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THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



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Case Study Nr. 18 – Solomon Islands

IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY STUDY SOLOMON ISLANDS

SOLOMON ISLANDS CLIMATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (SICAP)

CRIS CODE: DCI-ENV/2010/O22-483

AUGUST 2021

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List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
BMU	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
CC	Climate Change
CCD	Climate Change Division
CCO	Climate Change Office
CCWG	Climate Change Working Group
CEWG	Core Economic Working Group
CRIS	Common Relex Information System
CRISP	Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk Project
DCCG	Democratic Coalition for Change Government
DCGA	Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUR	Euro
FA	Financing Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GBS	General Budget Support
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IVA	Integrated Vulnerability Assessment
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JRM	Joint Review Mission
MALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MDPAC	Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MEHR	Ministry of Education and Human Resources
MFR	Ministry of Forestry and Research
MFT	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
MID	Ministry of Infrastructure Development
MLHS	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey
MMERE	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification
MNPDC	Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTDS	Medium Term Development Strategy
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAO	National Authorising Office
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NCRA	National Coalition for Reform and Advancement
NDC	National Disaster Council
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NDRMP	National Disaster Risk Management Plan

NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PACC	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change
PEBACC	Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change
PFM	Public Finance Management
PI	Performance Indicator
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PS	Permanent Secretary
RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
SBD	Solomon Islands Dollar
SICAP	Solomon Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme
SIDCCG	Solomon Islands Democratic Coalition for Change Government
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SIWSAP	Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project
SNC	Second National Communication
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SWoCK	Strongem Woka Lon Comumuniti Kaikai
TAPs	Technical and Administration Provisions
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

I. Project Details and Outputs Delivered

PROJECT TITLE: Solomon Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (SICAP)¹

CRIS CODE: DCI-ENV/2010/022-483

AAP YEAR:

2010

DURATION:

60 months² starting with the signature of the Financing Agreement (FA)³.

DATE OF COMPLETION:

March 2016

TOTAL PROJECT COST:

2,800,000 EUR

GCCA allocation:

2,800,000 EUR⁴

To be disbursed in two tranches:

- 2011: 1M€ fixed + 0.3M€ variable
- 2012: 1M€ fixed + 0.5M€ variable

There was no budget foreseen for complementary support (TA, external evaluations or audits, visibility)

AID MODALITY:

Direct and untargeted General Budget Support (GBS)

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS:

Centralised management

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE:

National, with a focus on low-lying atolls, artificially build islands and other low-lying coastal areas

MAIN STAKEHOLDERS:

- The Ministry of Finance & Treasury (MFT). The MFT is leading the implementation of the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) Economic & Financial Reform Priorities and supervised the implementation of SICAP, being a budget support programme.
- The Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC) acted as National Authorising Office (NAO).
- The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), and its Climate Change Office (CCO) and National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) in particular, were in charge of the technical coordination and implementation.
- The Core Economic Working Group (CEWG⁵) was responsible for monitoring the implementation of SICAP, including the conduct of the required budget support performance assessments, and for donor coordination in the supported sectors of climate change and disaster risk reduction.
- Several line ministries were involved in the implementation of activities/projects that were directly related to the SICAP-supported NAPA priority 1: the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MALD), the Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID), the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE), the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS), and the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS).

¹ SICAP was designed to provide the Government with the necessary budgetary leverage to strengthen harmonisation and coordination amongst all actors in the climate change and disaster risk sector. It concerns a coordinated effort with other donors.

² With an operational implementation phase of 36 months and a closure phase of 24 months.

³ 4 March 2011

⁴ The amount actually disbursed was 2,675,000 EUR: 1,225,000 EUR (1M€ fixed + 0.225M€ variable) under the 1st tranche in July 2012 and 1,450,000 EUR (1M€ fixed and 0.450M€ variable) under the 2nd tranche in 2015.

⁵ The CEWG was established by the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) in 2009 to inform its key partners (Australia, New Zealand, RAMSI, ADB, World Bank and EU) on the national response strategy to the Global Economic Crisis and to better coordinate donor support aimed at assisting the SIG cope with the Global Economic Crisis. The meetings between the SIG and the CEWG are regular and co-chaired by the Ministry of Finance & Treasury (MFT) and the Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC).

- Civil Society (NGOs, Media, etc.) played an active role in the consultations leading to the implementation of the Climate Change policy reforms and some of the NAPA priorities, such as the resettlement of the population from low-lying atolls.

BENEFICIARIES:

- The final beneficiaries were the people and communities of the Solomon Islands, prone to be affected by hardship and disasters related to Climate Change. A special target group consisted of the people living on low-lying atolls, artificially build islands and other low-lying coastal areas.

GCCA PRIORITY AREA(S):

Mainstreaming, Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction.



MAIN SECTOR(S):

Overall development and poverty reduction, transport, agriculture, water and sanitation, human settlements

OVERALL OBJECTIVE:

To contribute to climate change adaptation and reduction of vulnerability of people and communities in Solomon Islands. (Action Fiche, FA/Technical and Administrative Provisions(TAPs))

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE(S):

To support the Government of Solomon Islands' capacity for policy enhancement, coordination and implementation of its National Climate Change Strategy in line with its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2008)⁶ and its National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP, 2010)⁷ (Action Fiche, TAPs)⁸

EXPECTED RESULTS:

As per TAPs:

The SICAP was to contribute to strengthening the implementation of both the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) Economic & Financial Reform Priorities and the Solomon Islands NAPA and NDRMP. The intervention was to significantly enhance the absorptive capacity of the SIG to address Climate Change issues.

Concretely, the Expected Results at the time of drafting the programme were:

1. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction priorities *effectively mainstreamed* in national development policies and in key sector strategies.
2. From 2011 onwards, *budget allocated* to key institutions in charge of implementing Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction activities, notably those targeting people living on low-lying atolls, artificially build islands and other low-lying coastal areas.
3. Strengthened *institutional capacities* within the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM).

⁶ The NAPA was developed on basis of extensive consultations and approved/adopted for implementation in 2008. The NAPA contains 7 urgent and immediate priorities. As stipulated in the Action Fiche, SICAP would support the implementation of priority 1 "Managing the impacts of, and enhancing resilience to, climate change and sea level rise, on agriculture and food security, water supply and sanitation, human settlements and human health". Priority 1 objective was to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of key vulnerable sectors. Priority 1 is structured in 5 components: (1) agriculture and food security; (2) water supply and sanitation; (3) human settlement (including relocations); (4) human health; and (5) education, awareness and information. **Under NAPA priority 1, SICAP would particularly support the relocation of communities facing inundation by sea water on account of rising sea levels (component 3).**

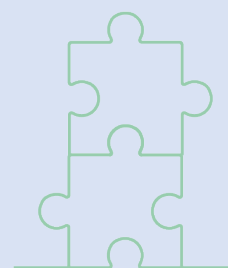
⁷ The National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) for Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction including for CC, was approved by Cabinet in April 2010.

⁸ While the NAPA provided the framework for immediate adaptation action, the NDRMP aimed at the establishment of a longer term framework for building resilience. NAPA implementation was coordinated by the Climate Change Office; NDRMP implementation by the National Disaster Management Office. Both Offices were placed under the MECDM.

4. A *National Climate Change Strategy*, coherent with the NDRMP (2010) and NAPA (2008), developed in consultation with all stakeholders and including the following aspects:
- Identification and ranking of affected and high-risk communities according to risk related criteria;
 - A realistic cost estimate for climate change adaptation measures, including relocation; and
 - Guidelines for Human Resettlement projects.

