



## SUMMARY OF PROGRESS IN SOLOMON ISLANDS (2016)


- **Overall risk governance strengthening progress for 2016 is scored 3.0 (intermediate), with a change of 1.9 (small) against the 2013 baseline.**
- **Most significant progress is for the people governance component, scoring 3.3 (intermediate), with a change of 2.1 (medium) against the 2013 baseline.**
- **Most significant progress is for the national and agriculture entry points, with progress rated as 3.7 (intermediate) and 3.3 (intermediate) respectively.**

This report shares PRRP and partner progress for 2016 in Solomon Islands. It firstly summarises risk governance strengthening progress for the three main governance components (people, mechanisms and processes) including the development of risk informed (or risk integrated) governance outputs such as policies, processes and plans for key entry points (i.e. national, subnational and agriculture sector). It then shares progress implementing risk informed governance outputs in support of risk informed development practice (i.e. activities, projects and programmes). In future reports, progress towards resilience outcomes and capacities will be shared.

Risk governance strengthening progress from the initial baseline is evident for all three governance components (e.g. people, mechanisms and processes) in Solomon Islands and overall is rated as **(medium/major change)**. The most significant change is with the people involved in development decision making (a change score of 2.1) and risk informing processes and products (a change score of 2.1 - see Table 1). This includes advances with risk knowledge (establishing a Risk Information Unit to promote uptake of risk maps by planners) and risk informing national and subnational planning processes (e.g. national and sector medium and annual development planning; and community development planning).

**Table 1: Benchmarking progress in Solomon Islands**

Risk governance component	Risk governance baseline (end 2013)	Risk governance strengthening progress (end 2016)	Risk governance change
 <p><b>PEOPLE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Limited leadership, championing or dedicated capacities</b> for risk management within government development agencies.</li> <li>• <b>No systematic collection, sharing or communication</b> of user friendly risk knowledge, data or maps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leadership &amp; political commitment strengthened at national and subnational levels</b> for risk informed development.</li> <li>• <b>Two MECDM resilient development posts absorbed</b> and now government funded.</li> <li>• <b>Three resilient development posts</b> established in ministries of planning and agriculture; and at subnational level.</li> <li>• <b>Several training workshops undertaken</b> on risk management and screening (e.g. for national and sector planners).</li> <li>• <b>Risk mapping database developed for national and subnational planners.</b></li> <li>• <b>Five community food security knowledge hubs and network</b> established to support resilient farming (Guadalcanal).</li> </ul>	<p><b>MEDIUM (2.1)</b></p> <p><i>Major changes towards risk informed decision making given strengthened political commitment &amp; new capacity</i></p>
 <p><b>MECHANISMS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Absence of adequate institutional arrangements</b>, for CCDRM (DRM plan proposals not implemented).</li> <li>• <b>Limited private sector engagement</b> in risk management.</li> <li>• <b>NGOs involved in CCDRM but bypass</b> local government.</li> <li>• <b>Role of individual sector agencies following disasters ambiguous</b> with a need to bridge the humanitarian-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>High-level roundtable for resilient development established</b> for Permanent Secretaries.</li> <li>• <b>Recovery Coordination Committee (RCC) led by MDPAC continues to operate</b> and coordinate recovery (before, during and after disasters).</li> <li>• <b>Resilient agriculture network established</b> for extension officers.</li> <li>• <b>Ongoing support for Food Security and Livelihood Cluster and Protection Cluster</b> to bridge humanitarian/development gap.</li> <li>• <b>SIBEPA/telecom? (Nicola)</b></li> <li>• <b>National Development Strategy updated to include resilience.</b></li> <li>• <b>Agriculture Sector policy, Education Strategic Framework, EIA Act (?) updated to include risk.</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>SMALL (1.4)</b></p> <p><i>Initial changes to risk informing institutional arrangements and policies &amp; coordinating across the humanitarian-development gap</i></p>

	development gap and no recovery coordination.		
<b>PROCESSES &amp; PRODUCTS</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited interest or activity for climate financing.</li> <li>Risk not incorporated into national planning or financing process (e.g. project cycle).</li> <li>No coordinated or systematic integration of risk into sector plans.</li> <li>Development budget allocated without consideration to risks.</li> <li>CCDRM investment usually “ad-hoc.”</li> <li>Few communities prepared development plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalisation of Risk Screening Tool and Guidelines and sector planners trained on application of risk screening for budget submission proposals.</li> <li>Funding for recovery stimulated by work of the RCC.</li> <li>M &amp; E report prepared for the flash floods Recovery Action Plan.</li> <li>Community Development planning guidelines developed</li> <li>Updated Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), MAL corporate plan, National Education Action Plan (NEAP) to incorporate risk</li> <li>5 Community Development Plans (CPDPs) developed with Ward representatives in Guadalcanal integrating risk and Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) issues.</li> <li>Project proposal process for small scale farmer grants now includes risk.</li> </ul>	<b>MEDIUM (2.1)</b>  <i>Major changes towards risk informing development processes &amp; plans with early progress towards implementation</i>
Change scores	0 -1.0=	None (limited)	1.1 -2.0
		Small (minor)	2.1 -3.0 =
		Medium (major)	>3.1=
			High (significant)

Risk governance strengthening progress scores for Solomon show that the national and agriculture sector entry points are at the intermediate stage, although progress is still rated as basic for the subnational level (see Table 2). New risk capacity for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) and integration of risk into sector policies and plans have contributed to the high progress score in the agriculture sector (3.3). Similarly, progress risk informing national development policies (the NDS), building national risk capacity (in MDPAC) and risk informing the national planning process have contributed to the high progress score at the national level (3.7).

