



SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

EREP

EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY PLAN

Building Sustainable and
Resilient Communities





SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

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List of Abbreviations

BBB	Building Back Better
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
DDA	Detailed Damage Assessment
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DSA	Detailed Sector Assessment
EREP	Earthquake Recovery Plan
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FIs	Food Items
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIES	Household Income Expenditure Survey
IDA	Initial Damage Assessment
INGOs	International Non-Government Organisations
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MDPAC	Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Co-ordination
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MEHRD	Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development
MFAT	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
MID	Ministry of Infrastructure Development
MLHS	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey
MPGIS	Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening
MWYCFA	Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
N-DOC	National Disaster Operations Committee
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NRH	National Referral Hospital
NTF	National Transport Fund
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)
RCC	Recovery Co-ordination Committee
SI	Solomon Islands
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SIRC	Solomon Islands Red Cross
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

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UNDP/Adi Galokepoto/ Damaged house at Manawhai log pond

Executive Summary

The earthquake affected 11,595 people in the Makira and Malaita provinces. With 80 percent of the total population living in rural areas, disaster response intervention is always constrained by accessibility due to poor infrastructure further straining SIG's ability in times of relief support over the years.

In the last five years, average annual real GDP growth has been very modest and expected to remain at three percent in 2016. Similar growth projections are estimated for 2017 as well. Given the nature of the earthquake, the macroeconomic impact of the earthquake on the Solomon Islands economy is not quite significant, however, cocoa production will be somewhat affected since Makira is the second-largest producer after Guadalcanal.

The recovery activities will be confined to Makira and Malaita provinces, hence the details of which is captured under this Plan, the Earthquake Recovery Plan (EREP). This will inform recovery activities that will be undertaken within the next two years to restore basic services and livelihoods, improve infrastructure and connectivity, initiate economic recovery and bring normalcy to the lives of those affected.

Since the National Disaster Operations Committee(N-DOC)¹ has now been recast into six committees established on the basis of sectors frequently affected in any disaster event in the country - Health, Education, Protection, Livelihood, Infrastructure and Camp Management, the EREP condenses the priority action Plans into four main priorities:

RECOVERY PRIORITY	SCOPE
(i) Rebuilding Homes	to assist in the repair/reconstruction of damaged houses, and to develop sustainable and disaster resilient settlements
(ii) Restoring Livelihoods	to support the recovery of the rural populace and the delivery of employment, livelihood and social protection services at the community level in the three affected provinces
(iii) Repairing/ Strengthening Critical Infrastructure and Services	to restore and improve infrastructure and to facilitate the delivery of basic services such as education, health, water supply and sanitation
(iv) Building Resilience	to strengthen community and environmental capacity to cope with future disasters

¹ As per the revised draft National Disaster Management Plan 2016, N-DOC is chaired by the Director NDMO, SIG.

Recovery Financing

The total projected cost of the Recovery Programmes is estimated at \$32.12m over the period second quarter 2017 to end 2018. Currently, the Government, within the constraints of prudent public financial management plans to allocate \$14.51m from government resources, and with donor support at approximately \$4m.² Hence, there will be a financing gap of approximately \$13.6m that urgently needs to be addressed in order to fully implement the Recovery Programmes and move towards, 'Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities' in the Solomon Islands.

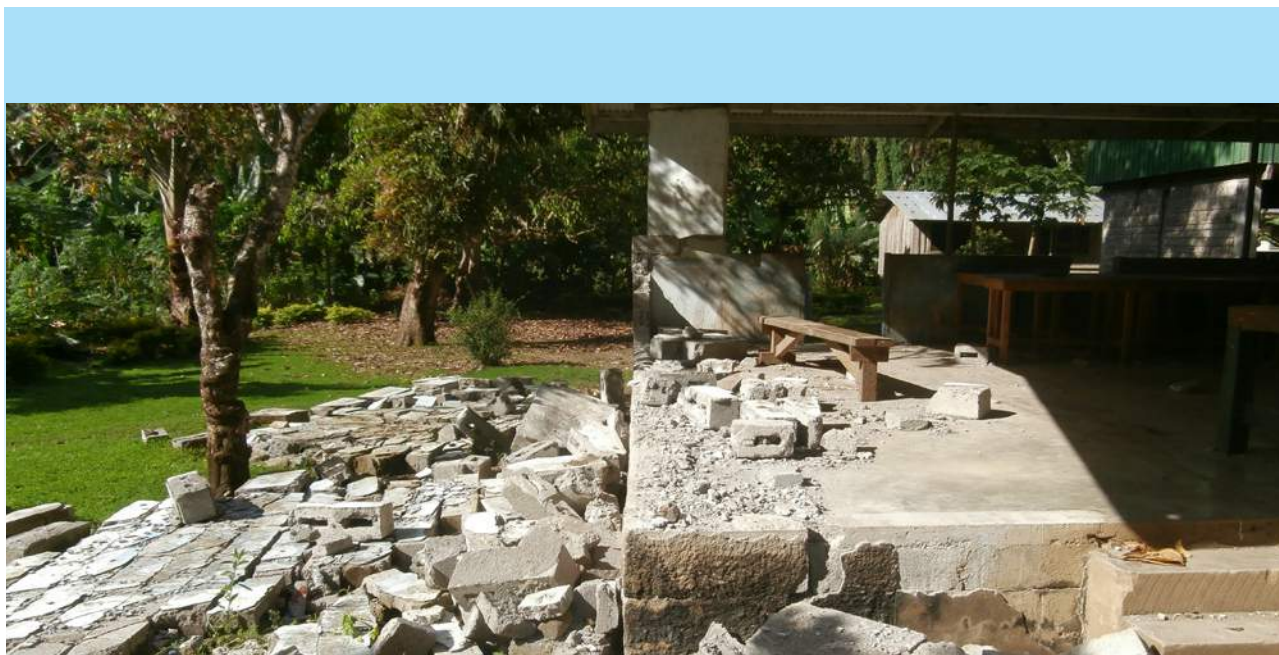
The Recovery Co-ordination Committee (RCC) will be responsible for the overall coordination of the EREP, and under a unique working arrangement, the Director, NDMO will also jointly Chair the RCC for the purposes of effective oversight of the EREP. Lastly, a Monitoring & Implementation tool has been designed to track specific sectoral indicators relevant to the effective implementation of EREP and a Mid-Term review is due in early 2018 barring any hazardous disturbance.

² This figure is currently being updated.



UNDP/Adi Galokepoto/ Damaged house at Omahaoru village

Introduction



UNDP/ Adi Galokepoto/ Damaged classroom in Marogu village.

Socioeconomic context of Solomon Islands

The estimated population of the Solomon Islands is 515,870 and its estimated growth rate is 2.3 percent (Solomon Islands Government (SIG) National Statistical Office 2009). The population is spread across six major islands of the 992 islands that make up the country with an area of 28,400km². With 80 percent of the total population living in rural areas, disaster response intervention is always constrained by accessibility due to poor infrastructure providing a strain on SIG's ability in times of relief support over the years. The Solomon Islands economy is largely based on services (around 40 percent of GDP), agriculture (around 15 percent of GDP), and forestry (around 15 percent of GDP). A significant part of the population depend on subsistence

agriculture for their livelihood, thus exacerbates vulnerability when disaster strikes in the islands.

In the last five years, average annual real GDP growth has been very modest and expected to remain at three percent in 2016 and 2017. This will be driven by progressive commodity exports, on-going consolidation of government finance, the accumulation of significant foreign exchange reserves amidst balance payments challenges and easing inflationary pressures in light of stabilising low global oil prices. Since the impact of the earthquake was not severe, the macroeconomic impact of the earthquake on the Solomon Islands economy will not be quite significant, however, cocoa production will be somewhat affected since Makira is the second-largest producer after Guadalcanal.

Context: Earthquake

An earthquake measuring 7.8 magnitude on the Richter scale at a depth of 41km occurred at 4.39am (local time) on 9th December, 2016 in Solomon Islands. The epicentre of the earthquake was located 62km west-south-west of Kirakira in Makira Province. The tremor was also felt in Guadalcanal Province including Honiara city and likewise in Malaita Province. This earthquake also triggered tsunami and landslide which affected parts of Makira Province (SIG, MMERE, Geological Survey Division, 2016).

Since the occurrence of this earthquake event, SIG took the lead to activate³ its national disaster management arrangements to take control of the situation. Immediate relief assistance such as food items (FIs), non-food items (NFIs) and shelter kits were provided by SIG and its in-country partners to parts of Makira and Malaita provinces. Direct support to sectors of N-DOC was provided by INGOs, bilateral partners and UN agencies.

Summary of Earthquake Response

With partner support, an initial damage assessment (IDA) was rolled out two days after the event between 11-21 December, 2016 in the Makira and Malaita Provinces. The assessment identified that 11,595 people were directly affected in both provinces. As expected Makira had the highest number of affected people with 9,081 (18 percent of total population, 2015 Projection) while the other 2,515 were mainly from south

Malaita (3 percent of the total population of Malaita (NDC, IDA Data, 2016). Consequently, the shared impacts by the shake and the tsunami inundation have resulted in losses to the productive/economic, health, education and infrastructure sectors.

To strengthen coordination and make the best use of available resources, SIG through its resident and non-resident bilateral, regional and multilateral development partners had worked closely undertaking joint analysis using secondary data available in key sectors and data from the IDA and Detailed Damage Assessments (DDA). This will inform recovery activities that will be undertaken within the next two years to restore basic services and livelihoods, improve infrastructure and connectivity, initiate economic recovery and bring normalcy to the lives of those affected.

