in Taro Township. There are also constraints with respect to time, particularly in achieving the requisite behavior changes for realizing improved sanitation and waste management practices. It is unrealistic to think that such behavioral shifts can occur within the project implementation timeframe.

As elsewhere in the region, local ecosystems will be faced with increasing stress as a result of the expected impacts of climate change. The Government of Solomon Islands, with substantive donor support, has been investing in adaptation strategies aimed at reducing vulnerabilities of local communities. The contributions of this project will substantively strengthen the resilience of the target communities with respect to the water sector, enhancing the likelihood that project results will be sustained after GEF funding ceases.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusions

Differentiating the project as a climate change adaptation intervention rather than a traditional WASH project has been a challenge. Funding from the LDCF is based on the premise that

adaptation benefits would be generated in support of baseline interventions. For SIWSAP, the adaptation benefits being generated are not clearly defined or communicated, and there has been insufficient collaboration with complementary baseline projects and programs.

The lack of consistent, full-time technical advisory support has impacted project delivery and coherence, putting increased responsibility on the project manager to coordinate the technical outputs carried out by project staff and contracted consultants and contractors. The process of completing the vulnerability assessments and adaptation response plans for the six provincial sites is an example of shortcomings with respect to coherence. Firstly, the process took too long, approximately 1-1/2 years, from mid-2015 to the end of 2016. The assessments and plans do not address the provincial dimension, which was an integral part of the design – they are rather specific for the project sites. The adaptation plans are also not based on integrated water resource management (IWRM) principles, a key element of the project design.

The adaptation plans are generally light on technical details, and engineering feasibility and cost-benefit analyses are only now being made, after the communities were asked to provide feedback on prioritization of the response actions. There is limited information on the water resources of the project sites; there have been delays, for example, in procuring hydrogeologic assessments.

The project includes a considerable amount of infrastructure type investment, particularly for water supply systems. Without a full-time technical advisor, managing the design and construction of these has been difficult for the project management unit and the UNDP Country Office, which also has limited institutional expertise in infrastructure based interventions. This was manifested during the implementation of the quick fixes in late 2015 and early 2016. Separate contractors were awarded the work specified in the quick fix intervention plans, and there were challenges in fulfilling the procurement and construction management demands. Procurement inefficiency, in general, has been an issue, something that several of the interviewed stakeholders credit as a key factor behind the delays in project implementation.

The 4-year timeframe allocated for implementation of this USD 6.85 million (GEF grant) project was challenging from the start. This challenge was compounded by the approximate six months required to recruit the project manager and chief technical advisor in the beginning and subsequent delays with designing and procuring the project interventions. Implementation of projects in the Solomon Islands also come with a set of inherent logistical complexities, including limited transportation options to the provincial areas, frequent disruptions in travel due to weather, the limited pool of technical capacity locally, and difficulties in recruiting regional and international experts due to the lack of certain services.

Based on the findings of the MTR, it is highly unlikely that envisaged results will be achieved within the project timeframe, with closure stated for June 2018.

4.2. Recommendations

1.	<p>Define and communicate adaptation benefits generated by the project. The project needs to differentiate itself from a traditional WASH project, by developing and implementing a focused communication plan. As a first step, the adaptation benefits generated by the project should be clearly defined, communicated internally, and then appropriately packaged accordingly to particular target stakeholder groups and disseminated accordingly. Some examples of relevant adaptation benefits include (these should be further developed and refined):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An integrated approach strengthens resilience. Most of the project interventions are closely linked; including increased and diversified water supply, improved sanitation,
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	<p>improved waste management, early warning systems and response, etc.</p> <p>b. Broadened dialogue and coordination across sections and between subnational and national administrative levels results in more safeguards in place.</p> <p>c. Increased public access to information also strengthens resilience.</p> <p>d. Reduced risk of potential loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, through expansion.</p> <p>It would also be advisable to design and deliver a knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) survey to support communication and knowledge management objectives.</p>
2.	<p>Clarify project organisation and reporting procedures, and improve collaboration with government and non-government partners. The MECDM, MHMS-EHD, MDPAC, and UNDP are listed as Responsible Parties in the project document, but their roles and responsibilities are not well defined. Moreover, synergies with complementary projects and programmes, some of which are hosted by these Responsible Parties, have not materialised as envisaged.</p> <p>a. Define roles and responsibilities of Responsible Parties in one or more letter of agreement.</p> <p>b. Organize a workshop with other projects and programmes, identifying synergies and development specific partnership arrangements.</p> <p>c. Strengthen existing governance structures.</p>
3.	<p>Articulate a justification for a time extension. Based upon progress towards results achieved by midterm, it is highly unlikely that the envisaged end of project results will be realised within the allocated implementation timeframe. In the opinion of the MTR team, a 12-month no-cost extension would be required to fulfil the activities slated for the second half of the project, including implementing the recommendations set forth in this MTR report. Justification for a possible time extension should be articulated accordingly. Generating adaptation benefits takes time, and the original 4-year timeframe was insufficient to adequately build up the requisite enabling conditions. Also, there is a high risk of operational failure of certain systems without sufficient monitoring and evaluation oversight in the early phases of implementation.</p>

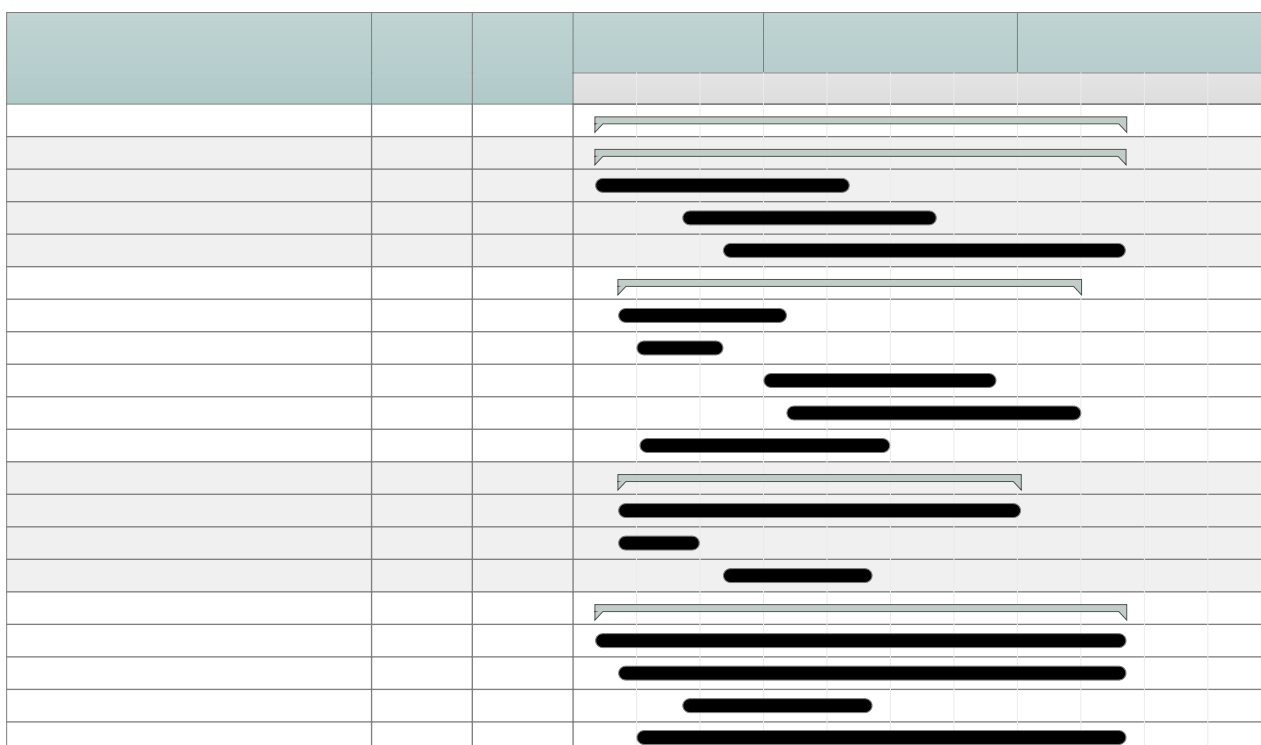


Exhibit 28: Indicative implementation timeline, 2017-2019

4.	<p>Recruit technical advisory support. The lack of full-time technical advisory support has adversely affected project delivery and coherence. Some key areas requiring technical support include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Overseeing integrated water resource management planning; b. Reviewing engineering feasibility and cost-benefit analyses; c. Enhancing CCA response plans, developing provincial strategies, and integrating with provincial development plans; d. Supporting start-up operation of desalination; and e. Supporting construction management of field interventions.
5.	<p>Develop an adaptive management approach for engaging provincial level adaptation planning processes. The adaptation plans produced by the project are site specific, and provincial level water sector vulnerabilities have not been assessed and there is limited integration with provincial medium term development planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Work with provincial planning personnel on developing a water sector climate change adaptation strategy. b. Enhance site-level adaptation priorities into procurement ready activities that could be taken up in the medium term development plans. c. Issue a Request for Expression of Interest for replication sites in the provinces. d. Work with the provincial authorities in water sector adaptation planning for the replication sites. e. Leverage support from the UNDP project “Supporting peaceful and inclusive transition in Solomon Islands”, financed by the Peace Building Fund (PBF).
6.	<p>Incorporate integrated water resource management (IWRM) principles into adaptation plans. The water sector adaptation response plans should be strengthened by incorporating IWRM principles; the project sites could be entry points for adopting an IWRM approach on a provincial scale.</p>
7.	<p>Implement a thematic based procurement strategy, starting with interventions that are most prepared. Design uncertainties preclude a consolidated procurement strategy for the field interventions planned in the second half of the project. For example, the source of the piped system in Gizo has not yet been agreed upon, and potential partnership arrangements have not been fully assessed. Moreover, plans for groundwater development should be based upon results of hydrogeologic assessments and field trials – which have not yet been completed. A thematic based procurement strategy would allow progress on interventions that have a higher level of preparedness, such as rainwater harvesting, and provide sufficient time to sort out design uncertainties, negotiate partnership arrangements, and carry out water resource assessments.</p>
8.	<p>Advocate implementation of improved sanitation demonstrations at relevant project sites. There has been limited progress made with respect to improved sanitation activities. This seems partly due to a government policy that limits subsidies for rural sanitation interventions was issued after project approval. In the opinion of the MTR team, implementing an unsubsidized community led total sanitation (CLTS) process in the rural communities within the available time would be difficult to achieve. Certain demonstrations are required for building trust and confidence with the local communities. Funding improved sanitation technologies deemed favorable with respect to water sector climate change adaptation criteria, is consistent with the variance to the no-subsidy policy of the government.</p>
9.	<p>Arrange trial installation and operation of one or two of the desalination units. The project is unprepared to install and operate the desalination equipment that has been procured. These are the first such systems to operate in the country, and there is understandably keen interest</p>

	<p>among several stakeholders. At the site level, water sources are not yet fully agreed upon for the desalination equipment; a laboratory partner is not yet in place for supporting assessment of system performance; designs are not yet complete (e.g., discharge of backwash); and operation and maintenance plans have not yet been developed. The installation and operation of the water treatment equipment should be fully worked out for one or maximum two sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Decide upon the water source(s) with the support of the planned assessments of hydrogeologic conditions, and characterize baseline conditions; Ensure appropriate social and environmental safeguards are in place, e.g., securing property access rights, management of backwash water, etc.; Secure a laboratory partnership; Develop an operation, maintenance, and monitoring plan; Develop a contingency plan, including for addressing lower than expected water demand; Train local, provincial, and national operational staff; Run the system(s) for 3 months; Monitor and evaluate performance; Evaluate operation cost and demands (e.g., time); Evaluate communication needs and methods; and Consolidate lessons learned, and complete plans and installations of the other sites.
10.	<p>Address broader human security issues in project interventions. Broader human security issues have not been considered in some cases. For example, the linkage between food security and water security is not addressed in the adaptation plan for the Santa Catalina community. Also, life safety (including fire safety) is not considered in water systems provided and planned for public buildings. The water sector adaptation plans should be critically reviewed in terms of broader human security concerns. A few examples of possible interventions include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In Santa Catalina, using one or more church buildings for water catchment might be sufficient to support community gardens (to be established near the churches) during the dry season; Also in Santa Catalina, procure rainwater harvesting tanks at the highland area where the community evacuates in cases of disasters; and Design and install simple life safety measures for public building water systems.
11.	<p>Strengthen project monitoring & evaluation and management systems.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Streamline the project results framework. A few suggested modifications to the results framework are outlined in Annex 6 of this MTR report. Implement critical path work planning, and integrate performance targets into the work plans. Increase frequency of project board meetings to twice per year. Regularly track cofinancing contributions, with input from cofinancing partners and support from the MDPAC. The cofinancing table in this MTR report could be used as a template.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: MTR Itinerary

