



Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme

Programme planning workshop, 28–30 January 2013

*Taro Island, Choiseul Province
Solomon Islands*

WORKSHOP SUMMARY RECORD

A planning workshop was convened on 28–30 January 2013 on Taro Island, Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands. The purpose of the workshop was to initiate the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme, which was organised in collaboration with the Solomon Islands national and provincial governments, regional agencies (Secretariat of the Pacific Community [SPC] and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme [SPREP]) and development partners (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit [GIZ] and United States Agency for International Development [USAID], Government of Australia). The workshop, which was facilitated in English and Pigin, was attended by 144 participants (21 female participants and 123 male participants), including community and church leaders, provincial and national government representatives, non-government representatives, and representatives of development partners and regional organisations. A participants' list is attached as Annex 1.

DAY 1:

SESSION 1: OPENING STATEMENTS

The workshop opened with a prayer and welcome remarks from Hon. Jackson Kiloe, Premier of Choiseul Province and Luke Pitakoe, Representative of the Luru Land Conference of Tribal Communities (LLCTC). This was followed by opening statements from David Sheppard, Director-General of SPREP; Brian Dawson, Principal Climate Change Adviser, SPC; and Frank Wickham, Acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management. Key messages from the opening statements included acknowledging the cross-cutting nature of climate change and how the vulnerability and adaptation assessment would be valuable for providing the baseline information for effective work on the ground. The senior officials also highlighted the fact that the pilot collaborative initiative was driven by the provincial and national government, in partnership with regional organisations (SPC, SPREP), development partners (USAID, GIZ, United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], Government of Australia), and non-governmental organisations (The Nature Conservancy [TNC]). The presenters explained that the programme aims to build the resilience of the Luru people and communities against the impacts of climate change and threats from natural disasters, and it also aims to enhance food security and strengthen the resilience of natural ecosystems in Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands. The premier emphasised the importance of communicating and disseminating information to communities, particularly on the activities that the programme will be supporting, as in the past communities have had high



expectations of programmes and have often been disappointed. The premier concluded by noting that ownership of the programme was necessary to ensure sustainability and long-term impacts for the people and communities of Laurus.

WORKSHOP INTRODUCTIONS – Presenter: John Tabepuda (Provincial Secretary)

The provincial government presented the workshop objectives as follows:

- (i) Participants are familiarised with development partners and projects under the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme;
- (ii) Participants understand the concept and objectives of the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme;
- (iii) Workshop participants are familiarised with the results of the vulnerability assessment;

Anticipated workshop outcomes included:

- (i) Commitment from national and provincial governments, communities, development partners, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and regional organisations to the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme;
- (ii) Development of a programme implementation plan;
- (iii) Endorsement of a steering mechanism for the programme.

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS – Facilitators: Dr Melchior Mataki (SPC/GIZ) and Paul Donohoe (SPREP)

The facilitators presented the agenda, which is attached as Annex II. Day 1 involved presentations from the national and provincial governments, which would set the backdrop for other presentations and plenary discussions. The facilitators explained that the afternoon of Day 1 would be dedicated to a poster session where participants would have an opportunity to have one-to-one discussions with the climate change projects/programmes and planned activities under the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme.

Day 2 commenced with a recap of key messages from Day 1 and continued with presentations on the programme approach and results from the vulnerability assessment. The afternoon was dedicated to group work discussions which fed into the draft programme implementation plan.

Day 3 continued with a recap of messages from Day 2 followed by a presentation on the draft programme implementation plan. A second working group session to discuss the draft plan was also scheduled. The presentations concluded with the proposal and endorsement of a steering mechanism to provide oversight on the implementation of the programme. The workshop ended with next steps, which would involve the finalisation of the programme implementation plan (attached as Annex III).

In terms of housekeeping matters, participants were informed of meal breaks and locations of venue facilities. Participants were also encouraged to engage in the discussions in English or Pigin given the



availability of interpreters. The facilitators announced that climate change videos would be screened on Monday and Tuesday, and the invitation was open to everyone on the island.

SESSION 2: PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR CHOISEUL PROVINCE

(i) *Presentation on the Provincial Development Strategy: John Tabepuda , Provincial Secretary*

An overview of Choiseul Province was presented, highlighting a land mass of 3,294 sq. km and a population of 26,372. The province’s main source of income is through copra, timber, seaweed, fisheries and agriculture. In terms of infrastructure, the main modes of transportation are boats/ships (inter-island travel) and planes, whilst communications is through intermittent internet and mobile phone services and radio; energy services are powered through generators as well as solar energy and kerosene for cooking; and water is provided through piped water through wells and rainwater. Challenges for the provincial government include limited economic opportunities, accessibility and quality of education, unsustainable development, climate change, increasing population, lack of infrastructure and maintenance, erosion of traditional customs and practices, gender inequality, and lack of capacity.