To date, SIG has committed \$4,190,332.40 to fund response activities undertaken by the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and other SIG line Ministries. The breakdown of which is captured in **Table 1** below. Relief assistance (both in-kind and cash) were received from development partners to complement SIG's efforts in reaching out initially to those devastated by the impact of the earthquake and the summary of which is also captured in **Table 2** below.

Table 1: Summary of Expenditure Accounts (SBS)

SIG AGENCY	FUNDS RELEASED(SBS)	EXPENDITURE REMARKS
NDMO	4,047,102.40	Incl. of NFIs and FIs Procurement of roofing irons and nails
MEHRD	143,230.00	Logistics for Assessment
TOTAL	4,190,332.40	

(Source: SIG Estimates)

Table 2: Summary of Foreign Aid Assistance from Development Partners

DONOR	IN-KIND (SBS)	CASH-GRANT (SBS)	REMARKS
AUS DFAT	250,000.00		NFIs and Logistic Support
NZ MFAT	200,000.00		Procurement of VHF Transreceivers, NDMO stationeries, NDMO Food Supplies and Radio Receivers
Taiwan (ROC)		78,560.00	Assistance channeled towards the Detailed Sector Assessment (DSA) for Livelihoods.
World Vision		22,720.00	150 hygiene Kits, 150 Buckets, Shelter Kits, tarpaulins and blankets were sent to weather coast of Makira
OXFAM		29,770.00	Assistance channeled towards the Detailed Sector Assessment (DSA) for Livelihoods.

³ It is to be noted that the earthquake was not a declared disaster.

DONOR	IN-KIND (SBS)	CASH-GRANT (SBS)	REMARKS
Red Cross	n/a		Shelter kits/and supported shelter detailed assessment
WHO	74,100		Supported disease surveillance sites in clinics around Makira and institutional support for Health/WASH related activities.
UNOCHA		80,000.00	Logistic support and response assessment for NDMO
UNICEF	313,012.79 ⁴		Procurement & logistics for deployment of Learning Spaces and Tents
UNDP	174,000.00	23,382.60	Funding support for Shelter detailed assessment
TOTAL	1,011,113.00	234,433.00	

(Source: SIG Estimates/Dev. Partners)



UNDP/Adi Galokepoto/ Damaged coconut plantations at Mnawai village.

Recovery



UNDP/ Adi Galokepoto/ Partly damaged house at Parego village.

Disasters around the Pacific have proven time and time again the resilient profile of communities in times of adversities. Coping mechanisms have been evident, however, the sustainability aspect remains a challenge given the prevailing circumstances surrounding the clear and present threat of climate change and external shocks.

For the purpose of this Plan, Recovery is defined as the coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities in rehabilitation and reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social and physical well-being. It does not mean returning Makira and South Malaita to how it was just before 9th December, 2016. Recovery includes both restoration and enhancement.

This EREP sets out a Vision and Guiding Principles for medium-term recovery over the next two years (from 2017 to 2018). It will guide the planning and implementation of recovery programmes and projects, providing overall direction to individuals and organizations that have a role in recovery activities including government, the private sector, development partners, civil society and communities.

The EREP, which adopts a programmatic approach, identifies Recovery Priorities and specific Recovery Programmes that will be implemented in the affected areas from 2nd quarter 2017 to 2018. Implementation of the Recovery Programmes will require constant coordination and monitoring to ensure that constraints and bottlenecks are overcome as quickly as possible.

Vision for the Recovery: “Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities”

Building safer and resilient communities means stronger homes; better disaster preparedness including community self-reliance; and a focus on ensuring the most vulnerable get assistance to restore their livelihoods as fast as possible. The immediate objective of recovery is to “recover lost ground and quickly get back on track.”

Guiding Principles

In working towards the Vision of Building Safer and Resilient Communities, the following principles will be used to guide recovery efforts:

(i) Building Back Better

Building Back Better (BBB) is the reconstruction approach designed to reduce vulnerability and improve living conditions, while promoting more effective reconstruction taking account of future risks from natural hazards (climate-related and geological).

(ii) Self-Help

This requires minimizing reliance on Government hand-outs and dependence.

(iii) Inclusive

Being inclusive will mean fully integrating civil society, the private sector, communities, gender issues, and social inclusion into the recovery efforts and programs and at the same time empower the rural populace.

(iv) Sustainability

All recovery programmes will need to be effectively implemented to achieve intended outcomes. It will need to be practical and realistic.

(v) Collaboration and coordination

Working together effectively – within government, donors, civil society, the private sector, communities and individuals – will be crucial to achieving the quickest and most effective recovery.

Recovery Priorities

Recovery Priorities for the earthquake are based on the IDAs conducted during the humanitarian response, early recovery activities and the findings of the DDA process. This EREP covers the medium-term recovery and reconstruction activities over a 2-year period, from 2nd quarter 2017 to 2018, in tandem with harmonised short-term ongoing humanitarian assistance.

Since N-DOC has now been recast into 6 committees established on the basis of sectors frequently affected in any disaster event in the country- Health, Education, Protection, Livelihood, Infrastructure and Camp Management, the EREP condenses the priority action Plans into four main priorities:

- (i) Rebuilding Homes – will cover the shelter needs coming out of Infrastructure sub-committee’s detailed findings
- (ii) Restoring Livelihoods - will cover the same issues arising out of the Livelihoods sub-committee’s detailed findings
- (iii) Repairing/Strengthening Critical Infrastructure and Services - will cover all health and education sub-committee’s detailed findings incl. of hard infrastructure
- (iv) Building Resilience - will cover Protection and all cross-cutting issues for resilient development

The EREP programmes under each of the four Recovery Priority areas described in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Recovery Priorities

RECOVERY PRIORITY	SCOPE
(i) Rebuilding Homes	to assist in the repair/reconstruction of damaged houses, and to develop sustainable and disaster resilient settlements
(ii) Restoring Livelihoods	to support the recovery of the rural populace and the delivery of employment, livelihood and social protection services at the community level in the three affected provinces
(iii) Repairing/Strengthening Critical Infrastructure and Services	to restore and improve infrastructure and to facilitate the delivery of basic services such as education, health, water supply and sanitation
(iv) Building Resilience	to strengthen community and environmental capacity to cope with future disasters

Recovery programmes will be implemented in a number of ways, including new initiatives and reorientation or adaption of existing programmes. Collaboration is essential to connect those who have a role in recovery, including those in Honiara, provincial governments, rural communities and other non-government sectors. No one agency or group will be able to achieve recovery alone, and agencies will need to coordinate with each other. By establishing and maintaining constructive relationships, agencies will be able to take initiatives that are coordinated, timely and enduring.

⁵ Initial response phase assessments identified that 353 houses were totally destroyed, (210 in Makira and 143 in Malaita Province). A recent validation of the 353 houses by the Shelter sub cluster team reduced the number of houses to 240 dwelling houses, which leaves 97 houses in Makira and still maintain 140 houses in Malaita due to its severity damage consequences. Some households suffered significant but repairable damage (46 in Makira).

⁶ (Cocoa and Copra) production sales fetches revenue of \$200 to \$500 per month. Even with Home savings, it is too low to offset the total damage associated with damage to dwelling houses per household. However, only 5 percent of the affected population have engaged in formal employment and most likely to support their early recovery shelter priorities.



UNDP/Adi Galokepoto/ Partly damaged house at Wawa'a village.

Rebuilding Homes



UNDP/Adi Galokepoto/ Damaged house in Marunga village.

Damage and Needs assessment:

A total of 240⁵ dwellings houses were affected by the earthquake in Makira and Malaita provinces, 90 percent of which are built on tribal land. This also was aggravated by the losses incurred from the damaged food gardens and cash crops⁶ adding to the woes associated with their state of vulnerability under normal circumstances.

Table 4: Summary of Private Dwellings Damaged

EXTENT OF DAMAGE*	MAKIRA	MALAITA	SUB-TOTAL
Damaged	46		46
Destroyed	51	143	194
	97	143	240

(Source: MID) * note-some category scales were used for shelter damage assessments in Makira and South Malaita

Indications are that the repair and reconstruction works will be undertaken on earmarked relocation sites given that 50 percent of those affected have willingly agreed⁷ to do so. Consideration will also be given to the protection of vulnerable groups⁸, which make up two percent of the affected population.

To date, emergency shelter items have been distributed to those affected and this will be fed onto the finalisation of the detailed assessment for shelter. The findings of which will be packaged for submission, in line with MID Building Development Budget. Ultimately, the priority is the provision of safe and resilient shelter for vulnerable earthquake tsunami-affected communities in Makira and South Malaita, specifically for families whose homes were badly damaged or completely destroyed.

The shelter recovery and reconstruction strategy has two overarching aims:

- 1) The provision of safe and resilient shelter for vulnerable Earthquake and Tsunami-affected communities in Makira and South Malaita.
- 2) Capacity building at local and national level for safe and resilient shelter to enhance preparedness and response to hazard events and understanding the process in early recovery as part of their ongoing key responsibilities.

The strategy will achieve these aims by delivering a package of assistance that includes the following:

- Financial and/or in-kind materials assistance for shelter repair or reconstruction based upon the agreed category

⁷ This process will be based on voluntary consent and this will form the basis of consultation with affected communities.

⁸ The rights of vulnerable and special needs groups (e.g. women, children, widows and elderly) will be protected and given special attention during the Project Cycle. This approach requires close collaboration between the relevant actors under the leadership of the Shelter Sub-Cluster Chair at the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development; the Solomon Islands Red Cross; other agencies and the Provincial Government and communities to ensure smooth implementation.

