



Solomon Islands Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment

Executive Summary
September 2017

Prepared by the Pacific Community, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat,
the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
and the United Nations Development Programme



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Published by the Pacific Community
Suva, Fiji, 2017

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Original text: English

Pacific Community Cataloguing-in-publication data

Solomon Islands Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment: executive summary - September 2017 / prepared by the Pacific Community, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH and the United Nations Development Programme

1. Risk management — Solomon Islands.
2. Disasters — Solomon Islands.
3. Environment — Solomon Islands.
4. Climatic changes — Solomon Islands.
5. Climatic changes — Management — Solomon Islands.
6. Climatic changes — Environmental aspects — Solomon Islands.
7. Environment — Management — Solomon Islands.

I. Title II. Pacific Community III. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
IV. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit V. United Nations

577.22099593

AACR2

ISBN: 978-982-00-1079-6

Acknowledgment

The development of this Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment Report was coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), on behalf of the Solomon Islands Government. It was jointly drafted by the Pacific Community (SPC), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Support was also provided by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center (PFTAC).

The assessment and development of this report received funding from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Photos: SPC, PIFS, GIZ

Prepared for publication at SPC's Suva Regional Office, Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji, 2017
Printed by Quality Print Limited, Suva, Fiji, 2017
www.spc.int



Executive Summary


Climate change and disaster risk management are issues of high priority to the Solomon Islands Government, given the current and future impacts expected, and the associated risks posed to natural ecosystems such as coastal and marine environments, fisheries, agriculture, water resources, health, biodiversity, infrastructure and industry. Solomon Islands, as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and Least Developed Country (LDC), requires up-scaled and targeted financial resources to be able to effectively respond to the adverse effects of climate change and disasters. In recognition of this, the Solomon Islands Government requested for this Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment to be undertaken, in order to complement current efforts that are being progressed at the national level. The assessment, and this resulting report, will assist the Solomon Islands Government and its partners in clarifying the national climate change and disaster risk finance landscape; who the key partners are; how to better manage and up-scale climate change and disaster risk finance; take stock of, update and strengthen current policies and plans, institutions, and public financial management systems; and to make informed decisions for budget planning prioritisation and effective coordination.

The Solomon Islands Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment was guided by the Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework (PCCFAF), which reviewed the climate change and disaster risk finance program of Solomon Islands against seven key pillars: (i) policies and plans, (ii) funding sources, (iii) public financial management and expenditure, (iv) institutions, (v) human capacity, (vi) gender and social inclusion, and (vii) development effectiveness. This report comes at an opportune time, as new climate financing mechanisms are operationalised and the international community works towards the commitment by developed countries to jointly mobilise USD 100 billion annually in climate finance from 2020. Nevertheless, this assessment is not just to facilitate improved access to climate change and disaster risk finance. More broadly, strengthening country systems will improve donor confidence to engage with Solomon Islands and catalyse the achievement of the sustainable development goals, which are linked to the national priorities of Solomon Islands as outlined in the National Development Strategy 2016–2035 (NDS).

The assessment has identified a number of recommendations for the Solomon Islands Government, which are summarised below and discussed in detail in the report. A draft Action Plan is also included, providing clear timeframes and suggested responsibilities for the implementation that is assigned to each recommendation. This is intended to assist the Solomon Islands Government in the progression of these recommendations, with the support of key partners.

Policies and Planning Analysis

1. Reflect Objective Four of the NDS (resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery) as a cross-cutting issue relevant to all sectors in the next update to the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), and link more sector development programs and plans to this objective.
2. Develop sector indicators to progress the long-term evaluation of the NDS – specifically benchmarking achievements towards Objective Four related to resilient development, climate change and disaster risk management.
3. Progress the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) aligned with the risk resilient development approach outlined in the NDS and as a complementary policy to the drafted




National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP). When updating the Climate Change Disaster Risk Management (CCDRM) and other sector policies and plans – for example the National Climate Change Policy 2012–2017 (NCCP) – the NDS should now be reflected and focus on resilient development and CCDRM as cross-cutting issues within this.