**Table 2: Benchmarking progress in Solomon Islands by entry point**

ENTRY POINT	PROGRESS	RISK GOVERNANCE COMPONENT						
		People	Mechanisms	Processes	ALL			
National	Baseline	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1			
	2016	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7			
	Change	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6			
Subnational	Baseline	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1			
	2016	2.3	1.3	2.3	2.0			
	Change	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.9			
Agriculture	Baseline	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2			
	2016	4.0	2.7	3.3	3.3			
	Change	2.7	1.3	2.3	2.1			
ALL	Baseline	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1			
	2016	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.0			
	Change	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.9			
Progress scores	1.0 -2.9=	Basic	3.0 -6.1=	Intermediate	6.0 -9.0=	Advanced		
Change scores	0 -1.0	None (limited)	1.1 -2.0	Small (minor)	2.1 -3.0	Medium (major)	3.1	High (significant)

Implementation of risk governance strengthening outputs (e.g. CDPs, risk informed project proposals) is still in its infancy in Solomon Islands, but there have been early successes during 2016. The focus has been on putting in place the enabling risk government environment (i.e. capacity and, leadership) to support risk informed decision making as well as the behavioural changes needed to sustain change and ensure risk management is factored into routine development practice. For example, all project proposal submissions under the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) must now be risk screened (drawing upon risk screening tools). Early evidence of implementation progress includes resource mobilisation. For example, the MAL Corporate plan is being used to mobilise SBD 1 million for implementation of response and preparedness work in food security by the agriculture extension officers. Similarly, certain CDP identified activities have progressed to delivery including **any examples?**

# 1. Introduction

The Pacific Risk Resilience Programme (PRRP) is helping to promote and strengthen risk governance as a foundation for risk informed development and ultimately to improve the resilience of Pacific communities to climate change and disasters.

Risk governance is defined as the enabling environment for risk informed decision making and implementation. PRRP is working with government partners in Solomon Islands to strengthen the core components of governance - the people, mechanisms, and processes supporting development practice – to the specific requirements of risk management. Each of these three components of governance comprise several specific opportunities for risk governance strengthening known as the “risk governance building blocks<sup>1</sup>” (see Figure 1).

In Solomon Islands, PRRP has been programming the risk building blocks for resilient development by: i) analysing the development context, national development objectives and preparing a risk governance baseline; ii) advocating on risk informed development; iii) identifying entry points; iv) strengthening priority building blocks; and v) implementing governance outputs (including risk informed development activities) for more resilient outcomes.

This report shares progress on PRRP and partner risk governance strengthening activities in Solomon Islands over the past year (2016) set against a baseline prepared at the start of PRRP (end of 2013). It then documents progress towards implementation<sup>2</sup> of risk informed development outputs (e.g. policies, plans, projects) and in future years will map progress towards more resilient outcomes and capacities.

Figure 1: Risk Governance Building Blocks



## 2.2 Solomon Islands Context

**Risk context.** In recent years, Solomon Islands has been struck by several damaging cyclones including Tropical Cyclone Pam and Tropical Cyclone Raquel in 2015. Both cyclones exacerbated the impacts from flooding in April 2014, which killed 22 people, washed away houses and destroyed significant infrastructure and food crops. Similarly, a strong El Nino event was experienced in the Pacific in 2015/6, bringing dry conditions, which have led to water shortages, food insecurity and health issues in Solomon Islands.

**Governance context.** Rather than a country-wide Risk Governance Assessment (RGA), separate sector assessments were carried out<sup>3</sup> between 2015 and 2016, to help assess and propose measures to strengthen governance building blocks for managing disaster and climate risks in Solomon Islands. More recently, the analysis has included the extent to which gender issues are embedded in risk informed decision making. However, the political, economic and social context in Solomon Islands is constantly changing, with knock-on impacts for the governance context within which PRRP and partners are working. This changing risk governance context has influenced progress in Solomon Islands over 2016. For example, *[insert example governance context change e.g. MPGIS focus on updating its provincial Act rather than focusing on risk?]*. This means that the changing context for risk governance strengthening needs to be constantly analysed and risk governance activities adjusted to accommodate changes.