In terms of achievements, the province developed its first medium-term plan in 2009. The current plan runs from 2011 to 2014. Incidentally, under the provincial capacity development fund assessment, Choiseul province was ranked first (out of the 9 provinces) each year from 2008 to 2011. Similarly, in comparison to other provinces under the Regional Development Programme (RDP), Choiseul Province is the only province that is the lead implementer.

From a development planning framework perspective, the Choiseul Provincial medium-term development plan incorporates NGOs, community-based organisations, sectoral/divisional and ward/community plans. The provincial plan feeds into the national government ministries’ corporate plans, which further feed into the National Development Strategy. The provincial government’s medium-term development plan (2012–2014) proactively supports the development of individuals, communities and provincial government through constructive and transparent partnerships with stakeholders. The development goals that are linked to climate change under the plan include: diverse sustainable economic opportunities and associated built infrastructure that supports economic development, protection of natural resources from unsustainable use and existence of opportunities for sustainable natural resource development. The implementation of the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme will be integrated into the Choiseul province medium-term development plan, which will further strengthen the plan in addressing climate change.

(ii) *Presentation on the aspirations and development needs for Choiseul Province: Luke Pitakoe, Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Communities (LLCTC)*

The presentation outlined the role of LLCTC and reiterated its support for CHICCAP. LLCTC is an indigenous NGO that started in 1985 and represents the interests of the Lauru people. The organisation’s goals include:



- To build the people of Lauru to be strong, live creatively and stand firmly for justice and peace, and wholeness of life;
- To focus on recognising, empowering and utilising the potential of Lauru’s people; and
- To promote reconciliation and settlement of land disputes.

LLCTC priorities include helping the Lauru people rediscover their worth and value, promoting cultural identities as the basic roots of wholeness of life and active participation for security and survival, and taking *Popoloto* (defined as ‘putting Lauru in order according to ancestors’ wisdom and worthy custom laws’) seriously in five traditional areas.

LLCTC has experience in working in partnership with tribal chiefs and communities, churches, TNC, and the provincial government. Partnership achievements to date include: facilitating the establishment of LRTC at Kolobangara riverside with the United Church; facilitating the renovation and establishment of the Sasamugga hospital; facilitating the construction of the road from Sasamugga to Sepa; supporting the revival of Lauru Island custom law and rules; signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with TNC for the implementation of the LLCTC Programme of Environment Conservation with the people of Lauru; signing of an MOU with the Choiseul Provincial Government to lead the cooperation of the people of Lauru to think, work and plan together to promote tribal community governance; working in partnership with stakeholders to establish a locally managed marine area on tribal reefs; and supporting the establishment of the Choiseul Province Climate Change Officer position. The LLCTC also highlighted the challenges it has faced, including: acting as a peace making group to settle tribal disputes as a result of unsustainable logging activities and working to address the future environmental impacts of nickel mining.

PLENARY

The Voruvoru Representative commended the programme and its approach, noting that this was the first time the province was involved in a climate change planning workshop. He acknowledged that given the current/future development challenges for the province, he hoped that the programme would address community needs. He added that the provincial government lacked resources to implement similar programmes.

The Chief of Nuatabu recognised the value of this programme and the potential opportunities it could bring for the communities. He acknowledged that climate change is a cross-cutting issue which impacts social, economic, political and environmental spheres. He emphasised that food security was a key concern for his community, particularly since the community’s livelihoods were dependent on agricultural crops.

TNC highlighted the need for awareness of climate change in the province and the need to engage community representatives at the start of the planning process. In response, the Provincial Government Representative noted that climate change was articulated in the provincial development plan.



- (iii) ***Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management related activities of the national government agencies in Choiseul Province: Chanel Iroi, Under Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Susan Sulu, Director, Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Coordination***

Activities in place include the National Development Strategy, which runs from 2011 to 2020, with objective 7 (managing environment and risks of natural disasters) effectively responding to climate change, as well as the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management Corporate Plan, which runs from 2012 to 2014. Other policies and frameworks cover biodiversity, solid waste management, and early warning systems for natural disasters as well as infrastructure investment plans. These are funded and co-funded by government sectors, international adaptation funds and international development funds. Some of the challenges with implementing these policies and planned activities have been related to the geographical dispersion of the provinces. This has weakened coordination amongst stakeholders, particularly when it puts an added strain on limited financial resources and province specific budgets. Another constraint is the limited human and technical capacity available. There are a number of opportunities for greater collaboration with LLCTC as a vehicle for greater community leadership and participation in development and improvements for a wider enabling environment for programme implementation.