4. The development of new policies and plans should ensure vertical integration to align national, provincial and community priorities, including targeted actions that are costed within policies, which can also help to ensure CCDRM activities are prioritised in the budget, and planning processes are effectively resourced.
5. Comprehensive consultations should be undertaken in the development and operationalisation of CCDRM policies and plans in order to ensure engagement of all stakeholders and provide clarity around the implementation role of different actors. This is critical for the NCCP when it expires in 2017. For the current drafted NDMP, it is recommended that there is a roll out to all provinces once this is approved.
6. Develop national mainstreaming guidelines to assist in identifying key entry points for line ministries in order to progress the inclusion of CCDRM as a cross-cutting issue in sectoral policies, plans and activities.
7. Look at opportunities for developing multi-sector policies for key CCDRM issues, such as food security, as an initial step towards greater coordination of relevant line ministries on these cross-cutting issues.
8. Progress the development of an NDC Financing Strategy, to identify and track external funding sources for progressing activities stipulated within the NDC. This is recommended as a joint activity between Ministry of Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT) and Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC).
9. Progress the finalisation and submission of the Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), to maintain Solomon Islands' strong engagement and dialogue at the international level.
10. Strengthen the policy framework at the provincial level, identifying entry points for mainstreaming these issues more effectively into provincial plans. In the longer term, consider the development of specific provincial level climate change policies or ordinances.
11. Establish mechanisms to capture community level data and priorities, as well as local and traditional knowledge, and feed these back into both provincial and national policies.
12. Progress the development of a Low Emissions Development (LED) policy to complement the current CCDRM policy mix.


Funding Source Analysis

1. Now that the Tina River Hydropower Development Project (TRHDP) is approved by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board (at their meeting in April 2017), the Government should consider developing other projects to the GCF for the 2017/2018 period. There is scope for fast-tracking the readiness proposal and the request for NAP support, and further exploration of the GCF Private Sector Facility.

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2. Having regular and targeted dialogue with bilateral partners may increase access to more bilateral support. However, Solomon Island must capitalise on its experience in engaging with a range of multilateral sources. Establishing and resourcing a dedicated Climate Change Finance Unit within MoFT will prove beneficial.
 3. Solomon Islands should continue to advocate for more flexible modalities, such as direct budget support and national climate change trust fund arrangements. This will supplement the inefficiencies of a project-based approach. Pursuing a feasibility study on the merits of a national climate change fund with agencies such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will assist.
 4. Supporting a national synthesis of the impacts/effectiveness of CCDRM projects accessed over the past 3 to 5 years would be useful.
 5. The planned Climate Change Bill is an opportunity to legislate a mandate for all future CCDRM projects/activities by donors, government agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society organisations (CSOs), faith-based groups or private sector to be registered with the MECDM Programme Management and Coordination Unit (PMCU). This will feed into the Development Assistance Database (DAD) that MDPAC is working towards reviving.
 6. In order to promote fast implementation and sustainability of efforts, MECDM should seek new and strengthen existing public–public and public–private partnerships. Opportunity for other non-traditional CCDRM players and ministries such as Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS), Ministry for Women, Youths, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) and Ministry of Human Resources Development (MEHRD) and state owned enterprises, including Solomon Power and Solomon Water, to be actively engaged and supported.
 7. To the extent possible, all CCDRM projects should be reflected in the national budget.
 8. Provincial governments are encouraged to develop CCDRM ordinances or legislation to align to the national budget planning and resourcing.


Public Financial Management and Expenditure Analysis

1. Assuming accreditation is sought, map out a pathway – Public Finance Management (PFM) reforms to meet fiduciary requirements (basic and specialised) for MoFT, and develop Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) and Gender Action Plan (GAP).
2. The Government should establish an implementation unit within MoFT, drawing on experience and expertise within the ministry and other line agencies in order to form the basis of a capable Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The Financial and Economic Development Unit (FEDU), the Debt Management Unit and the compliance area of the Procurement Unit contain key skills that could be drawn together to support the development of such a PIU with technical support from MECDM.
3. In pursuing accreditation for MoFT, the Government should look to learn from PFM reform and climate finance accreditation efforts undertaken elsewhere in the region (e.g. Samoa, Cook Islands).