- of shelter damage.
- Technical assistance to affected communities, in terms of safe and resilient sheltering, to ensure communities consider appropriate building resilient design, construction and location principles while reconstructing shelters.
- Prioritisation of assistance based upon agreed need and vulnerability (e.g. female and child headed households, elderly, disability, illness, proximity to hazards).
- Implementation through existing community governance structures, ensuring that both men and women have an equal voice, with a robust grievance mechanism.
- Clear and consistent communications channels
- Skills training and livelihood opportunities (e.g. construction, procurement, timber cutting, sago palm roof thatching).
- Environmental awareness program connected to shelter construction.
- Completion incentives at both individual and community levels (e.g. solar lighting at individual level and community grants at community level).
- Formalising a provincial shelter forum to provide strategic lead to the sector in policy, advocacy, coordination, standards and training.

The Building and Architecture Design Department within the Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) will oversee the shelter recovery implementation in conjunction with the Solomon Islands Red Cross and other partners.

Table 5: Rebuilding Homes Financing Summary (SB\$)

RECOVERY ACTIVITY	TOTAL	BUDGET DONOR	SIG	UNMET (FINANCING GAP)
Outcome 1: Provision of safe and resilient housing for vulnerable earthquake and Tsunami affected communities in Makira. (Up to 51 houses to be reconstructed and up to 46 to be repaired)				
Implement shelter repair and reconstruction grant assistance programme	1,380,310		1,380,310	
Outcome 2: Provision of safe and resilient housing for vulnerable earthquake affected communities in South Malaita (Approximately 143 houses for reconstruction)				
Implement shelter repair and reconstruction grant assistance programme.	2,034,890	708,350		1,326,540
Outcome 3: Technical assistance to vulnerable earthquake affected communities in Makira and South Malaita				
Community based workshops on hazard/risk mapping and safe shelter location assessments.	200,000		24,5000	175,500
Train local carpenters/builders in safer shelter location and construction	150,000			150,000
Outcome 4: Local capacity building of the shelter sector in response and recovery phases				
Provide shelter policy leadership in advocacy, coordination, standards and training	100,000		39,660	60,340
Outcome 5: Strengthened knowledge, capacity and experience in environmental and resilient recovery including disaster risk reduction				
Develop and disseminate IEC (information, education, and communication) materials on safer shelter in terms of location and construction.	100,000		30,000	70,000
Provide environmental awareness communications on shelter construction.	100,000	24,500		75,500
TOTAL	4,065,200	2,088,660	118,660	1,857,660

(Source: MID)



UNDP/Adi Galokepoto/ Communities depend on fish to supplement diminished food supply.

Livelihoods



UNDP/ Adi Galokepoto/ Small scale farming is encouraged due to inundated food gardens.

Agriculture (mostly Subsistence (food crops), Cash Crops, Livestock)

Agriculture accounts for about 42 percent of export earnings. It is the major employment activity in the country and the major source of livelihood for majority of the population. Nationally, 89 percent of households (SI HIES 2012-2013) have gardens and this is highly widespread across all provinces except in Honiara, where a third of all households have gardens. Crops such as kumara, cassava, bananas, taro, pumpkin, eggplants, pawpaw, tomatoes, beans and cabbages are some of the most commonly grown in food gardens.

Food gardens⁹ were reportedly damaged in Makira and in the South of Malaita provinces. Cash crops sustained major damages, resulting in economic losses as evident in **Table 6** below. Notable losses were recorded by Cocoa due to badly damaged dryers in Makira since it is the second largest cocoa-producing province behind Guadalcanal. This has been compounded by the lack of market access for other cash crops and irregular shipping services.

Table 6: Agriculture (Cash Crop/Livestock) Economic Losses (SBS)

CASH CROPS	DAMAGE TO DRYERS (SBS-Est.)	ECONOMIC LOSSES(SBS)
Coconuts	85,000-140,000	200,000
Cocoa	75,000-135,000	714,000
Betel Nut		213,000
Sub-total		1,127,000
Livestock		
	No. of Animals Lost	Estimated Losses(SBS)
Pigs	32	21,000
Poultry	360	9,000

(Source: Livelihoods DDA)

⁹ Although landslides and the tsunami were the two major hazards related to the earthquake, communities with nearby rivers have experienced secondary flooding due to blockages of the rivers from landslips caused by aftershocks and continuous rain. These on-going after-effects are still threatening garden livelihoods (Livelihoods DDA, 2016).

The loss of animals therefore has a direct economic impact because it means loss of revenue from the selling of eggs, pork, and chicken meat. This would affect cash flow circulation coupled with those cash crops and semi-subsistence ones affected, hence negatively impacting on welfare considerations across the board given the agrarian base of the rural populace.

Forestry

Nothing has been reported on Forestry but information has it that the locals in the Makira province request logging companies to log vatek and rosewood on their behalf and sold via beach trading when ships call on the island on a bi-monthly basis. Hence, this is also contingent upon the extent of logging activities in the province and likewise for other provinces as well.

Fisheries

Nine communities out of 26 surveyed were affected and 70 percent reported that the earthquake/tsunami did not severely impact them, despite associated damage/destroyed fishing gears. Makira is renowned for beach-mer, trochus and shark fin trading and evidence suggests that this will continue.

MSMEs

There is some degree of business activity in Makira where small businesses operate small-scale groceries store and business only booms when there is a lull in logging activities in Makira. These operators control prices in anticipation of the rations distributed from Honiara.

Tourism

Makira has only one guest house and a bottle shop on the island and it was also reported that the guest house also sustained structural damage.

Recovery Efforts To Restore Livelihoods

Improved livelihoods of those affected, including the delivery of employment, livelihood and social protection services to communities.

These include a productive and more resilient agricultural and fisheries sector that ensures subsistence food cropping gets back on track and supports individual and community livelihoods. This Priority will be supported through the following programmes:

- Agriculture: Provision of seedlings, seeds, tools (spades, forks) and other agricultural inputs; provision of cyclone and saline-resistant crops; repairing copra and cocoa driers; and provision of advisory through remote extension and technical support.
- Livestock: restocking of livestock (only as start-up & not replacement-e.g. chicks, piglets,).
- Employment, Livelihoods, Social Protection: given that food gardens have been significantly destroyed, and majority of those affected do not have any regular source of income, consideration be given for immediate welfare relief in the form of food vouchers.
- Household & Community Livelihood: Cash for work programs (targeted for Makira and South Malaita).

The intent is ensuring that the food gardens and cocoa/copra production to be back on full scale by 3rd quarter 2017.

Table 7: Livelihoods Financing Summary (SB\$)

RECOVERY ACTIVITY	TOTAL BUDGET	SIG	DONOR	Unmet (Financing Gap)
Agriculture				
Provision of seedlings and tools(spades, forks)	827,120	290,695 ¹²	62,400	474,025
Trainings conducted on best cropping	191,698	191,698 ¹³		
Repairs of copra and cocoa driers	440,750	202,825 ¹⁴		237,925
Restocking of Livestock	34,250	34,250 ¹⁵		
Employment, Livelihoods, Social Protection				
Immediate welfare relief(Food/Cash Vouchers) ¹⁶				
Household & Community Livelihood				
Cash for Work ¹⁷				
TOTAL	1,493,818	719,468	62,400	711,950

(Source: MAL)

¹¹ This has been delivered.

¹² 200,000-To be met under Livelihood 2017 MTDP

¹³ To be met under Food Security 2017 MTDP

¹⁴ To be met under 2017 Coconut and Cocoa MTDP

¹⁵ (To be met under 2017 Recurrent Small Livestock Project)

¹⁶ WFP in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture organization (FAO) is undertaking a Cash Feasibility Study on the appropriateness of Cash based Transfers to gauge the potential of using this response modality as an option in case of emergencies. Five priority countries have been identified –Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Samoa and Tonga. Hence, any further work on the subject matter to await the findings of the study.

¹⁷ Still on the pipeline discussions(UNDP)



UNDP/Adi Galokepoto/ Damaged interior of a classroom at Marogu .

Repairing/Strengthening Critical Infrastructure and Services



UNDP/ Adi Galokepoto/ Children are taught in temporary learning spaces.

This section will shed light on the damage sustained in health and education facilities and the disruptions caused by earthquake on mobility, water supply and sanitation. Consequently, it will attempt to suggest stronger collaboration in recovery to restore and improve infrastructure and to facilitate the delivery of basic services such as education, health, water supply and sanitation.

Infrastructure

A total of 10 bridge structures and five culverts and several spots along the 60km road from Kirakira to Wango on the north central part of Makira was affected by the earthquake. This is the longest section of road on the island which links the North-western side to Kirakira. This road section has the majority of transport infrastructure on Makira. Other transport infrastructure such as wharfs and airfields were not severely affected and only requires routine maintenance. Some of the repairs are not urgent but are necessary to preserve the integrity of the infrastructure. The estimated total cost of repairs based on the initial assessments is at around SB\$2.12m. At this stage, the National Transport Fund (NTF) has provisions for maintenance and repair works. Most of these repairs are anticipated to be carried out by existing or new maintenance contracts along this section of road. Both SIG and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT) contribute to the NTF.