Date	Location	Description	
Monday, 13 Feb	Honiara	International Consultant arrives to Honiara	
Tuesday, 14 Feb	Honiara	Opening meeting, UNDP Office Interview UNDP Program Associate and Project Manager Group interview with SIWSAP PMU staff, including provincial project officers	
Wednesday, 15 Feb	Honiara	Participate in SIWSAP planning session Group interview with Provincial Government representatives	
Thursday, 16 Feb	Taro Township	Interview with Health Division officials Interview with Choiseul Bay Township official Participate in part of a CHICCHAP steering committee meeting Interview Rural Development Program official Interview CHICCHAP Project Manager and GIZ Development Specialist	
Friday, 17 Feb	Taro Township	Interview with Choiseul Province Council of Women Representative Interview with local NGO representatives Interview with Agriculture Division official Interview with Works Department official Interview with Provincial Secretary	
Saturday, 18 Feb	Taro Township	Interview with MET Office official Interview with private sector representative Tour community, view completed quick fix interventions	
Sunday, 19 Feb	Taro Township	Return to Honiara Skype interview of UNDP-GEF regional technical specialists	
Monday, 20 Feb	Honiara	Interview Director of Climate Change Division, MECDM Interview Acting Director of MET Division, MECDM Interview Director of National Disaster Management Office, MECDM Interview Makira Provincial Disaster Management Officer Interview Director of Aid Coordination, MDPAC	
Tuesday, 21 Feb	Honiara	Interview Permanent Secretary, MECDM Interview Deputy Director of WRD-MMERE Interview Rural Wash Program officials, MHMS-ERD	
		International Consultant	National Consultant
Wednesday, 22 Feb	Santa Catalina / Honiara	Travel to Santa Catalina	Telephone interviews of Provincial Government officials Interview with SIWA officials Review documents in PMU office
Thursday, 23 Feb	Santa Catalina / Honiara	Tour community, view quick fix interventions Group interview with Water Committee	Review documents in PMU office
Friday, 24 Feb	Santa Catalina / Honiara	Group interview with Women's Group Tour community	Interview with CRISP project manager Review documents in PMU office
Saturday, 25 Feb	Santa Catalina / Honiara	Return to Honiara	Depart Honiara
Sunday, 26 Feb	Honiara	Consolidate mission findings, prepare for debriefing	
Monday, 27 Feb	Honiara	Consolidate mission findings, prepare for debriefing Interview UNDP Environment Program Team Leader and Program Associate	
		MTR Debriefing, UNDP Office	
Tuesday, 28 Feb	Honiara	International consultant departs Honiara	

Annex 2: List of Persons Interviewed

Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Email Address/Phone
Isaac Lekelalu	Male	MMERE – Water Division	Deputy Director Water Division	Email: isaacleke0565@gmail.com
Melchior Mataka	Male	MECDM	Permanent Secretary	Email: psmataka@mecdm.gov.sb
Susan Sulu	Female	MDPAC, Aid Coordination Division	Director Aid Coordination	Email: ssulu@mdpac.gov.sb
Jack Filiomea	Male	MHMS-EHD, Rural Wash Program	Project Manager Rural WASH Program	Email: JFilimea@moh.gov.sb
Loti Yates	Male	National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)	Director NDMO	Email: directorndc@solomon.com.sb
Hudson Kauhiona	Male	MECDM, Climate Change Division	Acting Director Climate Change Division	Email: hkhiona@gmail.com Phone: 7977303
Lloyd Tahani	Male	MECDM, Meteorological Division	Acting Director	Email: l.tahani@met.gov.sb Phone: 7458690/24218
Marlchom Zion Row	Male	MECDM, Climate Change Division	Senior Climate Change Research & Communication Officer	Email: zionrow@gmail.com Phone: 7783517/26004
Mary Alalo	Female	CRISP Project	Project Manager	Email: mary.aspbae@gmail.com Phone: 7518110
Piter Visser	Male	Rural WASH Program	Governance Advisor	Email: piter.m.visser@gmail.com Phone: 7575025
Peter Wopereis	Male	Rural WASH Program	Engineer	Email: PWopereis@moh.gov.sb Phone: 21805
Ian Gooden	Male	Solomon Islands Water Authority	General Manager	Email: igooden@solomonwater.com.sb
Azuza Kubota	Female	UNDP CO	Country Manager	Email: aishath.azza@undp.org
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Aishath Azza	Female	UNDP-GEF	Regional Technical Specialist	Email: aishath.azza@undp.org
Lynelle Popot	Female	UNDP CO	Team Leader	Email: lynelle.popot@undp.org
Deltina Solomon Mamu	Female	UNDP CO	Programme Associate – RSD	Email: deltina.solomon@undp.org
Gloria Suluia	Female	SIWSAP	Project Manager	Email: gloria.suluia@undp.org
Joshua Toren	Male	SIWSAP	SIWSAP Water Specialist	Email: joshua.toren@undp.org
Joy Papao	Female	SIWSAP	CC and DRR Officer	Email: joy.papao@undp.org
Tema Wickham	Female	SIWSAP	Provincial Officer, Western Province	Email: tema.wickham@undp.org
Lucia Bula	Female	SIWSAP	Provincial Officer, Choiseul Province	Email: lucia.bula@undp.org
Aubrey Saueha	Male	SIWSAP	Provincial Officer, Rennell and Bellona Province	Email: saueha@gmail.com
Freda Kofana	Female	SIWSAP	Provincial Officer, Malaita Province	Email: freda.kofana@undp.org
Mannesh Irofimae	Male	SIWSAP	Provincial Officer, Makira Province	Email: mannesh.irofimae@undp.org
Email inquiries:				
René Hauser	Male	Trunz Water Systems AG	Director Sales & Marketing	Email: r.hauser@trunz.ch
John Nell	Male	Sustainable Water Systems		Email: john.nell@sustainablewatersystems.com.au
Stakeholders interviewed as part of site visit to Taro Township:				
Levi Davo	Male	Choiseul RWASH	Health Inspector	Phone: 7400444
Gloria R Siwainao	Female	Malaita Environmental Health Division	Chief Health Inspector	Email: gsiwainao2016@gmail.com
Rendy Solomon	Female	Western Province Environmental Health	Inspector Supervisory	Email: solomonrendy@gmail.com

Midterm Review Report, 2017

Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)

UNDP PIMS ID: 4568; GEF Project ID: 4725

Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Email Address/Phone
		Division		
Duddley Nixon	Male	Makira Province Environmental Health Division	Inspector Supervisory	Email: dliurohavi@gmail.com
Andrew Auhere	Male	Rennel Bellona Health Division	Health Inspector	Email: auhereandrew@gmail.com
Geoffery Pakipota	Male	Choiseul Provincial Government	Provincial Secretary (PS)	Email: geofferypakipota@gmail.com
Dr. De Neiko	Male	Health Division	Director Health Division	Ineko@moh.gov.sb
Basilo Solevudu	Male	Choiseul Bay Township Project	Project Manager	bassysole@yahoo.com Phone: 63189/7473563
Jacob Zikuli	Male	Rural Development Programme (RDP)	Team Leader	Zikuli40.j2@gmail.com
Helen Zazu Nowak	Female	Womens & Children's Division (WCD)	Director	heleniznowak@gmail.com Phone: 63156/7618860
Chris Paul	Male	CHICCHAP	CHICCHAP Project Implementation Manager	Email: Chris.Paul@giz.de
Andreas Altmann	Male	GIZ	GIZ	Email: andreas.altmann@giz.de
Nellie Neko	Female	Choiseul Provincial Council of Women		Phone: 7436182
Benjamin Sanau	Male	Agriculture Division		Email: ben.sanau2014@gmail.com Phone: 63182
Pioso	Male	UNICEF Taro		
Benjamin Sainau	Male	Agriculture Division	Chief Agriculture Officer	Email: ben.sainau@gmail.com
Michael Zazu	Male	LLCTC/TNC	LLCTC/TNC	Email: mzazuvokara@yahoo.com Phone: 7436197
Luke Pitakoe	Male	LLCTC	General Secretary	Phone: 7457786
Nevol Lekelalu	Male	Choiseul Province Works Division	Principle Works Officer	Email: nevolpoloso@gmail.com Phone: 63142
Robert Haukare	Male	Choiseul Met Office	Met Officer	Phone: 7457567
Moses Rooney	Male	Water Committee Private Sector Rep		
Telephone interviews:				
Jimmy Oeta	Male	Ferafalu Community	Water committee member	Phone: 8594604
Hon John Teno	Male	Tigoo Water Committee	Committee chairperson	Phone: 7416274
Aron Nasiu	Male	Tigoo Water Committee	Water committee member	Phone: 7787171
Stakeholders included in group interviews with the Santa Catalina Water Committee and Women's Group:				
David Rura	Male	Community Warden		7606487
Silas H Makai	Male	RDP		7902542
Mark Wasuka	Male	Water Committee Member		
Lency Pae	Male	Water Committee Member		7867911
Mathiu Waiguges	Male	Water Committee Member		
Lestam P	Male			
Warren R	Male			7902838
Eso Alick Take	Male			7867479
Marlon Taetae	Male			7867275
Festus Mara	Male			7867338
Martin Rifutae	Male			
Noel Manu	Male	Carpenter		7800800
Joseph Rasia	Male			7961015
Catherine Loapo	Female	Mother's Union President		

Midterm Review Report, 2017

Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)

UNDP PIMS ID: 4568; GEF Project ID: 4725

Name	Gender	Organization	Position	Email Address/Phone
Thompson Maro	Male	Teacher		7225631
Rosah Maro	Female	House wife		
Samson Loapo	Male	Zone 6 Rep		
Ted Blessing	Male	Vice Chair Water Committee		
Clerah Ma'aka	Female	House Wife		
Rosah Maro	Female	House Wife		7902995
Eunice Tagua	Female	House Wife		
Anne Firu	Female	House Wife		
Catherine Pupuni	Female	House Wife		
Mavis Manu	Female	House Wife		
Gwen Wasuka	Female	House Wife		7815695
Mary Kalam	Female	House Wife		
Flory Pero	Female	House Wife		
Fay Sauni	Female	House Wife		
Lalice Marau	Female	House Wife		
Emie Loapo	Female	House Wife		7342069
Owen Kasasau	Female	House Wife		767489
Alice Rafe	Female	House Wife		
Emily Katonia	Female	House Wife		
Salome Taone	Female	House Wife		
Ruby Rafe	Female	House Wife		
Prudence Mamua	Female	House Wife		
Milly Rupe	Female	House Wife		
Kate Siof	Female	House Wife		
Kate	Female	House Wife		
Susan Siara	Female	House Wife		
Kamaenagai	Female	House Wife		
Esther Leli	Female	House Wife		
Cathy Loapo	Female	House Wife		
Mercy Feru	Female	House Wife		
Atadi	Female	House Wife		
Linaty	Female	House Wife		
Cynthia Wapunamanu	Female	House Wife		7961315

Annex 3: List of Documents Reviewed

1. Project Identification Form (PIF);
2. Project initiation plan;
3. UNDP Project Document;
4. GEF CEO Endorsement Request
5. UNDP Environmental and Social Screening results;
6. Project inception report;
7. Annual work plans for years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017-2018;
8. Combined delivery reports for years 2014, 2015, and 2016;
9. Project asset register (undated);
10. Project implementation review (PIR) reports for 2015 and 2016;
11. Consultancy products (report, technical studies, etc.);
12. Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs);
13. Finalized GEF focal area Tracking Tools at CEO endorsement and midterm (LDCF/SCCF Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool, AMAT);
14. Project Board meeting minutes for June 2015, March 2016, and February 2017 (draft);
15. Vulnerability assessment reports for the 6 project sites;
16. Water Sector climate change adaptation response plans for the 6 project sites;
17. Quick fix summary report;
18. Technical assessment reports for the 6 project sites;
19. Provincial medium term development plans, for Choiseul, Makira, Malaita, Rennell and Bellona, Temotu, and Western provinces;
20. Memorandum of Understanding, 27 April 2015, on Daily Subsistence Allowance and Travels for the SIWSAP project;
21. National medium term development plan, 2016-2020;
22. National development strategy, 2016-2015;
23. UNDP Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF);
24. Factsheets, Trunz TWB-003 and TBB-003 model water systems