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4. Put in place an accreditation taskforce of key stakeholders including MoFT, MECDM, Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) – National Transport Fund (NTF), MDPAC and representatives of the civil society and private sector to oversee the accreditation efforts of the Government.
 5. Design readiness programs to support reforms needed and seek out help to pursue accreditation through readiness grants and other assistance, including from the GCF Readiness Support and bilateral assistance from CROP agencies and partners.
 6. Prepare a comprehensive financial strategy looking at the appropriate mix of financial instruments to address pre- and post-disaster requirements in the Solomon Islands.


Institutional Analysis

1. Progress National Climate Change legislation, which mandates climate change as a cross-sectoral issue, defines the role of MECDM in climate change and disaster risk reduction activities, and establishes a national coordination mechanism.
2. Undertake a review of the National Disaster Council Act 1989, to ensure it adequately reflects the current status of institutions and policy mandates as outlined in the drafted NDMP
3. Progress the national forestry bill, to mandate more effective action towards forest protection and management, aligned with the Solomon Islands Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus (REDD+) Roadmap.
4. Harmonise national legislation, which is currently in development in order to provide a more cohesive legal framework that promotes resilient development for the Solomon Islands. Consider the synergies with other draft legislation such as the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Culture Bill, which are currently in development through the Ministry of Tourism and Culture.
5. Develop a Training Register as an Annex to the MECDM Human Resource Development Plan (HRDP), which outlines capacity development needs and short-term trainings provided by partners.
6. Consider how the Provincial Government Strengthening Programme (PGSP) could be used as an entry point for mainstreaming aspects of CCDRM at the provincial level.
7. Utilise issues such as food security to shift towards an integrated programming approach across sectors.
8. Strengthen engagement between MECDM and other line ministries and relegate management of certain CCDRM initiatives to appropriate leading institutions (e.g. REDD+ focal point relegated to the Ministry of Forestry and Research)
9. Analyse the challenges faced with operationalising the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and the National Climate Change Working Group (NCCWG) as part of the NCCP review. Utilise lessons learnt and models being implemented at the provincial and sectoral levels, as well as in other countries to establish an effective national coordination mechanism. The engagement of MDPAC within such a mechanism is recommended.

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10. Strengthen engagement between Climate Change Division (CCD) and National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) on disaster risk reduction and reflect the establishment and role of the Disaster and Climate Risk Committee (DCRC) (outlined in the drafted NDMP) in the proposed NAP. Clarify the linkages of this committee to a potential national coordination mechanism.
 11. Strengthen the MECDM website as the key information source for CCDRM issues for other line ministries as well as external governmental stakeholders.
 12. Establish national roundtables as an opportunity for dialogue and engagement with a broad range of stakeholders who are currently undertaking CCDRM work.
 13. Institutionalise an iterative Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process as a dedicated function of MECDM's PMCU, in close collaboration with MDPAC's M&E Unit.
 14. Strengthen provincial level institutions through operationalising climate change committees and dedicating appropriate resourcing to ensure sustainability (through inclusion of costed items in relevant policies and plans). Look at the need for establishing provincial ordinances to strengthen the mandate for coordinating mechanisms at the provincial level.
 15. Strengthen provincial disaster management committees to engage around issues of preparedness and recovery, in addition to disaster response, as stipulated in the drafted NDMP.
 16. Clarify the role of Provincial Climate Change Committees and Provincial Disaster and Climate Risk Committees (P-DCRCs), and streamline these to effectively dedicate resources and avoid duplication.
 17. Utilise current community-based awareness-raising and training programs presented through the Rural Development Programme (RDP) and other mechanisms for mainstreaming awareness around CCDRM at the community level.
 18. Strengthen engagement with faith-based organisations, especially women's and youth groups as potential implementers of CCDRM activities.


