

2015 PROGRAMME WORKSHOP REPORT

Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICCHAP)



The participants of the CHICCHAP Workshop, 2015, in Taro Island, Choiseul Province, SI.

***Taro Island, Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands
14-15 April 2015***

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Executive Summary

A follow up workshop for the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICCHAP) was convened from 14 – 15 April 2015 on Taro, Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands. The meeting was attended by 146 (104 males and 42 females) participants who included national, provincial and community representatives, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), development partners and regional agencies. The objectives of the workshop were: to review milestones, challenges and lessons learned; and to identify priorities for the post 2016 CHICCHAP Implementation Plan. The meeting agenda and participants list are attached as *Annexes 1 & 2*.

Key highlights of the meeting included; acknowledgement from partners that there needs to be stronger support through a dedicated team and resources for the CHICCHAP Office in Taro; strengthened engagement between the Partners Advisory Implementation Group (PAIG), Provincial Steering Committee, communities, extension officers in Taro, and CHICCHAP coordinators/officers based in Taro; consistent and accurate messaging of the role of partners working under CHICCHAP and regular reporting to communities on progress, challenges and achievements; a need for projects to coordinate trainings that are aligned to provincial and community needs; imperative that regional and international agencies/project work with the Luru Land Conference Tribal Council (LLCTC) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) on community engagement given the NGO's long standing history of working with communities in Choiseul; document and widely disseminate the achievements, lessons and the governing mechanisms under CHICCHAP.

The meeting also commended the new funding support that had been received for the CHICCHAP which will see the continuation of the programme until 2019. The new projects include; the GIZ/USAID project and SPREP/BMU regional project. Both projects will be building on existing activities and successful approaches implemented under the CHICCHAP.

The meeting further agreed that the 2016 CHICCHAP Implementation Plan would be updated with priorities and strategies developed through the working group session. This would then be presented back to the CHICCHAP partners for comments and endorsement before the end of 2015.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CHICCHAP	Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme
CPG	Choiseul Provincial Government
EBA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
ESSI	Ecological Solutions Solomon Islands
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
LLCTC	Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Community
PACCSAP	Pacific Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Programme
PAIG	Partnership Advisory and Implementation Group
PS	Permanent Secretary
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MFR	Ministry of Forestry and Research
NBSAP	Solomon Islands National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NDS	National Development Strategy
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
RCR	Ridge-Community-Reef
REDD	Reduction of Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SWoCK	Strogem Waka lo Community fo Kaikai
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
YAW	Youth At Work



1 Background

The Choiseul Provincial Government initiated the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICCHAP) to enhance livelihoods of the Luru people and to address the impacts of climate change as well as natural disasters. The province is supported in the implementation of this programme by the Solomon Islands national Government and its ministries, as well as by different development partners, such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, (SPC); Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, (SPREP); Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Programme, (PACCSAP); The Nature Conservancy, (TNC) and the United Nations Development Programme, (UNDP)

National and provincial agencies as well as partners agree to collaborate in a programmatic way to increase the resilience of Luru people and communities against the impacts of climate change and threats of natural disasters, to enhance their food security and to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems in Choiseul

The province – wide, holistic ridge to reef approach is consistent with international, national and provincial commitments and planning policies including the Solomon Islands National Development Strategy (NDS); Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy; Solomon Islands National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP); Choiseul Province Medium Term Development Plan and the Ridges to Reef Conservation Plan for Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands.

The programme puts into practice the important requirements for the mainstreaming and integration of climate change into provincial planning, and takes a holistic approach to support the development of Choiseul Province in an integrated, ridge-community-reef (RCR) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approach. Implementation on the ground focusses on the following sectors: food security, ecosystem-based adaptation, climate change adaptation, climate change risk and adaptation assessment and enhancing resilience of communities.



2 Introduction

The workshop opening commenced with the screening of the CHICCHAP documentary to set the context for discussions as well as allow participants to settle in, this was followed by an opening prayer as per workshop tradition before Mr. Fred Patison (SPREP) chaired the meeting and opened with introductions by all present; this was then followed by welcoming remarks by the Honourable Jackson Kiloe, Premier of Choiseul Province.

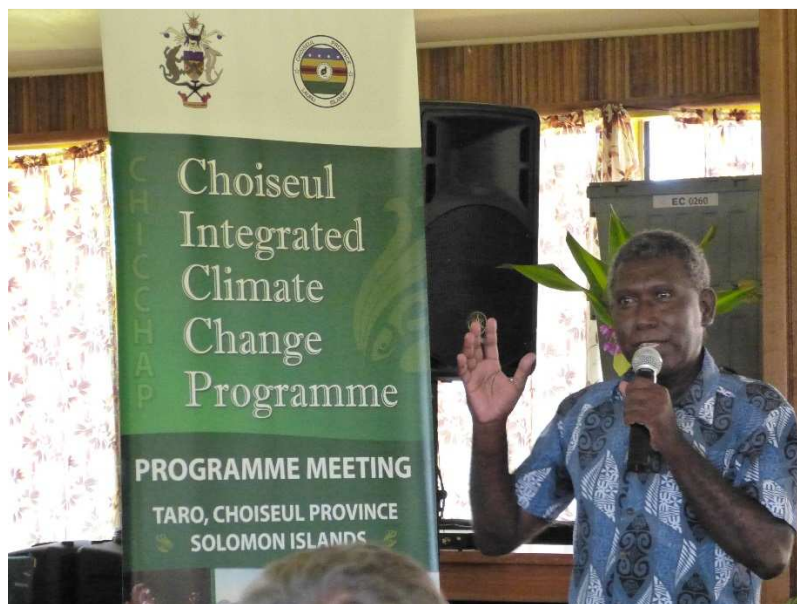


Figure 1: The Premiere of Choiseul, Honourable Jackson Kiloe addressing CHICCHAP participants

The Premier welcomed participants to Taro for the 2nd CHICCHAP meeting, and delivered a brief background to the rationale of the programme, which included addressing cross - sectoral issues whilst enabling partners in the programme to share resources and complement each other’s work in communities. Some of the activities and achievements so far were outlined and some of the challenges faced during implementation were highlighted.

This set the stage for the discussions which was for community leaders to re-look at some of the goals set out in the initial CHICCHAP meeting in February 2013, whilst addressing some of the issues that were faced during implementation so far, and looking at ways to ensure the sustainability of these efforts in the long run after the various partner-funded project terminate.

The Premier wrapped up his speech acknowledging the efforts of all partners and wishing everyone fruitful discussions for the meeting.



3 Objectives of the Workshop

Workshop introductions, objectives and expected results were briefly presented by the Provincial Secretary Mr. John Tabepuda, including:

- Lessons and challenges shared with partners and communities;
- Implementation and coordination of CHICCHAP strengthened;
- Priorities for post 2015 CHICCHAP implementation plan identified and endorsed by partners and communities.

