



## ***CHICCHAP***

# ‘Strengthening climate change adaptive capacity in Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands – A ridge to reef approach’ 2012 - 2017

Presentation to the Regional Steering Committee of the  
SPC/GIZ programme Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region

*21 March 2018*

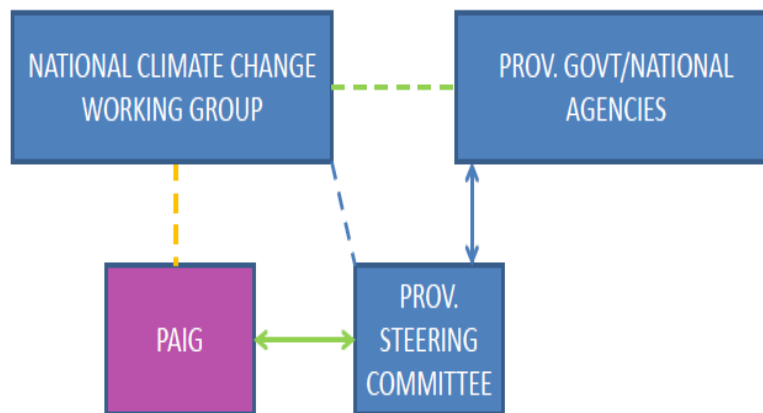
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## Choiseul Province



## Background

- CHICCHAP – Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme
- Idea initiated by former Permanent Secretary of MECDM, Mr. Rence Soreh and further progressed through the 2012 Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment on Choiseul Province
- Multi-sectoral approach with collaboration by partners (SI Government, BMZ, GIZ, USAID, SPC, SPREP, TNC, Ecological Solutions SI, Choiseul Provincial Government, NRFD, AusAID, UNDP, NGO's, LLCTC and Communities/people of Choiseul)
- Applies the 'ridge to reef' approach
- Focal points – Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology and Choiseul Provincial Government
- National steering committee / structure – (refer to diagram)



## Context of Support & Implementation

- Funding agencies – USAID & BMZ
- Staffing in-country at time of project end - 8
  - 1 Development Worker
  - 1 Provincial Implementation Manager, 1 Senior Agriculture Officer, 1 Fisheries Officer, 1 Forestry Assistant, 1 Finance & Administration Assistant, 1 Messenger/Boat Driver
  - 1 Senior Planning Officer (staff of the CPG)
  - 2 Forestry Interns
- Now – all have moved on, except the Senior Planning Officer who is still with the Choiseul Provincial Government

## Results from working with interested farmers

- 39 Contour lines demonstrations established in gardens in 7 communities: no soil erosion, soil is improved, more space for gardening
- 9 nurseries established: community people adopted the idea by establishing nurseries in their backyard
- Backyard nurseries established in some communities: provide seedlings for gardens, seedlings for trees
- 28 agroforestry models established: economic gain in future, benefit of varieties of fruit trees, better nutrition and food security
- 49 backyard garden demonstrations established: more varieties of food, easy access to food
- 7 integrated garden model established: more varieties of food
- Integrated model in Taro: people observe interventions implemented

## Results in marine management

- FADs deployed in 6 communities
  - Communities expressed they caught a lot of pelagic fish from the FADs
- Mangrove survey conducted in 9 communities
  - 9 mangrove management plan developed for all communities
- Reef biological surveys conducted in 9 communities showing decline in marine resources
  - 3 communities in the initial process to setup marine protected areas
  - Awareness raising on marine resource management ongoing in all communities
  - Replanting of coastal trees in Sasamunga and Subesube

## Results of overall CHICCHAP

- Alignment of activities to the Medium Term Development Plan of Choiseul Province
- A policy statement on Environment & Climate Change developed for the 5 Year Development Strategic Plan 2018-2022
- Action Plan on the policy statement to be developed - CHICCHAP Implementation Work Plan
- Position of Planning Officer is a strategic move towards integrating CHICCHAP into the Province's governance and planning process.
- Environment Officer to be recruited for Choiseul Province to coordinate CHICCHAP activities
- CHICCHAP deemed a successful approach in the evaluation conducted in October 2017
- 2 Provinces have indicated interest to replicate the CHICCHAP approach

## Lessons learned

- Lack of communal land so nurseries were set up on individually owned land (no communal land exists) which resulted in disputes
- Proper consultation with marine resource owners must be conducted to identifying the site for FAD deployment
- Longer number of years may be required for implementation of activities like setting up marine protected area
- Maintaining good collaboration with provincial partners and stakeholders is effective in implementation of activities
- External risks like uncontrolled logging activities an ongoing challenge to the interventions of the project.

## Lessons learned

- Working with Community Committees delayed the processes as communities are often engaged in communal activities
- Working with lead farmers, and schools is effective in the implementation of agriculture and agroforestry activities
  - Sustainability of activities maybe ensured in this regard
- Women are not allowed to participate in some trainings as they would not have the time due to their gardening, child and household tasks
- Ownership of reef is an issue as different Tribal communities claim to own the same reef hence slowing down of setting up MPA



## Awareness events