Human Capacity Analysis

1. MECDM PMCU to be adequately capacitated to play a key role in identifying and coordinating local specialists within Government (roster of experts) for project development and implementation.
2. All CCDRM projects accessed by Solomon Islands must have an embedded component related to capacity development and transfer of knowledge. This will ensure external consultants provide an added value to government.
3. MECDM and partners need to work closely with MPGIS and respective provincial governments to address the issues limiting provincial disaster officers or environment officers from undertaking their functions.
4. The Solomon Islands National University should be resourced to provide in-country capacity building related to CCDRM for government officers.
5. Donors and government agencies engaging in national scholarship opportunities must consult and provide information to both MEHRD and the Social Services Division within MDPAC.

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6. Strengthen engagement with NGOs and capitalise on their presence and experience of working with communities.
 7. Consider inclusion of officers from MoFT, Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI) and civil society in regional and international CCDRM meetings (e.g. the UNFCCC COP negotiations).
 8. SICCI should consider convening an annual private sector forum with specific focus on financing for development, including climate change finance (e.g. GCF or regional organisations can be invited to facilitate).
 9. Solomon Power should explore the recruitment of an environment engineer noting the State-Owned Enterprise's (SOE's) anticipated engagement with the Tina Hydro project and CCDRM.
 10. Both provincial and national governments should explore a mechanism that can engage retired public servants at the community level who are willing to support CCDRM efforts.
 11. Explore a human capacity development roadmap for CCDRM to plan for absorption of trained expertise at the end of project timelines.

Gender and Social Inclusion Analysis

1. *Capacity:* Build sufficient technical expertise and human resource capacity for gender and social inclusion into the development of programs across relevant ministries and departments. The assessment has highlighted the provincial level as needing the most investment in capacity.
2. *Coordination:* Allocate sufficient resources to support coordination mechanisms to ensure effective partnerships between ministries, with representative structures for women, youth, and persons with disabilities, and with relevant NGOs. This would include technical assistance to prepare relevant guidelines, strategic documents, possibly legislation, as well as administrative, secretariat and logistical costs.
3. *Gender equality awareness:* Widespread gender awareness is critical for addressing the perception that gender equality is unachievable in the Solomon Islands context. There is good precedent to demonstrate that well-integrated gender-sensitive programs with shared governance and shared benefits are possible and accepted in the social and cultural landscape.
 - Support efforts to raise awareness on gender equality and its policy and regulatory framework at all levels; for decision-makers at national and provincial levels; in communities to address the customary dominance of male leadership; and specifically for the selected National Implementing Entity (NIE).
4. *Build on investments already made:* There are several initiatives in the non-governmental sector or externally funded initiatives facilitated or supervised by Government, where there is good programming traction, strategic plans in place, good community engagement, experience and lessons learnt; however, programs need continued investment. In such opportunities, sustainability strategies for transitions to Government management and responsibility and eventual resourcing, should be considered.
5. *Designate allocations within existing resources and new funding to support integration in the social sector:* While there is investment and programming done for Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) integration in the CCDRM sector, there is some lost opportunity in the social sector where it



is difficult to secure resources for the engagement of women, youth and others in CCDRM. With policy commitments in place and forthcoming, there is a ready-made opportunity to proceed to program development.

6. *Mainstream gender and social inclusion across central Government sector planning and budgeting processes:* MDPAC's key role is implicit in the recommendation to support a strengthened focus on mainstreaming that works towards all sectors integrating gender and social inclusion from policy development, planning, resourcing, implementation and monitoring outcomes. The recommendation includes a greater focus on budgeting and resource mobilisation processes to recognise the importance and benefit of funding the integration of gender and social inclusion across sectors.