4 DAY 1

4.1 Session 1: Opening and Introductions

Mr. Luke Pitakoe made welcoming remarks on behalf of Luru Land Conference and Tribal Community (LLCTC) and spoke briefly on some of the main objectives under the LLCTC and their close and historic ties working with The Nature Conservancy (TNC). Although their work is centred on peace building and preserving cultural ties in the province, they also do work around conservation. Their upcoming Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) will strengthen this effort to ensure a healthy and sustainable natural environment. One of the major concerns for Luru (Choiseul) highlighted in Mr. Pitakoe’s welcoming remarks was the rapid population growth within the province (currently 36 000) giving rise to some problems regarding health and sharing of resources. In wrapping up, Mr. Pitakoe thanked everyone for their attendance and wished God’s blessings on all present.

Representing the national government, the Permanent Secretary (PS) for the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, Dr. Melchior Mataki delivered his remarks (Annex III) to the CHICCHAP meeting. PS Mataki also stressed the importance of the CHICCHAP programme’s success for future replication across other provinces, and the Governments’ continuous commitment to assisting with this implementation where possible.

4.2 Session 2: Provincial and National Government Plans for Choiseul

The presentations began with a brief background and rationale of CHICCHAP, and more importantly how it ties in with the Provincial Development Plan. It was outlined that there are annual plans and 3 year development plans that feed into the overarching Strategic Plan which spans approximately 10 years. This was followed by a summary of the planning and budgeting process which involves the Provincial Assembly, the Executive and the Technical Steering Committee, the Technical Units and the Provincial Accounts Committee.

A brief overview of the vision and mission was also outlined which was followed by some of the various challenges faced by the Provincial Government and the revenue forecast for the next few years (2015 – 2017).



4.2.1 Aspirations and needs for the development of Choiseul.

Presentation: Lauru Land Conference of tribal community plans (including Choiseul Province ridge to Reef Conservation Plan) – Mr. Luke Pitakoe, LLCTC

The presentation highlighted the role of the LLCTC and its beginnings. Initially established to settle tribal disputes, the role of the LLCTC today includes the promotion of strong community leadership and traditional governance. Other objectives include overseeing and ensuring the sustainability of natural resources, as well as the preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge and customs.

The LLCTC also serves to present the collective views of the people of Lauru on issues around development, land and customs to churches and the local government. Some of the work being carried out by the LLCTC included *Popoloto* or outlining the genealogy of the province as well as the demarcation of customary land and its boundaries, the women’s programme as well as their ongoing work with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to carry out their environmental programmes, particularly with their work on ridge to reef approach when rolling out projects. All this is carried out in collaboration with traditional and group leaders across the province.

Challenges faced included industrial scale development issues such as unsustainable logging practices and mine prospecting which comes with a transition to cash economy as well as very basic services and infrastructure development on the island. Although much of the marine and forest areas are still significantly intact, initial pressures on key resources are beginning to become evident, particularly so with environmental facts such as king tides and seasonal shifts with climate uncertainty.

LLCTC has also signed a MoU with TNC and the Choiseul Provincial Government (CPG) on the Ridge to Reef Conservation Plans that are being carried out with priority areas being identified as preserving biodiversity in Choiseul Province. The presentation concluded with agencies underscoring the need to use participatory approaches for development, and integrating ecosystems based adaptation (natural solutions) into community, provincial and national plans.

4.2.2 CHICCHAP Overview (SPC/GIZ on behalf of CHICCHAP Partners)

The presentation started with an outline of the CHICCHAP programme including the improvement in project implementation plan since its establishment, as implementation was more coordinated, and different projects and partners were communicating on the work they were carrying out enabling them to pool resources and allowing for more resource allocation for tangible on-the-ground adaptation interventions rather than logistics and assessments prior to implementation.

The first meeting was attended by all partners and communities and served to outline the vulnerabilities and needs of the communities in order to properly address the immediate issues. To date, a number of activities have been implemented. The priorities for 2013 – 2015 Priorities identified under the CHICCHAP included:

- i. Awareness & Education of CC related issues and responses promoted;



- ii. Food security enhanced;
- iii. Appropriate and climate-adapted infrastructures & technologies established;
- iv. Water availability, accessibility and quality for local communities secured;
- v. Programme Sustainability established

The floor was then opened for discussions.

4.2.3 Discussion

The Deputy Premier, Honourable Alpha Kimata enquired why logging could not be stopped given the wide - spread emphasis on ridge to reef that the various partners are implementing.

Mr. David Boseto from Ecological Solutions Solomon Islands (ESSI) responded that different partners have different strengths in different areas, and ESSI is complementing the activities of the partners in partnership to address is natural resource management and sustainable forest management. This is where villages are supported in terms of getting/finding alternative means to logging or possibly more activities associated with more sustainable forest management practices such as the Reduction of Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), with potential markets for carbon trading.

It was further raised for CHICCHAP to come up with other means as to how logging can be stopped. PS – MECDM stated that logging is a legitimate business and there are of course other avenues that the government is looking into such as the reforestation and reinvigoration of the forestry sector. He emphasized that if the logging guidelines are followed there should not be any problems, however often the problem lies with people wanting to receive income, and through the fastest and easiest way possible – logging provides this avenue as there is little to no effort put in to replanting the forests and the rent received is substantial compared to any other avenues.

The PS also outlined that resource owners must ensure that companies’ operations are being carried out in accordance with logging practices and logging laws, which is usually ignored. Resource owners need to take this up with the relevant authorities as soon as possible rather than after the company has left or just prior to its wrap up of operations. The PS also emphasized the need for communities to stand up and raise issues as the Government has resource limitations and is often unaware of these issues.

A community participant requested details on the national Government’s contribution within the province to which the PS responded that the Government provided technical people and offices that sit inside provinces ready to provide technical advice to both communities as well as Provincial Governments.

Mr. Robertson Pekoto from the Forestry section also spoke around the importance of communities to familiarise themselves with the provincial laws and rules around licences.

Mr. Billy Tekubola, a church representative from Taro, suggested the importance of communities to be made aware of this information and the importance of ensuring this information reaches everyone



across the province equally not just in meetings. He also suggested perhaps putting together a community committee for communities to approach in order to raise these issues.

The Deputy PS from the Provincial Government responded that they are currently developing a framework and are hoping to finalize this soon, and that the board of committees for the Laurus province will look into ways to address this when they meet this year.