Discussions on the presentation allowed TNC to clarify the sustainability factor of the Arnavon trust fund to SPREP as well as outline how working with the local communities to manage the sites and working with the UNDP project for youth has assisted in raising public awareness and education on the ground, and that this may be a potential opportunity to work with the Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning (PACCSAP) programme which is developing education materials for secondary schools in Solomon Islands. There is a need to also talk about mitigation (e.g. reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation [REDD+]) and not just adaptation. It was highlighted by GIZ that although mitigation (not just adaptation) needs to be considered, and land tenure rights allow immediate forestry-based mitigation, available areas in the Pacific are small and less attention is paid to mitigation than to adaptation.

The linkages between climate change acts/legislation were clarified where government mandated sectors, ministries and provincial governments are tasked with implementing legislation. Working with development partners and community stakeholders will facilitate effective implementation and linking of legislation. Coordination between national and provincial governments needs to be improved, and it was noted that the workshop could come up with some recommendations to assist in this area. A national adaptation fund is being established which will allow continued support within the national budget prioritisation. This may prove to be an issue and therefore perhaps predictable funding needs to be made available to the national government so they can have an appreciation of the resources available to them.

GIZ added that the integrated programme originated at the national government level, and also noted that adaptation is a process without an end point, and sustainability and long-term commitment of all partners and stakeholders is equally important.



(iv) **SESSION 3: DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN CHOISEUL (POSTER SESSION)**

The programme partners were invited to provide a summary of their projects. Following this, the participants were invited to visit the programme partners’ booths for more details on the projects and planned activities. The poster session included the following projects/programmes:

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	Donor
Enhanced Climate Change Resilience of Food Production Systems (Food Security/Climate Change)	SPC + Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	USAID
Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Region	SPC/GIZ	BMZ/USAID
Ecosystems-based adaptation to climate change in Choiseul Province	SPREP	USAID
Building the resilience of communities and their ecosystems to the impacts of climate change in the Pacific	TNC	AusAID
An integrated climate change risk and adaptation assessment to inform settlement planning in Choiseul Province	Australian Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	AusAID
Enhancing resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change	UNDP	Adaptation Fund

CONCLUSION: *Presenter: Stuart Chape, Director, SPREP*

SPREP delivered the concluding remarks for Day 1 and reiterated earlier discussions that underscored the critical nature of climate change. The speaker further emphasised that in order to strengthen Choiseul communities’ resilience against climate change it was crucial for communities, provincial and national governments, implementing agencies and development partners to address these issues as a team. SPREP added that a step in this direction would be for stakeholders to familiarise themselves with the results from the vulnerability and adaptation assessment and to critically think about the interventions or actions on the ground.

Some of the key challenges identified during the presentations included the dependence on natural resources, limited economic opportunities, population growth, land disputes associated with logging and mining prospects as well as lack of coordination across climate change partners. The speaker added that the strengthening of LLCTC and other informal groups could be a way to drive change as well as create linkages to various informal institutions that are powerful and can drive the climate



change agenda. SPREP further noted that there is a need to identify priorities, as well as draw out how the national climate change policy is linked to activities at the provincial level and how issues at the ground level relate to the national and international level. Corruption was a key issue raised that could prove to be a hindrance across all levels when addressing vulnerabilities in the province, particularly when the resources to implement policies lie with the national government as opposed to the provincial governments.

The workshop closed with a prayer from Father Peter from Voruvoru.

DAY 2:

SESSION 3 (continued): THE CHOISEUL INTEGRATED CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME – Dr Wulf Killmann (SPC/GIZ) and Stuart Chape (SPREP)

The presentation explained the aim of CHICCAP: to implement multiple externally funded climate change projects under an integrated team approach. Several national ministries have committed their support to this pilot initiative and the vulnerability and adaptation assessment studies revealed a number of vulnerabilities. The next steps for addressing these involve joint planning for a strategic approach to applying resources and expertise, the selection of pilot/implementation sites, integration into the Choiseul Development Plan as well as linking province and national planning and incorporating funds from national budgets to do so.

PLENARY

The participants highlighted the importance of focusing on lessons learned and communicating timely results to donors to strengthen coordination of funds. They acknowledged that a collaboration of this magnitude may be a challenge to implement. In light of this, the workshop highlighted the need for partners to work closely with schools and churches, particularly with regard to the dissemination of information at the provincial and community level.

PRESENTATION: An integrated model to ensure a holistic approach to addressing climate change impacts and disaster risks – Dr Melchior Mataki, SPC/GIZ and Paul Donohoe, SPREP

The presenters explained the purpose of the assessment, which was to engage selected communities to identify their needs as well as to highlight issues affecting them. Based on community-wide consultations, measures to improve vulnerability figures were determined and issues were identified such as a lack of interaction with government and lack of relevant policies and literature that address such vulnerabilities. Information pamphlets on selected communities (26) were later handed out to community leaders to disseminate to their communities.