Development Effectiveness Analysis

1. In order to strengthen the coordination between Solomon Islands and its donors, NGOs and financial institutions, it is recommended that all aid information be communicated to the Aid Coordination Division of MDPAC. This is to include relevant information on all modes of assistance disbursed directly to recipients.
2. Improve coordination and delegation between donors – donors will need to consult each other and discuss among themselves the processes and procedures that need to be harmonised, and formulate key performance indicators (KPIs) that can be used for this harmonisation process.
3. Institutional capacity building – Government will need to identify its institutional capacity needs, beginning with capacity needs on areas directly related to the effective management of aid, before capacity building programs are formulated in order to be supported by donors.
4. Quality reporting – development partners have a moral obligation to report information relevant to their operations within Solomon Islands accurately and on a timely basis consistent with the Solomon Islands Government requirements. MDPAC will need to roll out public awareness on the new Development Cooperation Policy (DCP) to support this process.
5. Revive the DAD, but through a much simpler and cost-effective software arrangement. Dedicated capacity should also be supported to maintain such a database.
6. Solomon Islands should continue to advocate for donors working in the country to develop a standardised reporting template.

Conclusion

Solomon Islands is showing leadership in both the regional and international levels in addressing climate change and disaster risk management.

Although development partners and donors make an important contribution, the Solomon Islands Government is responsible for developing its capacity to access and manage climate change and disaster risk finance. This will require a whole-of-government approach and is beyond the scope and ability of one agency.

While continued advocacy for access is important, it is also crucial that strengthened national systems and increased use of those systems by development partners and private sector build capacity to



access and use these funds effectively.

It must be noted that a lot of these recommendations build on existing work or actions being planned by the Government, NGOs, private sector or development partners. In that context, some of the recommendations are reaffirmations instead of responding to specific gaps.

The Action Plan table in the next section can guide Solomon Islands' efforts for improving access to climate change and disaster risk financing support from external sources. The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, through the Programme Management Coordination Unit and the National Climate Change Working Group (with the support of key partners) should monitor and evaluate progress, and ensure it is integrated and aligned with the Government's overall development efforts outlined in the NDS.

Solomon Islands Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment – Action Plan

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar ¹	Prior-ity	2017				2018				2019				Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
Specific Initiatives																	
1. Incorporate Objective Four (Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery) of the NDS as a cross-cutting issue in the MDTP update and develop sector indicators for its evaluation.	PP, I	Med													Objective Four is reflected in the MDTP update and sector indicators are developed.	MDPAC	GIZ/DFAT Climate Change Finance Readiness for the Pacific (CFRP), SPC/USAID ISACC, USAID Climate Ready projects.
2. Formulate an NAP aligned to the NDS and the draft of the NDMP.	PP	High													NAP is formulated and costed.	MECDM	UNDP, ADB, Commonwealth Secretariat Technical Assistance (ComSec TA), GCF
3. Develop a consultative mechanism for the operationalisation and implementation of CCDRM policies and plans including the roll-out of plans to the provinces.	PP, I	High													Guidelines for consultation and implementation are established.	MECDM in consultation with prov-inces	World Bank (WB), UNDP, SPC/USAID ISACC, relevant NGOs
4. Develop national mainstreaming guidelines to assist line ministries or sectors with identifying and progressing CCDRM issues in planning and coordination, using an integrated approach.	PP, I	High													National mainstreaming guidelines are developed and awareness conducted.	MECDM and MDPAC	GIZ/DFAT CFRP, SPC/USAID ISACC, USAID Climate Ready projects, PIFS/WB Pacific Resilience Program (PREP)
5. Develop specific provincial climate change policies or ordinances.	PP, I	Med													Provincial climate change policies developed.	MPGIS and MECDM	UNDP, bilateral partners, ComSec
6. Establish a database for community level data and priorities including traditional knowledge to support provincial and national policy formulation.	PP, I	Low													Database is maintained and updated regularly.	MPGIS, MECDM	NGOs, UNDP, bilateral partners (DFAT, MFAT)

¹ PP – Policy and Planning; I – Institutions; FS – Funding Sources; PFME – Public Financial Management and Expenditure; GSI – Gender and Social Inclusion; HC – Human Capacity; DE – Development Effectiveness