<sup>1</sup> See: *Risk Governance Building Blocks for Resilient Development in the Pacific: A Policy Brief (October 2016): UNDP* (<http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/51325>)

<sup>2</sup> This is mapped against key implementation steps: i) design/planning; ii) resource mobilisation; iii) delivery/operation; and iv) monitoring & evaluation (M & E).

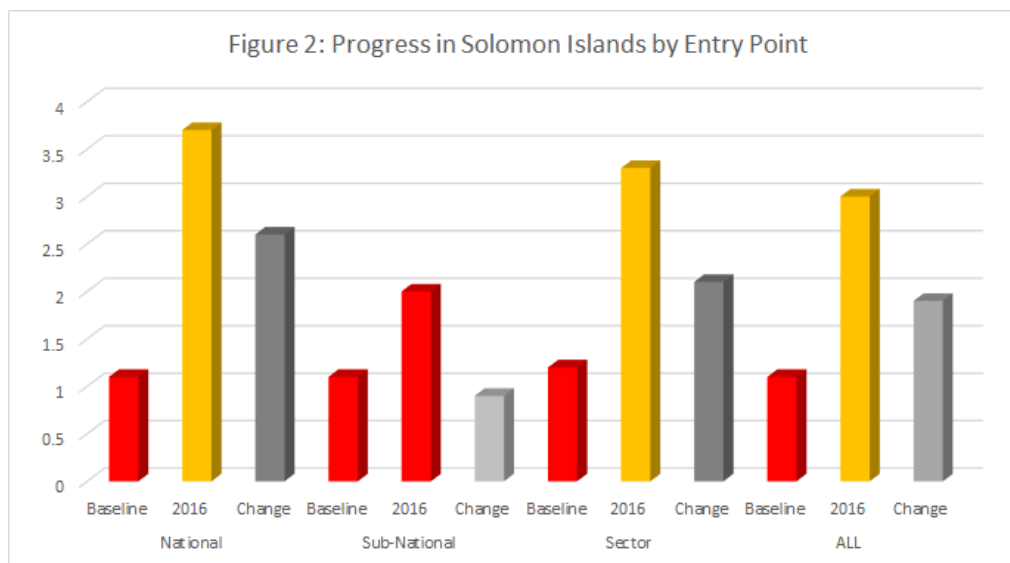
<sup>3</sup> Risk Governance Analysis (RGA) was carried out for the agriculture and education sectors; and for subnational government.

## 2. Progress in Solomon Islands 2016

### 2.1 Overview of Progress

**Governance strengthening progress for all three governance components (people, mechanisms and processes) is now rated as intermediate (rather than basic).** Risk governance strengthening highlights for 2016 are detailed in *Annex A* and include: i) a high level-round table for resilient development for Permanent Secretaries; ii) roll-out of risk informed Medium Term Development Planning (MTDP) tools (including risk screening) for 2017 development planning; and iii) a resilient Agriculture Extension Officer network developed with AEOs from all provinces.

**Good progress has been made in partnership with the Government of Solomon Islands, for national and agriculture sector entry points over 2016, although progress has been more limited at the subnational level (see *Figure 2*).** The latter reflects difficulties engaging with MPGIS and identifying partners that can champion subnational risk integration. Governance strengthening progress for two of the three governance components (people and processes) is now rated as intermediate (rather than basic) and several risk governance strengthening outputs (including risk informed development policies, plans, project proposals) have been prepared (see *Table 3*). Stronger risk governance is providing the foundation or enabling environment (including behavioural changes) for routine risk informed decision making, policy and practice in Solomon Islands.




**The transformation of risk governance outputs, such as risk informed policies, plans and processes into resilience outcomes is a long-term process and progress is context specific.** It is noticeable in Solomon Islands, that progress towards implementation is taking time and requires risk governance strengthening for multiple building blocks. For example, the National Development Strategy was only updated and risk informed in 2016, so it is too early to monitor implementation results. At this stage, however a limited number of risk informed governance outputs have progressed to resource mobilisation, notably in the agriculture sector, where an application for government funding (SBD1 million) has been prepared for disaster response and preparedness work in food security and livelihoods. Similarly, risk mapping produced for the Mataniko River floodplain is being used to inform ongoing recovery planning, and communities maps in Guadalcanal are being produced to inform community



Figure 3: Risk Governance Output Implementation Cycle

planning. With risk governance foundations in place, more significant implementation progress is expected for 2017 (see Figure 3). [Other implementation progress e.g. X houses built under RCC led Temotu housing recovery plan (updated needed). Implementation of flash floods Recovery plan monitored and X million mobilised (latest figures?)]