Table 8: Infrastructure Financing Summary (MID) (SB\$)

RECOVERY ACTIVITY	TOTAL BUDGET	SIG	DONOR	Unmet (Financing Gap)
Damaged/Repairs				
Bridge approaches	200,000	200,000		
Culvert repairs	115,000	115,000		
Bridge repairs	265,000	265,000		
Road repairs (60 Km spot repairs)	1,800,000	1,800,000		
Repairs of copra and cocoa dryers	440,750	202,825		
TOTAL	2,380,000	2,380,000		

(Source: MID)

Education

A total 12 schools were affected by the earthquake with an estimated cost of damage standing at SB\$14.58m. This is for both categories (completely destroyed (need rebuilding) & partially damaged (need repairs only). Damage were somewhat related to: poor workmanship; no proper engineering designs; poor site selection - about 80 percent of leaning buildings after the earthquake are built on sand or swamps which are very soft; lack of maintenance; and poor quality of materials.

¹⁸ NZ MFAT(SB\$263,000) & DFAT(SB\$1,024,500)

The MEHRD, having conducted these assessments had requested the UNICEF for assistance in providing temporary learning spaces for about 13 schools in the province. Find below in **Table 9** the recovery financing summary for Education.

Table 9: Education Financing Summary (SBS)

RECOVERY ACTIVITY	TOTAL BUDGET	SIG	DONOR	Unmet (Financing Gap)
Damaged/ Repairs				
Classrooms	2,287,500	1,000,000	1,287,500 ¹⁸	
Staff Houses	115,000	115,000		
Sub-total	5,122,500	1,438,000	1,287,500	2,397,000
Destroyed/ Rebuild				
Classrooms	1,830,000	1,000,000	830,000	
Staff Houses	3,240,000			3,240,000
Dormitories	4,320,000			4,320,000
Toilets	9,500	9,500		
Water Supply	9,000	9,000		
Water Tanks (5000 litres)	20,000	20,000		
Office Filing Cabinets	24,000	24,000		
Sub-total	9,452,500	1,062,500		8,390,000
TOTAL	14,575,000	2,500,500	2,117,500	9,957,000

(Source: MEHRD)

Table 10: Health Financing Summary (SBS)

RECOVERY ACTIVITY	TOTAL BUDGET	SIG	DONOR	Unmet (Financing Gap)
Health Service Delivery				
Establish health services(including nutrition services and WASH) in most affected areas based on damaged status and accessibility	132,750	100,000	32,750	
Restore and Rehabilitate safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services in communities, schools and temporary learning spaces, and in health care facilities.	2,881,529	2,253,764		627,765
Capacity Building of personnel working in health, nutrition and WASH to deliver for effective post disaster response	50,000			50,000
Prevent and Control outbreaks and other major health issues through needs assessment, surveillance strengthening EPI, WASH and data management	50,000	50,000		
Risk communication including public awareness for Health, Nutrition and WASH to encourage the affected population to take up desired behaviours to prevent disease and avoid outbreaks.	96,000		96,000	
Ensure availability of essential medicines (including vaccines) and medical supplies at health facilities for regular service (including for patients with special and chronic needs) and cold chain systems to deal with disease outbreak.	382,000	82,000		
Sub-total	3,592,279	2,485,764	128,750	977,765
Infrastructure				
Reconstruction of one or two primary health care facility in Makira Province	4,000,000	4,000,000		
Reinforcement of Kirakira Hospital. Activity will include installation of light-weight steel for reinforcement, tendering, procurement and construction.	1,600,000		1,600,000	
TOTAL	9,192,279	6,485,764	1,728,750	977,765

(Source: MEHRD)

Health

IDAs reveal that 14 Health centers were affected by the earthquake with 4 Health centres sustaining major damage and 10 with minor damage. Access to health facilities has been reportedly affected in Makira hence exacerbating threats of communicable disease outbreak from Diarrhoea, Red Eye, Flu, Skin Rash, Malaria, Dengue and Cough. Makira has the highest stunting ratio in Solomon Islands close to 40 percent (2012/13 HIES). The IDAs also shows that 38 communities have gardens affected disrupting food supply for 42 percent of affected population including 400-500 children under the age of five years, 50-100 pregnant and lactating women.

A larger portion of those affected have damaged drinking water sources and had resorted to open streams and rivers, making them vulnerable to disease. However it may be noted that 90 percent of the schools lack WASH facilities already, making them vulnerable to disease. Open defecation has been widely reported from the communities surveyed, however, communities having pour flush toilets have also reported flooding of pits. Open defecation and poor hygiene behaviours are still serious threats to consider in the wake of outbreaks for water-borne diseases, especially where defecation sites are close to populated areas. Hygiene and sanitation practices is low amongst communities, especially hand washing with soap at critical times, disposal of child faeces, water handling practices and household water treatment, including access to soaps and menstrual hygiene products.

Recovery Efforts to Repair and Strengthen Critical Infrastructure

Functioning and strengthened public infrastructure and services, including transport, educational and health facilities, water supply and sanitation. This Priority will be supported through the following programmes:

- **Education:** setting up of temporary learning spaces, replacement of water tanks, Psychosocial support, BBB approaches for repairs & rebuilding and advance issuance of school grants.
- **Health:** Immediate repairs of health facilities; supply of medical drugs and consumables; psychosocial support; and strengthening health services through health promotion and outreach programmes, vector

control, restore/rehabilitate safe water & sanitation and capacity building for surveillance system establishment.

- **Transport:** Repair, maintenance and restoration of roads, bridges and culverts.
- **Water and Sanitation:** Repair and reconstruction of rural water schemes; repair or buy new water storage tanks; and upgrading rural waste systems.
- **Communication:** transmission coverage for AM radio-wave across the islands for early warning systems, government outreach and resiliency for existing infrastructure.

The intent is to ensure that all the enabling and supporting infrastructure are repaired and strengthened by the end of 2018.

Table 11: Infrastructure and Services Financing Summary (SBS)

RECOVERY FINANCING SUMMARY	TOTAL BUDGET	SIG	DONOR	Unmet (Financing Gap)
Infrastructure (road, bridges & culverts)	2,380,000	2,380,000		
Education	14,575,000	2,500,500	2,117,500	9,957,000
Health(incl. Water & Sanitation)	9,192,279	6,485,764	1,728,750	977,765
TOTAL	26,147,279	11,366,264	3,846,250	10,934,765

Source: (MID/MEHRD/MHMS)



UNDP/Adi Galokepoto/ 12 homes were wiped out by the tsunami generated by the earthquake.

Building Resilience



UNDP/ Adi Galokepoto/ Pieces of coral from a raised reef at Apaoro which has affected fishing grounds.

There is a recognition that recovery is much more than returning to pre-disaster conditions, it is about ensuring that affected communities build physical and socio-economic resilience to disasters. Recovery is a critical opportunity to build back better and reduce future disaster risks through development measures such as risk-informed land use planning and improved building standards and their enforcement. Recovery not just restores, it also connects with development in a short period of time, often a challenging task for governments and other agencies.

“In other words, don’t just re-build something but look at where it is (maybe it needs to be moved or elevated); include measures to strengthen the new or repaired building so that when a natural

hazard or disaster happens again (which it will) it won’t do so much damage. These are all very basic and sensible actions that actually don’t cost much money but very few people actually do them.”

*-Timothy Wilcox-
Head of UNISDR Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific*

Several Governments, particularly those who manage recovery often, are better prepared with setting up institutions, defining roles, policies and finances for recovery.

“We all prepare to respond to a hazard or disaster, but very few people prepare to recover.”

*-Timothy Wilcox-
Head of UNISDR Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific*

“Preparedness for recovery” has been undertaken by India, Indonesia, USA,

Australia and New Zealand, and a number of countries in Europe, Latin America and Africa. While being a relatively new practice, preparedness for recovery is gaining significant traction - considering its benefits and the increasing frequency of recovery processes around the world.

“Preparing to recover should be part of the preparedness stage and could include things like, training carpenters to reconstruct standard housing, or even things like establishing psychological services for people before the disaster so such services are ready to go when the disaster happens. In other words, preparing for all the things one needs to do during recovery.”

A key finding from TC Winston PDNA was that the most effective clusters during and after a disaster were the ones that met regularly even when there was no hazard or disaster (even once every 3 months) which is considered a good industry practice as well.”

*-Timothy Wilcox-
Head of UNISDR Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific*

Recovery Efforts to Build Resilience

SI gradually working towards becoming a more resilient country through improved Disaster Risk Management initiatives and adaptation to Climate Change. Government will support this priority through the following programmes:

- Strengthening Network of Churches: -rural populace have a reverence for their church elders and incorporating a new role to encompass progressive development issues on the importance of education, rationale for improved sanitation, child protection, disaster preparedness, welfare and livelihood issues.
- Communication Outreach: to include remote agriculture extension services , shipping logistics, early warning systems through the AM radio-wave.
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management: Reconstruction, replacement and repair of priority assets and buildings; strengthening governance and institutional arrangements, strengthening community understanding of risk and resilience; development of a comprehensive DRM communications strategy; development of an M&E framework and system to track DRM across government agencies
- Psychosocial support co-ordination: to train as many people as we can as part of “Preparedness for Recovery”
- Effective co-ordination of N-DOC Sub-Committees and Recovery Co-ordination Committee: scheduled quarterly meetings for contingency planning as part of “Preparedness for Recovery” in normal circumstances. This is in light of the fact that disaster will become a regular occurrence in the nottoo-distant future.
- Environment: Restoration of ecosystems through replanting of mangroves and assisting recovery of coral reefs through transplants and protection.

The aim is to minimise fatalities when the next disaster strikes.