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar ¹	Priority	2017				2018				2019				Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
Specific Initiatives																	
7. Progress the development of a Low Emissions Development (LED) policy.	PP	Med												LED policy is drafted.	MECDM and MoFR	Asian Development Bank (ADB), GCF, UNDP	
8. Establish and resourcing a Climate Change Finance Unit within MoFT.	I	High												Climate finance unit is established.	MoFT and MECDM	SIG to set up unit and reallocation of staff responsibilities (if necessary) with partners funding additional positions (projects, UNDP, ComSec TA, DFAT, ADB, etc.).	
9. Explore a feasibility study on the merit of a national climate change fund.	FS, PP, I, PFME	Med												Feasibility study on a national climate fund is initiated.	MECDM	UNDP	
10. Conduct a national synthesis of the impacts/effectiveness of CCDRM projects accessed over the past 3 to 5 years.	All	Med												National synthesis of the CCDRM projects impacts/effectiveness is progressed.	MECDM and MDPAC	PIFS, SPREP, SPC, UNDP	
11. Strengthen existing public and private partnerships for engagement and support including the GCF Private Sector Facility (PSF).	I, HC	Med												Regular meeting/update is conducted and awareness of the GCF PSF spread.	MoFT and SICC	ADB, EU, GCF, PIFS	
12. Improve coordination between MECDM, MDPAC and MoFT to ensure that all CCDRM projects are reflected in the national budget.	I, FS, PFME	High												CCDRM projects are included in the national budget.	MECDM, MoFT, MD-PAC	SIG to take the lead with support from PIFS, SPC/USAID ISACC, UNDP	
13. Prepare an accreditation action plan drawing from other PICs' experiences (e.g. Samoa, Cook Is.) including the formulation of Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) and Gender Action Plan (GAP).	PP, I, PFME	Med												Accreditation plan is prepared including Terms of Reference (ToR) for TA (ESS and GAP policy formulation).	MECDM	SPREP, GIZ/DFAT CFRP project, USAID Climate Ready, UNDP, ADB	

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar ¹	Priority	2017				2018				2019				Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
Specific Initiatives																	
13.1 Establish an accreditation taskforce that is representative of all key stakeholders such as government, private sector and civil society.	PFME, I,	High												ToR for taskforce is pre-prepared and set up.	MECDM	USAID Climate Ready, UNDP, SPREP, ADB	
13.2 Design appropriate readiness programs to be supported under the GCF Readiness Support and other bilateral assistance.	PFME, I	High												Readiness programs are prepared and submitted.	MECDM and MoFT	SPREP, GIZ/DFAT-CFRP, USAID Climate Ready, PIFS, ComSec	
14. Establish a PIU within MoFT, drawn from internal experiences and technical support from MECDM.	PP, I	Med												PIU is established.	MoFT	ADB, UNDP, World Bank & bilateral partners	
15. Develop a financial strategy looking at the appropriate mix of financial instruments to address pre- and post-disaster requirements.	PFME	High												Financial strategy is pre-prepared.	MoFT, MD-PAC	ADB, Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC)	
16. Seek approval of the national climate change legislation.	I, PP	High												National climate change legislation is approved and national coordination mechanism is established.	MECDM	SIG taking the lead	
17. Review the National Disaster Council Act 1989.	I, PP	Low												Review of the National Disaster Council Act is initiated.	MECDM	NZ MFAT, UNDP, SPC, UNISDR, DFAT	
18. Approval of the national forestry bill.	I, PP	Med												National Forestry Bill is approved and awareness conducted.	MoFR	SIG taking the lead	
19. Harmonise draft of national climate change legislation with other legislation being developed (Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Culture Bill) to provide a more cohesive legal framework and promote resilient development.	I, PP	Med												Legislations that promote synergies and complement CCDRM activities.	MECDM	UNDP, SPREP, PIFS/ WB PREP and bilateral partners.	