Annex 4: MTR Evaluation Matrix

Theme	Indicator	Sources	Methodology
Project Strategy			
Project Design:	To what extent is the project suited to local and national development priorities and policies?	National Development Strategy, sector plans, medium term development plan, project document.	Desk review, interviews
Project Design:	To what extent is the project in line with GEF operational programs?	GEF focal area strategies, project design, PIR reports.	Desk review, interviews
Project Design:	To what extent are the objectives and design of the project supporting regional environment and development priorities?	UNDAF for Pacific Island Countries, SIDS strategies, regional and bilateral treaties, etc.	Desk review, interviews
Project Design:	Project design remains relevant in generating global environmental benefits.	GEF strategies, national and subnational development plans, PIF, project document, CEO endorsement request, reviews, PIRs	Desk review, interviews
Results Framework:	Results framework fulfils SMART criteria and sufficiently captures the added value of the project.	Strategic results framework, tracking tools, inception report, PIRs	Desk review, interviews
Results Frameworks:	What changes could be made (if any) to the design of the project in order to improve the achievement of the project's expected results?	SMART analysis of results framework, current national and local development strategies	Desk review, interviews
Mainstreaming:	Broader development objectives are represented in the project design.	Project document, social and environmental social screening procedure, gender action plan, work plans for community activities, training records, monitoring reports of community activities, Project Board meeting minutes, stakeholder feedback during MTR missions	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Progress towards Results			
Progress towards Outcomes Analysis:	Has the project been effective in achieving the expected outcomes and objective?	PIRs, self-assessment reports by PMU, annual reports, monitoring reports, output level deliverables, midterm tracking tool, stakeholder feedback during MTR missions	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Progress towards results:	To what extent has the project increased institutional capacity (at national and island level) to help build the resilience of coastal areas and community settlements in Solomon Islands?	Progress reports, adoption of CCA plans into national and local development strategies.	Desk review, interviews, field visits.
Progress towards results:	How has the project been able to influence monitoring and evaluation of coastal resilience?	Progress reports, national and local development strategies, budget allocations, increased level of awareness.	Desk review, interviews, field visits

Theme	Indicator	Sources	Methodology
Risk management:	What were the risks involved and to what extent were they managed?	Project document, risk log, progress reports.	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Lessons learned:	What lessons have been learned from the project regarding achievement of outcomes?	Progress reports, lessons learned reports, back-to-office reports	Desk review, interviews
Remaining Barriers to Achieving the Project Objective:	Delivered outputs address key barriers.	PIRs, annual reports, Project Board meeting minutes, stakeholder feedback during MTR missions	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Project Implementation & Adaptive Management			
Management Arrangements, GEF Partner Agency:	Lessons learned on other projects incorporated into project implementation.	PIRs, Project Board meeting minutes, audit reports, feedback obtained during MTR missions	Desk review, interviews
Management Arrangements, Executing Agency/Implementing Partner:	Effective management response to recommendations raised by Project Board.	PIRs, Project Board meetings, feedback obtained during MTR missions	Desk reviews, interviews
Work Planning:	Milestones within annual work plans consistent with indicators in strategic results framework.	Project document, multi-year work plan, annual work plans, PIRs, financial expenditure reports, feedback obtained during MTR missions	Desk review, interviews
Finance and Cofinance:	Efficient financial delivery.	Financial expenditure reports, combined delivery reports, audit reports, Project Board meeting minutes, PIRs, midterm cofinancing report, feedback obtained during MTR missions	Desk review, interviews
Cost-effectiveness:	How cost-effective have the project interventions been?	Analysis of progress towards results, financial delivery	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:	Timely implementation of adaptive management measures.	PIRs, midterm tracking tools, monitoring reports, annual progress reports, self-assessment reports by PMU, Project Board meeting minutes, feedback obtained during MTR missions	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Stakeholder Engagement:	Inclusive and proactive stakeholder involvement.	Stakeholder involvement plan in the project document, meeting minutes, records of exchange visits, stakeholder feedback obtained during MTR missions	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Partnership Arrangements:	How effective have partnership arrangements been?	Partnership agreements, contracts, progress reports, cofinancing realized.	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Local Capacity Utilized:	Has the project efficiently utilized local capacity in implementation?	Contracts, financial expenditure records, progress reports	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Reporting:	Adaptive management measures implemented in response to recommendations recorded in PIRs.	PIRs, annual progress reports, midterm tracking tools, output level project deliverables, feedback obtained during MTR missions	Desk review, interviews
Communication:	Project information is effectively managed and disseminated.	Internet and social media, press releases, media reports, statistics on awareness campaigns, evidence of changes in behaviour, feedback obtained during MTR missions	Desk review, interviews, field visits

Theme	Indicator	Sources	Methodology
Sustainability			
Risk Management:	Timely delivery of project outputs.	Project document, risk logs, PIRs, Project Board meeting minutes, feedback during MTR missions	Desk review, interviews
Lessons Learned:	What lessons can be drawn regarding sustainability of project results, and what changes could be made (if any) to the design of the project in order to improve sustainability of project results?	Progress reports, monitoring and evaluation reports, feedback from stakeholders, current national and local development strategies and sector plans	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Financial Risks to Sustainability:	Verifiable progress towards improving sustainability.	Budget allocations, progress reports, government publications	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Socio-Economic Risks to Sustainability:	Verifiable progress towards improving sustainability	Project outputs realised, progress reports	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Institutional Framework and Governance Risks to Sustainability:	Verifiable progress towards improving sustainability	Tracking tool, training records, evidence of policy reform	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Environmental Risks to Sustainability:	Verifiable progress towards improving sustainability	Tracking tool, budget allocations, training record, statistics on awareness campaigns	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Impact			
Verifiable improvements to the resilience of water resources to the impacts of climate change, and improvement of health, sanitation, and quality of life.	To what extent has the project contributed to verifiable improvements to the resilience of water resources to the impacts of climate change, and improvement of health, sanitation, and quality of life?	Delivered outputs, progress reports, feedback from stakeholders, monitoring and evaluation reports	Desk review, interviews, field visits

Annex 5: Progress towards Results

Assessment Key:	Green: Achieved	Yellow: On target to be achieved	Red: Not on target to be achieved
Achievement Rating Scale:	Ratings assigned using the 6 point Progress Towards Results Rating Scale: HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU		

Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	2016 Level (self-reported) ¹	MTR Assessment	MTR Assessment Justification
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.					
0. At least 6 Water Sector Climate Adaptation Response Plans developed and implemented (aligned with AMAT 1.1, 2.1, & 2.3). Resilient and safe water supplies to climate change impacts for 50,000 people and improvised sanitation for 25,000 people (disaggregated by gender) (aligned with AMAT 3.1).	Water and adaptation responses are not integrated into national policy or on the ground actions. Rural water supply and sanitation is focused on service delivery and not medium to long term sustainability of water resources and supplies Little attention is paid to protection / restoration of natural infrastructure capturing, storing, cleaning and conveying water NAPA is implemented mainly through development partner projects no national learning mechanism in place.	0.1. Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans inform and guide policy implementation for multi-sector adaptation response investments	A team of international and local experts was secured in the third and final quarter of 2015 to carry out and complete the 6 Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA) and the 6 Water Sector - Climate Change Adaptation Response (WS-CCARP). The team comprised of the: Team Leader (international), Water and Sanitation Specialist (international), GIS Specialist (local), Climate Scientist (international), Cost Benefit Analysis Specialist (international) and Gender and Livelihood Specialist (international). The 6 CCVAs has been completed and the Draft WS-CCA plans for all 6 pilot sites are expected to be finalized by late July/ August 2016. The 6 CCVAs were fundamental to the overall SIWSAP process as they provided key stakeholders both at national, provincial and community level with a better understanding of the nature of vulnerabilities at the pilot sites level. These CCVAs are also useful advocacy tool that set out recommendations and insights into what adaptive capacity and mechanisms are needed to increase resilience in each of the pilot sites. Currently the project is rolling out the Adaptations Planning Process and have completed 5 out of the 6 pilot sites. The Adaptation Planning Phase constitute weighing of options and strategizing about adaptation projects. This process involved the development of a method for evaluating costs and benefits associated with each potential option. The end product from CCVA to the Adaptation Planning Phase is the formation/development of 6 pilot specific Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans (WS-CCARP). The draft WS-CCARPs are anticipated for June/July 2016. Another key task completed and contributed to this process included the WASH baseline assessments across the six sites. Quick-fix infrastructure activities focusing on water security have been implemented across 6 pilot sites reaching a total population estimated at 11,763. As part of this initiative, 63 communal rainwater harvesting tanks have been installed across the 6 pilot sites. 1	Not on target	Adaptation plans developed for the 6 project sites, but not yet at the provincial level. And, limited progress towards mainstreaming water sector CCA in provincial development plans.
		0.2. At least 6 sites across 6 Provinces have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resilient water supply options and improved sanitation with sustainable financing and operation and maintenance plans for over 12,000 people (at least 5,760 women) At pilot sites, watersheds, including groundwater are better managed and protected (confirmed by water quality testing and flow/yield measurements) Multi-sectoral understanding and integrated use of climate information, including budget allocations. 		Not on target	Quick fix water supply interventions benefitting an estimated 5,581 local residents, including 49% women. Unlikely that total beneficiaries will reach 12,000 by end of project. No progress with respect to achieving improved sanitation objective.

¹ Information in this column copied from 2016 project implementation review (PIR).

Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	2016 Level (self-reported) ¹	MTR Assessment	MTR Assessment Justification
			rehabilitated and 5 new hand dug wells with Solmark pumps were installed in Taro. In addition, rehabilitation of a (mechanical pumped) piped water supply system in Tigoa Township is nearing completion. Operations & Maintenance (O&M) and user guidelines for communal rainwater harvesting tanks are currently being implemented across 6 sites using a community-led approach. These user guidelines incorporates both traditional and modern knowledge / information on water management/conservations particularly in the three pilot communities. Adaptation Planning workshops completed across 6 sites. Each community evaluated and prioritized WASH infrastructure (hardware) and management (software) interventions. Selected projects based on the WS-CCARP will be implemented over the coming 18-months.		
Outcome 1: Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks.					
1. 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 adaptation (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.	1.1. At least 6 Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at Pilot Site level developed	Draft WS-CCAR plans for all 6 pilot sites are expected to be completed by the August 2016. Key tasks completed and contributing to the WS-CCA output include Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments, WASH baseline assessments, and Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation workshops across 6 sites. WS-CCA adaptation workshops to be completed across 6 sites in mid July 2016. Each community evaluated and prioritized WASH infrastructure (hardware) and management (software) interventions. Selected projects will be implemented over the coming 18-months. M&E Plan developed incorporating UNDP results based framework and key indicators to assess the management of water sheds and water resources across pilot sites. Dependent on resources, it is hope to include a number of control sites to compare results against. This is proving challenging at present to achieve.	On target	WS-CCARPs developed for the 6 project sites. The plans need to be strengthened with IWRM principles.
		1.2. At least 6 Provincial Water Adaptation Plans developed and budgets allocated		Not on target	Provincial level adaptation plans not started by midterm.
		1.3. At least 6 additional Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plans at replication sites developed (1 per Province)		Not on target	Replication sites not yet identified.
		1.4. Training of relevant Provincial and National Staff in the Water Vulnerability Framework and Adaptation Response Plan		On target	Training provided on early warning systems. National and provincial staff involved during VA and CCA processes.
		1.5. Provincial ‘package’ of relevant information to guide adaptation investments for the water sector		Not on target	Provincial “package” of relevant information not yet prepared.
		1.6. Replication sites mirror the process at pilot sites – implemented by SIG		Not on target	Activities at replication sites not yet started.
		Outcome 2: Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas.			
2. Number of people provided with access to safe water supply and basic sanitation services given existing and projected climate	Tuwo: 100% of community have no water >5 times per annum. Gizo: reticulated system operates at 70% supply, with a further 70% leakage rate.	2.1. Increased Water Storage at six sites provides a diversified approach to capturing and storing freshwater safely through island appropriate technologies (100% of communities have regular annual supply)	The completion of the WS-CCARP by August 2016 will frame water adaptation interventions across the six pilot sites to be implemented in the coming 18 months. Also during this reporting period, 1 hand dug well with Solmark pump in Taro was rehabilitated so as a piped water supply system in Tigoa Township which is nearing completion. Rain gauges were also installed in 4 pilot sites and daily measurements recorded by	On target	Total of 71 rainwater harvesting tanks with cumulative capacity of 390,000 liters installed under quick fix interventions. Additional capacity planned in second half of project.

Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	2016 Level (self-reported) ¹	MTR Assessment	MTR Assessment Justification
change (AMAT 1.2). No. of accurate warnings disseminated resulting appropriate adaptive responses ad community and household levels.	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.	2.2. Strategic freshwater reserves are rehabilitated and protected (where necessary) for pilot site locations (at least 1 site)	a designated community member. SIWSAP is about to finalise the procurement of Automatic Hydro-Meteorological Stations (AHS) and ground water equipment with the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric (NIWA) Research, a Research Institute in New Zealand through a direct contracting arrangements. Automatic Hydro-Meteorological Stations to be installed over the next 12- months. Negotiations are well underway with a local NGO (Ecological Solutions) in Gizo and in Taro (Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Chiefs in partnership with The Nature Conservancy) to carry out various awareness programs on behalf of the project through the Grant Agreement mechanisms. These NGOs have been identified as having the necessary assets at the provincial level that the project requires. Initial awareness identified and discussed with the NGOs included but not limited to; water management regulations, protection of existing water sources, waste management, climate change impacts on water resources, and sanitation (discourage open defecation and alert people on the common WASH diseases, as well as the need to adopt appropriate sanitation technology to protect ground water). Additionally, SIWSAP is exploring potential partnership for compost toilets and has scheduled a Look and Learn visit with ADRA in the third quarter of 2016 to two Guadalcanal communities where ADRA has successfully introduced compost toilets. This visit is crucial as it will determine whether there is local capacity for outsourcing such activity. Sanitation campaigns have also been facilitated with the Sanitation team of EHD for rolling out in the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2016. In terms of ground water assessment, consultation has been made during this reporting period with SPC Geoscience Division (CROP agency) on the possibilities of engaging their technical team (as well as their equipment) to undertake ground water assessment in specific pilot sites (e.g Gizo).	On target	Pumping system for cave well in Tigoa rehabilitated.
		2.3. Construction of appropriate sanitation technologies (e.g., composting toilets) at pilot sites (at least 4) to protect groundwater and other sources of water supply		Not on target	No progress towards achieving improved sanitation.
		2.4. Trial sites for sanitation options – working with local and national campaign on ‘sanitation futures’ (>6 campaigns) to facilitate adoption and maintenance of sanitation technologies		Not on target	No progress towards achieving improved sanitation.
		2.5. Clean up and protection of key groundwater recharge areas (i.e. Taro wetland – for >3 sties)		Not on target	This target is unrealistic; insufficient time and resources to achieve clean-up of groundwater recharge areas.
		2.6. Community based Early Warning ‘Systems’ (CBEWS) in place at more than 6 sites		On target	CBEWS equipment under procurement, training provided by NIWA.
		Outcome 3: Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer.			
3. No. of pilot sites adopting cost-effective and adaptive water management technologies based on community driven Water and Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No current direct access to funding for community projects focusing on adaptation and water risksDevelopment partner and national	3.1. At least 20 community driven, designed and developed Water and Adaptation Response Projects (aligned with co-financer interventions)	Quick fix initiatives were formalized and ratified through the WASH Committees in late 2015 based on a technical assessment carried out by a technical team from RWASH and the Water resources Division.	Not on target	This target is unclear; no reporting by midterm.
		3.2. National Water investments to adaptation investments doubled by fourth year of project implementation	Construction of quick fixes were outsourced to 5 private construction companies through an open competition tender process in line with the RWASH Policy for WASH	Not on target	This target beyond the control of the project.

Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	2016 Level (self-reported) ¹	MTR Assessment	MTR Assessment Justification
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).	interventions focused on rural WASH provision do not include adaptation response in project delivery investments or in climate proofing projects <ul style="list-style-type: none">Only 1 publicly owned portable water filter/desalination unit exists for the entire country	3.3. 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	infrastructures. During the reporting period, the project completed construction works for WASH infrastructures in 5 out of the 6 pilot sites Quick-fix infrastructure activities focusing on water security have been implemented across 6 pilot sites reaching a total population estimated at 11,763. As part of this initiative 63 communal rainwater harvesting tanks have been installed across the 6 pilot sites. 5 new hand dug wells with Solmark pumps were installed in Taro. Further investments in cost effective and adaptive water management interventions will be implemented in the 3 quarter of 2016 based on the WS-CCARP. Also through a competitive process, TRUNZ (a Switzerland company) was issued a contract for the procurement of specialized disaster relief equipment (desalination and water treatment systems), inclusive of installation and training. These equipment will address the lack of available water security equipment at the Provincial and community level. A training component of national, provincial and community members is embedded in this procurement to ensure effective management, maintenance and support mechanisms during and beyond the life of the project. The specifications of equipment were drawn in close consultation and collaboration with the National Disaster Management Office of MECDM, and the WRD of MMERE. In addition to the water treatment systems, the procurement of a man pack series transceivers in early 2016 will contribute to address current challenges in the communications of provincial situations and needs during disasters. The successful recruitment of the Technical Officer Communication and Community Engagement (TOCCE) in July 2015 paved the way for the development of national products explaining the project and communication materials for awareness raising on various project activities. The TOCCE has worked closely with the Provincial Officers (POs) in collecting and documenting lessons learnt and best practices from the various pilot sites. Best practices will later (late 2016/17) be translated into guidance documents, supported with training videos both in pidgin and english and where appropriate in the local dialect of pilot communities. The project is also closing in on a contract to engage an international consultant to put together its communication strategy.	On target	6 Trunz water treatment systems procured.
		3.4. Maintenance and operational guidelines developed and budgeted at the provincial and/or community levels		Not on target	Unclear what this target is referring to. Operational guidelines for the quick fix interventions not yet prepared and implemented.
Outcome 4: Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels.					
4. An annual National Water Forum where key stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No specific guidelines exist for water	4.1. 1 academic/scientific and/or policy publication on the climate change impacts on the water resources of the	(Same as progress described under objective with few additions below). Improved knowledge, advocacy and project promotion through the following activities: Representation at	Not on target	Not yet prepared.

Indicator	Baseline	End of Project target	2016 Level (self-reported) ¹	MTR Assessment	MTR Assessment Justification
<p>generate and exchange knowledge generation, and develop policies that facilitate climate change mainstreaming in the water sector.</p> <p>Number of awareness materials on climate change risks and vulnerability of water sector, and appropriate adaptation and response measures produced through the SIWSAP project with national partners providing cross-sector adaptation relevant information (aligned with AMAT 2.1 & 2.3).</p>	<p>resources, supply, and sanitation relative to climate change impacts and how to plan for these.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No national forum exists for sharing, discussing, and learning from adaptation and water management programmes Rural sanitation coverage is at best only 18% of the population. Composting toilets are not well understood, and sanitation is not considered a viable option for rural communities Until recently, very little national advocacy for sanitation or understanding of climate change impacts Existing hydrological monitoring systems is not adequate for existing climate variability, or for predicted (and often very localized) climate changes 	Solomon Islands	<p>the International Water Centre WASH Futures Conference in Brisbane Development of SIWSAPs new website by a private company called Novus; Finalisation of SIWSAPs logo and slogan. Solomon Star newspaper featured article on SIWSAP (9/7/16) as well as SIWSAP articles were featured in other websites (see section on Project link and other social media) Produced 4 Quarterly newsletters featuring various activities that took place in the pilot sites Akvo project communication platform to be launched in August 2016. In partnership with CHICAP, a look n Learn program for targeted communities to Vanuatu before end of 2016 on compost toilets. National level advocacy is planned for Q3 2016 with SIWSAP and partners to host a National Climate Change WASH Adaptation planning workshop for all key WASH stakeholders (including Government and NGOs). The objective will be to present the CC-VA and WS-CCA methodology, share lessons learnt and propose a National WASH Safety Plan approach for policy endorsement.</p>		
		4.2. Guidelines produced for climate resilient water supply and sanitation development in vulnerable areas of the Solomon Islands		Not on target	Not yet prepared.
		4.3. A total of 3 Annual National Water and Adaptation Forum are held (in years 2, 3, & 4 of project implementation)		Not on target	National Water and Adaptation Forum not yet established.
		4.4. Improvement in, and expansion of current national hydrological monitoring network with 4 more sites installed		On target	Equipment under procurement.
		4.5. Sanitation and Adaptation Partnership with IWRM participating countries (i.e. Tuvalu) in place		Not on target	Discussions ongoing regarding an exchange visit to Vanuatu. Unclear if this constitutes a Sanitation and Adaptation Partnership.
		4.6. Designed and Implemented National Sanitation Campaign with partners reach more than 20% of national population		Not on target	Campaign not yet designed and implemented.
		4.7. Peer-to-Peer Learning Network established across Pilot and Replication Sites (Outcome 2)		Not on target	Informal, internal learning network among project provincial officers. Unclear what is intended under this target.
		4.8. National Diploma on Water and Adaptation with Solomon Islands National University in place		Not on target	National diploma program not yet developed.
		4.9. 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.)		On target	Certain printed communication products have been prepared; and other types of products under development. And, the project has a good website.

Annex 6: Suggested Modifications to Project Results Framework

No.	Indicator	Baseline		End-of-Project target		Comments		
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								
1.	Number of communities implementing local plans for Integrated Water Resources Management	None		6		Consistent with Indicator 2.5.2 under Output 2.5 in the UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017.		
2.	Number of direct beneficiaries (percentage of whom are female)	None		11,763 (45%)		Currently a mandatory indicator for UNDP projects. Cumulative number of people living in the 6 target sites: Taro: 1,423 inhabitants (CCVA report); Tigoa: 543 inhabitants (CCVA report); Gizo: 7,177 inhabitants (2009 census); Santa Catalina: 1,351 (CCVA report); Ferafalu: 235 (CCVA report); Tuwo: 1,016 (CCVA report); Total: 11,763		
3.	Adaptive capacity increased for targeted areas (independently measured through vulnerability assessment)	Site	Adaptive Capacity Score	Site	Adaptive Capacity Score	The baseline figures are included in the vulnerability assessment reports completed in 2015-2016. Adaptive scoring methodology should be outlined in the monitoring plan. End target assumes a 50% increase.		
		Taro	4.7	Taro	7			
		Tigoa	4.7	Tigoa	7			
		Gizo	5	Gizo	7.5			
		Santa Catalina	3.6	Santa Catalina	5.4			
		Ferafalu	5	Ferafalu	7.5			
		Tuwo	3.6	Tuwo	5.4			
Outcome 1: Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response plans formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in water sector-related and in broader policy and development frameworks.								
4.	Number of water sector climate change adaptation response plans, underpinned by IWRM principles, developed and implementation initiated	None		6		The WS-CCAR plans need to be strengthened by incorporating IWRM principles.		
5.	Provinces with water sector climate change adaptation strategies endorsed by the provincial government and integrated into the respective 5-year medium term development plans	None		Choiseul, Makira, Malaita, Rennell and Bellona, Temotu, Western		Developing provincial adaptation strategies is more achievable than completing provincial level vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans.		
6.	Number of sites where water sector vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning process replicated	None		6		It might be sensible to promote replication in the 6 target provinces – according to the adopted strategies.		
Outcome 2: Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas								
7.	Percentage of populations of targeted areas adopting sustainable drinking water management practices for increased access to clean drinking water	Type	Female	Male	Type	Female	Male	This indicator is aligned with the tracking tool. The baseline and end targets need to be reconstructed and agreed upon, respectively.
		Communal rainwater harvesting	<div><div></div></div> %	<div><div></div></div> %	Communal rainwater harvesting	<div><div></div></div> %	<div><div></div></div> %	
		Communal groundwater supply	<div><div></div></div> %	<div><div></div></div> %	Communal groundwater supply	<div><div></div></div> %	<div><div></div></div> %	
		Reticulated system	<div><div></div></div> %	<div><div></div></div> %	Reticulated system	<div><div></div></div> %	<div><div></div></div> %	