Mr. Nelson Tanito from the fisheries sector raised a question to LLCTC to clarify who is responsible for settling land disputes. Mr. Luke Pikatoe responded that the responsibility to settle these disputes lied primarily with tribal leaders and that LLCTC would come in as a 3rd party if the dispute could not be resolved between leaders. He also responded that the LLCTC works around preserving the Laurus culture, and it should be noted that a custom is for chiefs to sit together and resolve these issues.

A community representative from Sasamunga also raised the issue around logging and whether CHICCHAP was going to attempt to change or reduce these unsustainable practices.

Honourable Premier Kiloe responded that perhaps there was a bit of a misconception around CHICCHAP, and the purpose of the workshop. He further elaborated that logging was a more complex issue than appeared, as often it was the resources owners or chiefs selling the land and forests in order to generate income for their families and community and meet their day to day needs. While putting a halt to logging activities in the Province would be beneficial to the natural environment and resources, at the same time alternative income sources would need to be sought.

He further stressed that logging is a legitimate business and if the proper codes and protocols are followed the problems could be minimized. Effort to address these logging issues needs to be done collectively, not just at the Provincial Government level but the community as well.

Honourable Kimata requested for the plenary to elaborate on the meaning of “food security” and what example can be applied in Choiseul or the Solomon Islands.

Dr. Wulf Killmann from SPC/GIZ explained that food security has a number of elements, such as: availability, quality and sustainability of food supply. He further explained that food security also means ensuring that the quality and quantity of food is sufficient not only for the upcoming generation but further generations down the line. This needs to be addressed now, especially with impacts of climate change rapidly increasing. He then outlined some of the work being carried out in the Province to address this, including the forestry nurseries that will contribute vegetables and forest trees to farmers and agroforestry demo farms, and the distribution of resilient species of sweet potatoes and vegetable seedlings for crop diversification. He further mentioned the deployment of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) to enhance coastal fishery.

The Deputy Premier, Honourable Alpha Kimata commented that there was no actual demonstration of food security in Ward 6, Tepazaka despite being told that there would be.

Ms. Kristina Fidali from UNDP responded that this is where UNDP were planning on rolling out their food security projects, however there have been delays as there were some issues of the project



imposing ideas on the community, and communities have to identify priority areas in order to contribute to livelihood activities to ensure its sustainability.

Mr. Jimmy Kereseka from (LLCTC) also contributed that different areas all contribute to food security and that there is a misconception about the relationship between development and conservation. He further elaborated that development can be good if it's managed and if conservation is taken into account around planning, although something that may need to be looked at is the enforcement of laws.

Mr. Andrew Loli from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) pointed out to the Premier that one of the implementation sites identified in the vulnerability assessment had nothing on the ground as yet, however this was more an issue with project coordination and highlighted a need to relook at the processes in place and to ensure all partners meeting their commitments.

The Deputy Premier also raised that vulnerability also depends on location, and currently, the area of Vouza needs assistance with food security as the land is infertile.

Mr. Fred Patison (SPREP) then closed the discussions and the plenary broke for lunch.

4.3 Session 3: Partnership and Addressing Programme Sustainability

4.3.1 Enhancing Ecosystems

The leading partners for this initiative is the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) in partnership with SPREP and Choiseul Province. The main objective is to introduce solid waste management concepts as part of ecosystem health management and to further enhance the capacity of stakeholders in waste management and ensure the protection of the natural environment.

Some of the challenges identified under this project included a shortage of staff for implementation and introducing new ideas in the community, particularly around waste management.

4.3.2 Ministry of Fisheries – Mr. Alex Carlos (Chief Officer)

Under this initiative some of the key priorities included adaptation to climate change for fisheries, the introduction of aquaculture as well as reducing risks and capturing on opportunities in fisheries. Some of the issues faced by the fisheries sector include: destructive fishing practices such as night diving, poaching in restructured areas and during restricted seasons, as well as dynamite fishing, which has a devastating effect and takes quite a while for reefs to recover from.



4.3.3 National Development Process – Mathew Walekoro, Ministry of National Planning & Aid Coordination

The presentation outlined the main aims of addressing cross cutting development issues as well and explained some of the national strategies and policies of the process with the main mission of enhancing social-economic development of the people of the Solomon Islands through full participation in the whole process.

4.3.4 The Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme Implementation Plan

Presentation by Ministries: Ministry of National Planning and Aid Coordination; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development; Ministry of Infrastructure Development; Ministry of Forestry and Research; Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources; Ministry of Rural Development and Indigenous Affairs; Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology

A brief overview of Ecosystem Based Adaption work being implemented by SPREP was presented by Mr. Fred Patison and Mr. Carlo Iacovino. During their presentation they talked on the rationale behind the implementation of the concept as well as the vulnerabilities that were carried out prior to the reports and synthesis reports that were produced, with a proposal to establish a knowledge and Information Centre for Climate Change. Some of the challenges of implementation included coordination efforts from all communities as well as transportation to the remote areas.

A presentation on the work being delivered under the programme was highlighted by Dr. Wulf Killmann of GIZ, some of which included the purchase of 6 FADs currently under discussion regarding the exact areas of their deployment, the set-up of small scale pig farms and a biogas digester system, and the analysis of crop suitability from soil samples. Some of the challenges highlighted included the allocating of human resources to be permanently deployed within the Province, varying procurement and reporting requirements, formats and timelines for the varying projects and ownership on the part of the community.

A presentation from Mr. Nichol Nonga of SPC highlighted some of the work carried out under the SPC/USAID project including the dissemination of seedlings, carrying out of various trainings in communities on nursery and crop management, and the establishment of demo farms for not only crops but livestock as well. Some of the challenges faced included delay in implementation as well as logistical issues in getting hardware and building materials out to communities and land disputes within communities.

A Presentation was also delivered by Ms. Vilisi Tokalauvere from SPC around work being carried out under the SPC/USAID Geographic Information System (GIS) work where the Solomon Islands is currently being mapped and personnel from local and national governments are being training in mapping and using data produced from GIS mapping work.



A brief presentation was delivered by Ms. Mia Rimon from SPC Solomon Islands office around the work that is being carried out under the Youth at Work Programme and outlined similar challenges around Human Resources as well as resources constraints.

Ms. Gloria Suluia of UNDP also delivered a presentation on their work, which aims to promote water security in relation to climate change across their 6 implementation sites. Although the project has yet to begin rolling out activities, they have conducted a Participatory vulnerability assessment and were to present its results on the Friday of the same week of the CHICCHAP.

Ms. Kristina Fidali, the project manager for SWoCK presented some of the logistical challenges of costly travel and the slight change in project details. Maps were then presented to the plenary outlining the possible sea level rise unless measures were not put in place immediately to address community vulnerability. The presentation concluded with a challenge to the Ministry of Environment to give a stronger push to different projects to ensure sustainability.