**Table 3: Highlights for Solomon Islands (2016)**

Risk governance component	Risk governance outputs	Implementation progress
<b>PEOPLE</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Six Permanent Secretaries</b> showing leadership.</li> <li>• <b>Four new (and two absorbed) government resilient development posts</b> leading from within.</li> <li>• <b>Risk Information Unit</b> preparing risk maps for development planners.</li> <li>• <b>Risk screening training</b> for development planners.</li> <li>• <b>5 community Knowledge Hubs for information exchange &amp; training</b> on resilient agriculture.</li> </ul>	<p>Early signs of <b>risk informed decision making &amp; behavioural change</b> (which will sustain risk informed development) with new posts, champions, political commitment and knowledge sharing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>For example, risk maps are already being used to inform project site selection &amp; planning, for example in Guadalcanal Province (design/planning).</i></li> </ul>
<b>MECHANISMS</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>First high-level round table meeting</b> for resilient development.</li> <li>• <b>RCC active</b> and undertaking recovery coordination.</li> <li>• <b>Resilient Agriculture Extension Officer network.</b></li> <li>• <b>Risk informed policies</b> e.g. National Development Strategy, Agriculture sector policy, Education Strategy, EIA Act</li> </ul>	<p>Pockets of progress with new institutional arrangements being implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>For example, a high-level roundtable for resilient development established.</i></li> <li>➤ <i>For example, the RCC continues to coordinate recovery planning, implementation (delivery) and M &amp; E of recovery activities (M &amp; E).</i></li> </ul>
<b>PROCESSES &amp; PRODUCTS</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Risk informed MTDP.</b></li> <li>• <b>Risk informed Corporate Plan</b> (e.g. Agriculture, Education).</li> <li>• <b>Draft screening tools</b> and associated project cycle tools (e.g. project proposal templates).</li> <li>• <b>Risk informed community development planning guidelines.</b></li> <li>• <b>informed budget submission proposals.</b></li> <li>• <b>Funding allocated through the RAP</b> for recovery.</li> </ul>	<p>Evidence of progress towards <b>resource mobilisation.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>MAL Corporate plan is being used to mobilise SBD1 million for implementation of response and preparedness work in food security by the agriculture extension officers.</i></li> <li>➤ <i>The MDPAC (led by the new post) has rolled out risk informed planning and risk screening tools for the 2016/7 MTDP process (design/planning)</i></li> </ul>

## 2.2 Key achievement by entry point

In Solomon Islands, progress has been particularly significant at **national and sector levels** over 2016. This section shares progress across all three entry points (national, sub-national and agriculture sector) against the 2013 baseline.

**NATIONAL LEVEL: progress rating 3.7 (intermediate)**

At the start of the programme, there was limited national understanding, knowledge, leadership, political commitment, advocacy or capacities for risk informed development in Solomon Islands. Similarly, there was inadequate institutional arrangements and coordination for risk management, limited private sector engagement; and risk was not incorporated into national planning and budgeting processes, tools and plans.

**During 2016, PRRP has worked with its partners at national level to continue to galvanise support and advocate for risk informed development.**

It has focused on the first risk governance component (people) to strengthen leadership, political commitment, advocacy and capacity development for risk informed development. A high-level roundtable for resilient development was established (in partnership with the World Bank) for Permanent Secretaries (PS) to determine the direction of action and coordinate around resilient development (leadership). This will identify and guide key risk governance strengthening initiatives, including

institutional arrangements to integrate risk into development and explore climate finance options. Six PS are already showing leadership by sitting on the roundtable and taking outcomes to their respective ministries; ensuring that risk is now being promoted as ‘everybody’s business’ and is an integral part of development policy and practice.

Two of the five resilient development posts were absorbed into MECDM during 2016 (capacity) and existing national posts in MDPAC and MAL have provided “in-house” risk input into the National Development Strategy, sector policies (e.g. Agriculture Policy) (legal & policy framework) and are currently supporting implementation and training on risk informed planning, guidelines and tools to national and sector planners (planning processes & tools). Similarly, the new Risk Information Unit, which has been established within MECDM to develop a Resilient Development GIS database is further supporting risk informed development and recovery decision making (knowledge) and provides risk maps for planners. For example, maps are being used to support community planning (in Guadalcanal province) and recovery planning for the Mataniko River Floodplain.

*“We need to work out ways to address these risks in each sector at all levels. Risk governance will deliver a more systematic approach to addressing the multiple risks to development”*

Dr Melchior Mataki,  
Permanent Secretary (MECDM)

**PRRP continues to strengthen the institutional arrangements for risk and bridge the gap between response and development.**

It is providing ongoing support to MDPAC for the Recovery Coordination Committee, which has most recently been coordinating recovery efforts following the December 2016 earthquakes. Earlier in the year, it supported the RCC and the MDPAC M & E team carry out monitoring and evaluation of the Solomon Islands flash floods [*any update?*].

#### SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL: progress rating 2.0 (basic)

**At the start of the programme, CCDRM investment at the local level was often “ad-hoc,” usually dependent on external support** (with limited engagement of local or national government) and not systematically coordinated. Further, there was little devolution of authority for CCDRM and very little local government capacity. There was also very little coordination – with the Climate Change and DM divisions of MECMD establishing separate CC and DM committees at the provincial level – with little integration or connection with development planners.