OUTPUTS DELIVERED:

- CC mainstreamed National Development Budget⁹
- A Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) established under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) and the Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC)¹⁰
- CC mainstreamed National Development Strategy 2011-2020¹¹
- CC mainstreamed National Transport Plan 2011-2030 + Action Plan 2011-2013
- CC mainstreamed Economic and Financial Reform Programme Matrix for 2011-2013 (inclusion of CC-related indicator)
- 2 MECDM and 3 MMERE staff members trained in GHG inventories (1 week training)
- National GHG inventory conducted
- 1 MECDM staff trained in CC (Pacific Islands Forum Special Training on Climate Change in 2011)
- NDMO Director trained in Climate Change (3-day GCCA workshop in Vanuatu).
- MECDM staff trained in SimCLIM (climate impact modelling) (3-day training in New Zealand)
- SimCLIM software tool purchased and available for conducting CC risk assessments and vulnerability analyses
- 20 staff members from various ministries and other stakeholders trained in "Participatory Mapping and Community Empowerment for Climate Change Adaptation Planning and Advocacy" (5-day workshop)
- 6 MECDM staff members trained in "Future Climate Leaders and Community Engagement" (5-day workshop)
- 2 MECDM staff members trained in PadClim (advanced training on Climate Systems at the Australian Bureau of Meteorology).
- 20 staff members from the MECDM, the MDPAC, the MID, the MHMS, the MEHR, the MLHS and the MALD trained in Disaster Risk Management (short course)
- 2 MECDM staff members trained in Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning (1 week Pacific-Australia Programme)
- MECDM and MLHS staff members trained in Geographical Information Systems for the identification of locations that are vulnerable to Climate Change (5 months training)
- National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (2012-2017) developed and adopted
- Tools for the identification and ranking of CC vulnerable sectors and communities developed and in place (MECDM)
- Realistic costing of Climate Change adaption measures, including relocation (*only initiated*)
- Draft research report on relocation



⁹ Since the start of the SICAP in 2011 and throughout the SICAP implementation period, the Ministry of Environment (MECDM) received each year 2 million Solomon dollar. (Source: GCCA Technical Fiche) Also, over 10 million SBD has been allocated annually to activities/projects under NAPA priority 1 for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013.

¹⁰ The CCWG was established as a forum for policy dialogue and donor coordination in the sector, aiming to foster strong partnerships between stakeholders on matters relating to environment and conservation, climate change, disaster risk and management and meteorology. Though an initial attempt was made in 2013, the first official meeting of the CCWG only took place in January 2015. The Permanent Secretaries of the MECDM and the MDPAC co-chair the working group. Quarterly meetings would be held, scheduled on the last Tuesday of every first month of the quarter. (source: GCCA Technical Fiche)

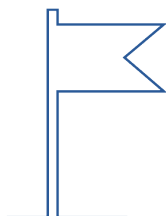
¹¹ The National Development Strategy (NDS) replaces the 2010-2012 MTDS & National Development Strategy Framework mentioned in the concerned specific condition.

II. Analysis of impact

2.1. Impact expected as per logframe objectives and their indicators

Programme objectives are specified in the Action Fiche and the TAPs, attached to the FA. Indicators for their achievement are lacking.

- Overall Objective: To contribute to climate change adaptation and reduction of vulnerability of people and communities in Solomon Islands.
- Specific Objective: To support the Government of Solomon Islands' capacity for policy enhancement, coordination and implementation of its National Climate Change Strategy in line with its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2008) and its National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP, 2010).



As most often the case with budget support programmes, the implementation of SICAP was not steered by a full-fledged logical framework with indicators for the achievement of the objectives and expected results. Instead, its implementation – including the disbursement of funds – was based on a continued compliance with the standard general criteria determining the country's eligibility for budget support and on the achievement of jointly agreed performance indicators.

THE GENERAL CRITERIA OR CONDITIONS FOR BUDGET SUPPORT:

(1) National policy and strategy process: Satisfactory progress on the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS 2008-2010) and the finalisation of the next development strategy (MTDS 2010-2012 and the associated National Development Strategy Framework¹²). Sources of verification: Implementation progress report of the MTDS 2008-2010; Annual progress report of the Government Economic and Financial Reform Priorities; Approved MTDS 2010-2012; Approved National Development Strategy Framework; Quarterly Progress Report on the Financial and Economic Priority Matrix.

(2) Macroeconomic stability: Satisfactory progress in maintaining a policy of macroeconomic stability as evidenced by satisfactory implementation of an IMF-backed macroeconomic programme. Sources of verification: IMF programme review document; Annual progress report of the Government Economic and Financial Reform Priorities; Quarterly Progress Report on the Financial and Economic Priority Matrix.

(3) Public Finance Management (PFM): Satisfactory progress on the implementation of the programme to improve and reform PFM as indicated, inter alia, by progress in PFM reform priorities identified in the Government Economic and Financial Reform Priorities Matrix. Sources of verification: Annual progress report of the Government Economic and Financial Reform Priorities; PFM Report to the EC; Quarterly Progress Report on the Financial and Economic Priority Matrix.

These general budget support criteria or conditions are not directly linked to the SICAP objectives and the thematic areas addressed by the programme; they will therefore not be used for assessing programme impact.

THE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS¹³ / PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PI):

¹² As indicated above, the MTDS and its National Development Strategy Framework were replaced by the "National Development Strategy (NDS)".

¹³ Compliance with the SICAP specific conditions was assessed by the CEWG in the context of the Annual Reviews of the implementation status of the Economic and Financial Reform Priorities Matrix. This matrix had been established to guide the country's efforts to mitigate the impacts of the international financial crisis and to promote economic recovery, and - as from 2011 - this matrix also included indicators related to CC and DRR. The Annual Review reports, produced by the CEWG, constituted the main source of verification for compliance with the SICAP specific conditions. In this sense, the monitoring of SICAP performance by the EC and the decisions on the financial disbursements were mainly based on discussions (through an exchange of letters between the EC and the NAO) of the conclusions of these Annual Reviews of the Economic and Financial Reform Priorities Matrix.

- Related to the release of the first variable tranche:

(1) Climate Change¹⁴ is mainstreamed in National Policies (50% weight in tranche 1).

Baseline, 2010: Climate Change is mainstreamed in sector policies (Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy, National Organic Agriculture Systems Policy Document, Solomon Islands National Environmental Capacity Development Action Plan) and the MTDS 2008-2010.

Target: Climate Change is mainstreamed in the approved (1) MTDS 2010-2012, (2) the National Development Strategy Framework¹⁵, and (3) the National Transport Plan (including relocation of infrastructure affected by climate change)

(2) Climate Change¹⁶ is mainstreamed in the Development Budget of 2011 (50% weight in tranche 1).

Baseline, 2010: Climate Change is not mainstreamed in the 2010 Development Budget.

Target: The Development Budget of Solomon Islands allocates at least 10 M SBD to the implementation of NAPA priority 1 (including relocation).

- Related to the release of the second variable tranche:

(1) Climate Change¹⁷ is mainstreamed in the Development Budget of 2012 (20% weight in tranche 2).

Baseline, 2010: Climate Change is not mainstreamed in the 2010 Development Budget.

Target: The Development Budget of Solomon Islands allocates at least 10 M SBD to the implementation of NAPA priority 1 (including relocation).

(2) Institutional capacities of the Ministry of Environment and of the National Disaster Council¹⁸ are strengthened (30% weight in tranche 2).

Baseline, 2010: No training on climate change and disaster risk reduction for technical staff in 2010.

Target: At least 5 days of training on climate change and/or disaster risk reduction received by technical staff of the National Disaster Management Office of the Ministry of Environment; of the Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination; and of the Ministry of Lands during 2011.

(3) A Solomon Islands National Climate Change Strategy in line with the NAPA and the NDRMP is approved by the National Disaster Council and submitted to Cabinet (50% weight in tranche 2).

Baseline, 2010: NAPA and NDRMP approved; Climate Change Strategy in preparation.

Target: The Solomon Islands National Climate Change Strategy is approved by the National Disaster Council and submitted to Cabinet, including the following: (a) Identification and ranking of affected, high-risk communities according to risk related criteria; (b) Realistic costing of climate change adaptation measures, including relocation; and (c) Guidelines for Human Resettlement projects, including safeguard standards, to minimise risks of conflicts due to resettlement.

In short, the specific conditions or performance indicators basically concern CC mainstreaming of major policies and strategies, the finalisation and adoption of a National Climate Change Strategy, the allocation of budget for the implementation of NAPA priority 1 and the strengthening of institutional capacities for CC. As such, they are output indicators rather than impact indicators and their achievement (as assessed by the EUD during SICAP implementation and as described in the next box 2.2) is not really an adequate indication for generated impact.

¹⁴ CC mainstreaming with a particular focus on facilitating the implementation of NAPA priority 1, including relocation.

¹⁵ During SICAP implementation, the MTDS 2010-2012 and the associated National Development Strategy Framework were replaced by the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2011-2020.

¹⁶ Idem as 14, hence with a focus on the implementation of NAPA priority 1

¹⁷ Idem as 14, hence with a focus on the implementation of NAPA priority 1

¹⁸ The National Disaster Council groups a number of thematic committees; more specifically committees on Risk Reduction (chaired by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey), Hazards (chaired by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology), Disaster Management (chaired by the National Disaster Management Office), and Recovery & Rehabilitation (chaired by the Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination)

2.2. Direct and indirect impact as reported in the available documents (desk phase)

PRELIMINARY REMARKS:

- Being a general budget support programme, no progress reports nor external monitoring/evaluation reports were produced. Further, the assessment reports that were prepared by the EUD for the release of the financial tranches disbursed in resp. 2012 and 2015 – our main source of information – mentioned the lack of detailed government reports on the use of SICAP funds.
- While there is good information on the achievement of the performance indicators, this information gives little insight on generated impact. Still, conclusions and comments on the achievement of the performance indicators (extracted from the EUD assessment reports) are included here as they can be valuable background information for further impact and sustainability assessments during the country visit.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

For the first tranche, 2012:

- Condition 1 related to mainstreaming: *100% achieved*.
- Condition 2 related to a budget allocation of at least 10 million SBD to NAPA priority 1: The Delegation agreed with the SIG and the JRM (Joint Review Mission) that the target of allocating at least 10 million SBD to the implementation of NAPA priority 1 was met, but noticed that:
 - (1) the allocation was unbalanced with only 2 out of 5 components of NAPA priority 1 (or 2 out of 15 expected outcomes) receiving support (details are given further below in this box)
 - (2) no funds were allocated to relocation actions under the component “Human Settlement” and expected outcome “completed community vulnerability and adaptation assessment” while this was explicitly foreseen in the FA¹⁹
 - (3) no information was available on the degree of implementation of the allocated funds.
 Therefore, the EUD decided that *Condition 2 was only partially met*.

For the second tranche, 2015:

- Condition 1 related to a budget allocation of at least 10 million SBD to NAPA priority 1: Though the same situation and arguments regarding budget allocation under tranche 1 apply for the second tranche, it was decided that Condition 1 was fully met.
- Condition 2 related to institutional strengthening:

Although the several training courses offered in 2011 had not been substantiated with back-to-office reports or certificates, the delay of the implementation of SICAP and the multitude, substance and follow-up of the courses attended by the SIG staff from the relevant Ministries in the subsequent years 2012 and 2013 led to the conclusion that Condition 2 was fully fulfilled²⁰.
- Condition 3 related to a National Climate Change Strategy²¹:

The first part of Condition 3 (Strategy submitted to Cabinet) was more than met, as the Policy was not only submitted to the Cabinet but also approved and launched. This was seen as a major achievement. The second part of Condition 3 requested the elaboration of 3 specific elements that would be part of the strategy; these 3 elements were specified in the target (see box 2.1).

(a) The identification and ranking of high-risk communities was only partly addressed. The MECMD had engaged a consultant to map out the vulnerable sectors and communities in the country. The mapping results would then enable the MECMD to identify and rank CC-affected and high-risk communities according to risk-related criteria. So, although a ranking as such had not been produced, the tool to do so was developed and available.

(b) A rough calculation of the costs of CC adaptation measures, including relocation, was done using the estimates from the global Stern report. A consultant was contracted to carry out a more detailed calculation based on national data and parameters; this work was still ongoing at the closure of SICAP.

(c) Regarding the guidelines for Human Resettlement projects, including safeguard standards, this element had been addressed only partly. A draft



Research Paper on relocation²² was delivered and revealed that land issues form a major hindrance to peaceful relocation and resettlement.

On basis of the above, it was considered that *Condition 3 had been fulfilled to a large extent*, however still leading to a decision to withhold 50,000 EUR.

List of NAPA priority 1 programmes that were financed/implemented in 2011 (total allocation of 11.1 M SBD²³), in 2012 (total allocation of 10.9 M SBD²⁴) and in 2013 (total allocation of 13.28 M SBD²⁵):

Under the Agriculture and Food Security component,

- expected outcome *“Improved early warning system and improved agricultural information”*:
 - ♦ Establishment of an Early Warning Alert System for Natural Disasters (MECDM), 2011: 2 M SBD
 - ♦ Enhancing meteorological and climate measurement capacity and enhanced warning capacity (MECDM), 2011: 3.9 M SBD
 - ♦ Provincial Emergency Centre Building (MECDM), 2012: 3 M SBD
- expected outcome *“Enhanced self-reliance and food security preparedness”*:
 - ♦ Climate Change tolerant crops research (MALD), 2012: 1.4 M SBD
 - ♦ Women in Agriculture Programme (MALD), 2012: 2.5 M SBD and 2013: 2 M SBD
- expected outcome *“Increased production of food crops in small islands communities / villages”*:
 - ♦ Agriculture Research & Development (MALD), 2013: 1.2 M SBD
- expected outcome *“Sustainable Land Management”*:
 - ♦ National Forest Biomass Survey and Carbon Inventory (MFR), 2013: 0.5 M SBD



Under the Water Supply and Sanitation component,

- expected outcome *“Increased reliability and quality of water supply to all sectors and communities”*:
 - ♦ Tina River Hydro Power Development Project (MMERE), 2011: 5.2 M SBD
 - ♦ Provincial Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Programme (MHMS), 2013 : 3 M SBD
- expected outcome *“Water conservation and sustainable water resources management integrated in all sectors and communities”*:
 - ♦ Tina River Hydro Power Development Project (MMERE), 2012: 4 M SBD
 - ♦ Tina Hydro Power Scheme (MMERE), 2013: 5.38 M SBD
 - ♦ Micro-Hydro Feasibility Program for economic growth centres (MMERE), 2013: 1 M SBD
- expected outcome *“Incorporate climate change adaptation strategies into the guidelines and criteria for design and construction of appropriate water infrastructure in vulnerable areas”*:
 - ♦ National Climate Change Policy (MECDM), 2013: 0.2 M SBD
 - ♦ Provincial Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Programme (MHMS), 2013: 3 M SBD

ON IMPACT:

Though much remained to be done to prepare the Solomon Islands to properly address the consequences of CC, the implementation of SICAP has triggered and/or facilitated a multitude of *follow-up actions*. These include:

- As part of the UNDP REDD+ programme in the country, the MECDM together with some other ministries drafted a roadmap for climate change action for submission to the new Government.
- The MECDM prepared with GIZ support (in Choiseul) a draft bill on legal enforcement of CC measures.
- As part of the UNDP Pacific Risk Resilience Programme, the MECDM worked on a national vulnerability database. This work is directly related to SICAP's performance indicator 3 (on the identification and ranking

¹⁹ Sadly, the failure of addressing this relocation issue resulted in the loss of lives and in many homeless in Honiara following the occurrence of flash floods in April 2014.

²⁰ The list of attended courses is provided in the box “outputs delivered”

²¹ During SICAP implementation, the envisaged National Climate Change **Strategy** was renamed and became the National Climate Change **Policy**.

²² Options to address relocation / resettlement in Solomon Islands, Leslie Kwalga, 2013.

²³ 11.1 million SBD, equivalent to 1,189,000 EUR

²⁴ 10.9 million SBD, equivalent to 1,168,000 EUR

²⁵ 13.28 million SBD, equivalent to 1,423,000 EUR

of affected, high-risk communities according to risk-related criteria). Within the MECDM's CC Office, a special unit was established to take charge of this issue, amongst others.

ON FACTORS ENABLING OR HAMPERING THE GENERATION OF IMPACT:

Enabling factors:

- The appointment of a facilitating Permanent Secretary at the MECDM (July 2013), which improved leadership and momentum of CC activities within the Ministry.

Challenges or impact reducing factors:

- Capacities in the MECDM, in particular in the Climate Change Office, were overstretched. Addressing these capacity constraints took longer than anticipated due to a national public servants recruitment freeze.
- The large number of actors (ministries, donors, NGOs) and the broad definition that was given to the climate change sector (adaptation, mitigation, disaster risk management, environment) posed challenges for effective coordination.
- The target of drafting proper guidelines for human resettlement was too ambitious. Human resettlement resulted to be a delicate and complex issue and obviously not a matter of simply transferring people from point A to point B. Cultural aspects, physical infrastructure (education and health services, elderly care, trauma counselling) and politics in the affected constituencies all needed to be taken into account and required the involvement of a wide range of authorities. Planning and preparing human resettlement requires a holistic approach and is therefore a lengthy process.
- "Overall, the SICAP was seen to provide the Government of Solomon Islands with the necessary budgetary leverage to strengthen harmonisation and coordination amongst all the actors in the disaster and climate change sectors and to facilitate linkages with the regional small Pacific Islands GCCA actions that were under formulation. Whilst this may be a credible line of reasoning, the very small amount of financial support (less than 3 million EUR over two years) raises questions regarding the level of leverage that might be expected to be achieved." (From Neil Bird's evaluation report on budget support for CC and environment)



2.3. Findings from the desk phase and specific issues that were further explored during the field phase

- Though very limited information is available on concrete activities and achievements, it is clear that SICAP played a substantial role in furthering CC action in the country, particularly through strengthening the capacities in relevant institutions and through mainstreaming CC concerns in policies, strategies and budgets. In other words, SICAP triggered / facilitated a multitude of follow-up actions on CC.
- The SICAP documents do not really provide indicators that are suitable for assessing impact. In as far possible, alternative and more relevant indicators were identified and assessed during the field phase.
- To the extent possible, the field phase report took account of impact generated by the supported NAPA priority 1 programmes (listed in box 2.2) in its discussions and findings on impact and on achievement of SICAP objectives.

2.4 Achievement of the logframe indicators at overall and specific objectives levels (direct impact)

INDICATOR	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	EXPLANATORY NOTES
PI.1, Tranche 1: Climate Change is mainstreamed in National Policies.	100%	At SICAP closure, CC mainstreaming was done for the National Development Strategy (2011-2020), the National Transport Plan (2011-2030) and its first Action

<p>Baseline, 2010: Climate Change is mainstreamed in sector policies (Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy, National Organic Agriculture Systems Policy Document, Solomon Islands National Environmental Capacity Development Action Plan) and in the MTDS 2008-2010.</p> <p>Target: Climate Change is mainstreamed in the approved (1) MTDS 2010-2012, (2) the National Development Strategy Framework, and (3) the National Transport Plan (including relocation of infrastructure affected by climate change)</p>		<p>Plan (2011-2013), and for the Economic and Financial Reform Programme Matrix (2011-2013)</p>
<p>PI.2, Tranche 1: Climate Change is mainstreamed in the Development Budget of 2011.</p> <p>Baseline, 2010: Climate Change is not mainstreamed in the 2010 Development Budget.</p> <p>Target: The Development Budget of Solomon Islands allocates at least 10 M SBD to the implementation of NAPA priority 1 (including relocation).</p>	<p>270%</p>	<p>27M SBD was committed by SIG into the 2011 Development Budget for NAPA priority 1. This is exceeding the target by 2.7 times.</p> <p>According to the SIG 2011 Development Budget, these funds were allocated to – amongst others – the following projects/activities: Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (2.5M SBD); Tina River Hydropower Development Scheme (4.4M SBD); Tina River Hydropower Development Project (4.03M SBD); Establishment of an Early Warning Alert System (2M SBD); Provincial Center Building (1.5M SBD).</p>
<p>PI.1, Tranche 2: Climate Change is mainstreamed in the Development Budget of 2012</p> <p>Baseline, 2010: Climate Change is not mainstreamed in the 2010 Development Budget.</p> <p>Target: The Development Budget of Solomon Islands allocates at least 10 M SBD to the implementation of NAPA priority 1 (including relocation).</p>	<p>577%</p>	<p>According to the SICAP assessment report for the disbursement of the 2nd tranche, 57.7M SBD was committed by SIG into the 2012 Development Budget for Climate Change related projects. This is almost 6 times the target.</p> <p>In 2012 supported activities / projects include: the National Referral Hospital as part of disaster & emergency preparedness and relocation (2.8M SBD); the Provincial Emergency Centre Building (3.0M SBD); the Tina River Hydropower Development Scheme (4.0M SBD); the Environment Information Centre (0.8M SBD); Reforestation (13.0M SBD); Constituency Renewable Rural Electrification Projects (10M SBD); Assessment of crocodiles (0.5M SBD).</p>
<p>PI.2, Tranche 2: Institutional capacities of the Ministry of Environment and of the National Disaster Council are strengthened.</p> <p>Baseline, 2010: No training on climate change and disaster risk reduction for technical staff in 2010.</p> <p>Target: At least 5 days of training on climate change and/or disaster risk reduction received by technical staff of the National Disaster</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Institutional capacities of MECDM and NDC were strengthened through various trainings of their staff.</p> <p>Collectively, staff of NDMO, MECDM, MDPAC and MLHS attended a number of trainings relating to CC and disaster risk management on separate occasions. The details of these trainings are presented above under “outputs delivered”.</p> <p>The duration of the different trainings varied but, overall, the number of days clearly exceeded the target. Also, all targeted recipients attended one or</p>

Management Office of the Ministry of Environment; of the Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination; and of the Ministry of Lands during 2011.		more trainings. Therefore, the indicator has a 100% level of achievement.
<p>PI.3, Tranche 2: A Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy in line with the NAPA and the NDRMP is approved by the National Disaster Council (NDC) and submitted to Cabinet.</p> <p><i>Baseline</i>, 2010: NAPA and NDRMP approved; Climate Change Policy in preparation.</p> <p><i>Target:</i> The Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy is approved by the National Disaster Council and submitted to Cabinet, including the following: (a) Identification and ranking of affected, high-risk communities according to risk related criteria; (b) Realistic costing of climate change adaptation measures, including relocation; and (c) Guidelines for Human Resettlement projects, including safeguard standards, to minimise risks of conflicts due to resettlement.</p>	37.5%	<p>According to the SICAP assessment report for the disbursement of the 2nd tranche, a National Climate Change Policy 2012-2017 was not only approved by the NDC and submitted to Cabinet; the Policy was also approved by the Cabinet and was effectively launched in 2012.</p> <p>However, the target was found to be achieved only partly because the Policy did not fully cover the elements related to the planned relocations.</p> <p>(a) Related to the identification and ranking of affected, high-risk communities: Tools to undertake this identification and ranking were made available, but the ranking as such still needs to be done. (b) Related to the costing, amongst others of the relocation: This exercise has not yet been carried out, explained by the fact that the relocation costing needs to be done in function of the approved guidelines for resettlement, which are not yet available. (c) Related to the guidelines for resettlement: According to the IOM²⁶, these guidelines are currently under development, although with delays due to the corona virus situation.</p> <p>From the 4 indicator targets, only 1.5 are achieved (NCCP launched and tools for the identification and ranking of high-risk communities available); the level of achievement is therefore 37.5%.</p>

2.5. Achievement of the overall and specific objectives (direct impact, exceeding the scope of the indicators)

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: To contribute to climate change adaptation and reduction of vulnerability of people and communities in Solomon Islands.

Achievement: « 2 » (between 50 and 75%)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SICAP effectively contributed to CC adaptation and to reducing people's and communities' vulnerability to CC. Specifically, SICAP's funding enabled the SIG to start addressing CC more intensively and systematically. In this respect, the project has been instrumental (1) in developing a NCCP that became a guide for further planning and coordination of CC action at national level; (2) in mainstreaming CC into national and sectoral policies/strategies; and (3) in ensuring national funding for CC action in the targeted sectors. Further, SICAP has funded trainings (local and international; short term and long term) for a good number of government staff, thereby increasing their capacities to plan and undertake the required CC actions.

²⁶ The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) is currently working on the guidelines, in collaboration with MLHS.

As a result of SICAP, relevant line ministries are now aware of CC effects and do address them, in line with the National Development Strategy and their respective sector strategies and supported by the increased budgets for CC action that are allocated to them. As an example of CC initiatives undertaken by line ministries, the “Women in Agriculture” programme implemented by the MALD can be mentioned. This programme resulted in higher levels of self-reliance and food security in the targeted communities.

Furthermore, linkages to the provincial level were established and most Provincial Governments are producing Provincial Development Plans that are in line with the NCCP and the NDS, and hence integrating CC issues. As these Provincial Development Plans also target the communities, their implementation contributes to reducing the communities’ vulnerability to CC.

Apart from addressing a knowledge gap, the trainings that were offered by SICAP to government officials also succeeded in improving inter-ministerial coordination. This was achieved through the organisation of joint trainings, i.e. trainings that were attended by staff from different ministries (MECDM, NDMO, MLHS, MDPAC, MALD, etc), resulting in a more common understanding of CC and DRR and in the common recognition of the importance of a multi-disciplinary approach in effectively addressing CC issues.

Through supporting the implementation of 12 projects under NAPA priority 1 in the areas of (1) Agriculture and Food Security and (2) Water Supply and Sanitation, SICAP succeeded in increasing the communities’ resilience to the negative impacts of CC. Examples of concrete community support activities and results are:

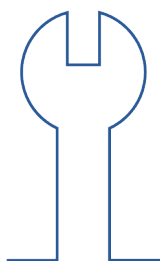
- The establishment of an Early Warning System for Natural Disasters with the construction of a Provincial Emergency Centre. The Centre now keeps people in the communities informed about approaching disasters and assists them in organising their agricultural activities accordingly.
- The supported agricultural research already resulted in a number of Climate Change tolerant crops that were made available to the community farmers, and especially the female farmers. The availability of these crops have improved the local food security situation.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: To support the Government of Solomon Islands’ capacity for policy enhancement, coordination and implementation of its National Climate Change Strategy in line with its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2008) and its National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP, 2010).

Achievement: « 2 » (between 50 and 75%)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Prior to SICAP there was no policy for CC, making it somewhat difficult to align activities to priorities of the national government. To date, the NCCP, developed with SICAP support, provides policy guidance for the implementation of CC activities across all relevant sectors like agriculture, forestry, health, etc.. The NCCP also compliments the NDRMP for addressing risks in disaster-related issues.



Concretely, the NCCP and the resulting sectoral strategies have paved the way for the implementation of a good number of CC-related projects, including the SIWSAP (UNDP), the CRISP (World Bank/GEF), the PEBACC (BMU), and the Climate Change and Food Security programme (USAID). Additionally, JICA and FAO are currently funding the implementation of forest management activities in the country. More CC-related initiatives can be found on MECDM’s website²⁷ and in an article by Jan van der Ploeg.²⁸ Through these projects, the country is making good progress in addressing CC issues across the different sectors and at all levels (national, provincial, community). This is a major impact.

²⁷ <http://www.mecdm.gov.sb/projects/donor>

²⁸ Ploeg, J., Sukulu, M., Govan, H., Minter, T., Eriksson, H. 2020. Sinking Islands, Drowned Logic; Climate Change and Community-Based Adaptation Discourses in Solomon Islands. Sustainability. p 17-18

2.6. Signs of indirect impact

- The availability of an NCCP resulted in a *leveraging of CC resources* from traditional as well as non-traditional donors like UNDP, the World Bank, GEF, BMU, USAID etc.
- This leveraging of CC resources particularly *furthered the implementation of the NAPA*; for example through the UNDP-implemented Strongem Woka Lon Comumuniti Kaikai (SWoCK) project.

2.7 Conclusions on direct and indirect impact generated by the project and discussion on factors for success and failure

A good concluding summary is actually included in the NDS, stating that SICAP:

- Supported routine integration of risk management (incl. disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation) into public sector development planning and budgeting;
- Built capacity of development planners at all levels to routinely integrate risk management into development plans and policies; and
- Improved the capacity of sector and provincial planners to routinely integrate risk management into the project cycle including project site selection, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and budget allocations.

The five performance indicators that were selected for SICAP were mostly output-based and therefore not very suitable to assess impact. Nevertheless, it is still relevant to highlight here that all but one achieved their target, with the two indicators that related to the government budget allocations for CC, even by far exceeding their targets. The very limited progress under SICAP in conducting vulnerability assessments and in getting the required human relocation operations organised was the reason for concluding that the 5th indicator (PI.3 Tranche 2) had not achieved its target.

The achievement levels of both overall and specific objectives were assessed to be satisfactory, more specifically between 50 and 75%.

It is important to mention that several follow-up actions in the country were triggered/facilitated by the implementation of SICAP, thereby contributing to enhance the programme's impact.

FACTORS CONDUCIVE TO GENERATING IMPACT:

- Excellent political will at the time SICAP was launched. In 2010, the country had its national general election and a new government – aware of the existing CC issues and the need to address them - was formed. CC was captured in their policy statement and further translated in sectoral policies and strategies by the concerned line ministries. This conducive political environment clearly facilitated CC mainstreaming in policies as well as in the national development budget.
- The continued commitment of the successive governments to support SICAP – and other CC-action - after the GCCA funding ended in 2016. Over the last years, for example, the Climate Change Division receives on average an annual development budget of over 1 million SBD.
- The integrated and multi-disciplinary approach in addressing CC issues.
- Focus on capacity building of government staff, including joint trainings for staff from different ministries which improved inter-disciplinary approaches and collaboration in CC action.
- SICAP was implemented by a highly committed team.

FACTORS HAMPERING THE GENERATION OF IMPACT:

- Programme implementation through the general budget support modality. This was reported by interviewees as being a major challenge, mainly based on the perception that not all funds are used for activities relevant to the project objectives and that monitoring the financial implementation becomes impossible. For implementing staff, the implementation modalities of sector budget support or stand alone project would be the preferred options. In any case, the programme financial management should be independent of the SIG financial system.
- The lack of a stringent monitoring and evaluation system to assess the effectiveness of the interventions and to measure impacts during implementation. Early detection of weaknesses and gaps allows to plan and adopt corrective measures.
- Poor communication between the partners that hold the funds and the partners in charge of the technical implementation. This poor communication and the lack of information on available funds hampered adequate planning.

- Assigning activities and responsibilities to an agency/institute that fall outside their official mandate. In the case of SICAP, the responsibilities for human resettlement were wrongly assigned to the CCD, while the MLHS is the designated authority for land issues, which are key to relocation operations.
- Unrealistic and overambitious planning. Under SICAP, it was envisaged to address the human resettlement needs while the adequate mechanisms for executing this intervention were still lacking.
 1. “It seems the project is *trying to chew a subject which is more than what it can chew, because relocation is not an easy thing. You have to understand that this is a country of more than 600,000 people. You have land that is less than 10,000 sq km and more than 80% of that land is customarily owned. The project brings a very Eurocentric style of approach where land is owned by the government, but this is not the case in this country, where the government is a minority land owner. The same is confirmed in the study of Foukono (2007).*”
 2. There are no updated provisions in the relevant legislation to give a basis for executing resettlements. Kwaiga (2013) echoed similar concerns about the sensitivity of the issue and recommended to start with the development of a resettlement policy that would then drive this work going forward. Furthermore, an interviewee emphasized the need *for some legislative backing like conducting reform in the Lands Act and CC Act to give impetus* to this work. A similar concern was expressed by Foukono (2007) who noted that reforms on legislations are needed *in order for the land administration to become relevant to the context of Solomon Islands.*
- Limited attention for the development of knowledge products. This opportunity was relatively underexploited by SICAP.



III. Analysis of Sustainability Levels

3.1. List of services, systems and products that were established/delivered under the project and that should have been maintained (based on the outputs delivered)

- Continued allocation of national budget to CC actions
- Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) still convening and active
- Continued conduct of national GHG inventories by national staff
- Extent to which the National Climate Change Policy has been implemented
- Preparatory studies and tools for human resettlement / relocation completed and put into practice? Any relocation carried out?

3.2. Information and comments on sustainability aspects from the available reports (desk phase)

There is no information on sustainability in the available reports.

3.3. Findings from the desk phase and specific issues that were further explored during the field phase

No information on sustainability was found in the available reports.

During the field phase, the standard guidelines for sustainability analysis – as provided in the annex to the field mission Terms of Reference –were applied.

3.4. Results of the sustainability analysis (as per table in Annex)

5 items were checked for their sustainability and information could be collected for all of these.

The scores of the 5 items are as follows:

- 1 item (20%) scored 1, meaning that they were fully sustained and expanded/improved
- 2 items (40%) scored 2, meaning that they were fully sustained in a “status quo” situation
- 2 items (40%) scored 3, meaning that they still exist but with quality and/or coverage issues

Evidence was found through direct observation for 3 Items (60 %) and through reporting by reliable sources for 2 items (40 %).

3.5. Conclusions on the sustainability aspects and discussion on factors for success and failure

- As can be seen in section 3.4, none of the 5 items that were analysed for sustainability had completely disappeared or been abandoned. The two items – sustained but with quality/coverage issues (score 3) - mostly suffered from lack of taking initiative and getting things organised although they were still considered as relevant for the country, and in case of the human resettlements even a priority of the government. The item that scored best (1) and hence had expanded/improved since the closure of SICAP was the continued allocation of government budget to CC action. This continuation indicates an increased CC awareness to the point that CC issues are now considered as sufficiently important for being addressed and for receiving the required funding.

- After the closure of SICAP in 2016, most activities were adopted by the Climate Change Division (CCD-MECDM) and further implemented under a SIG-funded adaptation programme.²⁹ Importantly, and in line with the paragraph above, CC mainstreaming in the National Development Budget has been very well maintained. According to the Director of the CCD: *“SICAP is now one of the CCD’s development programmes and each year an allocation is made to allow the implementation of adaptation actions. All activity lines that were initiated under the EU-funded SICAP are more or less ongoing. For example, the conduct of integrated vulnerability assessments (IVA) of communities and sites has been rolled out with the aim to cover the whole country. Just recently, CCD carried out the IVA at Sikaiana – a low lying atoll in Malaita Province.*
- In 2016, around the time SICAP ended, the National Development Strategy 2016-2035 came into existence. The Strategy includes a prominent CC agenda and, in particular, captures all services, systems and products that were established by SICAP. This forward planning provides evidence of the governments’ commitment on the sustainability of activities initiated by SICAP.
- Climate change has remained a priority concern in the subsequent governments and this is duly reflected in sectoral policies and work programmes of the relevant technical ministries (MAL, MMERE, MOF, MLHS).

FACTORS ENHANCING SUSTAINABILITY:

- As previously mentioned, *mainstreaming CC into the national budget* – as was initiated by SICAP - actually draws the attention of the government to CC issues and forces it to continue putting money for climate change action. Raising CC awareness at government level is important to enhance sustainability.
- SICAP *adequately prepared the government*, and in particular the CCD-MECDM, to absorb the programme’s activities which can be now considered as well integrated into the SIG system.
- The *general urgency for resettlement* has contributed to maintain the CC agenda as a priority in the policy statements of successive governments.
- The *development and adoption of a National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)* have been instrumental to promote and guide continued CC adaptation (and mitigation) action.
- *Aid donors and development partners have aligned their support programmes to the NCCP*, developed with EU-SICAP support. This alignment enabled to address NCCP priorities and to achieve its objectives such as awareness raising and capacity building for CC adaptation at community level. Examples are the SIWSAP and SWoCK projects, both implemented by UNDP. SIWSAP aimed to improve the resilience of water resources to the impacts of climate change in order to improve health, sanitation and quality of life, and sustain livelihoods in targeted vulnerable areas³⁰; SWoCK piloted community based adaptation activities to enhance food security and livelihood in three communities.³¹
- The *development and availability of good tools and instruments* strongly facilitates the continuation and replication of activities that are introduced by the programme. This is, for example, illustrated by the SICAP-developed IVA tool for the identification and ranking of CC vulnerable sectors and communities. Currently, the IVA tool is used for CC vulnerability assessments throughout the country.
- The establishment of a GIS Unit in the CCD (MECDM) enabled *adequate storage of data and information that was gathered from the vulnerability assessments (IVA) and thereby ensures their current availability* for all sectors and/or organisations that are planning to undertake CC-related action.

FACTORS NEGATIVELY AFFECTING SUSTAINABILITY:

- *Lack of clarity regarding the role* of the PMU in terms of coordination of SICAP, including the activities of NAPA priority 1.
- *Overdependence on donor funding* without having or building adequate local alternatives (private sector, public funding).
- *Unrealistic and overambitious planning* by a project usually leads to partial implementation and delays in delivery of outputs and therefore strongly affects the potential sustainability. In SICAP, the target of having proper guidelines for human resettlement drafted by the end of the programme was a case of such overambitious planning.

²⁹ The acronym SICAP was maintained but it now stands for Solomon Islands Climate Change Adaptation Programme

³⁰ <https://www.thegef.org/project/solomon-islands-water-sector-adaptation-project-siwsap>

³¹ <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/af-solomon-islands>

IV. Additional Elements

4.1. M&E Practice

M&E ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE

Internal:

- The SICAP PMU, stationed in the CCD (MECDM), was in charge of internal monitoring. For this purpose, they conducted PMU staff meetings at regular intervals. Updates on progress were frequently communicated to the Director of the CCD and the Permanent Secretary (PS) of the MECDM.
- The Core Economic Working Group (CEWG), together with the EUD, specifically focused on monitoring the conditions for disbursement (budget support modality).
- Being a budget support programme, monitoring of the financial implementation was carried out by the country's Ministry of Finance and Treasury, using the country's own procedures, tools, and instruments for financial management of public resources.

During the stakeholder consultations, it was mentioned that monitoring and reporting under SICAP had not been really stringent because of being a general budget support programme. The few reports that were submitted to the donor were not detailed and did not cover financial aspects. This situation made it possible that part of the funds were used for government activities, other than CC-related interventions.



External:

SICAP has been one of the case studies under the “Review of EU experience, best practices and lessons learned in the field of environment and climate change through the aid modality of budget support”, commissioned by the EC and carried out by Neil Bird in 2014.

% OF BUDGET ALLOCATED TO M&E THAT HAS BEEN USED:

SICAP's budget – being a general budget support programme – had no specific allocation for M&E activities. Likewise, no detailed information is available on the budget that was actually spent on M&E during implementation of the programme

ADDITIONAL M&E REPORTS THAT HAVE BEEN COLLECTED:

None

4.2. Contributions to GCCA+ knowledge management and communication

PROJECT-SUPPORTED RESEARCH AND RESEARCH FINDING:

LINKAGES WITH THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY:

None.

PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS:

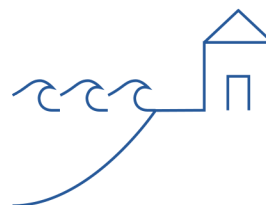
- Kwaiga, L. 2013. Options for Resettlement in Solomon Islands. National Climate Change Office, MECDM.

COMMUNICATION MATERIALS:

None.

4.3. Opportunities for scaling up (future GCCA support activity)

- The studies to identify and rank affected, high-risk communities according to risk-related criteria, called “integrated vulnerability assessment (IVA) studies”, that were initiated under SICAP are now continued by the CCD at a larger scale with the aim to cover the whole country. As a result of these studies, required adaptation actions are listed and prioritised and provide an opportunity for further GCCA support. It must be highlighted that also the government itself, together with development partners that are active in the country, are making substantial resources available for the implementation of the prioritised adaptation actions but certain gaps in this respect are remaining.
- The development of guidelines for human resettlement is still ongoing and currently supported by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (until 2021). So far, an advisory committee has been established and operationalised but in-depth surveys and studies are yet to be conducted and a first actual relocation of people is yet to occur. At the same time, the number of communities at risk and urgently needing resettlement is increasing. This activity component, initiated under SICAP, provides therefore another highly relevant opportunity for further GCCA support.



4.4. Climate Finance – evidence of funding mobilised from public and/or private local sources

Since the closure of SICAP, the Solomon Islands Government has allocated significant annual budgets for CC action. Some examples:

- For the implementation of NAPA priority 1 (staffing and infrastructure works).
- For the continued operation of the Climate Change Division (MECDM) (staffing, office costs, transport costs, etc.)
- For the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy

V. Sources of Information

DOCUMENTS COLLECTED AND CONSULTED FOR THE DESK PHASE ANALYSIS

- **Programming documents**
 - ♦ Action Fiche, 2010
 - ♦ Financing Agreement, including the Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs), 2011
- **Progress reports**
 - ♦ EUD Assessment report on the conditions for the release of the first financial tranche under SICAP, 2011
 - ♦ Summary on the Performance of SICAP Variable Tranche Condition 1, 2011
 - ♦ Final Report of the SICAP supported development of a GIS for the Climate Change Division, Bryan Pitakia, 2013
 - ♦ EUD Assessment report on the conditions for the release of the 2nd financial tranche under SICAP, 2015
- **Monitoring and Evaluation reports**
 - ♦ Review of EU experience, best practices and lessons learned in the field of environment and climate change through the aid modality of budget support – case study: Solomon Islands, Neil Bird, 2014.
- **Country policies**
 - ♦ Government of Solomon Islands, National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), November 2008.
 - ♦ Government of Solomon Islands, NAPA Projects Profile
 - ♦ Government of Solomon Islands – National Disaster Council, National Disaster Risk Management Plan, November 2010
 - ♦ Government of Solomon Islands, National Development Strategy 2011-2020, July 2011
 - ♦ Government of Solomon Islands – MECDM, National Climate Change Policy 2012-2017, June 2012
 - ♦ Government of Solomon Islands, National Development Strategy 2016-2035, April 2016

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS COLLECTED AND CONSULTED DURING THE FIELD PHASE

- ♦ Democratic Coalition for Change Government (DCCG) Policy Statement, Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2015
- ♦ DCCG Policy Translation and Strategy, Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2015
- ♦ Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (DCGA) Policy Statement, Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2019
- ♦ DCGA Policy Translation and Strategy, Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2019
- ♦ Cooperate Plan 2015 – 2019 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Solomon Islands Government, 2015
- ♦ Cooperate Plan 2018 – 2020 of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), Solomon Islands Government, 2018
- ♦ Solomon Islands Medium Term Development Plan 2016 – 2020, IMF Country Report No. 16/91, 2016
- ♦ Cooperate Plan 2019 – 2022 of the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE), Solomon Islands Government, 2019
- ♦ National Forestry Policy 2020, Ministry of Forestry and Research, 2020
- ♦ National Coalition for Reform and Advancement (NCRA) Policy Statement, Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2010
- ♦ NCRA Policy Translation and Strategy, Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2010
- ♦ National Disaster Management Plan 2018, National Disaster Council, Solomon Islands Government, 2018
- ♦ Solomon Islands Climate Change Disaster Risk Finance Assessment - Final Report, prepared by the Pacific Community, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, GIZ, and UNDP, 2017
- ♦ Solomon Islands Democratic Coalition for Change Government (SIDCCG) Policy Statement, Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2018



- ♦ SIDCCG Policy Translation and Strategy, Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2018
- ♦ (Approved) Development Estimates for 2012 / 2013 / 2015 / 2017 / 2018 / 2019 and 2020, Solomon Islands Government
- ♦ Solomon Islands National Energy Policy, Volume 1, MMERE, Solomon Islands Government, 2019
- ♦ Solomon Islands – Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, 2017

RELEVANT WEBSITES

- <http://www.mecdm.gov.sb/>
- <http://www.mecdm.gov.sb/projects/donor-funded/109-solomon-islands-adaptation-programme-sicap.html>
- <https://www.solomonislandssiva.com/>
- <https://www.mpgis.gov.sb/plans-policies.html>
- <https://www.mofr.gov.sb>
- <https://www.thegef.org/project/solomon-islands-water-sector-adaptation-project-siwsap>
- <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/af-solomon-islands>

CONTACTS OF STAKEHOLDERS COLLECTED DURING THE DESK PHASE

EUD to the Pacific, located in Fiji, Suva:

- ♦ Marga Peeters, Programme Manager, Climate Change - Solomon Islands, Marga.PEETERS@eeas.europa.eu
- ♦ Luis De Torres Bonaechea, Programme Manager, Natural Resources and Governance, WASH Focal Point, EUD Fiji, Luis.DE-TORRES-BONAECHEA@eeas.europa.eu
- ♦ Adrian Nicolae, Team Leader for Climate Change, Energy and Circular Economy, EUD Fiji, Adrian.NICOLAE@eeas.europa.eu

Implementing partners and institutional beneficiaries:

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM)

- ♦ Dr. Melchior Matakai, Permanent Secretary, psmatakai@mecdm.gov.sb
- ♦ Ms Nester Lolley-Leguvaka, SICAP Project Coordinator

Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC):

- ♦ Jeremiah Manele, Permanent Secretary, Deputy NAO – Government focal point for SICAP, psplanning@planning.gov.sb

PERSONS CONTACTED DURING THE FIELD PHASE

- Dr. Melchior Matakai, Permanent Secretary, MECDM, MMatakai@mecdm.gov.sb
- Chanel Iroi, Deputy Secretary, MECDM, c.iroi@met.gov.sb
- Hudson Kauhiona, Director of the Climate Change Division, MECDM, hmarutana@gmail.com
- Thaddeus Siota, Deputy Director of the Climate Change Division, MECDM, thaddeussiota@gmail.com
- Nesta Lolley-Leguvaka, SICAP Programme Coordinator, nesta_lolley@hotmail.com
- Loti Yates, Director of the National Disaster Management Office, MECDM, directorndc@solomon.com.sb
- Jonathan Tafiariiki, Deputy Director of the National Disaster Management Office, MECDM, JTafiariiki@ndmo.gov.sb
- Matthew Walekoro, Chief Planning Officer, Economic and Productive Sector Division, MNPDC, MWalekoro@mnpsc.gov.sb
- Tammie Joshua, Deputy Head NAO, Development Cooperation and NAO Division, MNPDC, tammie.joshua@nao.org.sb
- Walolyn Hamata, Coordinator, Climate Resilience Finance Unit, MFT, WHamata@mof.gov.sb
- Ethel Tebengi Frances, Permanent Secretary, MALD, Ethel.Frances@sig.gov.sb
- John Korinihona, Director of Energy Division, MMERE, JKorinihona@mmere.gov.sb
- Dr Vaeno Vigulu, Permanent Secretary, MFR, pf@mofr.gov.sb

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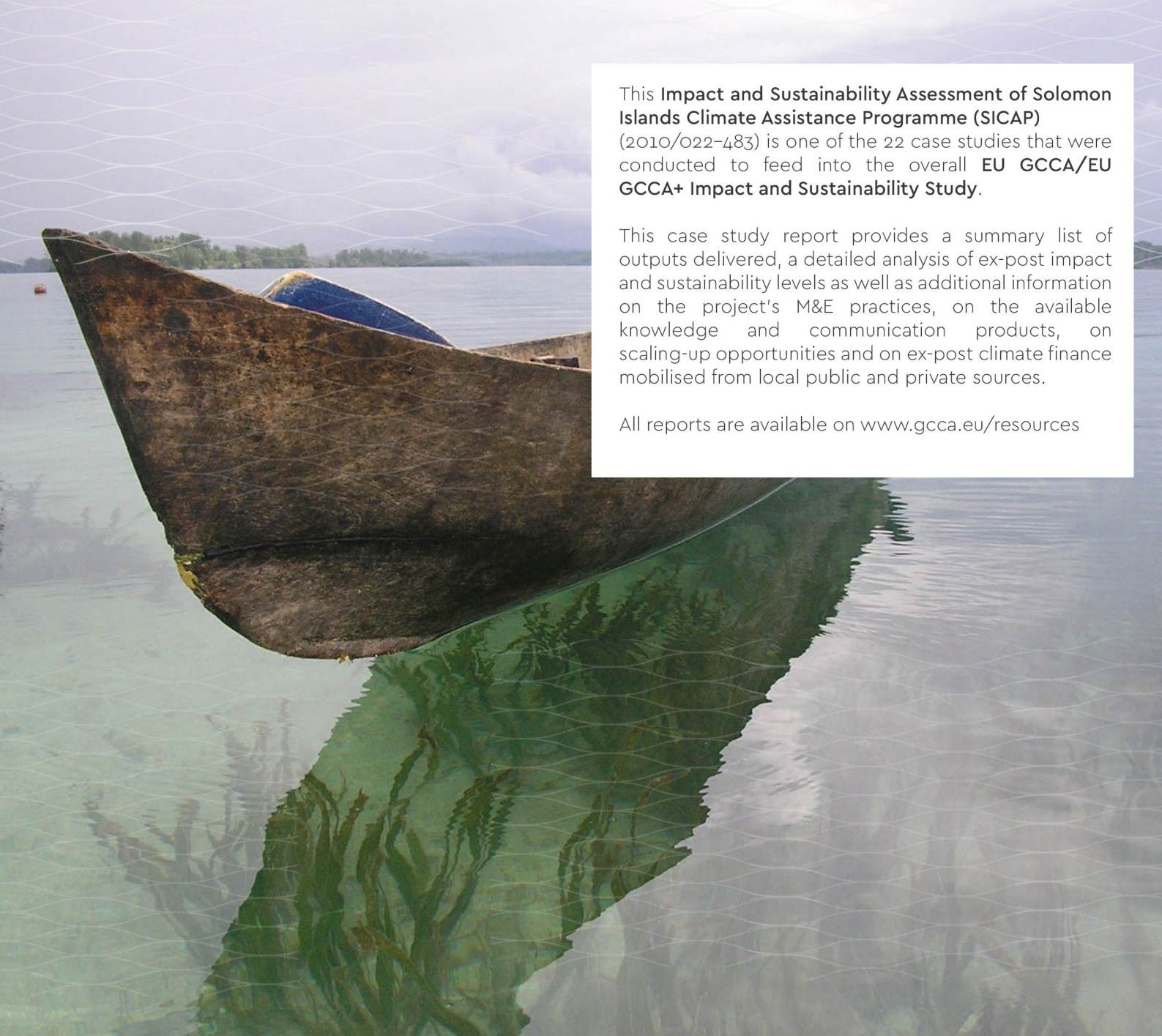
- Hillary Wemani, Project Promoter and Driver, MFR/JICA, Sustainable Forestry Resource Management Project, wemanihillay@gmail.com
- Lloyd Tigulu, Administration Officer, MFR/JICA, Sustainable Forestry Resource Management Project, jicasfrm19@gmail.com
- Joanne Aihunu, Resilience and Sustainable Development Programme Team Leader, UNDP, joanne.aihunu@undp.org
- Rex Solo, Project Officer, International Organisation for Migration, rsolo@iom.int

Annex to the report: Sustainability Analysis

Nr.	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/SERVICE/PRODUCT TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
1.	Continued allocation of national budget to CC actions.	1	D	<p>As reflected in the Policy Statements and Policy Translation Strategies of the succeeding governments, SIG has continued, and actually increased, national budget allocations for CC actions. While in 2011 and 2012, when the SIG initiated national response actions to the effects of CC, budget allocations were 27 M SBD and 57.7 M SBD respectively, the CC allocations in 2015 and 2020 had increased to around 181 M SBD and 71 M SBD respectively.</p> <p>The annual budget allocations for CC action correspond quite well to the range of CC activities that the relevant sectors/ministries (e.g. MECDM, MAL, MLHS, MMERE) envisage in their respective annual workplans.</p>
2.	Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) still convening and active	3	R	<p>The NCCP, launched in 2012, foresees in the establishment of a Climate Change Council. As this was not happening, the CCWG was created as an adhoc institutional structure where CC action undertaken in the country by various stakeholders and organisations could be discussed and coordinated. The CCWG was endorsed by Cabinet and comprises of government and development partners.</p> <p>According to information gathered from consultations during the field mission, the CCWG still exists but has not been active recently. Meetings are not regularly conducted (according to their ToR, the CCWG should convene quarterly) and the activities of the group are limited to sharing of information. In this sense, the CCWG is currently not complying with their mandate of national platform for strategic discussions on CC-related matters. More specifically, the CCWG was established to <i>review, discuss and approve CC policies and strategies and to identify collective synergies with partners to work together on climate change initiatives and interventions for a greater impact.</i></p>

NR.	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/SERVICE/PRODUCT TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
				During the I&S consultations, it was mentioned that the ToR for the CCWG are under review.
3.	Continued conduct of national GHG inventories by national staff	2	R	In succession of the SICAP-supported GHG inventory training and the first national GHG inventory, a coordinating GHG Inventory Working Group and several inventory teams were established and they are still operational. According to the Solomon Islands' Second National Communication (SNC, 2017) to the UNFCCC, "a number of GHG inventory teams were established to gather and analyse data and to carry out an inventory of GHG emissions in the following sectors: Energy, Agriculture, LULUCF, Waste and Industrial Processes."
4.	Extent to which the National Climate Change Policy has been implemented	2	D	<p>Though currently under review, the NCCP - developed under SICAP and covering the period 2012-2017 - is still providing the strategic framework for the country to address CC-related challenges as well as opportunities.</p> <p>Based on the NCCP, various sectoral strategies were developed and are currently under implementation. The most active agencies in this respect are the CC Division of the MECDM (for CC adaptation and mitigation) and the line Ministries for energy (MMERE), agriculture (MAL) and forestry (MFR). They developed several projects in line with their strategies and succeeded in obtaining funds for implementation. Also development partners are funding and implementing projects that are aligned to the NCCP. UNDP, for example, has implemented the Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP) together with MMERE and MECDM.</p>
5.	Preparatory studies and tools for human resettlement/relocation completed and put into practice? Any relocation carried out?	3	D	<p>In spite of having figured as a priority in the Policy Statements of the successive governments since SICAP, so far no relocations have been organised in the country.</p> <p>Stakeholders report that the delays and obstacles are related to the complexity of the issue, including the need for legislative reforms in the land sector.</p> <p>As "land" resulted to be a determining factor, the responsibility for relocations was transferred to the MLHS. Together with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the MLHS is currently working on the national resettlement/relocation guidelines, which are considered as the necessary first step in the process. For the development of these guidelines, a relocation advisory committee has been established in early 2020 comprising of 16 representatives from the government and the private sector. Also the ToR for this advisory committee are still under development.</p>

Nr.	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/SERVICE/PRODUCT TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
				So, though initial steps have been taken towards concrete relocation/resettlement, the process is extremely slow and progress to date is insignificant.



This **Impact and Sustainability Assessment of Solomon Islands Climate Assistance Programme (SICAP)** (2010/022-483) is one of the 22 case studies that were conducted to feed into the overall **EU GCCA/EU GCCA+ Impact and Sustainability Study**.

This case study report provides a summary list of outputs delivered, a detailed analysis of ex-post impact and sustainability levels as well as additional information on the project's M&E practices, on the available knowledge and communication products, on scaling-up opportunities and on ex-post climate finance mobilised from local public and private sources.

All reports are available on www.gcca.eu/resources

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