Table 12: Resilient Development Financing Summary (SB\$)

RECOVERY FINANCING SUMMARY	TOTAL BUDGET	SIG	DONOR	Unmet (Financing Gap)
Strengthening governance & institutional arrangements (ongoing)	150,000	150,000		
Strengthening community understanding (CBRM/ eco- DRR)	120,000	120,000		
Comprehensive DRM/ CCA communication Strategy	50,000	50,000		
Development of M & E to track DRM/CCA activities	20,000	20,000		
Gender (awareness at prov/comm level)	40,000			40,000
Strengthening coordination (Policy, SOPs/TOR)	30,000			30,000
TOTAL	410,000	340,000		70,000

(Source: NDMO)



UNDP/Adi Galokepoto/ Damaged house at Wawa'a.

Financing Modality for EREP



UNDP/ Adi Galokepoto/ Temporary learning spaces provided by UNICEF at Hauta Primary School.

Recovery and reconstruction activities will restore basic services and livelihoods, improve infrastructure and connectivity, initiate economic recovery and bring normalcy to the lives of those affected. It is to be noted that these progressive efforts will contribute towards rebuilding lost assets and restoring production rather than adding to the stock of assets and productive capacity.

The total projected cost of the Recovery Programmes is estimated at \$32.12m over the period 2nd quarter 2017 to end 2018. Currently, the Government, within

*the constraints of prudent public financial management, plans to allocate \$14.51m from government resources, and donor support is approximately \$4m. Hence, there will be a financing gap of approximately \$13.6m that urgently needs to be addressed in order to fully implement the Recovery Programmes and move towards “Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities” in Solomon Islands. **Table 13** gives the breakdown of the financial requirement by Recovery Priority to fund the Recovery Programmes. The detailed Recovery Programme matrix is attached as **Appendix 1**.*

Table 13: EREP Financing Summary (SB\$)

RECOVERY FINANCING SUMMARY	TOTAL BUDGET	SIG	DONOR	Unmet (Financing Gap)
Priority 1 – Rebuilding Homes	4,065,200	2,088,660	118,660	1,857,660
Priority 2 – Restoring Livelihoods	1,493,818	719,468	62,400	711,950
Priority 3 – Repairing and Strengthening Critical Infrastructure	26,147,279	11,366,264	3,846,250	10,934,765
Priority 4 – Building Resilience	410,000	340,000		70,000
TOTAL	32,116,297	14,514,392	4,027,310	13,574,595

(Source: SIG Estimates)



UNDP/Adi Galokepoto/ Burst underground water systems affect areas identified for building houses.

Coordination, Implementation and Monitoring



UNDP/ Adi Galokepoto/ Children watching the complete set up of their temporary learning spaces.

Recovery activities in the priority areas are ongoing. It will be important to make a smooth transition from these relief and early recovery activities to the larger Recovery Programmes highlighted in the previous section.

Coordination

It is proposed that the overall coordination of the EREP will be provided by the RCC, and under a unique working arrangement, the Director, NDMO will also jointly Chair the RCC for the purposes of effective oversight of the EREP. The RCC through the Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Co-ordination (MDPAC) will spearhead the coordination and implementation monitoring of the EREP, with line Ministries taking a lead role in the implementation of programmes that fall within their portfolios. The RCC through MDPAC will liaise and coordinate to ensure that all recovery activities maintain their momentum as focus shifts to the two year Recovery Programmes. The link between relief and recovery will be ensured through continued involvement of the N-DOC together with the Recovery Co-ordination Committee (RCC) priority recovery activities.

Communications Strategy

Since the line Ministries will take a lead role in the implementation of programmes that fall within their portfolios, they will also be responsible for submitting their six-monthly reports on the EREP to the RCC. The RCC will be at liberty to co-opt a designated

senior official from any line Ministry to provide clarity on the teething issues associated with implementation. In addition, this will also include partner support to complement SIG's co-ordinated efforts in recovery. Representatives from relevant development partners will also be invited to participate in the RCC.

SIG will develop and implement a communication strategy to ensure that all stakeholders are kept well informed of progress.

Monitoring

The EREP will be regularly reviewed as necessary to keep it current and relevant. In particular, a review may be required for any of the following reasons:

- Another significant cyclone or event forces changes to the longer-term approach to recovery;
- Monitoring shows a need to change approach, or to address an ongoing market failure; and
- Other influences or risks have a significant impact on recovery activities - for example, there are changes to the availability of finance or in global conditions that negatively impact on Solomon Islands.

It is the intention of the EREP to conduct a Mid-Term Review in early 2018 (barring any hazardous disturbance) to gauge implementation progress, track challenges and provide further direction on effective implementation. The details of which is attached in the **M&E Plan as Appendix 2.**

Conclusion and Way Forward

The earthquake has had a devastating impact on the people of Solomon Islands in Makira and Malaita provinces. The humanitarian response to the disaster, led by SIG, was swift and effective with welcome support from development partners, civil society and communities. Recovery needs have been further elaborated and prioritised in this EREP. Individual Recovery Programmes have been identified and developed, and are grouped by Recovery Priority in the attached EREP Matrix.

Given the scale of the recovery needs to be met, strong coordination will be needed to develop and refine the Recovery Programmes, develop projects and activities, monitor implementation and take corrective action, and keep all stakeholders well informed of progress. The RCC will ensure the involvement and support from all stakeholders, particularly from those communities most affected by the earthquake. Good communication will be essential to ensure this involvement and support.

For SIG, a key challenge will be mobilising the necessary capacity to implement recovery programmes alongside regular development programmes in a complementary fashion. Government has limited resources available from domestic revenue and modest support from development partners but will devote a sizable portion of the development budget, currently in preparation, to recovery programmes. A few development partners are already financing parts of the Recovery Programmes. However, given the size of the financing needed for the recovery programmes over the next two years, Government will be seeking additional financing from donors and development partners.



UNDP/ Sipuru Rove/ Damaged fibre glass boat at Tawaroga Village.

APPENDIX 1:

EREP FINANCING CONSOLIDATED MATRIX

PRIORITY 1 REBUILDING HOMES

Budgetary Support

Programme	Annual Target (Calendar Year)	2017	Total Budget	Government	Donor	Unmet (Financing Gap)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support
Priority 1 – Rebuilding Homes									
Shelter (Private dwellings)									
Provision of safe and resilient shelter for vulnerable Earthquake and Tsunami-affected communities in Makira and Malaita	Implement shelter and reconstruction grant assistance programme(Makira)	√	\$1,380,310	\$1,380,310		\$0	MID	MLHS,MPGIS	SIRC, UNDP
	Implement shelter and reconstruction grant assistance programme(South Malaita)	√	\$2,034,890	\$708,350		\$1,326,540	MID	MLHS,MPGIS	SIRC, UNDP UNDP
Capacity Building at Local & National Level-Safe & Resilient Shelter	Community based workshops on hazard/risk mapping and safe shelter location assessments.	√	\$200,000		\$24,500	\$175,500	MID		UNDP
	Train local carpenters/builders in safer shelter location and construction	√	\$150,000			\$150,000	MID	MLHS,MPGIS	SIRC, UNDP
	provide shelter policy leadership in advocacy, coordination, standards and training	√	\$100,000		\$39,660	\$60,340	MID		SIRC

PRIORITY 1 REBUILDING HOMES									
Budgetary Support									
Programme	Annual Target (Calendar Year)	2017	Total Budget	Government	Donor	Unmet (Financing Gap)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support
Priority 1 – Rebuilding Homes									
Shelter (Private dwellings)									
	Develop and disseminate IEC (information, education, and communication) materials on safer shelter in terms of location and construction.	√	\$100,000		\$30,000	\$70,000	MID	MIHS,MPGIS	SIRC
	Provide environmental awareness communications on shelter construction.	√	\$100,000		\$24,500	\$75,500	MID		SIRC
TOTAL			4,065,200	2,088,660	118,660	1,857,880			

PRIORITY 2 RESTORING LIVELIHOODS										
Programme	Annual Target (Calendar Year)	Total Budget	Budgetary Support			Unmet (Financing Gap)	Government Lead			Potential Partner Support
			Government	Donor	Government		Lead Agencies	Support Agencies		
	2017	2018								
Priority 2 -- Restoring Livelihoods										
Agriculture, crops										
Provision of seedlings, seeds, suckers, cuttings & tools(spades, forks)	√	\$827,120	\$290,695	\$62,400.00	\$474,025	MAL			WVI	
Trainings conducted on best cropping	√	\$191,698	\$191,698	\$0	\$0	MAL			WVI	
Repairs of copra and cocoa dryers	√	\$440,750	\$202,825.00		\$237,925	MAL			WVI	
Livestock										
Restocking of livestock (i.e. calves, piglets & chicks)	√	\$34,250	\$34,250		\$0	MAL			FAO	
Employment, Livelihoods and Social Protection										
Immediate Welfare Relief	√				\$0	MAL				
Household & Community Livelihood										
Cash for work programs (targeted for affected women population in Malakira and South Malaita)-Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation(CIR)						MAL			UNDP/WVI	
TOTAL		\$1,493,818	\$719,468	\$62,400	\$711,950					