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar ¹	Priority	2017				2018				2019				Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
Specific Initiatives																	
20. Develop a training register as an Annex to the MECDM Human Resource Development Plan (HRDP), which outlines capacity development needs and short-term trainings provided by partners.	I, HC	Med													Training register is developed and included with the MECDM HRDP.	MECDM and MPS	ADB, DFAT, UNDP, Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
21. Strengthen engagement between MECDM and other line ministries and relegate management of certain CCDRM initiatives to appropriate leading institutions (e.g. REDD+ focal point relegated to the MoFR)	I	Med													Roles are clearly demarcated and CCDRM initiatives undertaken by relevant line agencies.	MECDM	SIG taking the lead
22. Strengthen the MECDM website as the key information source for CCDRM issues, for other line ministries as well as external governmental stakeholders.	I	High													Website is improved with key CCDRM information readily accessible.	MECDM	Bilateral partners, GIZ/DFAT-CFRP, SPC/USAID ISACC
23. Establish national roundtables as an opportunity for dialogue and engagement with a broad range of stakeholders who are currently undertaking CCDRM work.	I	High													Roundtable discussion is initiated and held regularly.	MECDM	UNDP, SPC/USAID ISACC and bilateral partners
24. Institutionalise an iterative monitoring and evaluation process as a dedicated function of MECDM's PMCU, in close collaboration with MDPAC's M&E Unit.	I, PP	High													M&E process is implemented.	MECDM, MDPAC	ADB, UNDP, SPC/USAID ISACC, PFTAC
25. Strengthen provincial level institutions through operationalising climate change committees and dedicating appropriate resourcing to ensure sustainability (through inclusion of costed items in relevant policies and plans).	I, PP,	Med													Provincial climate change committees are established and supported.	MPGIS, MECDM	UNDP, SPC/USAID ISACC and bilateral partners

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar ¹	Priority	2017				2018				2019				Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
Specific Initiatives																	
26. Strengthen provincial disaster management committees to engage around issues of preparedness and recovery, in addition to disaster response, as stipulated in the drafted NDMP.	I, PP	High													Awareness and training are conducted for the Provincial Climate Change Committee.	MPGIS, MECDM	SPREP, SPC, UNDP and bilateral partners
27. Clarify the role of provincial climate change committees and P-DCRCs and streamline these to effectively dedicate resources and avoid duplication.	I, PP	Med													Awareness and training are conducted for the Provincial Climate Change Committee.	MPGIS, MECDM	SPREP, UNDP and bilateral partners
28. Utilise current community-based awareness-raising and training programs presented through the Rural Development Programme (RDP) and other mechanisms for mainstreaming awareness around CCDRM at the community level.	I, HC	Low													Training and awareness are conducted.	MPGIS, MECDM	NGOs, WB RDP and SPREP
29. Strengthen engagement with faith-based organisations, especially women's and youth groups as potential implementers of CCDRM activities to share experiences and lessons learnt at community level.	I, GSI	Med													Women, youth and faith-based organisations are included in the project steering committee.	MWYCFA, MECDM	GIZ/DFAT CFRP, SPC/ USAID ISACC, UN Women, SPC, UNDP PRRP
30. Strengthen capacity at the MECDM PMCU to play a key role in identifying and coordinating local specialists within Government (roster of experts) for project development and implementation.	HC, I	High													Training and development of officials selected by MECDM.	MECDM	UNDP, PIFS, SPC/ USAID ISACC
31. Incorporate capacity development and knowledge transfer components in all CCDRM projects accessed by Solomon Islands.	HC	Med													CCDRM projects.	MECDM	SIG to drive recommendation