**Over the course of 2016, PRRP has engaged with provincial level leadership (the Temotu Premier and Chief Planning Officer) and the Guadalcanal Chief Planning Officer to advocate for risk informed development.** This has been supported in the former by the new Temotu RRD Officer (leadership & capacity). Throughout 2016, repeated attempts have been made to engage MPGIS, the pivotal link between the national and subnational levels, but success has been limited following the initial risk governance assessment in 2014 for the ministry (which identified in the need for in-house risk capacity). This has meant that there has been limited support for risk informed subnational mechanisms (e.g. policies, institutional arrangements) and at the local level the separation between CC, DRM and development arrangements is still evident. However, progress has been made risk informing the community planning process (e.g. one ward and five Community Development Plans incorporating risk were developed (products) drawing upon the community development planning guidelines (planning tools). This was supported with community development planning training for Ward representatives including the use of community risk maps to inform community planning. However, the consistency of risk integration into CDPS and links with the national risk informed planning processes need to be improved.

**Support for these building blocks is starting to manifest in the implementation of CDP identified activities.** For instance, in *any implementation progress?* **TEMOTU recovery (housing?)**

**At the start of the programme, few sectors had CCDRM elements in their policies, strategies, plans, processes or activities and there was little in-house CCDRM expertise.** In addition, institutional arrangements and the role of sector agencies following a disaster was ambiguous with little coordination between stakeholders. Similarly, a gap existed between short-term response, recovery and long term development planning with few links between sectors and the Ministry of Development Planning (MDPAC).

**During 2016, strong leadership from the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) and the Director of Extension on risk resilience issues,** together with the Temotu Provincial Agriculture Office (PAO) have placed resilient agriculture and food security on the agenda. With dedicated in-house capacity on risk management (the MAL resilient development post) and two extension officers per province dedicated to resilient agriculture (capacity), progress has been possible. Further the resilient development post has initiated formal training to the Extension Officer Network (December 2016) on “Livelihood Committee response activities” and helped increase knowledge of risk management for sector decision makers or risk-sensitive farming information for farmers through training and tools (e.g. the sector briefing on risk management). Five Knowledge Hubs has been established in Guadalcanal province to improve communication between farming communities and agriculture extension officers, and these support regular information exchange and training (via a demonstration plot) on agriculture resilience (knowledge & communication).

**Support strengthening the first governance component (people) has provided support for risk informing agriculture mechanisms and processes,** including new partnerships with Kastom gardens (an NGO), MAL, AEOs and communities on resilient activities (more details?) and the integration of risk into the Agriculture Sector Policy (2015-19). To help bridge the humanitarian-development gap, support from PRRP has meant that the new resilient development post is the focal point before, during and after disasters (e.g. for the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster during the response phase and the Recovery Coordination Committee for recovery) (institutional arrangements). Progress is also being made incorporating risk into agriculture planning processes (e.g. project proposals for small scale farmer grants) and sector planners have been trained (by MDPAC) on risk screening MTDP project proposals for 2017. Finally, sector products have been risk informed (e.g. the Corporate Plan for 2017) and a drought SOP was developed and utilized in relation to the El Nino related drought (products).

**Progress with implementation is most evident with this sector** and includes the implementation of food security response and recovery activities (e.g. ??). However, there is also evidence of resource mobilisation for risk informed products (e.g. the sector Corporate Plan), for example government funding has been applied (amounting to SBD1 million) for disaster response and preparedness work in food security and livelihoods.

### 3. Lessons Learnt

**Several challenges and success factors have been identified by PRRP and its partners in Solomon Islands.** These relate primarily to risk governance strengthening, although implementation lessons are starting to emerge.

**Key risk governance strengthening challenges identified during 2016 are varied, but a number relate to the resilient development posts supported by PRRP.** These are the “central pillar” of PRRP’s approach and fundamental to programme sustainability and ensuring benefits will last. Specifically, these posts need sufficient authority within the government to lead and strategically influence decision making and behavioural change and to promote connectivity and coordination of posts across the entry points. However, high government turnover means that new resilient development posts or champions may move on, making it increasingly important that these posts (with roles and responsibilities for risk management) are absorbed (or institutionalised) into the relevant ministries. This was the case for MDPAC, where the Resilient Development Director moved to a new job, however following re-recruitment, the post is likely to be absorbed in 2017, ensuring continuity of in-house CCDRM expertise.

**Attempts to engage MPGIS (the pivotal link between national and subnational entry points) has met continued to prove challenging.** In particular, PRRP has attempted to support MPGIS establish a new resilient development post

and risk inform sub-national planning guidelines, following a Risk Governance Assessment in 2014. The latter identified gaps within the governance structure of the ministry itself and importantly gaps in the links between the different levels of government (from community through to the national structure). However, success has been limited [*why- is this because there is a focus on updating the provincial act? Personalities within MPGIs?*]

The past year has highlighted several **success factors** for both **governance strengthening and implementation of risk informed governance outputs**. These include institutionalising roles and responsibilities (e.g. sector recovery focal points) and the high level working group; developing more strategic and long term partnerships for risk management; and linking risk planning and risk data all levels (e.g. risk informed CDPs are not yet aggregated into Ward Plans).