One of the major vulnerability areas identified from the vulnerability and adaptation assessment was reduction in food (in particular fish), which results in loss of income on a large scale. This could also be attributed to an increased dependency on cash economies, which have a tendency to change rapidly



in a transition period. This would impact communities’ priorities, particularly with respect to farming, which would reduce the diversity of crops cultivated in favour of concentration on cash crops, leading to increased consumption of imported and less nutritious foods such as noodles, rice and flour. Social issues also contribute to increasing communities’ vulnerabilities in terms of limited education opportunities (particularly after primary school level), increasing populations, and limited access to specialised health services.

PLENARY

Community representatives highlighted ownership as a key issue, and the importance of widely disseminating the results from the assessment report. Not only is this important for the communities’ knowledge but it will also build communities’ capacity to ensure that they are self-sufficient and are able to adapt to climate change and climate variability.

Also highlighted was the importance of building resilience in the province through adaptation and mitigation of natural disasters, and increasing people's understanding of ecosystem connectivity and importance of ecosystem services in building resilience. The need to strengthen the role of community leaders was also raised, as consideration of supporting the local level was often overlooked when addressing the prospect of economic gain. The workshop emphasised that this needs to be done in the form of legislation to ensure that communities’ concerns and needs are taken into account. The workshop further noted that whilst legislation to protect natural resources exists, enforcing legislation is an ongoing challenge to national and provincial governments due to the limited resources available. As a result, there is an increase in environmental issues such as unregulated loggers and a surge in indigenous birds being illegally exported.

The workshop stressed the need to strengthen communities’ adaptive capacity to ensure that traditional knowledge and systems are protected. Community elders need to be involved in the programme as their valuable knowledge/skills need to be preserved in order to improve the ability of the community to be self-sustaining. Land dispute was another key area of concern, and it was recommended that a formal system of land allocation registration be considered.

The session ended with the community representatives reiterating that the results from the workshop need to be communicated to all communities, including disadvantaged groups such as the elderly, women, youth and children.

SESSION 4: ACTIONS AND STRATEGIES FOR THE CHOISEUL INTEGRATED CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME – GROUP WORK

The summary of the group work findings follows.

Group 1: Village infrastructure

Some of the key threats included limited mechanisms available to community leaders to communicate community concerns/problems to the provincial and national level, the lack of sense of ownership that



has seen the degradation of schools and other buildings as well as the need for upgrades to infrastructure within the province. The problem of mobilising and pooling community resources was another challenge and stems from lack of coordination as well as tribal disputes. Some of the reason given for these key threats ranged from neglect of all stakeholders to quality of infrastructure.

Adaptation options identified were better coordination and awareness efforts by chiefs and community leaders, gender balanced attendance at community gatherings and the strengthening of law and order to better coordinate efforts in adaptation. With this in mind, the limitations acknowledged included the lack of communication and interest, the need for more technical expertise, awareness and education – particularly using practical/relevant methods.

Group 2: Ridge to reef

The key threats for this topic included population, unsustainable harvesting where logging and fisheries took place, and current attitudes, particularly toward waste disposal and resource management, which lead to the decline of soil fertility, biodiversity and quality of rivers.

Adaptation options discussed included increased awareness on family planning as well as the consequences of poor resource and waste management; the strengthening of pre-existing instruments and movements, particularly LLCTC, to help the population voice its concerns and settle disputes; as well as community projects such as mangrove rehabilitation and sharing and revival of traditional knowledge. The limitations identified included lack of financial backing as well as communication and accessibility of traditional knowledge.

Group 3: Food security

The key threats identified for food security included unsustainable and destructive harvest/farming practices, increased incidences of pests and diseases, unpredictable/extreme weather patterns, population growth and land disputes. The group further noted that the destruction of ecosystems is putting a strain on food production systems.

Adaptation measures identified included the distribution of climate ready crops, increased diversity within farming systems, promoting land-use planning, production of updated land/vegetation cover maps to inform land-use planning and identify food insecurity hot spots, and strengthening bio-security practices. Adaptation measures also included building capacity at all levels through activities such as offering training in integrated pest and disease management, food preservation, GIS (geographical information system) and cost/benefit analysis for key sectors, as well as the establishment of climate/farmer field schools. Challenges include limited technical expertise, limited variety of genetic plant material, limited equipment and infrastructure. Another major challenge is the absence of a framework/policy and legal support to register traditional land.

Group 4: Water security

Damage to water related infrastructure as well as a lack of protection and preservation of water sources, particularly near logged areas, as well as increased instances of flooding and drought were



some of the threats identified leading to decreased quantity of food, poor water quality, health hazards and in some instances resettlement.

The adaptation measures that were mentioned included: rebuilding of seawalls and rehabilitation of mangroves, improving and updating the timber act, education and awareness for agricultural and logging practices, increasing water harvesting including through laying infrastructure for more water tanks for rainwater harvesting and building dams near large rivers. Some of the limitations identified included the lack of financial backing, limited availability of technical advice for coastal protection, disputes over ownership of resources leading to difficulty of prosecution, and the temptation of immediate cash returns as compared with longer-term returns.