PRIORITY 3 REPAIRING/STRENGTHENING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES										
Programme	Annual Target (Calendar Year)	Budgetary Support			Government Lead					
		Total Budget	Government	Donor	Unmet (Financing Gap)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support		
	2017	2018								
Priority 3 -- Repairing/Strengthening Critical Infrastructure and Services										
Education										
Repairs to Partially damaged Classrooms and Staff Houses	✓	✓	\$2,287,500	\$1,000,000	\$1,287,500	\$0.00	MEHRD		UNICEF / NZ MFAT / DFAT	
	✓	✓	\$2,835,000	\$438,000		\$2,397,000.00	MEHRD			
Rebuilding of Completely Destroyed Education Infrastructure	✓	✓	\$1,830,000	\$1,000,000	\$830,000	\$0.00	MEHRD	DFAT		
	✓	✓	\$3,240,000			\$3,240,000.00	MEHRD	UNICEF		
	✓	✓	\$4,320,000			\$4,320,000.00	MEHRD			
	✓	✓	\$9,500	\$9,500		\$0.00	MEHRD			
	✓	✓	\$9,000	\$9,000		\$0.00	MEHRD			
	✓	✓	\$20,000	\$20,000		\$0.00	MEHRD			
Health	✓	✓	\$24,000	\$24,000		\$0.00	MEHRD			
	✓	✓	\$32,750		\$32,750	\$0	MHMS			
Strengthening targeted Outreach to Communities	✓	✓	\$100,000	\$100,000		\$0	MHMS			

PRIORITY 3 REPAIRING/STRENGTHENING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES										
Programme	Annual Target (Calendar Year)	Total Budget	Budgetary Support			Unmet (Financing Gap)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Part- ner Support	
			Government	Donor	Government					
	2017	2018								
Priority 3 -- Repairing/Strengthening Critical Infrastructure and Services										
Restore and Rehabilitate safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services in communities, schools and temporary learning spaces, and in health care facilities.	✓	\$2,881,529	\$2,253,764		\$627,765	MHMS				
Prevent and Control outbreaks and other major health issues through needs assessment, surveillance strengthening EPI, WASH and data management	✓	\$50,000	\$50,000		\$0	MHMS				
Risk communication including public awareness for Health, Nutrition and WASH to encourage the affected population to take up desired behaviours to prevent disease and avoid outbreaks.	✓	\$96,000			\$0	MHMS		WVI		
Health										

PRIORITY 3 REPAIRING/STRENGTHENING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES											
Programme	Annual Target (Calendar Year)	Budgetary Support			Government Lead			Unmet (Financing Gap)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support
		Total Budget	Government	Donor	Government	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support				
	2017	2018									
Priority 3 -- Repairing/Strengthening Critical Infrastructure and Services											
Ensure availability of essential medicines (including vaccines) and medical supplies at health facilities for regular service (including for patients with special and chronic needs) and cold chain systems to deal with disease outbreak.	✓	✓	\$25,000	\$25,000			\$0	MHMS			
	✓	✓	\$300,000				\$300,000	MHMS			
	✓	✓	\$50,000	\$50,000			\$0	MHMS			
Reconstruction/Rehabilitation of Health Facilities	✓	✓	\$7,000	\$7,000			\$0	MHMS			
	✓	✓	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000			\$0	MHMS			
Reinforcement of Kirakira Hospital. Activity will include installation of light-weight steel for reinforcement, tendering, procurement and construction.	✓	✓	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$1,600,000		\$0	MHMS		DFAT	

PRIORITY 3 REPAIRING/STRENGTHENING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES										
Programme	Annual Target (Calendar Year)	Total Budget	Budgetary Support			Unmet (Financing Gap)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Part- ner Support	
			Government	Donor	Government					
	2017	2018								
Priority 3 -- Repairing/Strengthening Critical Infrastructure and Services										
Transport Infrastructure										
Repair, maintenance and restoration of roads, bridges and culverts	Bridge approaches	√	\$200,000		\$200,000	\$0	MID			
	Culvert repairs	√	\$115,000		\$115,000	\$0	MID			
	Bridge repairs	√	\$265,000		\$265,000	\$0	MID			
	Road repairs(60km spot repairs)		\$1,800,000		\$1,800,000	\$0	MID			
TOTAL			\$26,147,279		\$11,366,264	\$3,846,250			\$10,934,765	

PRIORITY 4 BUILDING RESILIENCE										
Programme	Annual Target (Calendar Year)		Budgetary Support			Government Lead				
	2017	2018	Total Budget	Government	Donor	Unmet (Financing Gap)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support	
Priority 4 -- Building Resilience										
Disaster Risk Reduction and Management										
Strengthen governance and institutional arrangements	✓	✓	150,000	\$150,000		\$0	NDMO			
Strengthening community understanding(CBRM/eco-DRR)	✓		120,000	\$120,000		\$0	NDMO			
Comprehensive DRM/CCA communication strategy	✓		50,000	50,000		\$0	NDMO			
Develop a M&E framework and systems to track the development and implementation of DRM across government agencies		✓	\$20,000	\$20,000		\$0	NDMO/MDPAC			
Social Protection										
Gender (Awareness at Provincial/ community level)	✓	✓	\$40,000			\$40,000	MWYCFA		UN Women	
Strengthening co-ordination (Policy,SOPs/TORs)	✓	✓	\$30,000			\$30,000	MWYCFA		UN Women	
TOTAL			410,000	340,000	0	70,000				

PRIORITY SUMMARY				
Budgetary Support (in SBS)				
	Total Budget	Government	Donor	Unmet (Financing Gap)
Priority 1 – Rebuilding Homes	4,065,200	2,088,660	118,660	1,857,880
Priority 2 – Restoring Livelihoods	1,493,818	719,468	62,400	711,950
Priority 3 – Repairing and Strengthening Critical Infrastructure	26,147,279	11,366,264	3,846,250	10,934,765
Priority 4 – Building Resilience	410,000	340,000	0	70,000
Total	32,116,297	14,514,392	4,027,310	13,574,595

PRIORITY SUMMARY				
Budgetary Support (in SBS)				
	Total Budget	Government	Donor	Unmet (Financing Gap)
Priority 1 – Rebuilding Homes	4.07	2.09	0.12	1.86
Priority 2 – Restoring Livelihoods	1.49	0.72	0.06	0.71
Priority 3 – Repairing and Strengthening Critical Infrastructure	26.15	11.37	3.85	10.93
Priority 4 – Building Resilience	0.41	0.34	-	0.07
Total	32.12	14.51	4.03	13.57

APPENDIX 2:
M&E PLAN-EARTHQUAKE
RECOVERY PLAN(EREP) 2017

M&E Plan For The Earthquake Recovery Plan (EREP)

Makira and South Malaita

Background:

The M&E strategy for the Recovery Phase will cover all four(4) Recovery and Reconstruction Action Priorities in all 2 Areas (Makira and Malaita) and will closely follow the principles of Result Oriented M&E based on the OECD-DAC Standards and the so called "DAC-criteria" (Relevance and Design, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact and Sustainability.)

Result Oriented M&E is based on the Intervention Logic (Logframe-Matrix) as the principle planning and management tool for every information. The Logframe contains the Overall Objective, Specific Objective, Results and Activities for each of the 4 Action Priorities as well as "SMART " and objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs), targets (if appropriate), sources of

verification as well as assumptions and risks (covering relevant issues and factors beyond the influence of the intervention).

The result oriented M&E-missions will include secondary data review (desk work, reviewing reports, etc.) as well as field-visits to intervention sites and (targeted or resettled) communities, etc., semi-structured interviews with key-stakeholders, group-discussions with beneficiaries, etc. Quantitative as well as qualitative data will be gathered and analysed.

An indicative list of and schedule for key result oriented M&E-milestones is provided below. Each of these M&E reports will be presented in a workshop including all key-partners, -players, and -stakeholders to discuss conclusions, recommendations and lessons-learned and (if appropriate and necessary) changes and adjustments to the approaches and the way forward.

The proposed timetable for Monitoring and Evaluation for the Earthquake recovery is as follows:

Interim monitoring report	July 2017	Covers the start-up period of the implementation phase, emphasising on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific Start-up challenges, • Fine-tuning of the design (incl. logframe), • Fine-tuning of work plans, targets, milestones, • Discuss unforeseen obstacles, • Contributions provided (or not provided) by partners • Etc.
Joint 6-month recovery review	Dec. 2017	Joint Review (in cooperation with various players) following the DAC-criteria including lessons learned and discussing the way forward.
Joint 12-month recovery review	Feb. 2018	Joint Review (in cooperation with various players) following the DAC-criteria including lessons learned and discussing the way forward.
Joint "End of Recovery Implementation Phase" review	Jun. 2018	Joint Review (in cooperation with various players) following the DAC-criteria including lessons learned and discussing the way forward.
Final evaluation	Nov./Dec. 2018	The final evaluation follows the DAC-criteria with a specific emphasis on (socio-economic impact for the livelihoods of the target-groups as well as the sustainability of outputs and impacts and crosscutting issues. Lessons learned and conclusion will be the major output of this evaluation since the entire operation is seen as a "pilot-case".
Expost-evaluation(s)	To be decided	Ex-post M&E should be considered to enhance the efficiency of "lesson-learning" for this "pilot-intervention"

Result Oriented M&E using DAC-standards and criteria is based on the intervention logic (Log frame)

