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Federal Ministry for the  
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based on a decision of the German Bundestag

## Solomon Islands Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC) Inception Workshop Report

Honiara, Solomon Islands



3<sup>RD</sup> March 2016

Solomon Kitano Mendana Hotel  
Honiara, Solomon Islands

## Acronyms

**BEM** – Biodiversity and Ecosystem Division  
BMUB - Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Germany)  
**CC** – Climate Change  
**CCD** – Climate Change Division  
**CECBA** – Community, Ecosystem and Climate Change Based Approach  
**CHICHAP** – Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme  
**CPG** – Choiseul Provincial Government  
**ECD** – Environment and Conservation Division  
**EbA** – Ecosystem based Adaption  
**ESRAM** – Ecosystem and Socio-Economic Resilience Analysis and Mapping  
**FAO**- Food and Agriculture Organisation  
**GIZ**- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit  
**HCC**- Honiara City Council  
**HURCAP** – Honiara Urban Resilience & Climate Adaptation Plan  
IKI – International Climate Initiative  
**LALSU** – Landowners Advocacy and Legal Support Unit  
**LLCTC** – Luru Land Conference of Tribal Community  
**MECDM** – Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster and Meteorology  
**MFR** – Ministry of Forest and Research  
**NGOs** – Non-Government Organisations  
**NRDF** – Natural Resources Development Foundation  
**PEBACC** – Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change  
**PRRP**- Pacific Risk Resilience Programme  
**RDP** – Rural Development Programme  
**RMIT**- Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology  
**R-WASH** – Rural Water and Sanitation Programme  
**SINU** – Solomon Islands National University  
**SIWSAP** – Solomon Island Water Sector Adaptation Project  
**SPC** – Secretariat of the Pacific Community  
**SI** – Solomon Islands  
**SIG**- Solomon Island Government  
**SPREP** – Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme  
**SWOCK** – Stongim Waka Lo Community for Local Kaikai  
**TNC** - The Nature Conservancy  
**TOL** – Temporary Occupant of Land  
**UNDP** – United Nations Development Programme  
**USAID** - United States Agency for International Development  
**V&A** – Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment

## 1.0 Introduction

The inception workshop for the Solomon Islands component of the PEBACC project took place in Honiara on Thursday 3rd of March 2016 in Honiara at the Solomon Kitano Mendana Hotel. PEBACC is a sub-regional project designed to explore and promote the uptake of ecosystem-based management approaches in planning for climate change adaptation in the Pacific islands region. The 5 year project forms part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) supported by the German Federal Ministry of Environment Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB). It is implemented by SPREP in collaboration with the Governments of Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands and in partnership with a number of conservation NGOs, provincial and national government agencies and community NGOs. The project is managed from the SPREP office in Fiji with two project country managers assigned to Vanuatu and Solomon Islands..

The project aims to promote the use of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) options in strengthening community resilience to the anticipated impacts of climate change. This will be done through conducting in-depth ecosystem and socio-economic resilience analysis and mapping (ESRAM) baseline surveys, identification and prioritization of EbA adaptation options, and support the implementation of priority EbA demonstration activities. In addition the project will build capacity amongst multiple stakeholders to use the EbA approach and will seek to integrate EbA into relevant national and provincial policies and plans.

Ecosystems-based Adaptation is an integrated approach to adaptation planning that seeks to harness the potential of healthy ecosystems and biodiversity to strengthen social and ecological resilience taking into account climate and non-climate factors. Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change has a lot of relevance for Solomon Islands, where livelihoods are intricately linked to natural resources and where the economy is highly dependent on natural resources.

Solomon Islands PEBACC component will build on existing EbA work by SPREP in Choiseul as well as extend the programme to Honiara City. The focus will be on the reef to ridge approach with emphasis on the socio-ecological resilience of the community. The project will be implemented through the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICHAP) partnership for Choiseul and for Honiara in close collaboration with the Honiara City Council (HCC), Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) and UN-Habitat. The project is also part of SPREPs long term strategy to promote EbA as a sustainable and affordable adaptation option by using natural solutions to address the impacts of climate change in Pacific island countries and territories.

Three main objectives of the workshop included;

- Introducing the PEBACC project to all stakeholders and partners.
- Providing an overview of PEBACC activities, EbA and linkages to other climate change adaptation projects in the country.
- Initiating discussions on ecosystem and socio-economic resilience analysis and mapping (ESRAM) for Choiseul and Honiara.