Group 5: Taro township

Threats identified in this discussion included water supply and limited space for population growth and waste disposal which was beginning to go into the sea. Some of the identified adaptation measures included: increased number of water tanks to better harvest rainwater, alternate energy sources to help pump water into houses, and replanting of mangroves to tackle the problem of coastal erosion on the already small island. The limitations identified included the lack of financial backing to purchase the tanks and pumps for water distribution as well as the cost of maintenance and logistics of getting the tanks to the province, and the lack of available advice on alternate adaptation strategies to address future problems associated with climate change.

Group 6: Sustainable development

The threats to sustainable development discussed included the recurring problems of high population growth and unsustainable harvesting of resources as well as lack of good governance and uncoordinated planning and development. Among the suggested adaptation strategies were empowering chiefs and provincial leaders through education and legal advice, particularly for land owners. It was acknowledged that limitations to this strategy included lack of funding and political will and the limited capacity of chiefs and local leaders.

CONCLUSION

The Director-General of SPREP explained that the next steps should focus on what the programme can achieve, as there have been a number of issues identified. He added that it is important to generate reliable and alternative income sources for communities as an adaptation strategy. Participants reiterated this by raising the issue of funding and recommending the establishment of a trust fund for the province.

SPC/GIZ wrapped up the discussion and reflected on the premier's earlier comments touching on the need to define the programme/project activities and intended outputs. SPC/GIZ highlighted the importance of defining time-bound project activities and identifying key partner agencies that will be involved. SPC/GIZ noted that the results from the working group sessions would inform the draft programme implementation plan, which would be presented on day 3. He concluded by stating that a



drafting committee has been tasked with consolidating the working group results and will develop the implementation plan which will form the basis of discussion for day 3.¹

DAY3:

OPENING

Day 3 started with a recap on day 2 by UNDP. UNDP referred to the results of the vulnerability and adaptation assessment as well as the group sessions dealing with minimising damage by implementing the ridge to reef approach in order to increase food and water security and build resilience through balanced and sustainable development that maintains a healthy environment.

SESSION: DRAFT PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION PLAN – *Dr Melchior Mataka, SPC/GIZ*

SPC/GIZ presented the draft programme implementation plan, which captured eight key thematic areas:

- Strengthen governance and leadership;
- Strengthen livelihoods through healthy ecosystems;
- Promote partnerships and coordination;
- Promote sustainable economic development;
- Support awareness raising and education;
- Enhance food security;
- Promote appropriate and climate friendly infrastructures and technology;
- Ensure programme sustainability.

Under each theme, programme partners mapped activities for 2013–2015, proposed timelines and key implementing partners (at the national, provincial and community level). In the subsequent group session, participants were tasked with reviewing and amending the plan if necessary.

PLENARY

The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management stressed that the draft programme plan needs to address climate change through mitigation as well as adaptation and alternate sources of energy may need to be considered. SPREP emphasised the need to have closer engagement with government and strengthen national government support through LLCTC as well as other existing mechanisms. Perhaps working groups could come up with priorities as well as a good mix of programme elements and implementation. The Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Coordination highlighted engagement and emphasised that it needs to be a two-way link between government bodies and partners. There were other calls to focus more on leadership and governance

¹ Drafting committee includes representatives from SPC, SPC/GIZ, SPREP and PACCSAP



and to encourage partners in the churches. On this topic, the Rural Development Programme representative suggested leadership training for community leaders.

UNDP noted that the programme should focus on its deliverables for 2015 and this should be reflected in the plan. In addition, the speaker explained that it was important to document issues that were beyond the scope of the current programme but could be considered for potential new partners. A suggestion was also put forward to ensure that LLCTC is not institutionalised like an NGO as it was suggested that its role was more informal and some of the people of Laurus may have reservations about working with them or allowing them to resolve traditional land conflicts in a formal way.

ENDORSEMENT OF A STEERING MECHANISM

A proposed steering structure and terms of reference were presented by Wulf Killmann of SPC/GIZ. He outlined the membership, which crosses several sectors and functions, including providing strategic guidance and technical input to planning and implementation processes. The steering committee will also oversee the coordination of programme activities and membership criteria outlining the experience and qualities of its members. He also assured the meeting that this programme will be a long-term programme, with SPC/GIZ and other partners financing the first period.

The Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock reaffirmed the government's commitment to the programme, adding that other ministries have indicated their commitment as there is considerable interest in the programme.