No.	Indicator	Baseline			End-of-Project target			Comments
		(only for township sites)			(only for township sites)			
8.	Percentage of populations in targeted areas adopting improved sanitation practices (for rural sites only)	Item	Female	Male	Item	Female	Male	The baseline and end targets need to be reconstructed and agreed upon, respectively.
		Access to improved sanitation practices	... %	... %	Access to improved sanitation practices	... %	... %	
9.	Number of sites where groundwater recharge areas characterized, and management plans for protection and/or rehabilitation of recharge areas incorporated into WS-CCAR plans	Limited information available on groundwater resources at 6 project sites			3 sites			Cleaning up groundwater recharge areas is an unrealistic target for this project. Completing characterizations of groundwater resources and developing management plans would be substantive achievements.
Outcome 3: Investments in cost-effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer								
10.	Percentage of populations of targeted areas adopting drinking water treatment technologies (including either reverse osmosis desalination for brackish sources, and ultrafiltration for freshwater sources)	No reliable water treatment technologies operating at the 6 project sites			100% (equally distributed between male and female)			This assumes that all residents in the target communities would have access to the treated water. The original intent was to have temporary water supply in the event of a disaster.
11.	Adaptation costs supported for baseline WASH interventions implemented by cofinancing partners	Adaptation cost additionality not covered for baseline WASH interventions			Adaptation costs for 20 baseline interventions supported			The LDCF is based on the premise of funding the additionality of adaptation cost. Based on our understanding of the project design, the 20 sites or interventions refer to baseline activities implemented by cofinancing partners.
Outcome 4: Improved governance and knowledge management for Climate Change Adaptation in the water sector at the local and national levels								
12.	Guidelines for climate resilient water supply and sanitation development support national development priorities	Specific guidelines addressing circumstances in Solomon Islands unavailable			Guidelines for climate resilient water supply and sanitation development produced and endorsed jointly by MMERE-WRD and MHMS-EHD			These guidelines were included in the original results framework. It would be advisable to link the guidelines to existing governance structures.
13.	Percentage of populations of target areas covered by climate change risk management measures – including community based early warning systems and improved communication capacities	Limited manual weather monitoring at some of the sites. Significant gaps in communication coverage at the rural sites.			100% (equally distributed between male and female)			This includes the automatic weather stations, high frequency radio equipment, and awareness materials, etc.
14.	Number of national and subnational institutions with improved institutional and technical capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	National and subnational institutions have limited capacity for prioritizing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating adaptation strategies			MMERE-WRD MHMS-ERD MECDM (including MET and NDMO) MDPAC Provincial Governments (6)			Metrics should be defined in the monitoring plan. For example, the MMERE-WRD will benefit from both institutional and technical capacity building. The technical aspect includes the additional hydrologic monitoring equipment.
15.	Knowledge management tools strengthened	Limited knowledge products for supporting water sector CCA			At least two knowledge products to support scaling up of project results			This indicator is extracted and rephrased from the original results framework.

Annex 7: Annual Work Plan Budgets and Actual Expenditures

Outcome	Year 1 USD	Year 2 USD	Year 3 USD	Year 4 USD	Total USD
Indicative Breakdown of Project Budget in Project Document:					
Outcome 1: Water sector CCA planning	355,800	236,722	162,653	99,955	855,130
Outcome 2: Improved water supply	115,688	621,557	692,482	360,703	1,790,430
Outcome 3: Water infrastructure investments	295,057	1,436,367	775,312	605,623	3,112,359
Outcome 4: Improved governance	39,138	334,750	231,728	144,597	750,213
Project Management	68,348	97,990	74,290	101,240	341,868
Total	874,031	2,727,386	1,936,465	1,312,118	6,850,000
Outcome	2014 USD	2015 USD	2016 USD	Cumulative Totals at Midterm* USD	
Annual Work Plan Budgets and Actual Expenditures Incurred through Midterm:					
Outcome 1:					
Annual Work Plan	355,800	312,134	338,000	1,005,934	
Actual Spent	4,046	130,350	310,827	445,223	
Balance (AWP-Spent)	351,754	181,784	27,173	560,711	
Outcome 2:					
Annual Work Plan	115,688	393,356	387,000	896,044	
Actual Spent	0	248,432	582,010	830,441	
Balance (AWP-Spent)	115,688	144,925	-195,010	65,603	
Outcome 3:					
Annual Work Plan	295,057	690,142	871,000	1,856,199	
Actual Spent	0	45,470	627,152	672,622	
Balance (AWP-Spent)	295,057	644,673	243,848	1,183,578	
Outcome 4:					
Annual Work Plan	39,138	256,450	161,000	456,588	
Actual Spent	0	78,476	149,985	228,461	
Balance (AWP-Spent)	39,138	177,974	11,015	228,127	
Project Management:					
Annual Work Plan	68,348	98,583	146,000	312,931	
Actual Spent	27,622	156,931	-1,497	183,056	
Balance (AWP-Spent)	40,726	-58,348	147,497	129,876	
Unrealized Loss/Gain:					
Unrealized Loss	0	88	264	352	
Unrealized Gain	0	0	0	0	
Balance Loss/Gain	0	88	264	352	
Grand Totals:					
Annual Work Plan	874,031	1,750,665.34	1,903,000	4,527,696	
Actual Spent	31,668	659,746	1,668,741	2,360,155	
Balance (AWP-Spent)	842,363	1,090,919	234,259	2,167,541	

Notes:

*Midterm defined as project start date through 31 December 2016.

Information obtained from combined delivery reports and annual work plans.

Annex 8: Cofinancing Table

Note	Sources of Cofinancing ¹	Name of Cofinancer	Description of Actual Cofinancing Contributed at Stage of Midterm Review	Type of Cofinancing ²	Amount Confirmed at CEO Endorsement USD	Actual Amount Contributed at Stage of Midterm Review USD	Expected Amount by Project Closure ³ USD	Actual % of Expected Amount USD
a	GEF Agency	UNDP	UNDP ...	Grant	\$6,400,000	\$0	\$6,400,000	
	UNDP, Sub-Total				\$6,400,000	\$0	\$6,400,000	0%
b	National and Provincial Government	National Government	National Water Sector Budget	In-Kind	\$3,450,000	\$760,114	\$1,004,914	
c		Provincial Government	Choiseul Provincial Budget	In-Kind	\$110,650	\$48,960	\$48,960	
d		Provincial Government	Malaita Provincial Budget (Rural Dev. Prog.)	In-Kind	\$24,896	\$0	\$0	
e		Provincial Government	Malaita Provincial Budget (Wat-San budget)	In-Kind	\$6,916	\$0	\$0	
	Government In-kind, Sub-Total				\$3,592,462	\$809,074	\$1,053,874	77%
f	Other Multilateral Agencies	Multilateral Agency	EU EDF10 Sector Support	In-kind	\$23,370,000	\$836,170	\$5,253,433	
g		Multilateral Agency	AusAID	In-kind	\$10,260,000	\$1,731,080	\$2,649,080	
	Other Multilateral Agencies, Sub-Total				\$33,630,000	\$2,567,250	\$7,902,513	32%
	Total				\$43,622,462	\$3,376,324	\$15,356,387	22%
Notes:								
1	Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Partner Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Other							
2	Type of Co-financing may include: Grant, Soft Loan, Hard Loan, Guarantee, In-Kind, Other							
3	Expected cofinancing figures based upon actual expenditures for years 2014-2016, and budget expenditures for years 2017 and 2018 obtained from the medium term development plan (MTDP 2016-2020)							

Note	Description	Year	SBD	SBD:USD*	USD
a.	Solomon Islands Government: Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme (PGSP), Project No. 84-3. Information provided by Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC)	2014	0	0.1304	0
	SIG: PGSP. Information obtained from MDPAC.	2015	0	0.1235	0
	SIG: PGSP. Information obtained from MDPAC.	2016	0	0.1224	0
	SIG: PGSP. Information obtained from 2016-2020 Medium Term Development Plan.	2017	0	0.1224	0
	SIG: PGSP. Information obtained from 2016-2020 Medium Term Development Plan.	2018	0	0.1224	0
b.	Solomon Islands Government, Water Sector Development Programme (Project No. 95-4). Information provided by the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC).	2014	0	0.1304	0
	SIG Water Sector Programme. Information provided by MDPAC.	2015	3,095,639	0.1235	382,311
	SIG Water Sector Programme. Information provided by MDPAC.	2016	3,086,623	0.1224	377,803
	SIG Water Sector Programme. Information obtained from 2016-2020 Medium Term Development Plan.	2017	1,500,000	0.1224	183,600
	SIG Water Sector Programme. Information obtained from 2016-2020 Medium Term Development Plan.	2018	500,000	0.1224	61,200

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Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)

UNDP PIMS ID: 4568; GEF Project ID: 4725

Note	Description	Year	SBD	SBD:USD*	USD
c.	Choiseul Provincial Government cofinancing committed, Dec 2013	2013	800,000	0.1383	110,650
	Choiseul Province: Provincial Capacity Development Fund (PCDF) - water and sanitation improvements. Information obtained from Provincial government representative.	2014	0	0.1304	0
	Choiseul Province: PCDF - water and sanitation improvements.	2015	0	0.1235	0
	Choiseul Province: PCDF - water and sanitation improvements, rainwater harvesting tanks in Ward 2.	2016	400,000	0.1224	48,960
	Choiseul Province: PCDF - water and sanitation improvements.	2017	Info not available	0.1224	Info not available
	Choiseul Province: PCDF - water and sanitation improvements.	2018	Info not available	0.1224	Info not available
d.	Malaita Provincial Government cofinancing committed, Dec 2013 (Rural Development Programme)	2013	180,000	0.1383	24,896
	Malaita Province: Rural Development Programme (RDP) - water and sanitation improvements. Information obtained from Provincial government representative.	2014	0	0.1304	0
	Malaita Province: RDP - water and sanitation improvements.	2015	0	0.1235	0
	Malaita Province: RDP - water and sanitation improvements.	2016	0	0.1224	0
	Malaita Province: RDP - water and sanitation improvements.	2017	Info not available	0.1224	Info not available
	Malaita Province: RDP - water and sanitation improvements.	2018	Info not available	0.1224	Info not available
e.	Malaita Provincial Government cofinancing committed, Dec 2013 (Provincial Water-Sanitation budget)	2013	50,000	0.1383	6,916
	Malaita Province: Provincial water and sanitation budget. Information obtained from Provincial government.	2014	0	0.1304	0
	Malaita Province: Provincial water and sanitation budget. Information obtained from Provincial government.	2015	0	0.1235	0
	Malaita Province: Provincial water and sanitation budget. Information obtained from Provincial government.	2016	0	0.1224	0
	Malaita Province: Provincial water and sanitation budget. Information obtained from Provincial government.	2017	Info not available	0.1224	Info not available
	Malaita Province: Provincial water and sanitation budget. Information obtained from Provincial government.	2018	Info not available	0.1224	Info not available
f.	European Development Fund 10 (EDF10): Improving Governance and Access to WASH for Rural People, Sector Reform Contract FED/2012/023-803. Information provided by EU/DFAT project team	2014	0	0.1304	0
	EDF10: Rural WASH. Information provided by EU/DFAT project team	2015	3,500,000	0.1235	432,250
	EDF10: Rural WASH. Information provided by EU/DFAT project team	2016	3,300,000	0.1224	403,920
	EDF10: Rural WASH. Information provided by EU/DFAT project team	2017	14,200,000	0.1224	1,738,080
	EDF10: Rural WASH. Information obtained from 2016-2020 Medium Term Development Plan.	2018	21,888,750	0.1224	2,679,183
g.	AusAID/DFAT: Solomon Islands Access to Clean Water and Sanitation Initiative (SIACWSI), Health Sector Support Program. Information provided by EU/DFAT project team.	2014	11,200,000	0.1304	1,460,480
	AusAID/DFAT: SIACWSI. Information provided by EU/DFAT project team.	2015	1,200,000	0.1235	148,200
	AusAID/DFAT: SIACWSI. Information provided by EU/DFAT project team.	2016	1,000,000	0.1224	122,400
	AusAID/DFAT: SIACWSI. Information provided by EU/DFAT project team.	2017	7,500,000	0.1224	918,000
	AusAID/DFAT: SIACWSI. Information provided by EU/DFAT project team.	2018	Info not available	0.1224	Info not available

*SBD:USD exchange rates obtained from www.oanda.com for 31 December of the subject years.