**Opportunities for replicating and scaling up<sup>4</sup> risk governance strengthening activities in Solomon Islands to support sustainability and lasting benefits beyond the lifetime of the programme** are emerging. These include:

- *Strengthening local ownership.* For example, the Community Development Planning Guidelines have not been used in provinces outside of PRRP target provinces given the lack of ownership at the national level. Linkages with provincial planning led by the Ministry of Provincial Planning and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS) are needed.
- *Institutionalising risk informed mechanisms and processes.* For example, the RCC is considering development a policy to formalise the RCC and recovery roles and responsibilities.

**Table 4: Outstanding challenges in Solomon Islands**

Building Block	Governance & implementation challenges
<b>Leadership</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Galvanising a champion at MPGIS to drive risk informed development planning/financing at subnational level to link national and subnational champions.</li> <li>• Promoting engagement of Temotu and Guadalcanal Chief Planning Officers (e.g. ownership of subnational plans is limited). [<i>Adi and Helen?</i>]</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing subnational capacity (e.g. MPGIS).</li> <li>• Developing capacity in MOF for risk informed budgeting.</li> <li>• Dealing with high staff turnover (e.g. MDPAC).</li> </ul>
<b>Knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centralising sectoral data in MECDM (although a post focused on risk knowledge is supporting the GIS risk knowledge database).</li> </ul>
<b>Legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing a policy to formalise the Recovery Coordination Committee (RCC) and recovery roles and responsibilities at sector level.</li> </ul>
<b>Institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutionalising the Risk Resilient Development Roundtable</li> <li>• Ensuring that the separate CC or DRM Committees (?) which are being developed by the Climate Change or Disaster Management divisions or MECDM are integrated and not separate from the development process.</li> </ul>
<b>Partnerships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing more strategic and long term partnerships.</li> </ul>
<b>Budgeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing climate finance options.</li> <li>• Ensuring budget allocations for risk informed development and recovery.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connecting risk screening tools and risk informed planning processes at community and national levels.</li> </ul>
<b>Products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggregating risk informed Community Development Plans (CDPs) into Ward Plans.</li> <li>• Ensuring consistency of risk integration into CDPs with broader risk integration approaches at national level.</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> PRRP defines replication as copying a concept/model/approach/ activity (exactly) and transferring to a new geographical location or entry point (e.g. sector). Scaling-up means increasing the size or reach by expanding a tested or piloted model or concept to serve more people, a larger geographical area, a broader policy or a larger range of institutions. A different approach may be needed to achieve scale.



## Acronyms

<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>CC</b>	Climate Change
<b>CCA</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>CCDRM or CCDDR</b>	Climate Change Disaster Risk Management/ Reduction
<b>IRGC</b>	International Risk Governance Council
<b>MDPAC</b>	Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination
<b>MECDM</b>	Ministry of Environment; Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
<b>MEHRD</b>	Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development
<b>MPGIS</b>	Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening
<b>NAPA</b>	National Adaptation Programme for Action
<b>NDC</b>	National Disaster Council
<b>NDMO</b>	National Disaster Management Office
<b>PRRP</b>	Pacific Risk Resilience Programme
<b>RAP</b>	Recovery Action Plan (Floods 2014)
<b>RCC</b>	Recovery Coordination Committee
<b>RRD</b>	Risk Resilient Development
<b>SIG</b>	Solomon Islands Government
<b>WB</b>	World Bank

### **Update acronym list**

**Annex A: Risk Governance Strengthening Progress by entry point (n= national; s= subnational; a= agriculture) [pink highlights, I have added/changed – so need confirmation of these scores]**

Building blocks	Risk governance baseline (end 2013)	Baseline score			Risk governance strengthening activities (2016)	Progress score			Governance OUTPUTS	Change		
		N	S	A		N	S	A		N	S	A
<b>1.Leadership</b>	<b>Limited leadership or championing of risk informed development.</b>	1.5	1	2	<b>Supported joint leadership of the Permanent secretaries</b> from MDPAC and MECDM, paving the way for integrating risk “from within” development sphere. <b>Engaged provincial level leadership</b> (Temotu Premier and Chief Planning Officer and Guadalcanal CPO) and attempted to engage MPGIS.	4	2	5	<b>Six Permanent Secretaries showing leadership &amp; coordination</b> by sitting on the high-level Risk and Resilience Roundtable and taking outcomes to respective ministries.	2	1	3
<b>2.Human capacity</b>	<b>No dedicated individuals for CCDRM within core planning or finance ministries, sectors, or subnational government</b> with risk capacities and dedicated responsibilities for DRR and CCA.  <b>Ad-hoc and stand-alone training</b> provided by regional organisations such as SPC etc.	1	1	1	<b>Two MECDM resilient development posts absorbed and now government funded</b> (one preparing risk informed GIS maps, the other ensuring risks are considered in consent development).  <b>Three further resilient development posts created:</b> in MDPAC, MAL and Temotu province (e.g. the Temotu RRD Officer now represents the provincial government on Temotu’s CCDRM committee).  <b>Several training workshops undertaken</b> including: i) induction and on-going coaching for key posts; ii) risk management, risk screening project proposals and using GIS risk maps for national/sector planners; iii) community development planning for Ward representatives.	3	2	4	<b>In-house national, sector and local capacity</b> to understand and manage risks and advocate for resilient development.	2	1	3
<b>3.Knowledge &amp; communication</b>	<b>Some basic data and maps in MECDM and MLHS</b> but not effectively shared, accessible, integrated, used or drawing upon traditional knowledge & risk management systems.	1	2	1	<b>Risk Resilient Development (RRD) database launched</b> by the Risk information unit in MECDM. Risk maps now available for national and subnational planners to support every day planning.	4	3	3	<b>Risk Information Unit established</b> with RRD database to help planners make risk informed development & recovery decisions.	3	1	2