A presentation by Mr. Jimmy Kereseka of TNC outlining that the entire CHICCHAP is a programme, not a project, and is therefore open to be more long term especially for encouraging more projects to come on board as the current ones wrap up. The main challenge that TNC faced during implementation was the lack of ownership on the part of communities as well as the need to push for building capacity on the ground so that they may be able to ensure the sustainability of the project.

The final presentation was made by ESSI outlining some of their work and how they had faced similar challenges mentioned by previous presentations but one more especially was with communication between local communities and outside experts and partners. The issue of the need for additional funding was also mentioned.

4.3.5 Sustainability of CHICCHAP: Addressing sustainability and strengthening programme ownership

The MECDM Permanent Secretary, Dr. Melchior Mataki, addressed the plenary around the issues of sustainability and ownership and the need for people to change their mind set in order to achieve results, not only around project activities but vulnerability as well. The sustainability does not only depend on these interventions but on the community to be the driving force behind them, and to be internally committed to being just that.

Ownership and sustainability is needed in order to change the mindset that CHICCHAP is an external project. It is rather about what the people can achieve and continuing achieving after the individual projects wrap up.

The floor was then opened for discussions on the various presentations before lunch.

4.3.6 Plenary Discussions

Mr. Luke Pitakoe of LLCTC thanked all for the presentations and re-emphasized the need for villages to carry out the programme. He then raised the issue of projects focussing on one or two villages while



other villages did not see any implementation work at all, as well as a very worrying trend of smaller groups claiming to be a part of CHICCHAP going directly to villages and making promises without going through the proper channels.

A representative from the Sasamunga raised that there is a need to properly translate foreign concepts to communities to ensure sustainability. Perhaps there could be some discussion around communicating and translating technical terms, not just to pidgin but to local languages, and the need to consider relooking at coordination and communication so that communities know which partner is working to address which area and in which communities.



Figure 2: Community participants engaging in an active group session during the Workshop

A question was put to the partners around the number of community projects and its contribution to individual families, after projects wrap up and how will families be able to afford to continue these projects and meet their day-to-day living expenses.

Mr. Daniel Farkas from GIZ responded that there are countless issues around sustainability and day-to-day living, however with the provision of a few introduced cash crops and agroforestry the benefits should be long lasting.

PS Mataki said the benefits varied between projects, while some were to benefit entire communities such as the coastal protection work, others benefitted family groups in communities such as the demonstration farms in Sepa, which, if families do come to attend the trainings and demonstrations, could also take products to their family farms and reproduce these efforts, these then will trickle down to individuals.

The Deputy Premier, Honourable Alpha Kimata raised that there are many projects being implemented in several villages while others have none, and requested CHICCHAP to elaborate on the selection criteria. Mr. Nichol Nonga from SPC responded that the selection was based on the vulnerability assessments that were carried out in 2012 – 2013 with various partners. A total of 27 communities were consulted after which the provincial office and the various in province expert



technical teams were consulted according to the type of intervention identified, and this was only part of the entire selection process.

The Deputy Premier also requested if it was possible to get some assistance with mangrove rehabilitation efforts to which Dr. Killmann (GIZ) responded saying that they would look at bringing in a specialist and will be in touch with the Provincial office.

Mr. Hudson Khiona (MECDM) raised that with the threat of climate change fast approaching, how much longer will it be before implementation is replicated across the province and not just in the selected implementation sites. He was also concerned about the coordination between partners and suggested perhaps involving community groups in implementation as they have access to key resources.

PS Mataki stated that it was often difficult to make decisions on selections, especially when Choiseul alone had a total of 528 villages and a population of approximately 36,000. Selections were made after vigorous consultation with various experts, community groups and external expertise that were familiar with the issues surrounding climate change. It was a long process before the 28 communities were selected across the 16 wards.

Dr. Killmann responded to the issue raised about smaller groups claiming to be a part of CHICCHAP going directly to villages stating that the partners will look into rules of engagement and improving coordination particularly around the Partner Advisory and Implementation Group (PAIG). It was also stated that there will be more work to improve engagement with the churches and tribes.

Mr. David Boseto stated that interventions in communities can be translated down to individuals, especially around income generation.

Discussions were then summarized by Mr. Fred Patison and the plenary decided to move the rest of the agenda to Day 2 as discussions were quite lengthy, and the exercises needed fresh minds for discussion.



5 DAY 2

5.1 Recap

The programme for day 2 was chaired by Ms. Gloria Suluia (UNDP) and the meeting was opened with a hymn led by Mr. David Boseto (ESSI) and followed by a prayer from the Reverend Caleb Kotali.

The chair then acknowledged the presence of women and youth in the meeting and announced some minor housekeeping for the day including the closing dinner of the event, before doing a quick run through of the day's programme including the minor change agreed by the plenary the previous day of moving group discussions to the second day's programme due to time limitations.

Mr. Fred Patison of SPREP then gave a brief summary of Day 1:

- i. Climate change is a development issue which cuts across sectors; agriculture, fisheries, forestry, education, health etc. Sustainable partnership approaches which are results focused are essential for building communities and governments resilience.
- ii. Acknowledgement from partners that there are complexities in coordinating and implementing the CHICCHAP. However, there is ongoing support from partners & national ministries as is reflective in the new projects and partners that have joined the partnership.
- iii. There is growing support for the CHICCHAP approach as the MECDM has received requests from other provinces to establish similar programmes.
- iv. Call by MECDM for partners to reinvigorate their partnership for the CHICCHAP and look forward to continued support from partners.
- v. Peace building and the need for community leaders and communities to take ownership and responsibility in addressing challenges in the sustainable management of marine and terrestrial resources for future generations.
- vi. Given the limited capacity at the provincial and community level, there was a strong call for partners to work together to share resources, technical assistance, successful approaches and lessons.
- vii. Ownership & accountability of communities, provincial and national governments and partners are essential for CHICCHAP sustainability. Behaviour change & internalising the key principles of the programme by stakeholders is also key in delivering results.
- viii. Importance of consistent and accurate messaging of climate related and non-related climate threats; as well as localising key messages particularly for communities.
- ix. Involvement of tribal groups in project planning, implementation and monitoring.

5.2 Session 4: Group Work 1

Group Work Session 1: Reviewing the 2013 – 2014 CHICCHAP Implementation plan and priority setting for 2015; What went well (achievements), What needs enhancement (gaps & lessons) & priorities for 2015 onwards, what are the opportunities for partnerships and synergies between CHICCHAP projects



The meeting broke out into 6 working groups and were tasked with addressing the key discussion questions. Participants were requested to share experiences on some key aspects of the CHICCHAP. The facilitators were: Mr. Jimmy Kereseke (TNC), Mr. Douglas Yee (MECDM), Mr. Hudson Khiona (MECDM), Ms. Kristina Fidali (UNDP), Mr. Myknee Sirikolo (MFR), Mr. Nelson Tanito (Fisheries officer, CPG) and Mr. Fred Patison (SPREP).