Annex 9: Summary of Field Visits and Provincial Survey

Project Site Questionnaire: Taro Township

Date questionnaire filled out:	16-18 February 2017
Name of person(s) administering the survey:	James Lenoci, Linda Vaike
Pilot site name and location:	Choiseul Province, Taro Township
Name and affiliation of key person(s) surveyed:	Geoffrey Pakipota, Provincial Secretary Dr. De Neko, Health Division Nevol Poloso, Works Division Jacob Zikuti, Rural Development Program
Local participation in development of the Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response Plan:	Several community consultations were facilitated by the project. A local Water Committee was formed to represent cross-sectoral community needs.
How is the WS-CCARP integrated into township/community:	The key objectives of the plan are consistent with the medium term development plan for the province, for the period 2015-2017.
Current water sector challenges:	Taro Island has no rivers and is therefore dependent upon rainwater and limited groundwater for water supply. Soakaway septic systems and open defecation are the sanitation practices in the township; adverse impacts on scarce groundwater resources.
Government expenditures on water sector issues in the past 2 years (2015 and 2016):	The Rural Development Program (RDP) provides grant financing of SBD 200,000 (approx. USD 26,500) per ward for various development. For example, the Choiseul Bay community has selected rainwater harvesting for their RDP project, and 15 x 5-m ³ tanks have been installed there in the past 1-2 years. For the period of 2015-2017, the province has received SBD 5,000,000 (approx. USD 650,000) in PCDF funding, for capital investment projects. In 2016-2017, Ward 2 received SBD 400,000 (approx. USD 53,000) for installing 11 x 5-m ³ rainwater tanks.
Other donor projects focusing on the water sector:	The EU project is funding rural water supply projects. Some NGOs, e.g., Save the Children are working on sanitation projects for schools.
Primary expectations of SIWSAP project:	Improve water security and sanitation practices, in order to strengthen the community's resilience to disruptions caused by climate change.
What water sector improvements have been made in the past 2 years (2015 and 2016) by SIWSAP:	The project supported a climate change adaptation vulnerability assessment for Taro, and followed this with preparation of a Water-Sanitation Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plan. Through the quick-fix component of the SIWSAP project, 11 x 5-m ³ rainwater tanks and 6 new shallow wells were installed in 2016.
Challenges experienced:	Procurement was slow for implementation of the quick-fix interventions. There are significant procurement risks for the larger interventions planned for the second half of the project. Private sector and private households not included in quick-fix phase.

Pilot Site Questionnaire: Tigoa Township

Date questionnaire filled out:	22 February 2017
Name of person(s) administering the survey:	Linda Vaike
Pilot site name and location:	Tigoa, Rennell and Bellona Province
Name and affiliation of key person(s) surveyed:	Hon John Teno, Committee Chairperson, Tel: 7416274 Aron Nasiu, Water Committee member, Tel: 7787171
Local participation in development of the Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response Plan:	Committee set up to oversee the SIWSAP activities in Tigoa. Community consultations were facilitated by the project.
How is the WS-CCARP integrated into township/community:	The key objectives of the plan are consistent with the medium term development plan for the province, for the period 2015-2017.
Current water sector challenges:	Main challenge is fuel shortage to run the water system. This is mainly due to transport issues – boats do not make regular trips to the islands.
Government expenditures on water sector issues in the past 2 years (2015 and 2016):	Both contacts were not able to provide details on this.
Other donor projects focusing on the water sector:	There are no other donors currently working in the province on the water & sanitation sector.
Primary expectations of SIWSAP project:	Water supply was an ongoing issue in the project sites. The installed water tanks and reticulated water system was able to provide water to the school and township. The school and township are able to use water supplied from the tanks and water system.
What water sector improvements have been made in the past 2 years (2015 and 2016) by SIWSAP:	Primarily what was completed under SIWSAP.
Challenges experienced:	The beneficiaries still experience water shortage when fuel to power the water pumps runs out. It would be better to use solar to power the pump instead of fuel.

Pilot Site Questionnaire: Farafalu Community

Date questionnaire filled out:	22 February 2017
Name of person(s) administering the survey:	Linda Vaike
Pilot site name and location:	Ferfalu Community, Malaita Province

Name and affiliation of key person(s) surveyed:	Jimmy Oeta, Water Committee Youth Representative, Phone: 8594604
Local participation in development of the Water Sector – Climate Change Adaptation Response Plan:	Committee set up to oversee the SIWSAP activities in Ferafalu Community. Community consultations were facilitated by the project.
How is the WS-CCARP integrated into township/community:	Uncertain.
Current water sector challenges:	Ferafalu is an island in the Malaita Province that heavily relies on hand dug wells for water. Wells on the island are usually dirty, infiltrated with salt and not safe for cooking and drinking. People use to travel long distances to fetch clean water for household use or use water from the wells. Rainwater harvesting is practiced on the island but not everyone owns a water tank.
Government expenditures on water sector issues in the past 2 years (2015 and 2016):	Contact person was not able to provide information on this.
Other donor projects focusing on the water sector:	Uncertain.
Primary expectations of SIWSAP project:	Improve water security and sanitation practices, in order to strengthen the community's resilience to disruptions caused by climate change.
What water sector improvements have been made in the past 2 years (2015 and 2016) by SIWSAP:	Ferafalu community has suffered from water shortage for a very long time. With the quick fixes installed by SIWSAP project, communities now have access to clean water. People from the community used to walk long distances for fetch clean water for cooking and drinking or fetch water from home dug wells that are not clean and safe for drinking/cooking. This has changed since the project implemented the quick fixes. The project has mainly addressed water and not so much the sanitation on the island. Community members were made aware of the adaptation aspect of the project however more awareness is needed on that.
Challenges experienced:	Water shortage has not been experienced as yet however more awareness on water management practices is needed to properly inform people on how to use water from the tanks.

Annex 10: Signed UNEG Code of Conduct Agreement Form

Evaluators:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and: respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/ or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Name of Consultants: James Lenoci, Linda Vaike

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signature:

Signed on 06 February 2017

Signed on 06 February 2017



James Lenoci

International Consultant / Team Leader



Linda Vaike

National Consultant

Annex 11: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference

Consultancy/Position Title: SIWSAP MTR Evaluation Specialist
Project Name: Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)
Duty Station: Honiara, Solomon Islands with travel to 4 SIWSAP provincial sites
Duration of the Contract: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duration: 8 Weeks ▪ Days: 35 days (35 days to be spread over 2 months period excluding weekends & travelling dates) ▪ Tentative start date: 3rd February 2017 ▪ Contract Tentative end date: 31st March 2017

Objectives: *SIWSAP Evaluation Specialist key objectives*

This is the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the UNDP-GEF Midterm Review (MTR) of the full-sized project titled ‘Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project’ (SIWSAP) (PIMS: 4568) implemented through the Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE), Water Resource Division, which is to be undertaken in year 2016. The project started on July 2014 and is in its second year of implementation. In line with the UNDP-GEF Guidance on MTRs, this MTR process was initiated before the submission of the second Project Implementation Report (PIR). This ToR sets out the expectations for this MTR. The MTR process must follow the guidance outlined in the document [*Guidance For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects*](#).

The MTR will assess progress towards the achievement of the SIWSAP project objectives and outcomes as specified in the Project Document, and assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results. The MTR will also review the project’s strategy, its risks to sustainability.

The MTR must provide evidence based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The MTR team will review all relevant sources of information including documents prepared during the preparation phase (i.e. PIF, UNDP Initiation Plan, UNDP Environmental & Social Safeguard Policy, the Project Document, project reports including Annual Project Review/PIRs, project budget revisions, lesson learned reports, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the team considers useful for this evidence-based review). The MTR team will review the baseline GEF focal area Tracking Tool submitted to the GEF at CEO endorsement, and the midterm GEF focal area Tracking Tool that must be completed before the MTR field mission begins.

The MTR team is expected to follow a collaborative and participatory approach ensuring close engagement with the Project Team, government counterparts (the GEF Operational Focal Point), the UNDP Country Office(s), UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisers, and other key stakeholders.

Engagement of stakeholders is vital to a successful MTR. Stakeholder involvement should include interviews with stakeholders who have project responsibilities, including but not limited to (list); executing agencies, senior officials and task team/ component leaders, key experts and consultants in the subject area, Project Board, project stakeholders, academia, local government and CSOs, etc. Additionally, the MTR team is expected to conduct field missions to Temotu, Choiseul, Western and Markira Province of Solomon Islands, including the following project sites; Tuwo community, Taro Township, Gizo Township and Santa Catalina community (refer to annex F).

The final MTR report should describe the full MTR approach taken and the rationale for the approach making explicit the underlying assumptions, challenges, strengths and weaknesses about the methods and approach of the review.

Background:

The Solomon Islands Water Sector Project (SIWSAP) was design out of one of the priority issues of the Solomon Island's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to improve the resilience of water resources to the impacts of climate change and improve health, sanitation and quality of life, so that livelihoods can be enhanced and sustained in the targeted vulnerable areas. The project's executing entity, is the Solomon Islands Government's (SIG), Ministry 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, Ministry of Development, Planning, and Aid Coordination (MDPAC) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). SIWSAP will work with these partners to achieve this objective through delivery of its four (4) outcomes; 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.

According to SIWSAP Project document, the Solomon Island Government (SIG) has committed in-kind Co-financing of USD\$ 37,222,462 while UNDP parallel funding amounts to USD\$6,400,000, totaling to USD\$ 43,622,462. These are parallel in-kind contributions and not cash contributions. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) contributed USD\$ 6,850,000 million in cash towards the implementation of SIWSAP project activities. This is a four year (June 2014 – July 2018) implementation project. At the end of the four years, 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).

Its pilot sites covers 3 township (Taro in Choiseul Province, Gizo in Western Province and Tiggoa in Rennel and Bellona Province) and 3 rural communities (Ferafalu in Malaita Province, Santa Catalina in Markira Province and Tuwo in Temotu Province). These pilot sites are selected using national agreed criteria developed at the Stakeholder Inception Workshop and based on their known vulnerabilities to Climate Change impacts on water resource. It was clear during the National Inception workshop discussion that the sites are known for regularly running out of water, and had written specifically to the government in the past to ask for support during period of no rain fall.

Scope of work/Expected Output

The MTR team will assess the following four categories of project progress. See the *Guidance For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects* for extended descriptions.

i. Project Strategy

Project design:

- Review the problem addressed by the project and the underlying assumptions. Review the effect of any incorrect assumptions or changes to the context to achieving the project results as outlined in the Project Document.
- Review the relevance of the project strategy and assess whether it provides the most effective route towards expected/intended results. Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated into the project design?
- Review how the project addresses country priorities. Review country ownership. Was the project concept in line with the national sector development priorities and plans of the country (or of participating countries in the case of multi-country projects)?
- Review decision-making processes: were perspectives of those who would be affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the process, taken into account during project design processes?
- Review the extent to which relevant gender issues were raised in the project design. See Annex 9 of *Guidance For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects* for further guidelines.
- If there are major areas of concern, recommend areas for improvement.

Results Framework/Logframe:

- Undertake a critical analysis of the project's logframe indicators and targets, assess how "SMART" the midterm and end-of-project targets are (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound), and suggest specific amendments/revisions to the targets and indicators as necessary.
- Are the project's objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame?
- Examine if progress so far has led to, or could in the future catalyse beneficial development effects (i.e. income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance etc...) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis.
- Ensure broader development and gender aspects of the project are being monitored effectively. Develop and recommend SMART 'development' indicators, including sex-disaggregated indicators and indicators that capture development benefits.

ii. Progress Towards Results

Progress towards Outcomes Analysis:

- Review the logframe indicators against progress made towards the end-of-project targets using the Progress Towards Results Matrix and following the *Guidance For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects*; colour code progress in a "traffic light system" based on the level of progress achieved; assign a rating on progress for each outcome; make recommendations from the areas marked as "Not on target to be achieved" (red).

Table. Progress Towards Results Matrix (Achievement of outcomes against End-of-project Targets)

Project Strategy	Indicator ¹	Baseline Level ²	Level in 1 st PIR (self-reported)	Midterm Target ³	End-of-project Target	Midterm Level & Assessment ⁴	Achievement Rating ⁵	Justification for Rating
Objective:	Indicator (if applicable):							
Outcome 1:	Indicator 1:							
	Indicator 2:							
Outcome 2:	Indicator 3:							
	Indicator 4:							
	Etc.							

¹ Populate with data from the Logframe and scorecards

² Populate with data from the Project Document

³ If available

⁴ Colour code this column only

⁵ Use the 6 point Progress Towards Results Rating Scale: HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU

Etc.								
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Indicator Assessment Key

Green= Achieved	Yellow= On target to be achieved	Red= Not on target to be achieved
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In addition to the progress towards outcomes analysis:

- Compare and analyse the GEF Tracking Tool at the Baseline with the one completed right before the Midterm Review.
- Identify remaining barriers to achieving the project objective in the remainder of the project.
- By reviewing the aspects of the project that have already been successful, identify ways in which the project can further expand these benefits.

iii. Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

Management Arrangements:

- Review overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the Project Document. Have changes been made and are they effective? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? Recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) and recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of support provided by the GEF Partner Agency (UNDP) and recommend areas for improvement.