## 2.0 Workshop Programme

| PEBACC Solomon Islands Inception Workshop Programme |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Time  | Activity  | Facilitator  |
| <b>Thursday 3<sup>rd</sup><br/>March 2016</b>       | <b>Arrival of participants</b>  |  |
| <b>8:30 am - 9:00</b>                               | Welcome and Opening   | PS MECDM   |
| <b>9:00am – 9:30</b>                                | Workshop Objectives<br><br>EbA as a concept and its application in the Pacific Island countries   | Fred P – SI PEBACC Country Manager<br><br>Stuart – Director, SPREP- Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management Division |
| <b>9:30 - 10:30</b>                                 | Introduction to PEBACC<br><br>Introduction to ESRAM   | Herman T – PEBACC Regional Project Manager<br><br>Dave – Vanuatu PEBACC Country Manager/Herman T                   |
| <b>10:30 – 11:00</b>                                | Tea Break   |  |
| <b>11:00- 12:00</b>                                 | SPREP-USAID EbA work on Choiseul<br><br>V and A Methodology for SI  | Fred P<br><br>Sammy A - Climate Change Division (MECDM)  |
| <b>12:00 – 1:00</b>                                 | Lunch Break   |  |
| <b>1:00 - 1:30 pm</b>                               | CC and Risk Resilience Mapping (CRISP Project)<br><br>UN-Habitat – Honiara Urban Environment  | Reginald ( PRRP Project )<br><br>Steve Likaveke/ UN-Habitat rep  |
| <b>1:30 – 2:30 pm</b>                               | Project site discussions question: Stock take of existing and proposed CC adaptation activities and what opportunities exist for EbA interventions under PEBACC.<br><br>Group 1: Honiara Urban Environment – Mataniko Catchment<br><br>Group 2: Choiseul Province | CCD Rep and Debra<br><br>Choiseul Provincial Rep   |
| <b>2:30 – 3:00pm</b>                                | Group Presentations   |  |
| <b>3:00 - 3:30</b>                                  | Afternoon tea   |  |
| <b>3:30 - 4:30</b>                                  | Plenary Discussion  | Fred and Herman  |
| <b>4:30 - 5:00pm</b>                                | Wrap up on general consensus and issues   | Fred and Herman  |
| <b>5:30:00-9pm</b>                                  | Cocktail – hosted by SPREP and MECDM  |  |

### 3.0 Workshop Opening Remarks

**Dr Melchior Mataki** - Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM)

- Thanked SPREP for taking a sub-regional level approach in implementing the EbA concept.
- Outlined the challenges facing the country which includes unsustainable natural resources development, unregulated control of development, and people that are more focused on cash and short term benefits rather than ecosystem services.
- Informed the workshop that climate change legislation is currently being formulated by his Ministry.
- Highlighted the progress and successes already being undertaken in communities by NGOs.
- Stressed that CHICHAP has made significant progress with a lot of lessons learned in addressing climate change at the community level.
- Urged PEBACC project to collaborate with the Mataniko Clean Up and Rehabilitation Project.
- Most climate change projects are focused on rural areas and there is a need to also focus on urban areas due to increasing pressure from in-migration, population growth and unregulated development.



**Stuart Chape** – Director, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management Division (BEM), SPREP

- Highlighted the fact that the SPREP USAID funded EbA project was only a two year project implemented in Choiseul which is a very short span of time.
- Stressed that the Marovo Lagoon being a potential world heritage site is an example of the country losing out on an opportunity due to unsustainable logging.
- Requested collaboration and inputs from all stakeholders for PEBACC implementation.
- Thanked the Solomon Islands Government for continuous support towards the projects that SPREP is implementing in the country.

## 4.0 Workshop Presentations

**Presentation 1: Workshop Objectives – Fred Siho Patison, SI PEBACC Country Manager.** Link; [www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/pebacc-si-workshop-objectives.pdf](http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/pebacc-si-workshop-objectives.pdf)

The presentation outlined the three objectives of the workshop as follows;

1. Introduction of the PEBAACC project to all stakeholders and partners.
2. Provide an overview of PEBAACC activities, EbA and linkages to other environment and climate change projects in Choiseul and Honiara.
3. Initiate discussions on ecosystem and socio-economic resilience analysis and mapping (ESRAM) and initial ideas on the scope of sites and potential activities.

**Presentation 2: Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change in the Pacific islands – Stuart Chape, Director, BEM, SPREP.**

Link; [www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/eba-honiara-stuartchape.pdf](http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/eba-honiara-stuartchape.pdf)

Stuart highlighted that for the Pacific islands region, an ecosystem approach is critical for climate change adaptation noting that all Pacific island people are reliant on natural resources.



The presentation also covered non- climate change environmental challenges that pacific island countries continue to face which include;

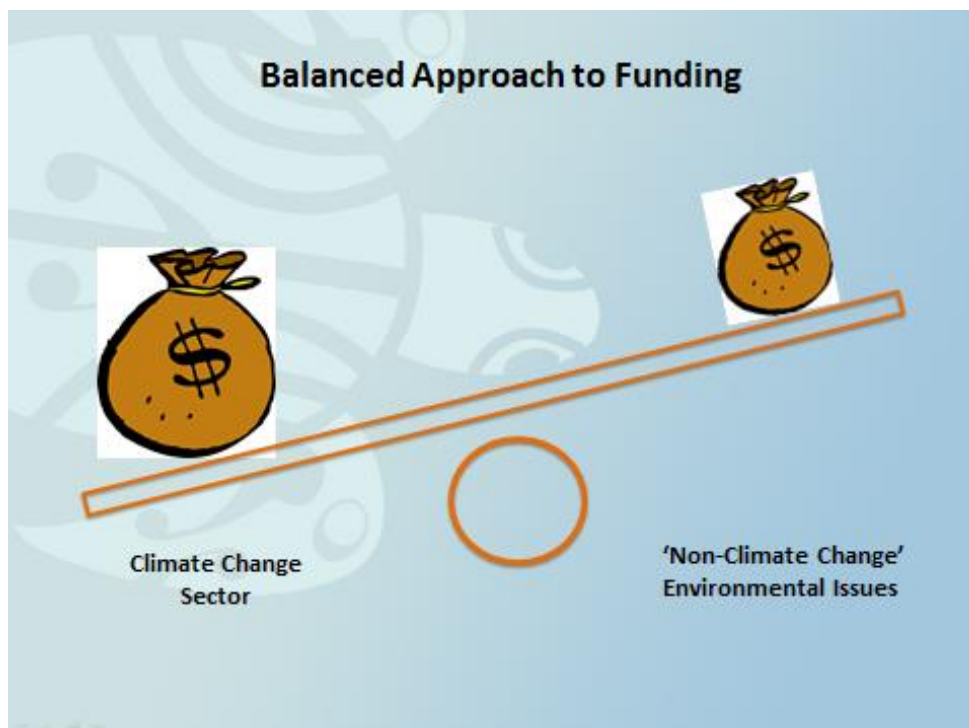
- Mining and Logging
- Pollution and Waste
- Coastal Development
- Unsustainable Fishing
- Invasive Species

He further outlined that climate change related threats such as sea level rise, ocean acidification, changing rainfall patterns and weather events and increased vulnerability to wildfires, continue to threaten pacific island countries.