CONCLUSION

At the commencement of the workshop, participants were asked come up with a name for the programme and suggestions were to be submitted to the organisers. At the end of day 3 there was a vote to determine the new name; however, there was an even split between: LICCHAP (Laurus Integrated Climate Change Programme) and CHICCHAP (Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme). As a result, the workshop agreed that the first order of business for the steering committee would be to make a decision on the name of the programme.

The workshop ended with closing remarks from Hon. Jackson Kiloe, Premier of Choiseul. This was followed by a workshop evaluation and a closing prayer.



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Annex I: Participants List:

PARTICIPANTS LIST		
	Participants	Agency /Community
1	Elton Bari	Vurago Community Rep
2	Silas Bobele	Panarui Community Rep
3	Sedric Bemama	Katurasele Community Rep
4	Brian Doo	Soronamula Community Rep
5	Gendley Galo	Nuatabu Community Rep
6	Hanky Koro	Tagibangara Community Reo
7	Pr. Lendley Kale	Papara Community Rep
8	Willie Katovae	Katurasele Community Rep
9	Peter Kere	Community Rep
10	Sam Keqa	Community Rep
11	James Kodo	Mboeboe Community Rep
12	Glynton Kokoro	Posarae Community Rep
13	Teube Kavana	Kuktim Community Rep



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14	Hanky Kovo	Ward 13 Community Rep
15	Ben Lakawai	Ward 1 Community Rep
16	S. Maden	Ward 6 Community Rep
17	Scivar Madobatu	Sagigae Community Rep
18	Tommy Masson	Ogho Community Rep
19	Rangeev McDonnell	Ward 12 Community Rep
20	Rabon Ngodoro	Loimuni Community Rep
21	Chillion Paloso	Sasamunga Community Rep
22	Mannaseh Papalo	Chivoko Community Rep
23	Pele	Redman Community Rep
24	Tender Pentan	Loloko Community Rep
25	Victor Pitakaka	Community Rep
26	David Presley	Varunga Community Rep
27	Tensley Pule	Community Rep
28	Gibson Qalo	Ward 11 Community Rep
29	Phillip Qalo	Molevanga Community Rep
30	Gibsm Qalolitia	Susuka Community Rep



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31	Gravis Qaqara	Panuarui Community Rep
32	Peter Sam	Community Rep
33	Lino Selalu	Tabarato Community Rep
34	Johnson Sisiki	Polo Community Rep
35	Dominiso Soqamule	Community Rep
36	Levi Tanavalu	Zinoa Community Rep
37	Rangir Taniveke	Pangoe Community Rep
38	Timothy Tukae	Poroporo Community Rep
39	Movete Tupou	Arariki Community Rep
40	Simi Vorekale	Sepa Community Rep
41	Lazaros Zali	Community Rep
42	Lazano Zale	Community Rep
43	Cornellius Joe	Community Rep
44	Jeremiah Manele	Community Rep
45	Peter Vanava	Community Rep
46	Vaolyne Cox	Taro Business House
47	Franklin Papabatu	Taro Business House



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48	David Pitisopa	Taro Business House
49	Bradley Poloso	Taro Business House
50	Frances Qalo	Taro Business House
51	Simmy Vazara	Taro Business House
52	Cleophas Rooney	Private Sector
53	Peter Kobakina	Catholic Church
54	Jacob Qeto	Catholic Church
55	H. Qalorusa	United Church
56	Oliver Viruolomo	Methodist Church
57	Molea	Seventh Day Adventist Church
58	Billy Takubala	CMC Church Leader
59	Mark Pattson	Choiseul Bay PSS
60	Hon. S Bennie	Community Rep
61	Hon. P Bavare	Ward 4 Viviru
62	Hon. H Benjamin	Ward 2 Katupika
63	Hon. M Dokama	Ward 12 Senga
64	Hon. J Kiloe	Ward 5 Premier



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65	Hon. A Kimata	Ward 6 Tepazaka
66	Hon. A Malasa	Ward 3 Vasiduki
67	Hon. L Pajata	Ward 8 Tavula
68	Hon. S Poloso	Provincial Assembly Speaker
69	Hon. G Raybon	Kirugela Ward
70	Hon. W Sualalu	Ward 7 Batava
71	Hon. P. Tobire	Ward 1 Wagina
72	Hon. N Ulemiki	Ward 10 Bangara
73	Hon. T Vilaka	Ward 9 Polo/ Ogho
74	John Tabepuda	Provincial Government
75	Geoffrey Pakipota	Provincial Government
76	Christopher Makoni	Provincial Government
77	Herman Aruhane	Choiseul Bay School - Principal
78	Brian Roroniboqe	School Principal
79	Bartholomew Hora	Environmental Health & RWS
80	Robert Haukare	Metereology
81	Nathan Kilo	Works