The outcomes of the group discussion are summarized in the table below;

Table 1: Summary of Group work session 1 discussion

i. What worked well under CHICCHAP	ii. Lessons and how we can address it (Gaps and lessons)	iii. Identified synergies and partnerships
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for the communities (agroforestry, livestock, conservation, integrated farming systems, ridge to reef) • Capacity building for provincial based officers through interactive training (cost benefit analysis, GIS mapping, conservation, mangrove rehabilitation, agroforestry), • Partner coordination at the national and provincial level through a joint CHICCHAP implementation plan • Pooling of resources (technical and financial) to support the CHICCHAP (e.g sharing of resources for training, planning workshops) • Formalised steering committees at the national and provincial level which will address • Technical support and resources (e.g planting materials, tools for demo farms) provided to communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage community participation for ownership purposes (by identifying functions and roles of committees) • Varying per diems rates Standardising per diem rates for provincial based government officers. • Different approaches by different organizations were a problem (coordination to be strengthened and stocktake of steering committees) • Community perception that the selection criteria for pilot communities were not fair. Agreed that decisions made under CHICCHAP need to be communicated to communities. Suggestion that a 1-2 community representatives should be represented on the Provincial Steering Committee. • Communication between communities, provincial based officers and partners needs to be strengthened as there are mixed messages to communities. For example; communities questioned why a select number of communities received agriculture and livestock assistance. The meeting explained that those projects had limited budgets and timelines. The VA prioritised which communities were vulnerable and needed immediate assistance. • Project activities and trainings need to be aligned to community and provincial needs. • Communication with communities can be strengthened identifying champions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New projects (GIZ/USAID and SPREP/GIZ) to continue the CHICCHAP. Projects will build on existing activities/projects. • Need to include community representatives on the Provincial Steering Committee • Communities need to be briefed regularly (twice a year) on CHICCHAP milestones & challenges. • Circulate the TOR for the Partners Advisory Implementation Group (PAIG) and the Provincial Steering Committee (PSC) to Taro based officers and community representatives to ensure stakeholders are aware of the roles and responsibilities of these committees. • Need to add the LLCTC as a signatory to the CHICCHAP MOU as they can be



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHICCHAP Coordinating resources at provincial and community level (resulting in successful income generation for some communities) • Involvement of youth through the Youth@Work Programme • Establishment of CHICCHAP office in Taro • Establishment of steering mechanisms (Partners Advisory Implementation Committee and the Choiseul Provincial Steering Committee) • Multi-partner/multi-sector technical assessment of Choiseul Province which provided the baseline for incoming projects 	<p>from communities to work closely with CHICCHAP partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than one partner implementing in same area (coordination of partner who are coming, need to do it properly through the office – must be properly coordinated, that a programme manager must be in post) • No proper communication with communities, e.g. Luru is mostly rural and Partners look to the for their well-being and anything to do with the youths or community, needs to be communicated well with the people – programme must be properly explained to community and who it is for • Coordination with provincial offices, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and so forth CHICCHAP works with divisions • Notice to communities well ahead of time before meeting or implementation, most especially with technical officers • Limited tools, ongoing (proper) training at community level, regular visits • Governance & Coordination of CHICCHAP at the provincial level – Recognition that the programme needs a dedicated manager to support the coordination of the various projects, provide secretariat support to the Provincial Steering Committee and facilitate regular reporting to the communities, provincial based officers and Partners Advisory Implementation Group. • Regular reporting of progress under the CHICCHAP implementation plan to the Provincial Steering Committee and communities. 	<p>the community representatives on the Provincial Steering Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for projects and coordinators to work and liaise regularly with the LLCTC. • Projects need to share yearly calendar to ensure that missions to communities and Taro are coordinated and activities are not being duplicated. • Employing CHICCHAP focal points in communities – suggestion to utilise extension officers based in communities. • Technical officers based in Taro (fisheries, agriculture, forestry, health etc.) need to be included in developing annual CHICCHAP work plans to ensure that project activities are aligned to the relevant ministries work plans and to ensure that the relevant officers are involved in implementation and monitoring progress of project activities.
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5.2.1 Group 1 Facilitated by Mr. Douglas Yee, MECDM

Similar to previous groups, group 1 mentioned the heavy involvement of the community in project implementation as a great achievement under the programme, while lessons learned were also similar



to previous groups the need for community ownership as well as the need to outline the functions or roles of the different communities and setting our priorities of communities. For the identification of synergies and partnership portion, the group mentioned the importance of strengthening existing sectors as well as focusing on one core partnership rather than multiple in order to avoid duplication on the ground.

PS Mataki responded that it needs to be noted by the plenary that sustainability of activities on the ground is dependent on steering committees in the community, a special mention was given to the SPREP project for this.

5.2.2 *Group 2 Facilitated by Ms. Kristina Fidali, UNDP*

Group 2 had identified several successes around the various trainings around agriculture, the ridge to reef initiative but also the different audiences targeted by these trainings including women’s groups and youths. Group 2 also acknowledged the distribution of seeds and planning material for demo farms. For areas needing improvement, a lack of communication between partners, provincial governments, chiefs and the people was mentioned, most especially for explaining exactly what is being done and which communities the various projects will work in.

There was also a concern raised about working with provincial staff from agriculture, forestry, meteorology and the workload for the very limited staff and a repetition of implementation work in communities. Partnerships identified included various avenues for more partnerships with education and also highlighted the importance of strengthening the existing partnerships before taking on anymore, particularly from the Office in Taro.

There was a suggestion noted about the mainstreaming of messages and the example of 2 food security projects taking place in *Sepa* village recommending two completely different methods of land cultivation was confusing for the people. Projects in Posare needing completion was also noted by the partners before the plenary broke for morning tea.

5.2.3 *Group 3 Facilitated by Mr. Jimmy Kereseke, TNC*

Some of the successes highlighted by group 3 included coordinating resources at the provincial level as well as assisting with the setup of income generating activities in communities and the inclusion of youths in work being carried out. While some of the improvements mentioned relooking at the criteria to ensure activities were not concentrated in only a few communities as well as the need to provide translated education materials for distribution at the community level and finally the possibility of providing either bi-monthly or monthly reports to stakeholders of progress of projects being implemented on the ground.

For the identification of partnerships, the group mentioned improving the partnerships between communities and partners with an emphasis on a bottom up approach while the suggestion of partners possibly coming up with relatively simple templates for farmers and communities to work with to produce simple reports of the progress in communities.