### **The presentation defined Ecosystem-based Adaptation;**

“By taking into account the ecosystem services on which people depend for their livelihoods and social and economic security, EbA integrates sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in a comprehensive adaptation strategy (CBD 2009)”

The second part of the presentation focused on the benefits of Ecosystem-based Adaptation, namely it is cost effective, sustainable, and contributes to the long-term resilience of the community. Further emphasis was placed on Ecosystem and socio-economic resilience analysis and mapping (ESRAM) to integrate climate change and non-climate change threats into vulnerability assessments as a basis for adaptation planning at national, provincial and community levels. He concluded by emphasising the importance of a balanced approach to funding for climate change.



## Discussions;

- The PS MECDM applauded the emphasis by the PEBACC project to include non-climate change factors given the fact that they are the very issues the stakeholders have to deal with on a daily basis.
- The PS forestry highlighted natural resource management issues such as logging impacts on the environment and alluded to the fact that the size of logs has declined significantly over the years.
- In addition there was a concern on how the country can maintain economic growth whilst protecting key ecosystems and biodiversity.
- There was a comment made on the need to realise the opportunities in addressing climate change whilst giving consideration to economic growth. At the community level there has to be a balance of securing the community livelihood and linking it to managing ecosystem services.

## Presentation 3: Introduction to PEBACC – Herman Timmermans, PEBACC Regional Project Manager.

Link; [www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/herman-timmermans-pebacc.pdf](http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/herman-timmermans-pebacc.pdf)

The regional project manager provided an overview of the Pacific ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change (PEBACC) project as follows;

- 5 year project funded by the German Government
- Participating countries: Fiji, Vanuatu & Solomon Islands
- Budget: €4.95 million.
- Implemented by SPREP BEM Division
- Project sites: Taveuni Island & Macuata Province, Port Vila & Tanna Island  
Choiseul Province & Honiara

The overall intended outcome is for;

EbA to be integrated into development, climate change adaptation responses, and natural resource management policy and planning processes in three Pacific islands countries providing replicable models for other countries in the region.



The outputs include;

- Ecosystem and socio-economic resilience analysis and mapping



(ESRAM) completed as a basis for adaptation planning at the national, provincial and community levels

- EbA options analysed, prioritised and plans developed.
- EbA plans implemented with demonstrated benefits.
- Communication and outreach products developed to promote integration of EbA options into climate change policies, plans and projects.

#### **Discussions:**

- A question was raised on the Honiara site and its scope and it was clarified that for Honiara, it will broadly focus on the whole city with a ridge to reef approach. However noting that Honiara has no particular reef the ESRAM process will focus on the watersheds and catchments of the city.
- Activities for Choiseul will focus on Wagina and continue with some of the existing work for Choiseul EbA sites.

#### **Presentation 4: Introduction to ESRAM, Herman Timmermans PEBAACC Regional Project Manager. Link;**

[www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/herman-timmermans-esram.pdf](http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/herman-timmermans-esram.pdf)

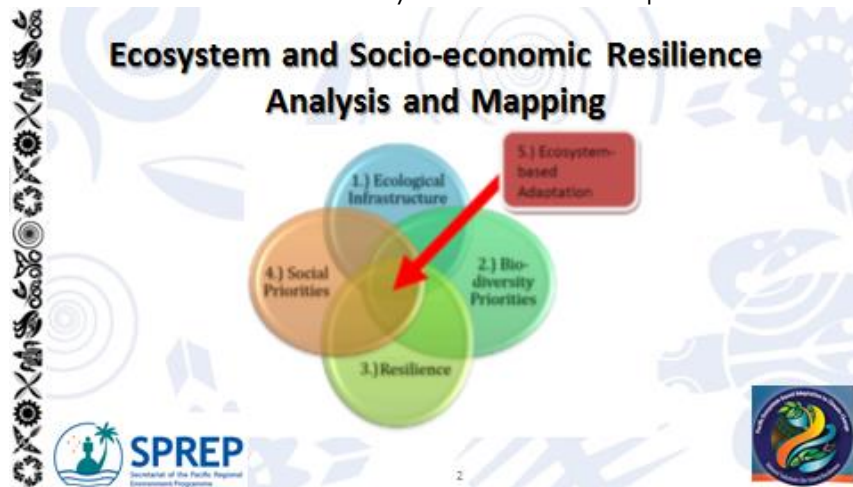
Herman presented a background on ESRAM as follows;

- ESRAMs will incorporate a high level of community engagement.
- ESRAMs will involve participation of national, provincial and local government stakeholders to ensure an integrated approach across all levels of government.
- ESRAMs will include opportunities for capacity building of government counterparts and other stakeholders.
- ESRAMs are expected to take 6 months to complete.
- Final product will be available as a forward-looking spatial planning tool for planners and policy makers – EbA 'master plan'.
- Final product will be synthesised into formats appropriate for communities.
- Robust baseline for EbA planning at national, provincial and community levels in the project countries.