Building blocks	Risk governance baseline (end 2013)	Baseline score			Risk governance strengthening activities (2016)	Progress score			Governance OUTPUTS	Change		
		N	S	A		N	S	A		N	S	A
	<b>Lack of detailed, user-friendly risk information/ maps</b> for development planning. <b>Lack of effective communication &amp; coordination</b> around risk/resilience.				<b>Community knowledge hubs and networks established.</b> These provide platforms and demonstration plots to improve understanding/communication between agriculture extension officers (AEOs) and support for regular information exchange and training on agriculture resilience.				<b>Five community Knowledge Hubs</b> established in Guadalcanal, increasing knowledge and use of risk -sensitive farming information.			
<b>4.Institutional arrangements</b>	<b>Institutional arrangements to implement DRM proposed under the 2009 DRM plan not in place</b> e.g. inter-ministerial committees (for risk reduction/hazard assessment), provincial disaster councils, and recovery coordination committee.  <b>DRR, adaptation, preparedness, response &amp; recovery not well coordinated</b> across stakeholders.  <b>Gap between short-term response and recovery</b> and long term planning with no involvement of MDPAC.	1	1	2	<b>Recovery Coordination Committee (RCC) led by MDPAC continues</b> to operate and coordinate post-disaster recovery work (before, during and after disasters). It carried out M & E for the Recovery Action Plan for the April flash floods.  <b>Food Security and Livelihood Cluster/ response and recovery focal point)</b> were used during the El Nino related drought preparedness and response (Nicola).  <b>Provincial roles and responsibilities for resilient agriculture confirmed</b> and two extension officers per province are now dedicated to resilient agriculture, with a network created among these officers.	4	2	3	<b>Formalised institutional arrangements</b> for risk informed development & recovery following learning & testing.  <b>RCC active and undertaking recovery coordination</b> and planning.  <b>Resilient Agriculture Extension Officer</b> network developed with AEOs from all provinces.	3	1	1
<b>5.Partnerships &amp; coordination</b>	<b>A climate change working group</b> met twice in 2014, but this group lost momentum. <b>Limited engagement of private sector</b> in adaptation or risk management. <b>NGOs involved in CCA/DRR but often not in partnership or coordinated</b> with local governments, their projects often bypass local government (engaging	1	1	1	<b>A high-level roundtable for resilient development established</b> for Permanent Secretaries to determine the direction of action and coordinate around resilient development.  <b>SIBEPA/Telecomms- Nicola?</b>	3	1	2	<b>High level roundtable</b> first meeting.	2	0	1

Building blocks	Risk governance baseline (end 2013)	Baseline score			Risk governance strengthening activities (2016)	Progress score			Governance OUTPUTS	Change		
		N	S	A		N	S	A		N	S	A
	directly at village levels without involving provincial or national level actors) and there is no ongoing dialogue with subnational levels.											
<b>6. Legal and policy framework</b>	<p><b>Separate but overlapping policies dealing with CCA and DRM</b> e.g. Climate Change Policy (2012-17), a National Disaster Plan (2009) and National Adaptation Plan of Action.</p> <p>These policies are separate from the <b>National Development Strategy (2011-15)</b>, which although included CCDRM as a key objective, did not make a strong call for the systematic integration of CCDRM into sector policy objectives and priorities.</p> <p><b>No systematic integration of CCDRM into sector policies.</b></p>	1	1	1	<p><b>National Development Strategy (2016-30) updated to include resilience.</b> NDS Objective four is: <i>“Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery.”</i></p> <p><b>NDRM plan reviewed to increase links with the development agenda</b> and inform review of the associated Act.</p> <p><b>Agriculture Sector Policy (2015-9) updated to integrate risk considerations</b> as well as the Draft Education Strategic Framework (2016-30) to provide the framework for mainstreaming risk.</p> <p><b>EIA Act and regulations updated to include risk</b> <i>[has the Act been tabled before parliament now]</i></p>	4	1	3	<p><b>Risk informed NDS</b> and DRR is now identified as essential for all sector strategies to support resilience.</p> <p><b>Risk informed agriculture, education policies</b> and EIA Act.</p>	3	0	2
<b>7. Budgeting/ financing processes &amp; tools</b>	<p><b>Limited interest or activity in relation to climate financing.</b></p> <p><b>Development budget allocated without consideration to climate and disaster risks</b> and their management.</p> <p><b>CCDRM investments at the sub-national level often “ad-hoc”</b> dependent upon (I)NGOs, development partners and/or donors and not coordinated systematically against an analysis of risk.</p>	1	1	1	<p><b>Development of Risk Screening Tool and guidelines</b> to support risk screening of project proposals with budget allocations that consider risk. Sector planners trained on application of risk screening for budget submission proposals.</p> <p><b>Project proposal process for small scale farmer grants</b> updated to include risk.</p> <p><b>Funding for recovery stimulated by</b> the work of the RCC including preparation of Recovery Action Plans.</p>	3	1	3	<p><b>Draft screening tool</b> and risk informed project planning templates.</p> <p><b>Risk informed budget submission proposals</b> and budget allocations.</p> <p><b>Funding allocated through the RAP</b></p>	2	0	2