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar ¹	Prior-ity	2017				2018				2019				Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
Specific Initiatives																	
32. Provide resources to Solomon Islands National University for in-country capacity building related to CCDRM for government officers.	HC, I	Med													Allocation of resources in the budget.	MDPAC and MoFT	Bilateral partners
33. Donors and government agencies engaging in national scholarship opportunities must consult and provide information to both MEHRD and the Social Services Division within MDPAC.	HC, I	Med													Report on scholarship sup-port by donors is available.	MEHRD and MDPAC	Bilateral partners
34. Include officers from MoFT, SICCI and civil society in regional and international CCDRM meetings (e.g. the UNFCCC COP negotiations).	HC, I	Med													Relevant officials are part of the meeting delegation.	MECDM	UNFCCC focal point to drive
35. Convene an annual private sector forum with specific focus on financing for development, including climate change finance (e.g. GCF or regional organisations can be invited to facilitate).	HC, I, FS, DE	Med													An inclusive private sector forum is convened with a well-developed agenda.	SICCI	ADB/GCF and existing related projects – GIZ/ DFAT CFRP, SPC/ USAID ISACC and USAID Ready
36. Recruit a potential environment engineer by Solomon Power noting the SOE's anticipated engagement with the TRHDP and CCDRM.	HC	Med													Environment engineer is recruited.	Solomon Power	GCF, WB, DFAT or domestic resources
37. Establish a mechanism whereby the provincial and national governments could engage retired public servants at the community level who are willing to support CCDRM efforts.	HC	Low													Guidelines are established for the engagement of retirees.	MECDM and MPGIS	SIG to lead
38. Explore a human capacity development roadmap for CCDRM to plan for absorption of trained expertise at the end of project timelines.	HC	Low													Human capacity develop-ment roadmap is initiated.	MECDM and MPS	UNDP, bilateral partners

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar ¹	Priority	2017								2018				2019				Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
Specific Initiatives																					
39. Build capacity and include technical expertise for gender and social inclusion and human resource capacity into the development of programs, and equally to include this as a component in relevant ministries and departments related to the program.	HC, GSI	High																		MWYCFA	Bilateral partners and existing regional initiatives such as Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM), Pacific Technical Assistance Mechanism (PACTAM), etc., SPC, UN Women, UNDP PRRP
40. Provide sufficient resources to support coordination and to promote effective partnerships between ministries, with representative structures for women, youth, and persons with disabilities and with relevant NGOs.	GSI, I	Med																		MoFT and MWYCFA	Bilateral partners
41. Increase gender equality awareness including policy and regulatory framework at all levels to address the customary dominance of male leadership and specifically for the selected NIE.	GSI, I, PP	Med																		MWYCFA and MECDM	SPC, UN Women, UNDP PRRP
42. Formulate sustainable strategies for CCDRM projects transitioning to Government management, utilising good practices and lessons learnt from externally funded initiatives implemented by the non-governmental sector.	PP, I	Med																		MECDM	Bilateral partners
43. Mainstream gender and social inclusion across central Government sector planning processes.	GSI, I	Med																		MWYCFA and MDPAC	SPC, UN Women, UNDP PRRP, PIFS

Recommendations	Relevant PCCFAF Pillar ¹	Priority	2017			2018				2019				Indicative Outputs	Lead Agency	Potential Partners
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Specific Initiatives																
44. Strengthen coordination between Solomon Islands and its donors, NGOs and financial institutions to ensure that all aid information is communicated to the Aid Coordination Division of MDPAC.	DE, FS	High												Timely and consistent reporting of information to MDPAC.	MDPAC	Bilateral partners and donors
45. Improve coordination and delegation between donors on the processes and procedures to be harmonised and formulate KPIs that can be used as performance indicators for this harmonisation process.	DE, PP	Med												KPIs are formulated to improve coordination and delegation between donors.	MDPAC	GIZ/DFAT CFRP, SPC/ USAID ISACC, bilateral partners/donors
46. Review capacity needs on areas directly related to the effective management of CCDR finance, before programs are formulated in order to be supported by donors.	DE, HC	Low												Capacity needs are re-viewed and incorporated in project proposals that are to be externally supported.		GIZ/DFAT CFRP, SPC/ USAID ISACC
47. Public awareness on the new (DCP to ensure accurate and timely reporting to MDPAC.	DE	High												Public awareness on the DCP is conducted.	MDPAC	Bilateral partners
48. Revive the DAD using simple and cost-effective software including dedicated support to maintain the database.	DE, FS	Med												DAD is maintained and updated regularly.	MDPAC	Donors and bilateral partners
49. Develop a standardised template for ease of reporting to the bilateral partners/donors.	DE, FS	Med												Standard reporting template is prepared.	MDPAC	Bilateral partners