#### **Presentation 5: Possible Analytical Approach for Developing Ecosystem-based adaptation Master-plan – Dave Loubser, Vanuatu PEBAACC Country Manager.**

Link; [www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/dave-loubser-pebacc-van.pdf](http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/dave-loubser-pebacc-van.pdf)

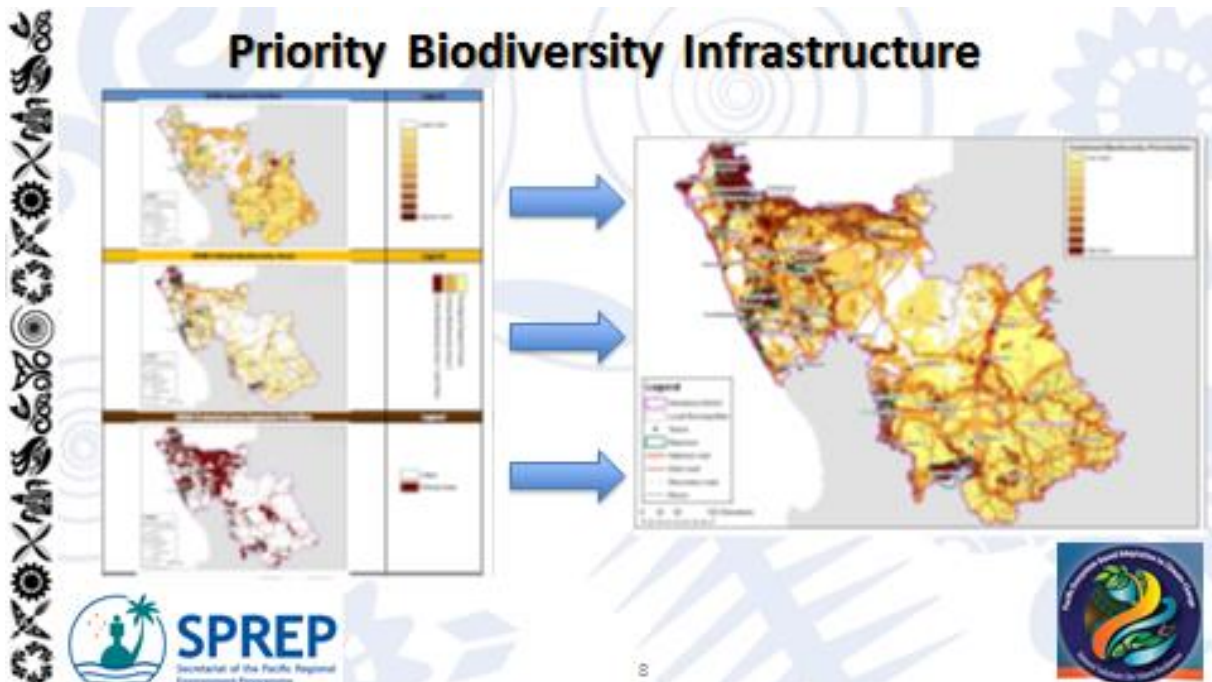
The presentation was a follow up to the previous presentation on ESRAM and emphasised the central focus on ecosystem-based adaptation.



The presentation provided examples of the data analysis and mapping that will be undertaken for the ESRAM process. For example for priority biodiversity infrastructure, the variables include;

- Aquatic Priorities
- Critical Biodiversity Areas
- Protected Area Expansion Priorities

These three variables are overlaid into a single biodiversity infrastructure map as follows;



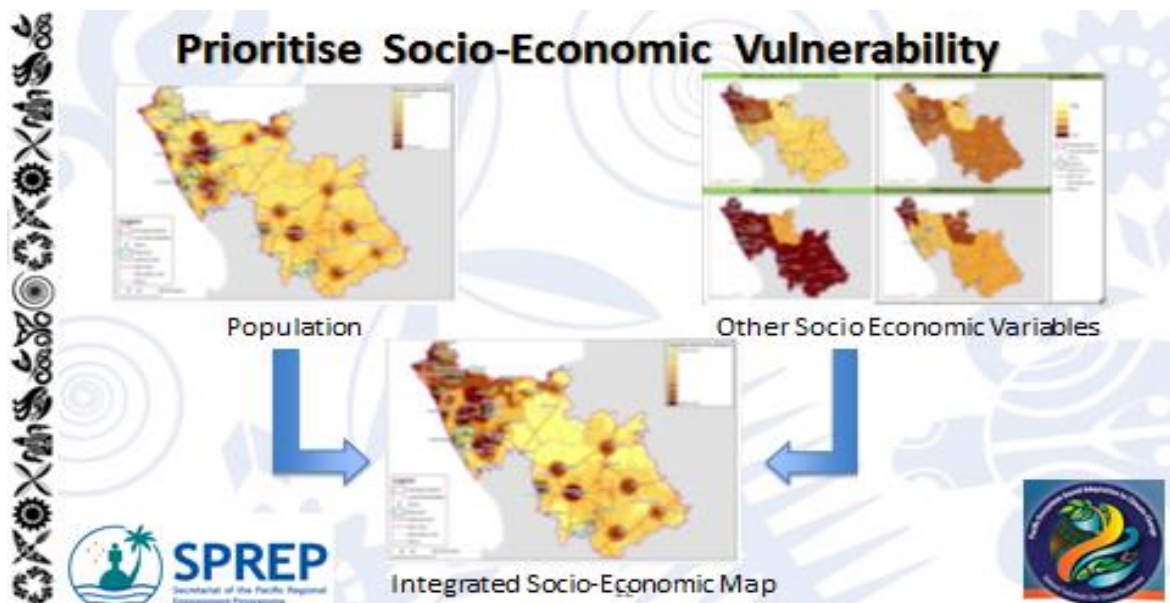
Further analysis will then be undertaken to determine priority areas supporting resilience such as refugia, areas of endemism, corridors, dispersal Areas and gradients / heterogeneous areas which are then mapped as follows;