Work Planning:

- Review any delays in project start-up and implementation, identify the causes and examine if they have been resolved.
- Are work-planning processes results-based? If not, suggest ways to re-orientate work planning to focus on results?
- Examine the use of the project's results framework/ logframe as a management tool and review any changes made to it since project start.

Finance and co-finance:

- Consider the financial management of the project, with specific reference to the cost-effectiveness of interventions.
- Review the changes to fund allocations as a result of budget revisions and assess the appropriateness and relevance of such revisions.
- Does the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, that allow management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for timely flow of funds?
- Informed by the co-financing monitoring table to be filled out, provide commentary on co-financing: is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? Is the Project Team meeting with all co-financing partners regularly in order to align financing priorities and annual work plans?

Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:

- Review the monitoring tools currently being used: Do they provide the necessary information? Do they involve key partners? Are they aligned or mainstreamed with national systems? Do they use existing information? Are they efficient? Are they cost-effective? Are additional tools required? How could they be made more participatory and inclusive?
- Examine the financial management of the project monitoring and evaluation budget. Are sufficient resources being allocated to monitoring and evaluation? Are these resources being allocated effectively?

Stakeholder Engagement:

- Project management: Has the project developed and leveraged the necessary and appropriate partnerships with direct and tangential stakeholders?
- Participation and country-driven processes: Do local and national government stakeholders support the objectives of the project? Do they continue to have an active role in project decision-making that supports efficient and effective project implementation?
- Participation and public awareness: To what extent has stakeholder involvement and public awareness contributed to the progress towards achievement of project objectives?

Reporting:

- Assess how adaptive management changes have been reported by the project management and shared with the Project Board.
- Assess how well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfil GEF reporting requirements (i.e. how have they addressed poorly-rated PIRs, if applicable?)
- Assess how lessons derived from the adaptive management process have been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners.

Communications:

- Review internal project communication with stakeholders: Is communication regular and effective? Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to their awareness of project outcomes and activities and investment in the sustainability of project results?
- Review external project communication: Are proper means of communication established or being established to express the project progress and intended impact to the public (is there a web presence, for example? Or did the project implement appropriate outreach and public awareness campaigns?)
- For reporting purposes, write one half-page paragraph that summarizes the project's progress towards results in terms of contribution to sustainable development benefits, as well as global environmental benefits.

iv. Sustainability

- Validate whether the risks identified in the Project Document, Annual Project Review/PIRs and the ATLAS Risk Management Module are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why.
- In addition, assess the following risks to sustainability:

Financial risks to sustainability:

- What is the likelihood of financial and economic resources not being available once the GEF assistance ends (consider potential resources can be from multiple sources, such as the public and private sectors, income generating activities, and other funding that will be adequate financial resources for sustaining project's outcomes)?

Socio-economic risks to sustainability:

- Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project outcomes? What is the risk that the level of stakeholder ownership (including ownership by governments and other key stakeholders) will be insufficient to allow for the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained? Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow? Is there sufficient public / stakeholder awareness in support of the long term objectives of the project? Are lessons learned being documented by the Project Team on a continual basis and shared/ transferred to appropriate parties who could learn from the project and potentially replicate and/or scale it in the future?

Institutional Framework and Governance risks to sustainability:

- Do the legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes pose risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project benefits? While assessing this parameter, also consider if the required systems/ mechanisms for accountability, transparency, and technical knowledge transfer are in place.

Environmental risks to sustainability:

- Are there any environmental risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes?

Conclusions & Recommendations

The MTR team will include a section of the report setting out the MTR's evidence-based conclusions, in light of the findings.⁶

Recommendations should be succinct suggestions for critical intervention that are specific, measurable, achievable, and relevant. A recommendation table should be put in the report's executive summary. See the *Guidance For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects* for guidance on a recommendation table.

The MTR team should make no more than 15 recommendations total.

Ratings

The MTR team will include its ratings of the project's results and brief descriptions of the associated achievements in a *MTR Ratings & Achievement Summary Table* in the Executive Summary of the MTR report. See Annex E for ratings scales. No rating on Project Strategy and no overall project rating is required.

Table. MTR Ratings & Achievement Summary Table for 'Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)'

Measure	MTR Rating	Achievement Description
Project Strategy	N/A	
Progress Towards Results	Objective Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Outcome 1 Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Outcome 2 Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Outcome 3 Achievement Rating: (rate 6 pt. scale)	
	Etc.	
Project Implementation & Adaptive Management	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
Sustainability	(rate 4 pt. scale)	

Timeframe

⁶ Alternatively, MTR conclusions may be integrated into the body of the report.

The total duration of the MTR will be approximately *35 days* over a time period of *7 weeks*, starting 25th July 2016, and shall not exceed five months from when the consultant(s) are hired. The tentative MTR timeframe is as follows:

TIMEFRAME	ACTIVITY
<i>8th August 2016</i>	Application closes
<i>2nd December 2016</i>	Select MTR Team
<i>3rd February 2017</i>	Prep the MTR Team (handover of Project Documents)
<i>(8th February 2017) 3 days</i>	Document review and preparing MTR Inception Report
<i>(10th February 2017) 2 days</i>	Finalization and Validation of MTR Inception Report- latest start of MTR mission
<i>(12th – 25th February 2017) 15days</i>	MTR mission: stakeholder meetings, interviews, field visits
<i>(28th February 2017)</i>	Mission wrap-up meeting & presentation of initial findings- earliest end of MTR mission
<i>(10th March 2017) 5 days (r: 5-10)</i>	Preparing draft report
<i>(17th March 2017) 2 days (r: 1-2)</i>	Incorporating audit trail from feedback on draft report/Finalization of MTR report (note: accommodate time delay in dates for circulation and review of the draft report)
<i>(24th March 2017)</i>	Preparation & Issue of Management Response
<i>(28th March 2017)</i>	(optional) Concluding Stakeholder Workshop (not mandatory for MTR team)
<i>31st March 2017</i>	Expected date of full MTR completion

Options for site visits should be provided in the Inception Report.

Deliverables:

The evaluation team is expected to deliver the following:

#	Deliverable	Description	Timing	Responsibilities	International Consultant	National Consultant
1	MTR Inception Report	MTR team clarifies objectives and methods of Midterm Review	No later than 2 weeks before the MTR mission: (8th February 2017)	MTR team submits to the Commissioning Unit and project management team and Regional Technical Advisor	Evaluator provides clarifications on timing and method	Background report
2	Presentation	Initial Findings	End of MTR mission: (28th February 2017)	MTR Team presents to project management and the	Preliminary Report	Consultation Field Mission Report

				Commissioning Unit		
3	Draft Final Report	Full report (using guidelines on content outlined in Annex B) with annexes	Within 3 weeks of the MTR mission: (10th March 2017)	Sent to the Commissioning Unit, reviewed by RTA, Project Coordinating Unit, GEF OFP, and implementing partner (MMERE).	Synthesis draft report, (per annexed template) with annexes	Stakeholder Consultation Report
4	Final Report*	Revised report with audit trail detailing how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the final MTR report	Within 1 week of receiving UNDP comments on draft: (31 st March 2017)	Sent to the Commissioning Unit	Revised report	Revised report

*The final MTR report must be in English. If applicable, the Commissioning Unit may choose to arrange for a translation of the report into a language more widely shared by national stakeholders.

Resources Provided

The applicant is required to have his/her own computer/laptop and other necessary resources that may be required to support the assignment.

Reporting and Supervision

Report to:

The principal responsibility for managing this MTR resides with the Commissioning Unit. The Commissioning Unit for this project's MTR is the UNDP Pacific Solomon Islands Office.

The commissioning unit will contract the consultants and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements within the country for the MTR team. The Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP) Team will be responsible for liaising with the MTR team to provide all relevant documents, set up stakeholder interviews, and arrange field visits.

Requirement for Qualifications & Experience:

A team of two independent consultants will conduct the MTR - one international Team Leader (with experience and exposure to projects and evaluations in other regions globally) and one national Team Expert, within Solomon Islands. The consultants cannot have participated in the project preparation, formulation, and/or implementation (including the writing of the Project Document) and should not have a conflict of interest with project's related activities.

International Consultant (Team Leader)

The International Consultant shall be responsible for completing and delegating tasks as appropriate for the Terminal Evaluation to the National Counterpart. He/she will ensure the timely submission of the first draft and the final version of the Terminal Evaluation Report with incorporated comments from UNDP and others.

National Consultant (Team member)

The National Consultant will, jointly with, and under the supervision of the International Consultant, support

the evaluation. He/she will be responsible to review documents, translate necessary documents and interpret interviews, meetings and other relevant events for the International Consultant. He/she will work as a liaison for stakeholders of the project and ensures all stakeholders of the project are aware of the purposes and methods of the evaluation and ensures all meetings and interviews take place in a timely and effective manner. Provide logistical support for the evaluation mission as per travel schedule.

The selection of the international consultant will be aimed at maximizing the overall “team” qualities in the following areas:

Minimum educational qualifications (10%):

- The contractor must be qualified with an advanced degree (Post graduates or Master level) with academic and professional background in fields related to Natural Resource Management, Climate Change Adaptation, and Environmental Science, Hydrology or other related field.

Experience & skills (50%):

- Experience working with the GEF or GEF-evaluations in relevant technical areas above for at least 10 years;
- Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and climate change; experience in gender sensitive evaluation and analysis.
- Recent experience with result-based management evaluation methodologies;
- Experience working in Pacific Islands region.
- Good knowledge of the UNDP Evaluation Policy, experience applying UNDP Results Based Evaluation Policies and Procedures, good knowledge of the UNDP NIM/DIM Guidelines and Procedures, knowledge of Result Based Management Evaluation methodologies and knowledge of participatory monitoring approaches.
- Project evaluation/review experiences within United Nations system will be considered an asset;

Functional Competencies (10%):

- Competence in adaptive management, as applied to GEF focal area of Climate Change;
- Experience applying SMART indicators and reconstructing or validating baseline scenarios;
- Excellent communication skills;
- Demonstrable analytical skills;

Proposal Requirements

a) Technical Proposal

The applicant should submit the following documents:

- Technical proposal including a P11 form (available on the UNDP website; www.undp.org.fj, an updated current CV, contact details of at least three referees and a cover letter setting out how the applicant meets the selection criteria, and a proposed approach and methodology)
- Letter confirming availability and Interest using UNDP template (available on the UNDP website: www.undp.org.fj)

b) Financial Proposal

The consultant is requested to provide a quotation or the fees/cost (in USD) for the services which will be rendered using the following format.

Daily consultancy rates	
Air Ticket Estimate (UNDP will reimburse based on actual costs)	
Living Allowance	
Other miscellaneous expense	

Travel;

All envisaged travel costs must be included in the financial proposal. This includes all travel to join duty station/repatriation travel. In general, UNDP should not accept travel costs exceeding those of an economy class ticket. Should the IC wish to travel on a higher class he/she should do so using their own resources.

In the case of unforeseeable travel, payment of travel costs including tickets, lodging and terminal expenses should be agreed upon, between the respective business unit and Individual Consultant, prior to travel and will be reimbursed.

Lump sum contracts:

The financial proposal shall specify a total lump sum amount, and payment terms around specific and measurable (qualitative and quantitative) deliverables (i.e. whether payments fall in instalments or upon completion of the entire contract). Payments are based upon output, i.e. upon delivery of the services specified in the TOR. In order to assist the requesting unit in the comparison of financial proposals, the financial proposal will include a breakdown of this lump sum amount (including travel, living expenses, and number of anticipated working days).

Financial proposal to be submitted separate from technical proposal

Payment Schedule & Deliverable :

Percentage (%)	Deliverables	Target
10%	• Upon submission and approval of the final MTR Inception Report	8th March 2017
10%	• Upon presentation of initial findings at the end of MTR missions	28 th March 2017
30%	• Upon submission and approval of the draft MTR report	10 th March 2017
50%	• Upon acceptance and approval of the final MTR report	31 st March 2017

Evaluation :

The proposals will be evaluated using the cumulative analysis method with a split 70% technical and 30% financial scoring. The proposal with the highest cumulative scoring will be awarded the contract. Applications will be evaluated technically and points are attributed based on how well the proposal meets the requirements of the Terms of Reference using the guidelines detailed in the table below: When using this weighted scoring

method, the award of the contract should be made to the individual consultant whose offer has been evaluated and determined as:

- a) responsive/compliant/acceptable, and
- b) Having received the highest score out of a pre-determined set of weighted technical and financial criteria specific to the solicitation.