5.2.4 Group 4 Facilitated by Mr. Nelson Tanito , Fisheries officer, CPG

Group 4 had highlighted a few similar successes around community involvement but also mentioned the success in village surveys and assessments with the community as well as the establishment of the steering committees. Challenges highlighted included the confusion over the ownership of the CHICCHAP office and the importance of raising with the various stakeholders the different partners coming in and going out and the proper protocols to be forwarded before going into communities. Finally for synergies, it was mentioned that there must be consistent communication with communities and CHICCHAP partners and a need to ensure progress reports are regularly updated.

5.2.5 Group 5 Facilitated by Mr. Myknee Sirikolo, MFR

Group 5 highlighted the ease to access resources such as seeds and trees, and also the great support from the different communities shown towards the CHICCHAP. Some lessons learnt include income challenges, limited tools to carry out certain activities, poor communication between communities and partners and the need to improve this, the need for proper trainings and regular visits by project officers.

5.2.6 Group 6 (Development Partners)

Ms. Gloria Suluia identified that priority needs can be slightly adjusted to align with priorities, but most projects already come pre-designed before implementation or before meeting people on the ground in selected sites. Clarification on whether project manager to be in Choiseul or in implementation site, what is the central place for CHICCHAP, needs to have somebody there before you talk about coordination.

5.2.7 Questions and Feedback

Several questions were raised after the first session of the Group Work. The first question was raised by an MPA who claimed that there were no coordination. Dr Killmann (GIZ) responded to this stating that although coordination is important, finding someone to be based out of Taro has proved to be problematic as CHICCHAP is supposed to be a long term programme for the province.

Mr. Luke Pitakoe from LLCTC talked about establishment of provincial CHICCHAP building to have coordination of programme of CHICCHAP and agreed with Dr Killmann about long term programme for the province. Several participants were still not familiar with what CHICCHAP is about, to which Dr Killmann responded, explaining that it is an agreement between partners, implementers, provincial/government and communities.

Another question raised was the issue of how the Choiseul people can see reports of how the money is being spent. Ms. Mia Rimon explained in response, stating that all quarterly and monthly reports go to provincial steering committee. The role of the government to CHICCHAP was also discussed during this session. At national level, respective CHICCHAP personnel reports to PS of MECDM, and CHICCHAP partners report to the Premier and Deputy Secretary at Provincial level. CHICCHAP is at provincial



level, and whatever partnership and the community is doing – they are implementing activities endorsed by the Government. Furthermore, it was elaborated that the fact that government officers are involved, from fisheries, agriculture, forestry, meteorology – this is government’s contribution towards the programme, on top of their own work.

5.3 Session 5: Feedback from Group Work (2)

Group work session 2: Post CHICCHAP Implementation Plan: Addressing priorities and identifying strategies

After the last session, the plenary broke up into 4 groups to review CHICCHAP priorities and its relevance; identify 2-3 strategies for each priority and 2-3 key activities under each strategy. The group work results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Results of Group work session 2

PRIORITIES UNDER THE 2013-2015 CHICCHAP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN		
Priorities	Strategies	Key activities/actions
1. Governance Structures & Leadership Strengthened	CHICCHAP team empowered to work collaboratively with communities and extension officers based in Taro by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHICCHAP Programme Manager recruited & TOR for the Programme Manager shared with partners CHICCHAP Implementation Plan is developed/reviewed in collaboration with the Provincial Steering Committee and communicated to all partners every 6 months CHICCHAP Office in Taro is well resourced to ensure that CHICCHAP activities are implemented in a timely and cost-effective manner.
	Provincial and national steering committees empowered to manage the CHICCHAP post 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two provincial steering committee & two PAIG meetings successfully convened by end of 2016 2016 and 2017 CHICCHAP work plans reviewed and endorsed by the provincial and national steering committees TOR for the provincial steering committee reviewed to ensure operational guidelines are strengthened CHICCHAP MOU signed by national government representatives and LLCTC before the end of 2015

	Strengthen the capacity of community leaders and provincial government officers through targeted trainings on governance and management of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a training needs assessment for Choiseul Province • At least 10 community leaders and provincial government officers are trained by the end of 2016
2. Livelihoods supported through healthy ecosystems	Continue assessment and monitoring of REDD+ programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and enhance conservation efforts • Capacity building • Identify appropriate adaptation and mitigation activities
5. Awareness & Education of CC related issues and responses promoted		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project should be fully equipped with tools • Funds secured for processing units • Establishing of a legal body that is recognized to disperse funds. This body will evaluate the proposals to verify the applications • Marketing of products • Sustain ongoing programs on the ground. E.g. packaging of honey products to sell to earn money to sustain the program • Source funding • Training opportunities/ Train communities to manage the community projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness of climate change and disasters at schools and community levels • Documenting traditional knowledge/history of climate change/ disaster response methods • Establish climate change adaptation/disaster response plans • Identify sites for relocation
6. Enhance food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen 3 communities resilience and sustainable livelihoods through diversifying and increasing food production by 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote integrated farming systems in communities which have yet to receive assistance under the CHICCHAP • Deliver at least 3 farmer field school trainings at the Provincial Development Farm or within communities each year • Document and share best practices with extension officers and community champions

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate sustainable livelihoods activities into adaptation/sector planning (poultry, piggeries, bee-keeping)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 3 community awareness & capacity on food security and climate change through farmer field schools by 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document and share successful approaches Build capacity of community partners
7. Appropriate and climate-friendly infrastructures & technologies established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate and climate friendly infrastructure technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and training on community based appropriate technology Secure necessary support- funding, human resources etc
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop to be conducted in Taro Identity communication, mechanisms or system for communication between different stakeholders Cooperation of partners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify climate friendly infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen existing infrastructure Secure support Cooperation of partners
8. Water Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase fair and sustainable access to, and use of, safe water and basic sanitation services, and promote improved hygiene. 	<p>Assessment or feasibility studies have to be conducted because some communities live higher than the water source therefore proper assessment to ensure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate and protect watershed <p>Maintenance of water supply systems in the communities- This issue was a concern because roles and responsibilities of who to maintain or provide water supply systems in communities is not clearly stated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve water storage facility & hygiene for communities Feasibility studies has to be conducted

Question and Answer Session – Plenary



After the presentation of the group results, Jimmy Kereseke (TNC rep) expressed that there are some challenges experienced, therefore if there could be some guidelines or protocols in place for coordination. LLCTC was given the task to take the lead in drafting the guidelines or protocols. The Deputy Premier thanked GIZ rep for the clarification. He then questioned whether the donors can support the CHICCHAP coordinator? How long is the CHICCHAP programme? The GIZ rep responded on the first question that the other donors can support but GIZ can only fund one coordinator. To answer question 2 funding is up to 2018. MPA (Honourable Andrew Malasa), with regards to CHICCHAP’s application, the provincial government have allocated land for an office space, now the program is progressing very slowly. A question raised by the MPA asking when CHICCHAP partnership signed, a new office building was proposed, and what the progress of this is. The GIZ rep answered stating a decision was made to spend money working in communities instead and that it is better to invest in that.

GIZ also raised the concern that if there is an additional CHICCHAP manager, GIZ can fund their project manager but not the CHICCHAP manager. This generated more questions, such as where would this funding come from, and also one from the CPG rep, if donor partners can fund the coordinator and how long will CHICCHAP be in Choiseul. Responding to the questions raised by CPG, the GIZ rep stated that personnel funds are limited, but other partners can assist in this, and also, GIZ has financing until end of 2018, but will pursue additional funding.



Figure 3: A participant presents on their group results before the Workshop wrap-up.



6 Conclusion (Closing Remarks)

Representatives from each of the present community organisations and partners gave closing remarks as the workshop wrapped up to come to a close. SPC gave their appreciations to all who attended, and will continue to be in partnership with and support Lauru. GIZ also acknowledged all present, and giving their time and commitment to the partnership and the meeting. They also gave their support continue to work to achieve more and improve on communication and other issues. A special thanks was also given to Fred, David and Gloria for facilitating the Workshop.

The PS MECDM thanked all present, the SIG delegation that travelled to this meeting, including many other ministries. He also mentioned that despite having to work on their budget now, they still came to Choiseul for the Workshop. He also thanked everyone for participating by giving their comments and suggestions, adding that the fundamental issues being faced are not easy. Furthermore, he stated that the programme is still working towards the deep aims that it hopes to achieve, changing mentalities, changing how we do business. He also mentioned that we can sign documents but the success of our efforts depends on each of us. This programme is deeper than the individual activities that are taking place.

Speaking on the behalf of the people of Lauru, who are concerned about the development of this Province, LLCTC thanked the partners and those involved for their help since CHICCHAP was established, stressing that the Lauru people acknowledge and appreciate their support. Moreover, the LLCTC rep stated that development of the programme is up to the people, who are being trained through the programme. Once more he thanked those who financially supported them, and hoped that they will come back to see the people of Lauru.

In their closing remarks, ESSI stated how the meeting has examined the partnership activities, priorities, future planning and coordination, believing that all aspects will be strengthened and clear and regular reporting and communications to communities and all stakeholders will be delivered. They also mentioned the need for a programme manager to be in place in Choiseul as soon as possible, and that provincial level coordination requires secretariat level support and communication between the PSC and the PAIG, adding that the proposed planning will be presented by the PSC and PAIG before the end of 2015.

Finally, the Premier of Choiseul Province acknowledged all who attended and spoke at length regarding CHICCHAP and the importance of the programme to Choiseul, ownership of the programme and the ongoing development challenges faced by the Province. The Premier stated CHICCHAP is like a family now and all involved will continue to grow together.

The workshop was then closed with a prayer after which a post workshop evaluation was carried out and all participants were encouraged to take part.

Annex 1 Workshop Agenda



Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICCHAP)

Programme Workshop

*Taro, Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands
14 – 15 April 2015*

AGENDA

Objectives:

- (i) Milestones reviewed, challenges and lessons learnt under the CHICCHAP identified;
- (ii) Priorities for 2015/2016 work plan identified.

Day 1: Tuesday, April 14, 2015 – Facilitator: Fred Patison, SPREP

Time	Topic	Content	Speaker/Facilitator
Session 1: Opening & Introductions			
9:00	Registration	Participants to sign in	Secretariat
9.30	Parallel to registration	Screening of the CHICCHAP documentary to set the context for discussion	Fred Patison, SPREP
10:00	Opening prayer		Church Representative
10:10	Welcoming remarks	On behalf of the Province	Premier of Choiseul, Hon. Jackson Kilo
10:20	Welcoming remarks	On behalf of the Luru community	Luru Land Conference of Tribal Communities.
10:30	Official Opening	On behalf of the Solomon Islands Government	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, CC, Disaster & Meteorology (MECDM), Dr Melchior Matak
10:40	Morning Tea Break & Group Photo		
11:00	Workshop introduction	Workshop objectives & expected results	Provincial Secretary, John Tapebuda
11:20	Workshop procedure	Programme outline, processes, housekeeping	Fred Patison, SPREP
Session 2: Provincial & National Government plans for Choiseul			
11:30	Implementing CCA & DRM in the Provincial	<u>Presentation:</u> Provincial Medium term	Provincial Government & MDPAC (Fred Patison, SPREP and Jeffery P. Deputy

Time	Topic	Content	Speaker/Facilitator
	Development Plan	Development Plan 2014-2016	Provincial Secretary)
11:45	Aspirations & needs for development of Choiseul	<u>Presentation:</u> Lauru Land Conference plans (inclgd. Choiseul Province Ridge to Reef Conservation Plan)	Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Communities
12:00	CHICCHAP Overview	<u>Presentation:</u> Outline of the CHICCHAP and current priorities under the Implementation Plan	SPC/GIZ on behalf CHICCHAP Partners
12:10	Discussion on presentations	Facilitated plenary session	Plenary
13:00	Lunch Break		
Session 3: Partnerships and addressing Programme Sustainability			
14:00	CC and DRM related activities in Choiseul Province of the national government agencies	<u>Presentation:</u> Inputs from Ministries: Planning, Provincial Government, Agriculture and Livestock, Forestry, Mines, Fisheries, Infrastructure Development, Rural Government & Sustainable Development	MECDM, Forestry, Fisheries, Planning, Agriculture
14:40	The Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme Implementation Plan	<u>Presentation:</u> CHICCHAP milestones; challenges and lessons learnt; ownership & sustainability	SPREP, GIZ, SPC, UNDP, TNC, ESSI
15:20	Sustainability of CHICCHAP	Addressing sustainability and strengthening programme ownership	PS MECDM
15:20	Discussion on presentations	Facilitated plenary session	Plenary
16:20	Afternoon tea		
Session 4: Group work			
16:50	Group work session 1: Reviewing CHICCHAP achievements, lessons and identifying synergies and partnerships	<u>Group work activity:</u> What went well (achievements), what needs enhancement (gaps & lessons) for 2015 onwards, what are the opportunities for partnerships and synergies between CHICCHAP projects	Facilitators & (6) Working Groups (*NB: group work continues to Day 2)
17:30	Overview of Day 1	Wrap up of Day 1	Fred Patison, MECDM
17:40	Closing Prayer		
Day 2: Wednesday 15th April 2015			
Facilitator: Gloria Suulia, UNDP			
Time	Topic	Content	Speaker/Facilitator