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82	Ivy Hou	CPCW
83	Nellie Neko	CPCW
84	Marlon Kuve	NRDF
85	Andrew Melanolu	Agriculture
86	Davis Pitamama	Education
87	Helen Jane Nowak	Women's Division
88	Graham Qaqara	Forestry
89	Albert Samani	Police
90	Nelson Tanito Kere	Fisheries
91	William Timpa	Health
92	John Zinga	Youth & Sports
93	Chanel Iroi	Under Secretary, Ministry Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management (MECCDM)
94	Nelson Tanito Kere	MRMR Fisheries
95	Frank Wickham	Acting Permanent Secretary - MECCDM
96	Douglas Yee	Director - MECCDM
97	Tia Masolo	MECCDM
98	Susan Sulu	Director - Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Coordination



99	Michael Ho'ota	Director of Extension - Ministry of Agriculture
100	Peter Ramohia	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
101	Paula Baleilevuka	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
102	H.E. Dominic Meiklejohn	High Commissioner, British High Commission, Honiara
103	Elisabeth Gotschi	European Union (EU)
104	Bill Apusae	Live & Learn
105	Robbie Henderson	Live & Learn
106	Nego Sisiolo	Pacific Leadership Programme (PLP)
107	Lalage Cherry	Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning (PACCSAP) Program
108	Lottie Vaisekavea	Rural Development Programme (RDP)
109	Basilio Solevuda	Rural Development Programme (RDP)
110	Franklyn Qaloboe	Rural Development Programme (RDP)
111	Nelson Katovae	Save the Children
112	Akiko Suzaki	Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP
113	Joanne Aihunu	UNDP
114	Charles Olonga	UNDP
115	Jenifer Kuma Kilua	UNDP

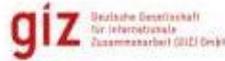


116	Gloria Suluia	UNDP
117	Nixon Buka	UNDP
118	Robyn James	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
119	Jimmy Kereseke	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
120	Senoveva Maui	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
121	Tanya Pritchard	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
122	Nixon Bula Tooler	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
123	Luke Pitakoe	Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Communities (LLCTC)
124	Michael Zazu	Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Communities (LLCTC)
125	David Sheppard	Director-General, SPREP
126	Stuart Chape	Director – Biodiversity & Ecosystems Management Programme, SPREP
127	Tim Carruthers	Coastal & Marine Adviser, SPREP
128	Paul Donohoe	Ecosystems Based Adaptation Officer, SPREP
129	Carlo Iacovino	Climate Change Communications Officer, SPREP
130	Wulf Killmann	Programme Director & Senior Adviser, SPC/GIZ
131	Christine Fung	Deputy Team Leader & Land Use Planning & Facilitation Specialist, SPC/GIZ
132	Melchior Mataki	Programme Implementation Manager, SPC/GIZ



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133	Gideon Solo	Finance Officer, SPC/GIZ
134	Bjoern Hecht	Technical Adviser, SPC/GIZ
135	Joanna Akritidu	Junior Consultant, SPC/GIZ
136	Davis Regal	Intern, SPC/GIZ
137	Lisa Sikajajaka	Intern, SPC/GIZ
138	Brian Dawson	Principal Climate Change Adviser, SPC
139	Vuki Buadromo	Project Manager, SPC
140	Nick Nonga	Animal Health & Production Officer, SPC
141	Vilisi Tokalauvere	GIS/RS Officer, SPC
142	Joji Nabalarua	Cameraman, SPC
143	Emily Moli	Journalist, SPC
144	Christina Hazelman	Food Security/Climate Change Intern, SPC



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Annex II:

Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme

Programme Planning Workshop

Taro, Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands

28 – 30 January 2013

TENTATIVE AGENDA

Day 1: Monday, 28 January 2013

Time	Topic	Content	Speaker/Facilitator
Session 1: Opening & Introductions			
09:00	Registration		Secretariat
10:00	Opening prayer & Traditional Welcome		
10:10	Welcoming remarks	On behalf of the Province	Premier of Choiseul
10:30	Welcoming remarks	On behalf of the Lauru community	Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Communities
10:45	Opening comments	SPREP	SPREP Director General, David Sheppard
10:40	Opening comments	SPC	SPC Principal Climate Change Adviser, Brian Dawson
10:50	Official Opening + Signing of Partners' Agreement		PS MECDM, Frank Wickham
11:00	Morning tea & group photo		
11:30	Workshop introduction	Workshop objectives & expected results	Provincial Secretary, John Tapebuda
11:45	Workshop procedures	Programme outline, processes, housekeeping - Questions	Melchior Mataki (GIZ) and Paul Donohoe (SPREP)
Session 2: Provincial & National Government plans for Choiseul - Facilitator: Susan Sulu, Min Planning			
12:00	Implementing CCA & DRM in the Provincial Development Plan	Presentation: Provincial Development Strategy	Provincial Government
12.15	Aspirations & needs for development of Choiseul	Presentation: Lauru Land Conference plans	Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Communities
12:30	<i>Discussion on presentations</i>	<i>Facilitated plenary session</i>	<i>Plenary</i>