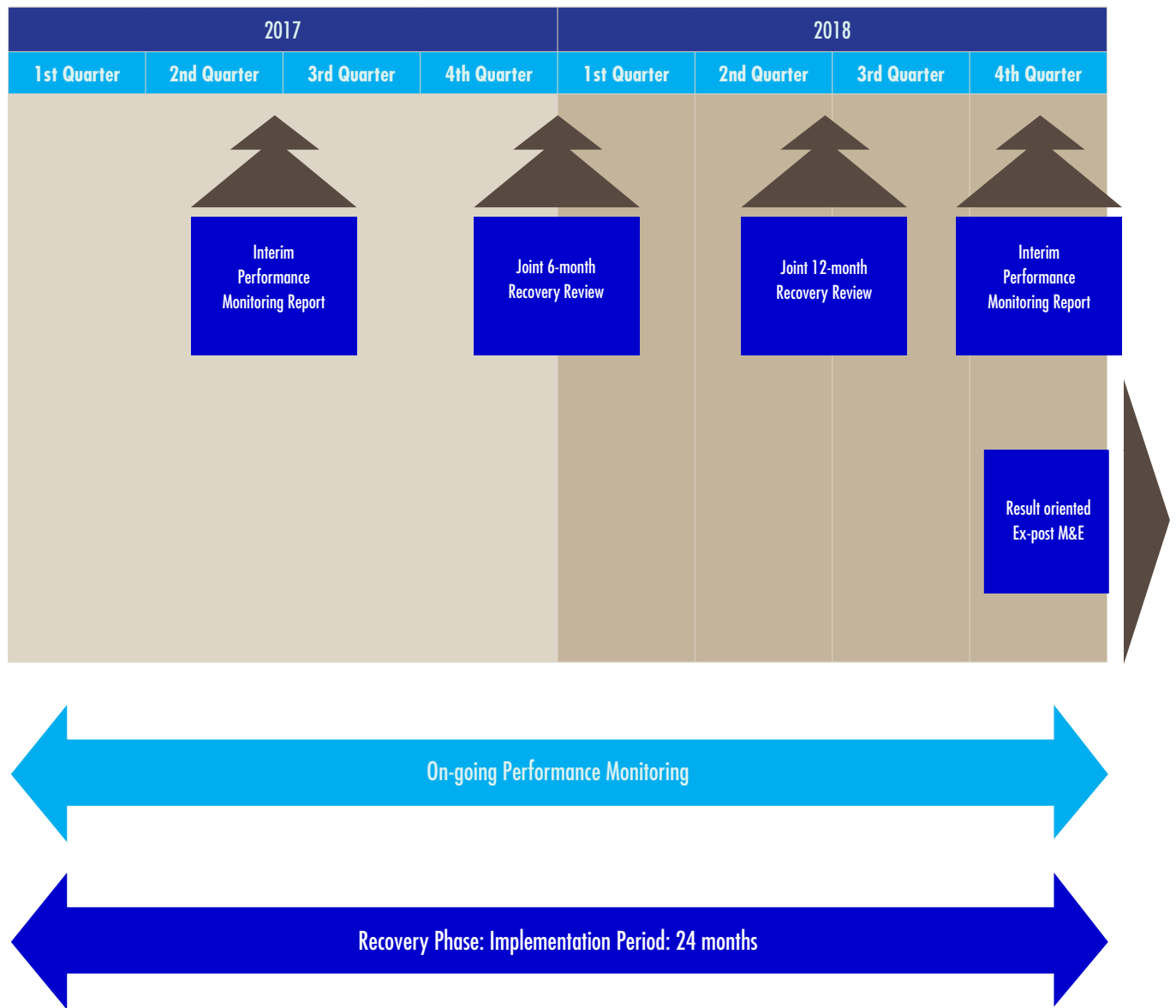
Indicative Matrix for Result Oriented M&E:

The DAC-criteria should include discussion of the following key-issues:

DAC-Criteria	Key-issues
Relevance & Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the present level of relevance of the intervention • Are all relevant recovery principles embedded in the design of the intervention? • As designed, does the intervention logic hold true • Was the current design sufficiently supported by stakeholders • Did the current design sufficiently take cross cutting issues into account
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How well is the availability/usage of means/inputs managed? • How well is the implementation of activities managed? • How well are outputs achieved (likely to be achieved)? • How well does the Partner Contribution / Involvement work?
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How well does the intervention achieve (is likely to achieve) its planned result? • As implemented, is the project purpose/specific objective been achieved or is likely to be achieved?
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the direct impact prospects of the intervention at Overall Objectives level • To what extent has the project any indirect positive and/or negative impacts (i.e environmental, cultural, gender, social and economic)
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial / economic viability • What is the level of ownership of the intervention by target groups and will it continue beyond the end of external support • What is the level of policy support provided and the level of interaction between intervention and policy level • How well is the intervention contributing to institutional and management capacity
Cross-cutting Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any specific discussions on crosscutting issues(Gender, Environment, (Governance, Human Rights, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation)

On-going Performance Monitoring will be done internally through-out the implementation phase by the respective management team for every intervention. It is based on the actual work-plans based on performance indicators, targets and milestones at activity-/output-level.

Scoping of M&E Activities Against Timeline



- Interterm Performance Report – 3 Months - MDPAC
- Joint 6 months Recovery Review – 6 Months – All
- Join 12 Months Recovery Review – 12 Months - All
- Final Evaluation Report – All
- Expost Evaluation - External Evaluator

Funding for M&E activities

M&E activities for the duration of the programme for 2017 are very limited as this will be factored in the 2018 focal sector budgets. The plan is to share cost across all the sectors, MDPAC will coordinate the activities and shared with focal officers / sectors which can be inserted in their budgets for M&E activities as of 2018.

Logical framework Matrix – Makira and Malaita Recovery Programme

	OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE AND REPORTING MECHANISM	ASSUMPTIONS
Impact	NDS Objective 4. Resilient and Environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management. MTS: Improve disaster risk management, mitigation and preparedness	By 2020, increase by x% the number of communities adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels.	Improve the Capacity of SIG ministries to effectively respond to disaster risks and coordinate disaster emergency responses and rehabilitation.	UN Annual Human Development Report. NDS Annual Performance Report	Assumptions Government(s) national development plans and policies are consistent throughout the NDS period. Risks Change of Government and Policies
Priority 1. Rebuilding Homes					
Outcome	1.1. Provision of safe and resilient housing for vulnerable earthquake and Tsunami affected communities in Makira	90% of the total destroyed homes for both Makira and South Malaita have been built and used by the communities by 2018.	# of homes built in Makira and South Malaita	M&E Report	Assumptions Government(s) national development plans and policies are consistent throughout the NDS period.
Output	1.1.1 Provision for building shelter	90% of homes restored by 2018	TBC	M&E Report	Risks Change of Government and Policies
Activity	1.1.1.1 Implement shelter and reconstruction grant assistance programme(Makira)	80% of the affected community members in Makira have their new homes reconstructed by 2018	# of new homes built in Makira		
Activity	1.1.1.2 Implement shelter and reconstruction grant assistance programme(South Malaita)	80% of the affected community members in South Malaita have their new homes reconstructed by 2018	# of new homes built in South Malaita	Project Reports	
Outcome	1.2. Capacity Building at Local & National Level-Safe & Resilient Shelter	At least 80% of the community members confirmed and adapting to improved best practices on safe and resilient shelter by 2018.	% of community members attended trainings and workshops	M&E Reports	

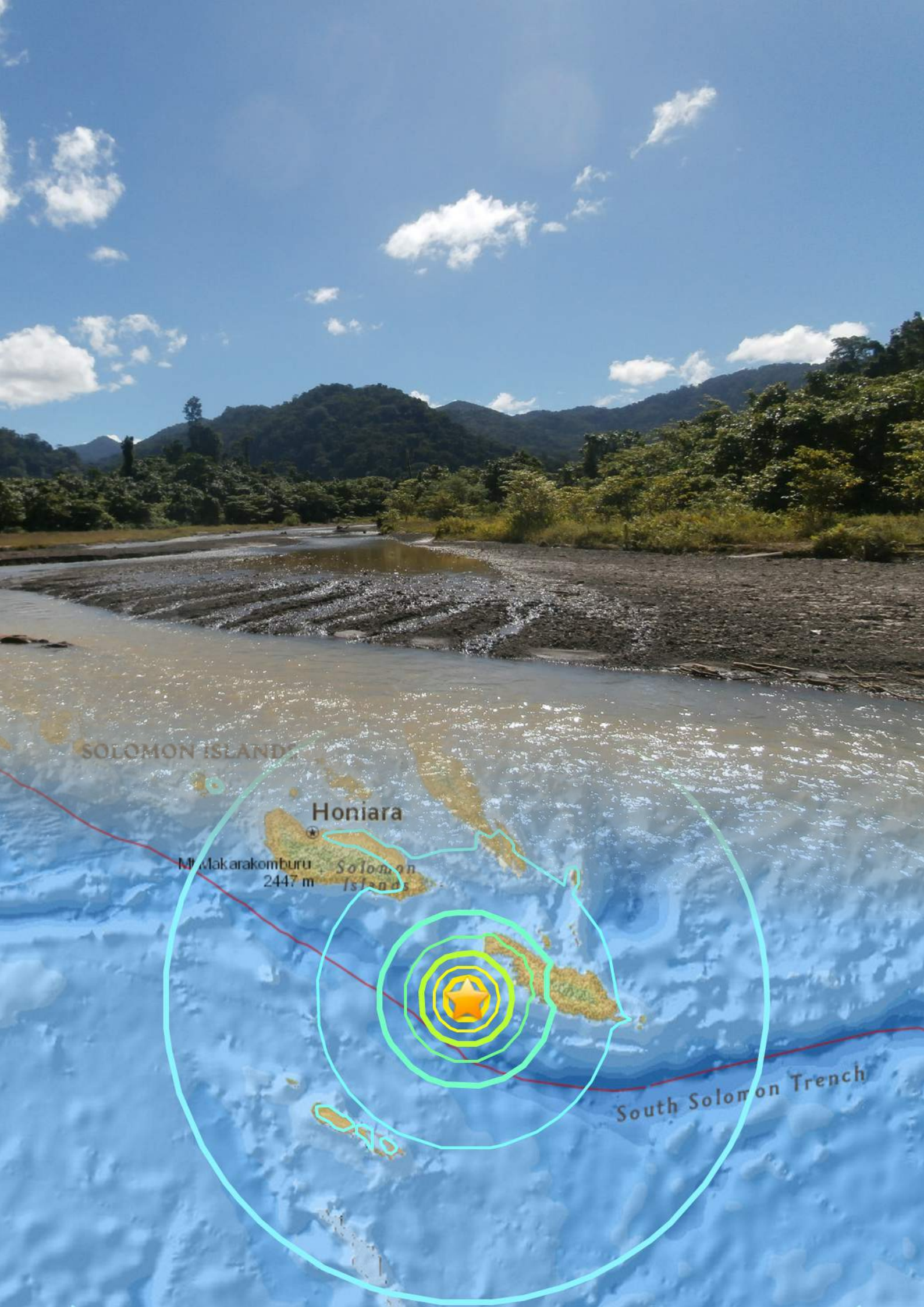
	OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE AND REPORTING MECHANISM	ASSUMPTIONS
Priority 2. Restoring Livelihoods					
Output	2.1.2. Improved Agricultural Farming	% of community members confirmed to have attended trainings on improved agricultural farming methods.	# of Trainings provided	M&E Report	Assumptions Government(s) national development plans and policies are consistent throughout the NDS period. Risks Change of Government and Policies
Activity	2.1.2.1. Provision of seedlings, seeds, suckers, cuttings & tools(spades, forks)	90% of community members have increased knowledge in crop rotation and food gardening by 2018.	# of farmers received seeds and tools such as spade, forks etc.	M&E Report	
Activity	2.1.2.2. Trainings conducted on best cropping practises.	90 % of communities confirmed to have attended trainings on best cropping practices.	# of trainings conducted in Makira and South Malaita.	M&E reports	
Activity	2.1.2.3. Repair of Cocoa and Copra dryer	80% of the destroyed cocoa and copra dryers are repaired and used by 2018.	# of copra driers repaired # of cocoa driers repaired	M&E reports	
Activity	2.2.2.4 Cash for Work				
Priority 3. Repairing/Strengthening Critical Infrastructure and Services					
Outcome	3.1 Restoration and improvement of infrastructure facilities to aid the delivery of basic social services such as education, health, water supply and sanitation.	X % of destroyed infrastructure providing social services restored and used by communities in Makira and South Malaita by end of 2018.		M&E Reports	Assumptions Government(s) national development plans and policies are consistent throughout the NDS period. Risks Change of Government and Policies
Output	3.1.1. Education Infrastructure maintained and improved.	X % of education infrastructure maintained and improved by 2018.			
Activity	3.1.1.1 Repairs to partially damaged classrooms and Staff Houses, water supply systems, water tanks, office and filing cabinets	(x) Number of classrooms, dormitories, staffs houses repaired and built by 2018.	# of Staff Houses # of Dormitories # Toilets # Water Supply # of Water Tanks(5,000 litres) # Office Filing Cabinets		
Output	3.1.2. Restore and improve health infrastructure and medical Services				

	OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE AND REPORTING MECHANISM	ASSUMPTIONS
Activity	<p>3.1.2.1 Establish Health Services(incl. nutrition services and WASH) in most affected areas based on damaged status and accessibility and Community Outreach</p> <p>(a) Establishment of temporary Health facilities in the most affected areas(3 to 6 months)</p> <p>(b) Strengthening targeted Outreach to Communities</p>	<p>(a) At least by end of 2017, health facilities would have been established in some of the most affected areas and operational for at least 6 months.</p> <p>(b) % of women and men affected confirmed that they have benefited from outreach programs by health authorities by mid-2018.</p>	<p># of temporary health facilities built.</p> <p># of outreach programmes conducted in the affected communities by the health officers.</p>	M&E Reports	<p>Assumptions Government(s) national development plans and policies are consistent throughout the NDS period.</p> <p>Risks Change of Government and Policies</p>
Activity	<p>3.1.2.2. Restore and Rehabilitate safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services in communities, schools and temporary learning spaces, and in health care facilities.</p> <p>(a) Repair/restoration of water supply systems and functional sanitation facilities</p>	<p>(a) By 2018, % of destroyed water supply systems restored. % of people with improved drinking water.</p> <p>(b) % of people confirmed to have access to improved sanitation facilities by end of 2018.</p>	<p># of water supply systems reconstructed.</p> <p># of sanitation facilities constructed in the affected communities.</p>	M&E Reports	<p>Assumptions Government(s) national development plans and policies are consistent throughout the NDS period.</p> <p>Risks Change of Government and Policies</p>
Activity	<p>3.1.2.3. Capacity Building for Health personnel, nutrition and WASH for effective Post Disaster Response.</p> <p>(a) mHGAP (Mental Health and psychological counselling) for Health workers).</p>	<p>% of health workers whom have attended health psychological counselling training as an approach to better serve affected communities in Makira and South Malaita.</p>	<p># of trainings conducted for health workers in Makira and South Malaita.</p>		<p>Assumptions Government(s) national development plans and policies are consistent throughout the NDS period.</p> <p>Risks Change of Government and Policies</p>

	OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE AND REPORTING MECHANISM	ASSUMPTIONS
Activity	3.1.2.4. Prevent and Control outbreaks and other major health issues through needs assessment, surveillance strengthening EPI, WASH and data management	(a) Staff capacity to managed outbreaks is improved by 2018. (b) Data and information management is improve by x % by 2018.	# of Trainings attended. # of reports produced.	Ministry Reports	<p>Assumptions Government(s) national development plans and policies are consistent throughout the NDS period.</p> <p>Risks Change of Government and Policies</p>
Activity	3.1.2.5. Risk communication including public awareness for Health, Nutrition and WASH to encourage the affected population to take up desired behaviours to prevent disease and avoid outbreaks.	90% of affected community members have increase knowledge in nutrition and WASH related knowledge, including diseases and avoiding outbreaks by 2018.	# of nutrition trainings conducted in Makira and South Malaita. # of WASH trainings conducted in Makira and South Malaita.	M&E reports	
Activity	3.1.2.6. Ensure availability of essential medicines (including vaccines) and medical supplies at health facilities for regular service (including for patients with special and chronic needs) and cold chain systems to deal with disease outbreak.	X % of medical officers capacity is improved to manage and coordinate disease outbreaks and other emergency situations by 2018.	# of medical officers trained in disease outbreak in disaster situations.		

	OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE AND REPORTING MECHANISM	ASSUMPTIONS
Activity	<p>3.1.2.7. Reconstruction/ Rehabilitation of Health Facilities</p> <p>(a) Reconstruction of one or two primary health care facility in Makira province in 2018.</p> <p>(b) Reinforcement of Kirakira Hospital. Activity will include installation of light-weight steel for reinforcement, tendering, procurement and construction.</p> <p>(c) Reconstruction/ rehabilitation of National Referral Hospital (NRH). Activity will include assessment, master planning, designing, tendering, procurement and construction.</p>	<p>(a) At least 2 primary health care facilities constructed in Makira by 2018.</p> <p>(b) At least by 2018 Kirakira Hospital would have been installed with light – weight steel for reinforcement, and completed other necessary process prior towards the construction.</p> <p>(c) At least by 2018 NRH would have been rehabilitated.</p>	<p>(a) 2 primary health care facilities constructed.</p> <p>(b) Light-weight steel installed.</p> <p>(c) NRH rehabilitated</p>	M&E Reports	
Output	3.1.3. Improved and maintained Transport Infrastructure	At least 70% of the damaged infrastructure facilities both in Makira and South Malaita is maintained and improved by 2018		M&E Reports	
Activity	3.1.3.1. Repair, maintenance and restoration of roads, bridges and culverts	By mid-2017 – mid 2018, 80% of the infrastructure facilities would have been restored and used by the communities	<p># of bridge Approaches Built</p> <p># Culverts repaired</p> <p># of bridges repaired</p> <p># of roads repaired, spotted within 60km)</p>	M&E Reports	

	OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	DATA SOURCE AND REPORTING MECHANISM	ASSUMPTIONS
Priority 4. Building Resilience					
Outcome	4.1. Improve coordination in disaster risk management			M&E Reports	Assumptions Government(s) national development plans and policies are consistent throughout the NDS period. Risks Change of Government and Policies
Output	4.1.1. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	Improve SIG Capacity to effectively respond to and manage disaster risks and coordinate disaster emergency responses and rehabilitation.			
Activity	4.1.1.1. Strengthen governance and institutional arrangements.	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies by 2018.	# of policies on climate change, DDR etc. established in SIG.	RCC Reports	
Activity	4.1.1.2. Strengthening community understanding (CBRM/eco-DRR)	Improve education, awareness raising in the target affected communities by building their capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warnings by 2018.	# of Education Awareness in the communities	RCC Reports	
Activity	4.1.1.3 Comprehensive DRM/CCA communication strategy	A new revised DRM/CCA community strategy should be in place by 2018.	Revise document	MECDRM Reports	
Activity	4.1.1.4. Develop a M&E framework and systems to track the development and implementation of DRM across government agencies	A standardise Result Based M&E framework is established by 2017 for SIG to be able to monitor the progress of the EREP.	M&E Plan Baseline Report Mid Line Report End of Project Report	M&E Reports	
Output 2.	Social Protection				
Activity	Gender (Awareness at Provincial/community level)	Increase number of awareness trainings on gender from 0- 15 in the targeted affected communities by 2018.			
Activity	Strengthening coordination (Policy, Sops/TORs)	Improved coordination mechanism sustained within SIG in Recovery by 2019.		RCC Reports	



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