Building blocks	Risk governance baseline (end 2013)	Baseline score			Risk governance strengthening activities (2016)	Progress score			Governance OUTPUTS	Change		
		N	S	A		N	S	A		N	S	A
	<b>Recovery financing allocated via response budget.</b>											
<b>8.Planning processes &amp; tools</b>	<p><b>Disaster and risk not incorporated into national planning processes</b> including the project planning cycle.</p> <p><b>Lack of linkages between community or ward needs</b> and provincial/national/sectoral planning.</p> <p><b>No processes or tools to support bottom-up planning.</b></p>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<p><b>Risk (and GSI) incorporated into the development planning process</b> (e.g. the site selection, design and project proposal phases) following risk integration into planning tools and finalisation of a risk screening tool. Sector planners have been trained on risk screening and have used this to risk screen MTDP project proposals for 2016/7.</p> <p><b>Community Development Planning Guidelines were developed</b> with Temotu Provincial Government and have been utilised to produce the GP CDPS. However, uptake and ownership of the guidelines at national level has not occurred.</p>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<p><b>Risk Screening Guidelines &amp; tool</b> (larger projects)</p> <p><b>Risk Screening Questionnaire</b> (smaller projects)</p> <p><b>Risk informed community development planning guidelines</b></p> <p><b>Risk informed project proposals</b></p>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>9. Products</b>	<p><b>Limited prioritisation of CCDRM in the national development plan.</b></p> <p><b>No coordinated or systematic integration of risk into sector plans</b> (and policies).</p> <p><b>Ward and village-level CCDRM planning and pilot projects</b> promoted by several NGOs, but limited scaling up.</p> <p><b>Only a few communities prepared separate disaster management plans</b> (usually funded by international NGOs).</p>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<p><b>The updated Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) (2016-20)</b> updated to include specific projects focusing on DRM but also now includes the objective of ensuring all MTDP projects are “resilient” and “sustainable” by ensuring risk is factored into the project pipeline and screening process.</p> <p><b>MAL has incorporated risk into is corporate plan</b>, sector briefing was developed on risk management in the agriculture sector and a drought Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) developed and utilised in relation to the El Nino related drought.</p> <p><b>Five CDPs developed with Ward representatives</b> in Guadalcanal Province using</p>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<p><b>Risk informed MTDP</b></p> <p><b>MAL risk informed Corporate Plan</b> (being used to mobilise SBD1million for disaster response &amp; preparedness for extension officers).</p> <p><b>Sector risk management briefing.</b></p> <p><b>Drought management SOP.</b></p> <p><b>1 Ward and 5 risk informed CDPs</b> in GP</p>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

Building blocks	Risk governance baseline (end 2013)	Baseline score			Risk governance strengthening activities (2016)	Progress score			Governance OUTPUTS	Change		
		N	S	A		N	S	A		N	S	A
					the Community Development planning guidelines. <b>M &amp; E carried out for the flash floods Recovery Action Plan</b> and Temotu housing recovery plan implemented. (Adi details?).				<b>M &amp; E Report for the April Flash Floods Recovery Plan</b>  <b>Temotu Recovery Plan</b> implemented? (Adi?)			

<b>CHANGE SCORES</b>	0 -1.0	None (limited)	1.1 -2.0	Small (minor)	2.1 -3.0	Medium (major)	>3.1	High (significant)
<b>PROGRESS SCORES<sup>5</sup></b>	1.0 -2.9	Basic	3.0 -6.1	Intermediate	6.0 -9.0	Advanced		

<sup>5</sup> See PRRP's "Risk Governance Trajectory of Change – Progress criteria" for more detail on stages (available in the Annex of PRRP Progress Report: 2016)