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 	Church Leader Fred Patison Gloria Suulia
Session 4 – Continuation of Group Work			
08.30	Group 1 work continued	Completion of group work 1	All
09:00	Group work 1 Presentations	Working groups to present to plenary Q&A	Group Presentations
10:30	Morning Tea Break		
11:00	Group work session 2: Post 2015 CHICCHAP Implementation Plan: Addressing priorities and identifying strategies	<u>Group work activity:</u> Review CHICCHAP Priorities and its relevance; identify 2-3 strategies for each priorities and 2-3 key activities under each strategy	Facilitators & (4) Working Groups <i>(WG to address 2 priorities under the CHICCHAP Implementation Plan)</i>
12.30	Lunch Break		
Session 5: Feedback from Group work			
13:30	Group work 2 Presentations	Working groups to present to plenary Q&A	Group Presentations
15:00	Afternoon Tea		
15:30	Discussion of group work results and recommendations	Response to group work results and recommendations <i>(Facilitated plenary)</i>	Gloria Suulia, UNDP
16:45	Conclusion	Wrap up Day 1 & 2	TBC
17:00	Closing Remarks		Premier of Choiseul, Hon. Jackson Kiloe
17:15	Closing Prayer		Church Representative
17:30	Workshop Evaluation		SPC
17:45	End of Workshop		
18:30	Closing Dinner		

Annex 2 List of Participants

Community Participant List

	NAME	COMMUNITY	SEX
1	CLINTON CLINTY	POSARAE	MALE
2	PADDINTON	LOLOKO	MALE
3	SOKENI	POSARAE	MALE
4	PUTO ALEX	WAGINA	MALE
5	SIROKO	WAGINA	MALE
6	TABAIA	WAGINA	MALE
7	TEEY	WAGINA	MALE
8	JELRY PABULU	PANGOE	FEMALE
9	LYN MATAVEKE	BOE	FEMALE
10	CLEMENTINE	PANARUI	FEMALE
11	LINSORD. J. PITAKOE	SASAMUNGA	MALE
12	MCLEEAN KELIA	NUATABU	MALE
13	INOCK PUKEPIO	VURANGO	MALE
14	NEWTON VAQALO	VURANGO	MALE
15	GRAHAM QAQARA	MALANGONO	MALE
16	DEIRDRE TARAMATA	SUSUKA	FEMALE
17	JEREMIMAH ALEBULE	CHIVOKO	FEMALE
18	KARINA TELO	VORUVORU	FEMALE
19	HATSON MAZO	NUATABU	MALE
20	DAVID DOROTIA	SEPA	MALE
21	HAMILTON QUAVO	POLO	MALE
22	CLEB ZEOAPA	POROPORO	MALE
23	BROWNSON DODO	SEPA	MALE
24	JOHN CARTER	PANARUI	MALE
25	JOHN TANIVEVE	PANGOE	MALE
26	CLEMENT TAPIOLO	VORUVORU	MALE
27	CALEB KOTALI	SASAMUALA HOSPITAL	MALE
28	SCOTTAR BOPIENI	PIEINI	MALE
29	SAM MATI	SUBESUBE	MALE
30	MOSES SESOMO	NUATABU	MALE
31	NIKALA PUTAKAKA	SASAMUNGA	FEMALE
32	ESTHER MOROTO	SUBESUBE	FEMALE
33	GWEN PITA	SASAMUNGA	FEMALE
34	SALOTE VIRIVOLOMO	SUPIZAE	FEMALE
35	PATSON DOROVOQA	POROPORO	MALE
36	BILLY TAKUBALA	CHURCH REP - TOM	MALE
37	JUDITH THUQEA	SASAMUNGA	FEMALE
38	LEADLEY BOSELALOM	LOIMUNI	MALE
39	GWENDAL KORE	TAGIBANGARA	FEMALE

NAME	COMMUNITY	SEX
CLINTON CLINTY	POSARAE	MALE
PADDINTON	LOLOKO	MALE
SOKENI	POSARAE	MALE
PUTO ALEX	WAGINA	MALE
SIROKO	WAGINA	MALE
TABAIA	WAGINA	MALE
TEEY	WAGINA	MALE
JELRY PABULU	PANGOE	FEMALE
LYN MATAVEKE	BOE	FEMALE
CLEMENTINE	PANARUI	FEMALE
LINSORD. J. PITAKOE	SASAMUNGA	MALE
MCLEEAN KELIA	NUATABU	MALE
INOCK PUKEPIO	VURANGO	MALE
NEWTON VAQALO	VURANGO	MALE
GRAHAM QAQARA	MALANGONO	MALE
DEIRDRE TARAMATA	SUSUKA	FEMALE
JEREMIMAH ALEBULE	CHIVOKO	FEMALE
KARINA TELO	VORUVORU	FEMALE
HATSON MAZO	NUATABU	MALE
DAVID DOROTIA	SEPA	MALE
HAMILTON QUAVO	POLO	MALE
CLEB ZEOAPA	POROPORO	MALE
BROWNSON DODO	SEPA	MALE
JOHN CARTER	PANARUI	MALE
JOHN TANIVEVE	PANGOE	MALE
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SAM MATI	SUBESUBE	MALE
MOSES SESOMO	NUATABU	MALE
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ESTHER MOROTO	SUBESUBE	FEMALE
GWEN PITA	SASAMUNGA	FEMALE
SALOTE VIRIVOLOMO	SUPIZAE	FEMALE
PATSON DOROVOQA	POROPORO	MALE
BILLY TAKUBALA	CHURCH REP - TOM	MALE
JUDITH THUQEA	SASAMUNGA	FEMALE
LEADLEY BOSELALOM	LOIMUNI	MALE

Partner Participant List

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24	HON. MORETE. K	MPA	MALE	
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26	HON. JIMMY K	MPA	MALE	
27	HON. SOLOMON P	MPA	MALE	
28	HON. JACOB SOGAVARE	MPA	MALE	
29	ALEX CARLOS	MFMR	MALE	
30	ROBERTSON PEKOTO	FORESTRY	MALE	
31	HUDSON KAUHIONA	MECDM	MALE	
32	CLEMENT H	KGA	MALE	
33	MATTHEW WALE	MDPAC	MALE	
34	HON. WILLIAM S	MPA	MALE	
35	MOSES FORATAU	METEOROLOGY	MALE	
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45	ANDREW MALASA	MPA	MALE	
46	GEOFFREY PAIUPOTA	CPG (PS)	MALE	
47	MARY KERESEKA	CBA	FEMALE	
48	ROLLAND LAPO	POLICE	MALE	
49	JOHN W ZINGA	YOUTH/ SPORTS	MALE	
50	ROSWITA NOWAK	LANDS DIVISION	FEMALE	
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55	FRED TABEPUDA	SPREP	MALE	
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