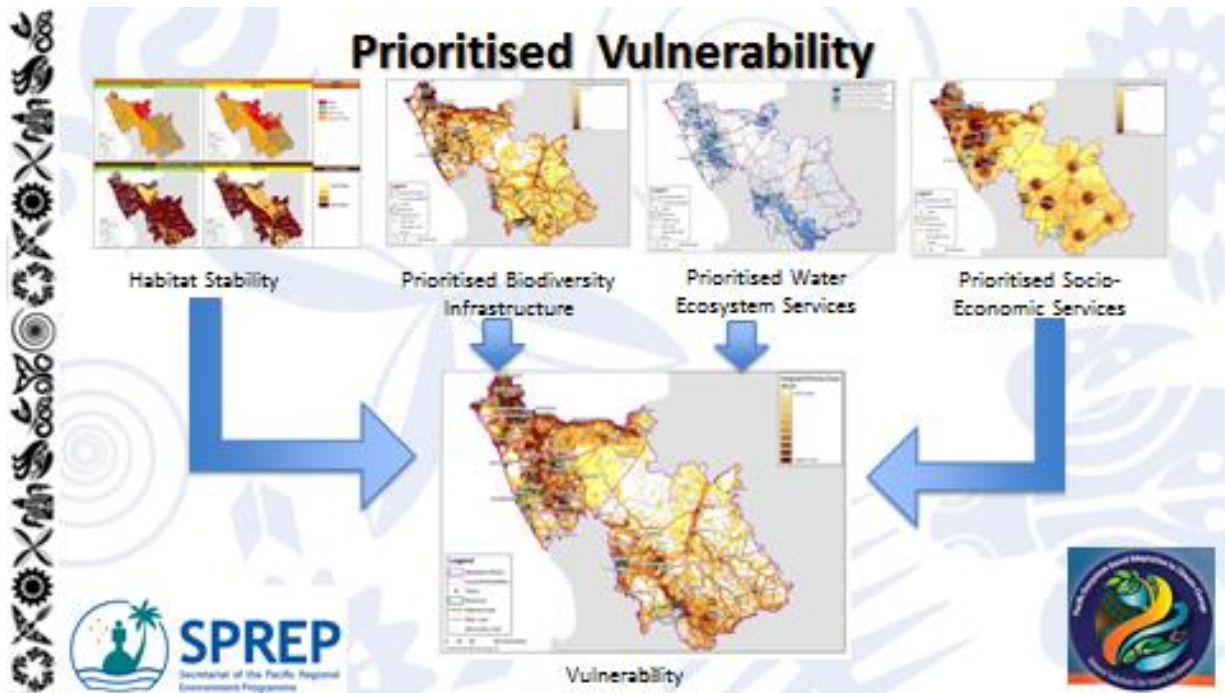
The following variables could be considered in mapping and analysing socio-economic vulnerability;

- Population density and location
- Poverty Index
- Consumption
- Dependency ratio
- Access to services

These would then be analysed and mapped as follows;



All these different layers could then be analysed and mapped in a single vulnerability map shown below. These maps can then be used as basis for planning



EbA options.

**Presentation 6: SPREP-USAID EbA work on Choiseul – Fred Siho Patison, SI PEBAACC Country Manager.**

**Link;** [www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/sprep-pebacc-si-inception-2016.pdf](http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/sprep-pebacc-si-inception-2016.pdf)

SPREP-USAID Ecosystem-based Adaptation Project;

- USAID – Funded: September 2012 to September 2015.....extended to December 2015.
- Focused on four sites; Choiseul bay, Sasamuga, Mt Maetambe, South Choiseul - Wagina
- SPREP and LLCTC signed the MOU in April 2015 for their partnership in implementing their activities.
- Implemented by SPREP in collaboration with the Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICCHAP) and MECDM
- Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change

(PEBACC) focuses on South Choiseul and Honiara

### **Discussions:**

- Questions were raised on the possibility of extending the work on Choiseul to other provinces and it was clarified that the work is now extended to include Honiara.
- A question was raised on what PEBACC will do for Choiseul and it was clarified that it will continue with the existing EbA demonstration sites and also extend the work to include Wagina, focusing on watersheds.
- A question was raised by the consultant from the Prime Minister's office Mr Simba Paza on the experience of working with communities. The presenter clarified that there is a lot of expectations from communities especially on the development outcomes and climate change resilience. He further added that the approach to have EbA demonstration sites is to provide an example of where EbA approaches and concepts have been implemented and can be replicated by other communities taking into considerations lessons learnt from the demonstration sites.
- Douglas Yee Director Climate change division also commented on the importance of awareness based on the experience of being part of the SPREP EbA project. He highlighted the importance of awareness and stressed that EbA is not new to communities as it is part of their daily livelihood. However the ability to understand the linkages and what actions to take to protect the integrity of ecosystems is what requires a lot of awareness.
- Gloria Suulia of Solomon Island Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP) highlighted the need to protect watersheds and would like to see stronger linkages and collaboration between PEBACC and SIWSAP in the implementation of their project on Choiseul currently focusing on Choiseul Bay.
- Tearo Beneteti, LALSU officer sought clarification on the government ownership of the project (PEBACC) and it was clarified that SPREP is a regional government agency and owned by pacific island countries including Solomon Islands. Further clarification was made that SPREP's mandate is to support countries with interventions to address environment and climate change related issues.

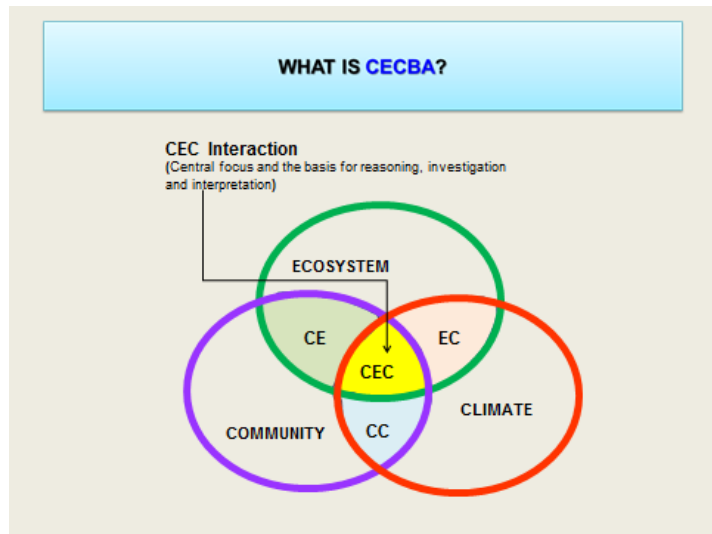
### **Presentation 7: V&A Methodology for SI – Sammy Airahui, Climate Change Division.**

**Link:** [www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/cecba.pdf](http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/cecba.pdf)

The Community Ecosystem and Climate Change Based Approach, Methodology and Process or CECBA has been developed locally in response to increasing climate change issues in the country.

CECBA has three fundamental pillars; they are community, ecosystem and climate.

- A community is a social unit of any size that shares common values.
- An ecosystem is a community of living organisms (plants, animals and microbes) in conjunction with the non-living components of their environment (things like air, water and mineral soil), interacting as a system.
- Climate is a measure of the average pattern of variation in temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, precipitation, atmospheric particle count and other meteorological variables in a given region over long periods of time.



### Objectives of CECBA

- Reducing risk level and vulnerability of systems, sectors and assets through better understanding of the exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of these resources.
- Enhancing resilience of systems, sectors and assets to respond and live through climate change impacts and other extreme events.
- Promote options that enhance functional life, co-existence, resilience, synergy and sustainability of systems, sectors and assets.

### Discussions:

- A comment was made expressing the importance of Solomon Islands developing a systematic approach to V&A.
- It was also highlighted that PEBAACC will seek to align the ESRAM methodology to the CECBA approach.
- Fred P questioned whether there is a link between CECBA and current climate change legislation being drafted. It was clarified that CECBA is still on trial and will also be reflected in the legislation.
- A question was raised if the concept has been tested or piloted in any of the provinces and the Director Climate change confirmed that it is currently being piloted in Makira and Temotu Provinces.
- A follow up question was made whether a stakeholder engagement process was involved in adopting the CECBA methodology and the Director Climate

change confirmed that there was provincial consultation being undertaken for the CECBA.

**Presentation 8: Pacific Risk Resilience Programme (PRRP Project) – Reginald Reuben, PRRP GIS Officer.**

**Link;** [www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/gis-office-si-reuben.pdf](http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/gis-office-si-reuben.pdf)

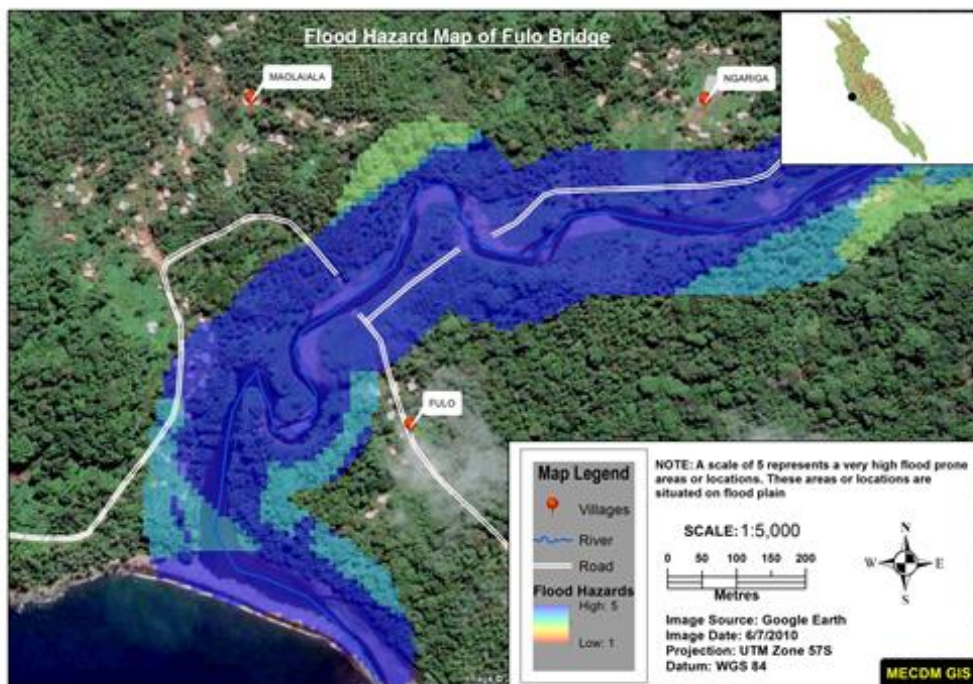
Pacific Risk Resilience Programme (PRRP) is a regional project implemented in Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands;

- Goals – Community resilience to Disaster risks from Natural and climate change related hazards.
- Approach – Focus on strengthening the governance of natural hazards, climate and disaster risks.
- Activities – Stakeholders in trial locations identify risks and implement socially inclusive, effective and sustainable responses (Guadacanal & Temotu)

MECDM Geospatial Objectives;

- To assist Government stakeholders to be better informed of CC and DRM for disaster-risk informed decision-making.
- To develop a GIS database that captures the spatial distribution of hazards & vulnerabilities for risk mapping purposes.
- Data management and information sharing – supporting information sharing within Government ministries, partner organizations and sectors.
- Sustain the use of GIS database and applications for risk informed planning and capacity building.
- Promote & support research on GIS applications

The presenter highlighted how spatial data is being used to model projected sea level rise from climate change and also identify flood prone areas for disaster preparedness. The example below is for Fulo River on Malaita province showing flood prone areas.



## Discussions:

- A question was raised on the GIS capabilities in the country and within government agencies. The presenter stated the Ministry of Lands are probably the most advanced with some GIS capacity within Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forests and Ministry of Environment.
- Gloria of SIWSAP commented that SPC has done some work and training of GIS capability but needs a central hub where all data can be centrally located for access.
- A comment was made that CSIRO supported the ICT unit with Ministry of Finance to set up a repository of data that will be available for all government agencies.
- The Ministry of Forest through its REDD+ programme will have a portal that will be launched in August 2016 that will include forest cover, forest types and different Landuse. The programme is supported by FAO.
- SPREP has a regional open-source data repository for the Pacific Region providing spatial data for environmental planning and governance. <http://gis.sprep.org/>



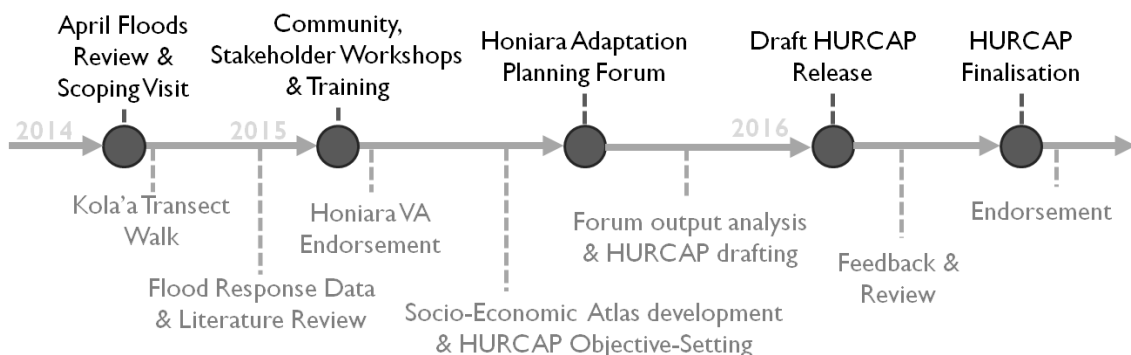
**Presentation 9: UN-Habitat- Honiara Urban Environment – Professor Darryn McEvoy, RMIT.**

Link; [www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/urban-resilience-cc-actionplan-si-mcevoy.pdf](http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/urban-resilience-cc-actionplan-si-mcevoy.pdf)

[www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/van-census-spatial-analysis-trundle-mcevoy.pdf](http://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Presentation/pebacc/van-census-spatial-analysis-trundle-mcevoy.pdf)

Professor McEvoy presented the work that the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) is involved in which is developing climate change strategies for cities across the Asia-Pacific & globally. The project includes applying a consistent structured assessment methodology with the aim of completing 50 cities by 2015.

For the Solomon Islands the V&A Report was formally endorsed by MECDM, MLHS and Honiara City Council in May 2015 as part of the ongoing support of the UN-Habitat programme. He emphasised that SIG & HCC ownership is critical as Planning for Climate Change moves into Phases 3 & 4 – implementation and M&E. The following is a summary of the process for the Solomon Islands work with UN-Habitat;



**Discussions:**

- Tearo Beneteti from LALSU questioned if there are legal provisions for the disaster risk and climate change adaptation plan being proposed for Honiara by UN-Habitat and RMIT and the implications for informal settlements.
- Steve Likaveke clarified that all informal settlements are illegal and all temporary occupants of land (TOL). They are all obligated to pay the government \$100 per annum and that the TOL land is valid for only 3 years. The ministry of land regulates the management of TOL land.
- A question was raised on the opportunity for the PEBACC ESRAM process to feed into the current plan being formulated for Honiara city by RMIT and UN-Habitat.

- Professor McEvoy clarified that there already exist sections relating to using local knowledge, natural solutions and EbA approaches. He further reiterated the importance of community led activities.

## 5.0 Group Work Discussions

Project site discussions question: Stock take of existing and proposed CC adaptation activities and what opportunities exist for EbA interventions under PEBACC.

### Group 1: Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme

#### Current activities at project level – Gloria Suulia

- Food Security - SWOCK, USAID/SPC, SPC Youth at Work, and GIZ. Community Land Use Plan of Action - SWoCK
- Marine – TNC, GIZ, USAID, USAID/SPC
- WASH – SIWSAP, SPREP/USAID, RWASH, Provincial Government (Works Division), RDP
- Infrastructure – RDP
- Protected Area Establishment – ESSI (Tribal land demarcation)
- Taro Creek Rehabilitation – SIWSAP & SPREP/USAID, MECDM,
- Landfill – Choiseul Provincial Government
- Reforestation – SPC
- Risk Reduction (Evacuation Plan) in Sasamunga and Children's Rights – Save the Children
- Sustainable tree harvesting – NRDF, RDP and LLCTC
- Coastal Rehabilitation –SPREP, LLCTC, MECDM, Ministry of Forest (Herbarium Division)
- Waste Management - MECDM

#### Proposed action for SI PEBACC Project;

- Continue to engage through the CHICHAP partnership for Choiseul activities
- Work closely with SIWSAP for Taro lake ecosystem restoration and watershed management for Choiseul Bay.

### Group 2: Honiara Urban Environment, Mataniko Catchment – Terence Tifiulu

- The discussion for Honiara was relatively vigorous and lively
- Discussion on the Mataniko River shows that there is poor enforcement of relevant by-laws to protect the river from pollution and encroachment into high risk areas by squatters after the April 2014 floods.
- MECDM is taking the lead through the Mataniko River clean up and rehabilitation project - This project emerged as result of continuous dumping of waste into the Mataniko river system which has contributed to major pollution in the river and extending to the coastal sea front of Honiara city.

This has resulted in the negative environment, social and economic impact of Honiara city. The source of this problem is directly related to uncontrolled waste disposal by the communities, poor garbage collection by the relevant authority due to poor road conditions or lack of road access to certain communities within the catchment of the river.

- There was a lot discussion on the role of the town and country planning board under HCC. Clarifications were made on the role of the board with respect to climate change and environment management planning.
- Comments were made on the need for land use planning for Honiara and the need to enforce ordinances relating to Landuse such as the one for Mataniko River.
- The Ministry of Environment clarified that environment baseline studies have been completed for the Mataniko river catchment.
- A question was raised on the existing NGOs or CBOs working around the town boundary. The list included Live and learn, World vision, Chinese association and SIDT.
- A question was raised on the legality of informal settlements and it was clarified that they are illegal.
- The national Landuse policy formulated by UNDP-Swoc Project was highlighted focusing on Agriculture related activities.
- A question was raised on any policy related to Honiara town planning and the representative of HCC confirmed that a new Honiara Town Planning Scheme has been recently gazetted.

**Proposed Actions for SI PEBACC Project;**

- The group recommends that PEBACC work closely with the Mataniko Project led by the MECDM and HCC.
- It is also recommended that PEBACC collaborate with HCC and Ministry of Land through the UN-Habitat and RMIT for its activities.

**6.0 Workshop Conclusion and Outcomes**

The workshop concluded with a review of the objectives and expected outcomes as follows;

| Objectives  | Outcomes   |
|---|--|
| 1. Introduction to the PEBACC project to all stakeholders and partners.   | All stakeholders and partners who participated understand the PEBACC project and its transition from the USAID EbA project.  |
| 2. Provide an overview of PEBACC activities, EbA and linkages to other climate change adaptation projects in the country. | There is a certain level of understanding of PEBACC and linkages to other climate change projects and also a realisation of the opportunities that the project presents. |

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| 3. Initiate discussions on ecosystem and socio-economic resilience analysis and mapping (ESRAM) for Choiseul and Honiara. | Initial discussion and understanding of the ESRAM process and the need for collaboration for it to occur. Also further understanding of its importance in climate change and development planning. |
| <b>Recommendation Actions</b>   |  |
| 1. Continue to engage through the CHICHAP partnership for Choiseul activities.  |  |
| 2. Work closely with SIWSAP for Taro lake ecosystem restoration and watershed management for Choiseul Bay.                |  |
| 3. Work closely with the Mataniko Project led by the MECDM and HCC.   |  |
| 4. PEBAACC collaborate with HCC and Ministry of Land through the UN-Habitat and RMIT for its activities.                  |  |

**After a full day of presentations and discussions, the workshop concluded with a cocktail hosted by the PEBAACC Project**

## Annex 1- Participants List

|     | Name                    | Title                        | Organization                   | Contact             | Email                         |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.  | Hon. Movete Kabini      | MPA for Wagina               | Choiseul Provincial Government | 7705340             | No email                      |
| 2.  | Fred Tapebuda           | LLCTC Environment officer    | LLCTC                          | 7881737             | ftabepuda@gmail.com           |
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| 5.  | Tia Masolo              | MECDM                        | MECDM                          | 7797073             | masolot@gmail.com             |
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| 14. | Gloria Suulia           | SIWSAP Project Manager       | UNDP                           | 23093               |                               |
| 15. | Nelly Kere              | SPC-CCD                      | MECDM                          |                     | nzkere@gmail.com              |
| 16. | Senior Planning Officer | Honiara City Council         | HCC                            |                     | gloria.suluia@undp.org        |
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| 20. | Mia Rimon               | Country Manager              | SPC- Solomon Islands           |                     | miar@spc.int                  |

|     |                     |   |                              |               |  |
|-----|---------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| 21. | Chris Ghiro         | REDD+unit   | MoFR                         | 7469985       | cwagatora@mofr.gov.sb                  |
| 22. | Fred Patison        | PEBACC- Manager-SI                                      | SPREP                        | 7498982       | fredp@sprep.org                        |
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| 28. | Dr. Melchior Mataki | PS MECDM  | MECDM                        |               | MMataki@mecm.gov.sb                    |
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| 37. | Winston Lapo        | Safeguard Manager                                       | MID                          | 22262         | wini.moga@gmail.com                    |
| 38. | Cinderella M Vunagi | Chief Physical Planner                                  | HCC                          | 23014         | NA                                     |