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Time	Topic	Content	Speaker/Facilitator
12:45	Lunch		
14:00	Session 2 continued <i>Facilitator: Dominic Meiklejohn, British High Commissioner</i>		
14:10	CC and DRM related activities in Choiseul Province of the national government agencies	Presentation: Inputs from Ministries: Planning, Provincial Government, Agriculture and Livestock, Forestry, Mines, Fisheries, Infrastructure Development, Rural Government & Sustainable Development	PS Planning & PS MECDM
14:40	<i>Discussion on presentation</i>	<i>Facilitated plenary session</i>	<i>Plenary</i>
Session 3: Development Partners working in Choiseul <i>Facilitator: Rence Sore, PS Mines</i>			
15:00	The Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme approach	Presentation An integrated model to ensure a holistic approach to addressing climate change impacts and disaster risks	Wulf Killmann (GIZ) & Stuart Chape (SPREP)
15:15	Discussion on presentation	Facilitated plenary	Plenary
15:30	Afternoon Tea		
16:00	Poster Session	Open Discussion	SPREP/USAID, SPC/USAID, UNDP-SWOCK, SPC/GIZ, SPC/GIZ/REDD+, PACCSAP, TNC, Live & Learn, RDP
17:00	Overview of Day 1	Open feedback on Day 1 + Wrap up	SPREP
17:30	End of Day 1		

Day 2: Tuesday, 29 January 2013

Time	Topic	Content	Speaker/Facilitator
08:30	Introduction to Day 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prayer - Re-cap Day 1 - Outline of Day 2 	SPC
Session 3: Continued Facilitator <i>Frank Wickham, PS MAL</i>			
08:40	Results of the Choiseul Vulnerability Assessment	Presentation An integrated model to ensure a holistic approach to addressing climate change impacts and disaster risks	Melchior Mataki (GIZ) and Paul Donohue (SPREP)



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Time	Topic	Content	Speaker/Facilitator
09:10	Discussion on presentation	Facilitated plenary session	Plenary
Session 4: Actions and strategies for the Choiseul Integrated CC programme - Group work			
09:40	Introduction of group work	Objectives, methodology & expected results	Tim Carruthers & Paul Donohoe
10:00	Morning Tea		
10:30	Group work (6 working groups)	Refer to group work handout for details	Group facilitators
12:30	Lunch		
Session 4 continued Facilitator: Jeremiah Manele, PS			
13:30	Finalise group work		Group facilitators
14:00	Presentation of results Group 1	- Group presentations - Short feedback	Group presenters / facilitators
14:10	Group 2		Group presenters / facilitators
14:20	Group 3		Group presenters / facilitators
14:30	Group 4	- Presentation - Short feedback	Group presenters / facilitators
14:40	Group 5		Group presenters / facilitators
14:50	Group 6		Group presenters / facilitators
15:00	Afternoon Tea		
15:30	Discussion on group results	Facilitated plenary session	Plenary
16:30	Overview of Day 2	Open feedback on Day 2 + Wrap up	SPC/GIZ
17:00	End of Day 2		

Day 3: Wednesday, 30 January 2013

Time	Topic	Content	Facilitator
08:00	Introduction to Day 3	- Prayer - Re-cap DAY 1 - Overview DAY 2	UNDP
Session 5: Developing the Programme Implementation Plan - Facilitator: PS MAL, Frank Wickham			
08:30	<u>Plenary Session:</u> Presentation of Draft Implementation Plan	Confirming relevant and feasible actions and strategies	Plenary
09:00	Discussion on draft implementation plan	Facilitated plenary	Plenary
10:00	Morning tea		
10:30	Working Group Session	Discussion on the Programme	Group Presenters/Facilitators



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Time	Topic	Content	Facilitator
		Implementation Plan	
11:30	Group Presentations	Presentation & Feedback	Group Presenters/Facilitators
12:30	Discussion on group results	Facilitated plenary session	Plenary
13:00	Lunch Break		
Session 5 continued - Facilitator: PS MAL. Frank Wickham			
14:15	Presentation of final programme implementation plan	Facilitated plenary	Melchior Mataka
15:30	Afternoon Tea		
Session 5 continued – Facilitator: PS Jeremiah Manele, PS MDPAC			
16:00	Endorsement of steering mechanism	Presentation and discussions on the proposed steering	Wulf Killmann
16:30	Next Steps	Recommendations & concluding comments	Dr Melchior & Paul Donohue
17:00	Official Closing		Premier Choiseul, Hon. Jackson Kiloe
17:10	Evaluation	Evaluation of workshop	Christine Fung
17:20	END OF WORKSHOP		
18:30	Drinks and dinner reception	Venue: Allan Qurusu Hall	