* Technical Criteria weighting; 70%

* Financial Criteria weighting; 30%

Only candidates obtaining a minimum of 70% out of 100% in technical evaluation would be considered for the Financial Evaluation

Criteria		Weight
Technical		70%
Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An advanced degree (Post graduates or Master level) with academic and professional background in fields related to Natural Resource Management, Climate Change Adaptation, Environmental Science, Hydrology or other related field. 	10%
Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience working with the GEF or GEF-evaluations in relevant technical areas above for at least 10 years; Demonstrated understanding of issues related to gender and climate change; experience in gender sensitive evaluation and analysis. Recent experience with result-based management evaluation methodologies; Experience working in Pacific Islands region. Good knowledge of the UNDP Evaluation Policy, experience applying UNDP Results Based Evaluation Policies and Procedures, good knowledge of the UNDP NIM/DIM Guidelines and Procedures, knowledge of Result Based Management Evaluation methodologies and knowledge of participatory monitoring approaches. Project evaluation/review experiences within United Nations system will be considered an asset; 	50%
Functional Competency:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written and verbal skills; Competence in adaptive management, as applied to GEF focal area of Climate Change; Experience applying SMART indicators and reconstructing or validating baseline scenarios; Excellent communication skills; Demonstrable analytical skills; 	10%
<i>**If necessary interviews shall also be conducted as part of the technical evaluation to ascertain best value for money.</i>		
Financial Proposal		30%
Cumulative		100%

Proposal Submission :

- Closing date of all applications will be on 12th August 2016 @4:00 pm local time (GMT +11)

- All applications must be submitted either electronically to eddie.meke@undp.org, or addressed under confidential cover to:

SIWSAP MTR Evaluation Specialist

Attention: Eddie Meke, SIWSAP Procurement Assistant

UNDP Pacific Solomon Islands Office,

Ground Floor ANZ Building, Ranadi, Honiara, Solomon Islands

All proposal should be submitted to the above email, failure to submit on this email address, will result in disqualification of proposals. No proposals will be accepted if submitted on Jobshop/ on this site

All proposal should be submitted to the above email, failure to submit on this email address, will result in disqualification of proposals. No proposals will be accepted if submitted on Jobshop/ on this site

Incomplete application will not be considered and only candidates for whom there is further

- *For further information concerning this Terms of Reference, contact Eddie Meke on email eddie.meke@undp.org or / telephone +677 27446 at United Nations Development Programme, Honiara Sub-office, 1st Floor City Centre Building, Mendana Avenue, Honiara*

ToR ANNEX A: List of Documents to be reviewed by the MTR Team

1. PIF
2. UNDP Initiation Plan
3. UNDP Project Document
4. UNDP Environmental and Social Screening results
5. Project Inception Report
6. All Project Implementation Reports (PIR's)
7. Quarterly progress reports and work plans of the various implementation task teams
8. Audit reports
9. Finalized GEF focal area Tracking Tools at CEO endorsement and midterm (*LDCE/SCCF Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT)*:
https://www.thegef.org/gef/CCA_tracking_tool)
10. Oversight mission reports
11. All monitoring reports prepared by the project
12. Financial and Administration guidelines used by Project Team

The following documents will also be available:

1. Project operational guidelines, manuals and systems
2. UNDP country/countries programme document(s)
3. Minutes of the Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP) Board Meetings and other meetings (i.e. Project Appraisal Committee meetings)
4. Project site location maps

ToR ANNEX B: Guidelines on Contents for the Midterm Review Report⁷

- i. Basic Report Information (*for opening page or title page*)
 - Title of UNDP supported GEF financed project
 - UNDP PIMS# and GEF project ID#
 - MTR time frame and date of MTR report
 - Region and countries included in the project
 - GEF Operational Focal Area/Strategic Program
 - Executing Agency/Implementing Partner and other project partners
 - MTR team members
 - Acknowledgements
- ii. Table of Contents
- iii. Acronyms and Abbreviations
1. Executive Summary (*3-5 pages*)
 - Project Information Table
 - Project Description (brief)
 - Project Progress Summary (between 200-500 words)
 - MTR Ratings & Achievement Summary Table
 - Concise summary of conclusions
 - Recommendation Summary Table
2. Introduction (*2-3 pages*)
 - Purpose of the MTR and objectives
 - Scope & Methodology: principles of design and execution of the MTR, MTR approach and data collection methods, limitations to the MTR
 - Structure of the MTR report
3. Project Description and Background Context (*3-5 pages*)
 - Development context: environmental, socio-economic, institutional, and policy factors relevant to the project objective and scope
 - Problems that the project sought to address: threats and barriers targeted
 - Project Description and Strategy: objective, outcomes and expected results, description of field sites (if any)
 - Project Implementation Arrangements: short description of the Project Board, key implementing partner arrangements, etc.
 - Project timing and milestones
 - Main stakeholders: summary list
4. Findings (*12-14 pages*)
 - 4.1 Project Strategy
 - Project Design
 - Results Framework/Logframe
 - 4.2 Progress Towards Results
 - Progress towards outcomes analysis
 - Remaining barriers to achieving the project objective
 - 4.3 Project Implementation and Adaptive Management

⁷ The Report length should not exceed 40 pages in total (not including annexes).

- Management Arrangements
 - Work planning
 - Finance and co-finance
 - Project-level monitoring and evaluation systems
 - Stakeholder engagement
 - Reporting
 - Communications
- 4.4 Sustainability
- Financial risks to sustainability
 - Socio-economic to sustainability
 - Institutional framework and governance risks to sustainability
 - Environmental risks to sustainability
5. Conclusions and Recommendations (4-6 pages)
- 5.1 Conclusions
- Comprehensive and balanced statements (that are evidence-based and connected to the MTR's findings) which highlight the strengths, weaknesses and results of the project
- 5.2 Recommendations
- Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project
 - Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project
 - Proposals for future directions underlining main objectives
6. Annexes
- MTR ToR (excluding ToR annexes)
 - MTR evaluative matrix (evaluation criteria with key questions, indicators, sources of data, and methodology)
 - Example Questionnaire or Interview Guide used for data collection
 - Ratings Scales
 - MTR mission itinerary
 - List of persons interviewed
 - List of documents reviewed
 - Co-financing table (if not previously included in the body of the report)
 - Signed UNEG Code of Conduct form
 - Signed MTR final report clearance form
 - *Annexed in a separate file:* Audit trail from received comments on draft MTR report
 - *Annexed in a separate file:* Relevant midterm tracking tools (LDCF/SCCF Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT): https://www.thegef.org/gef/CCA_tracking_tool)

ToR ANNEX C: Midterm Review Evaluative Matrix Template

Evaluative Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Project Strategy: To what extent is the project strategy relevant to country priorities, country ownership, and the best route towards expected results?			
To what extent is the project suited to local and national development priorities and policies?	(i.e. relationships established, level of coherence between project design and implementation approach, specific activities conducted, quality of risk mitigation strategies, etc.)	(i.e. project documents, national policies or strategies, websites, project staff, project partners, data collected throughout the MTR mission, etc.)	(i.e. document analysis, data analysis, interviews with project staff, interviews with stakeholders, etc.)
To what extent is the project in line with GEF operational programs?			
To what extent are the objectives and design of the project supporting regional environment and development priorities?			
Progress Towards Results: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved thus far?			
Has the project been effective in achieving the expected outcomes and objectives?			
To what extent has the project increased institutional capacity (at national and island level) to help build the resilience of coastal areas and community settlements in Solomon Islands?			
How was the project been able to influence monitoring and evaluation for coastal resilience?			

What were the risks involved and to what extent were they managed?			
What lessons have been learned from the project regarding achievement of outcomes?			
What changes could have been made (if any) to the design of the project in order to improve the achievement of the project's expected results?			
Project Implementation and Adaptive Management: Has the project been implemented efficiently, cost-effectively, and been able to adapt to any changing conditions thus far? To what extent are project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, reporting, and project communications supporting the project's implementation?			
How cost-effective were project interventions? To what extent was project support provided in an efficient way?			
How efficient were partnership arrangements for the project and why?			
Did the project efficiently utilize local capacity in implementation?			
What lessons can be drawn regarding efficiency for other similar projects in the future?			
Was project support provided in an efficient way?			

Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?			
What risk have affected/influenced the project and in what ways?			
How were these risks managed?			
What lessons can be drawn regarding sustainability of project results?			
What changes could have been made (if any) to the design of the project in order to improve the sustainability of the project results?			
Impact: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?			
To what extent has the project contributed to a) verifiable improvements in to improving the resilience of water resources to the impacts of climate change and improve health, sanitation and quality of life			

Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

MTR Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Consultant: _____

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at _____ (Place) on _____ (Date)

Signature: _____

⁸ www.undp.org/unegcodeofconduct

ToR ANNEX E: MTR Ratings

Ratings for Progress Towards Results: (one rating for each outcome and for the objective)		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve or exceed all its end-of-project targets, without major shortcomings. The progress towards the objective/outcome can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets, with only minor shortcomings.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets but with significant shortcomings.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with major shortcomings.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	The objective/outcome is expected not to achieve most of its end-of-project targets.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome has failed to achieve its midterm targets, and is not expected to achieve any of its end-of-project targets.

Ratings for Project Implementation & Adaptive Management: (one overall rating)		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all seven components – management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications – is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management, with some components requiring remedial action.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive, with most components requiring remedial action.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.

Ratings for Sustainability: (one overall rating)		
4	Likely (L)	Negligible risks to sustainability, with key outcomes on track to be achieved by the project's closure and expected to continue into the foreseeable future
3	Moderately Likely (ML)	Moderate risks, but expectations that at least some outcomes will be sustained due to the progress towards results on outcomes at the Midterm Review
2	Moderately Unlikely (MU)	Significant risk that key outcomes will not carry on after project closure, although some outputs and activities should carry on
1	Unlikely (U)	Severe risks that project outcomes as well as key outputs will not be sustained

ToR ANNEX F: MTR Report Clearance Form

(to be completed by the Commissioning Unit and UNDP-GEF RTA and included in the final document)

Midterm Review Report Reviewed and Cleared By:

Commissioning Unit

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

TO R ANNEX F: MTR AUDIT TRAIL

The following is a template for the evaluators to show how the received comments on the draft TE report have (or have not) been incorporated into the final TE report. This audit trail should be included as an annex in the final TE report.

To the comments received on (date) from the Terminal Evaluation of (project name) (UNDP PIMS #)

The following comments were provided in track changes to the draft Terminal Evaluation report; they are referenced by institution ("Author" column) and track change comment number ("#" column):

Author	#	Para No./ comment location	Comment/Feedback on the draft TE report	TE team response and actions taken

ToR ANNEX F: Field Visit Schedule

Province	Planned Itinerary (inclusive of travel dates)	SIWSAP Pilot Sites	Travel Schedule	Mode of Transportation	Time Approximately	Comments
Choiseul	12 th – 14 th February 2017	Taro Township	12 th February 2017	Plane	2 hours	Honiara – Taro
			13 th February 2017			Meeting date
			14 th February 2017	Plane	30-45 minutes	Taro - Gizo
Western	14 th – 16 th February 2017	Gizo Township	15 th February 2017			Meeting date
			16 th February 2017	Plane	1 hours	Gizo - Honiara
Guadalcanal	17 th February 2017	Honiara	17 th February 2017			In Honiara and do consultation with Honiara Stakeholders and prepare for Temotu Mission.
Temotu	18 th – 21 st February 2017	Tuwo Community	18 th February 2017	Plane	2 hours	Honiara - Lata
			19 th February 2017	Banana boat	2-3 hours	- Team probably travel from Lata to Tuwo community early in the morning.
			20 th February 2017			Meeting date - Team depart Tuwo community back to Lata in the evening or early morning of 22 nd /09/16.
			21 st February 2017			- Team depart Tuwo community to Lata early morning 22/09/16 - Team depart Lata-Honiara at 1pm.
Markira	22 nd February 2017	Tuwo Community	22 nd February 2017	Plane	2 hours 20 minutes	Honiara-Arona-Kirakira-Santa Ana (near Santa Catalina Isl.)
			23 rd February 2017			Meeting date.
			24 th February 2017			- Depart Santa Catalina – Kirakira to catch flight at 1pm (no flight in Santa Ana till Saturday (25/02/2017) therefore might travel via banana boat early in the morning to Kirakira. - Board plane from Kirakira – Honiara in the afternoon at 1:00pm on 24 th /02/2017.

Annex 12: Signed MTR Final Report Clearance Form

Midterm Review Report Reviewed and Cleared By:	
Commissioning Unit	
Name:	
Signature:	Date:
UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor	
Name:	
Signature:	Date: