



Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme



Objective: The resilience of the Laurus people to impacts from current and emerging threats of climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters is sustained and strengthened

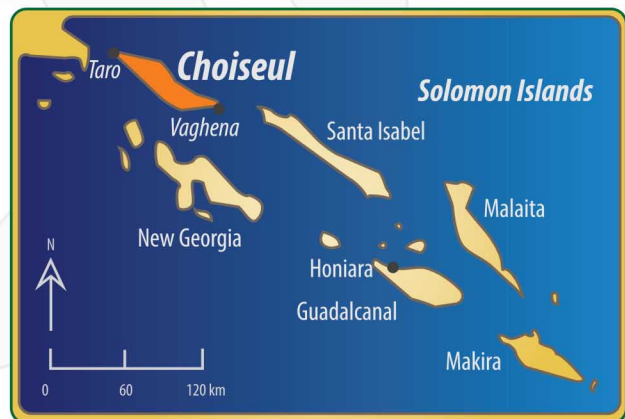


- The Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme partnership is open to new partners -

Choiseul Province

Choiseul has a population of over 26,000 people spread across 503 communities. A total of eight native languages and dialects are spoken.

Livelihoods in Choiseul are closely linked to healthy terrestrial and coastal ecosystems. The cash economy centres on copra, garden crops, seaweed exports, fish and timber.



Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme

Solomon Islands' response to climate change, as in many other countries in the Pacific, is best described as being piecemeal and uncoordinated, given the multiple players including national and provincial government agencies, development partners, regional organisations, non-government organisations (NGOs) and individuals working in isolation or with limited connections. The limited coordination traverses not only the policy arena, but also that of resource mobilisation, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning.



In 2012, the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) proposed to adopt a more integrated and holistic approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation at the province-wide level to help improve coordination and alignment of support, as well as increase the impact of the planned development interventions.

Photo: Programme Planning Workshop, Choiseul Province, January 2013

An integrated, holistic and programmatic ridge-to-reef approach was envisaged, with government agencies, development partners and NGOs working in a multi-sector programme in one province to strengthen the resilience of the local population against climate change. Choiseul Province was selected for trialling this new approach to integrate climate change responses and development assistance. The programme is now known as the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICCHAP).

Projects in Partnership

With the guidance of the Solomon Islands Government, the following programs, and implementing agencies and partners, have come together under the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme:

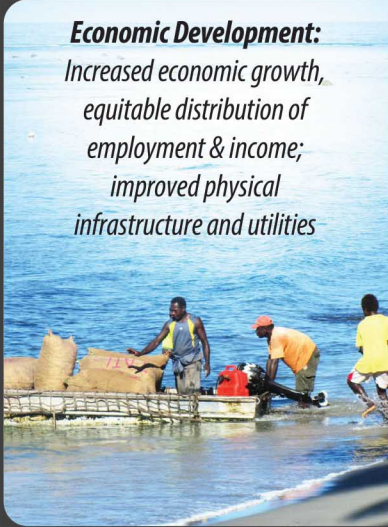
Project	Sector Area	Implementing agencies and partners	Duration
The Nature Conservancy Project	Community based Marine Resource Management	Lauru Land Council of Tribal Community and Choiseul Provincial Govt and the Nature Conservancy	2010-2015
SPC/AusAID International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative: Building resilience in fisheries, agriculture and health	Agriculture (Climate ready/resilient crops), Fisheries, Health	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Australian Government (ICCAI Project)	2011-2013
SPC/GIZ Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR)	Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Governance, Education	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disasters & Meteorology (MECDM) Choiseul Provincial Government, GIZ, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), USAID	2011-2015
SPREP/USAID Ecosystem-based Adaptation	Ecosystem management and ridge-to-reef planning	MECDM, Choiseul Provincial Government, Lauru Tribal Council, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	2012-2015
SPC/USAID Vegetation and Land Cover Mapping and Improving Food Security for Building Resilience to a Changing Climate in Pacific Island Communities	Agriculture and Livestock, GIS & Remote Sensing	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock, Choiseul Provincial Government, GIZ, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	2012-2015
SWoCK Project	Agriculture (Food Security), Meteorology	MECDM & Meteorology, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, UNDP	2012-2015
Pacific Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning (PACCSAP) Programme - Choiseul Bay Township Climate Change Project	Land use planning (Adaptation Action Plan and Masterplan for new site)	Choiseul Provincial Government, MECDM, Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Surveys (MLHS)	2013-2014
Pacific Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning (PACCSAP) Programme – Cost-Benefit Analysis of Food Security Adaptation Options in Choiseul	Agriculture (food security)	MECDM, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, SPC/USAID	2013-2014
Ecological Solutions, Solomon Islands	Baseline Biological Inventory of Mt Maetambe to Kolobangara River Corridor	Ecological Solutions, Lauru Tribal Council, SPREP, Choiseul Province Government, MECDM, Museum National D'Histoire Naturelle, France, University of Kansas, USA	2014-2015
GEF -LDCF Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project	Water	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE), MECDM and Ministry of Health and Medical Services, UNDP	2014-2017
GIZ/USAID Project	Agriculture, Fisheries	MECDM, Choiseul Provincial Government, GIZ, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	2014-2017

Long term objectives

Based on Provincial and National Development Strategies (10 years)

Economic Development:

Increased economic growth, equitable distribution of employment & income; improved physical infrastructure and utilities



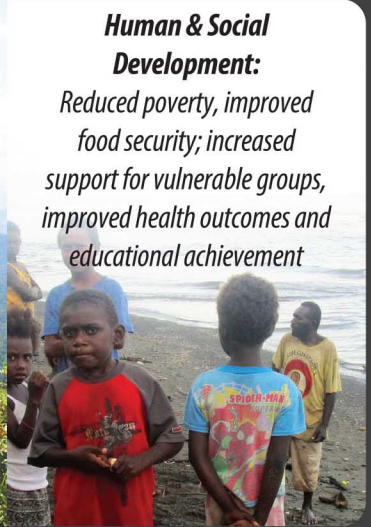
Natural Resource & Environmental Management:

Improved management and protection of the environment, ecosystems and protection from natural disasters



Human & Social Development:

Reduced poverty, improved food security; increased support for vulnerable groups, improved health outcomes and educational achievement



Medium term objectives (3-5 years)

Adaptation process

① Improved awareness & understanding of climate change issues



② Improved governance & leadership



③ Strengthened partnerships and coordination

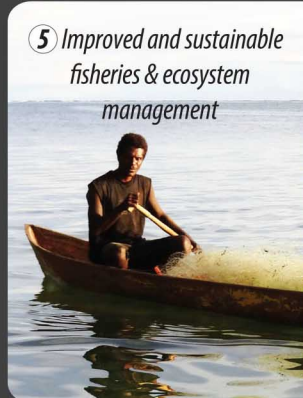


④ Improved sustainability of programmes



Adaptive options

⑤ Improved and sustainable fisheries & ecosystem management



⑥ Improved and sustainable agriculture, forestry & land management



⑦ Appropriate & climate-friendly infrastructures in place



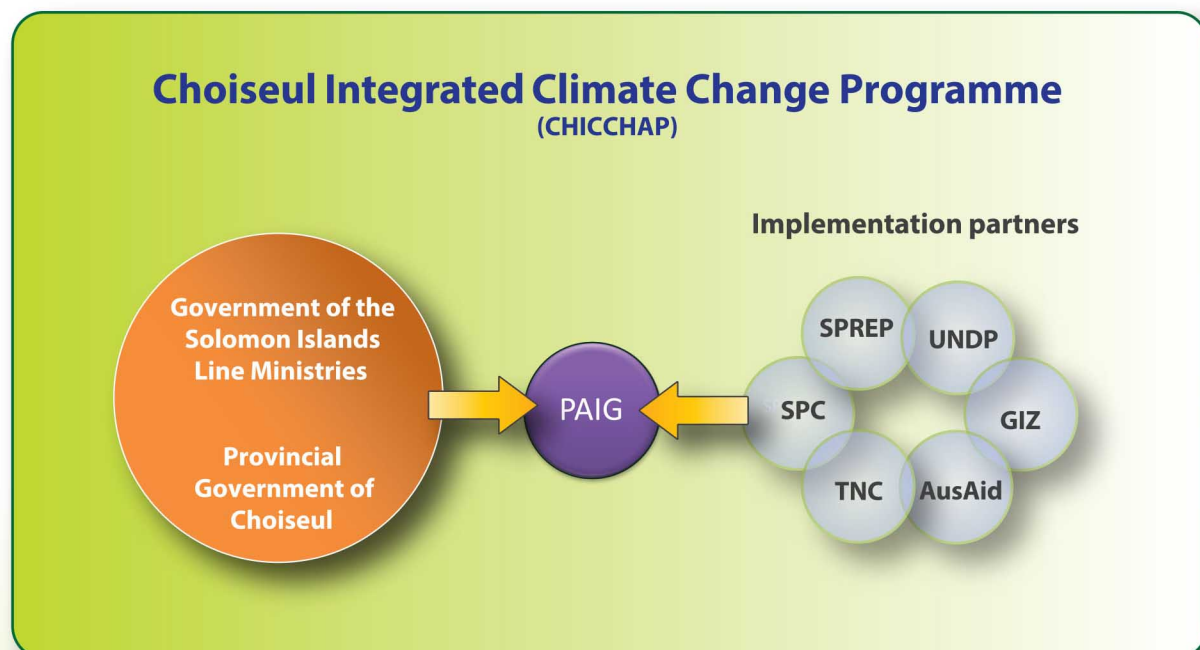
⑧ Water availability, accessibility & quality secured



Steering and coordination

Governance mechanisms to oversee and manage the programme were established in early 2013. The Partners Advisory Group (PAIG) which comprises national ministries and development partners is responsible for coordinating inputs into CHICCHAP. The Choiseul Provincial Steering Committee (PSC), which is represented by technical officers based in the province, is responsible for coordinating programme implementation across sectors.

The national lead agency is the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology. The Provincial Government of Choiseul has the lead in the collaborative effort to achieve the above objective at the province-level. The Provincial Government and MECDM are supported by the national Ministries of Development Planning and Aid Coordination; Agriculture and Livestock; Infrastructure Development; Mines; Forestry and Research; Fisheries and Marine Resources; and the Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening. Development partners include: the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), German Cooperation Agency (GIZ), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Government of Australia - Department of the Environment, Ecological Solutions and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).



Joining the partnership?

New partners can be included by application to the CHICCHAP Provincial Steering Committee, who can then communicate approval of applications to PAIG. New partners have to demonstrate that they are committing resources towards CHICCHAP activities, and have to agree to coordinate their climate change activities using the CHICCHAP mechanism.

Key benefits

- Agreement of multiple partners with diverse projects and expertise to work together from the outset, thus avoiding potential competition for the resources and the time of the province and communities.
- Agreed multi-year implementation plan with programme outputs linked to national development policies on climate change adaptation, mitigation, mainstreaming and policy development, and sustainable natural resource and land management (terrestrial, coastal and marine resources). The implementation plan also serves as a tool to monitor and evaluate progress of the programme.
- Commitment from national and provincial governments, local communities and development partners to deliver programme results over an agreed time period of three years and to seek funds and resources to continue implementation beyond this time frame.
- Establishment of mechanisms and processes to address programme sustainability and garner new funding support from development partners.
- Political support and ownership at the national, provincial, tribal council and community levels.
- Sharing of resources (financial, human and technical) with development partners and national ministries to implement activities under the programme, which also provides an avenue to strengthen coordination across national ministries and with development partners.
- Key beneficiaries of this programme are the local communities and provincial based technical officers. The programme also aims to build the capacity of communities to address climate change adaptation, food security and governance and strengthen livelihoods through healthy ecosystems.



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