# Solomon Islands Knowledge-Action-Sustainability for Resilient Villages (SOLKAS) Project

## Annex 30: Beneficiary Calculations

Accredited Entity: Save the Children Australia

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# 1. Introduction

This document provides information on the process undertaken during the SOLKAS design to identify target beneficiaries. SOLKAS's target beneficiaries were identified through a collaborative process involving key stakeholders across government. This was guided by the first ever national vulnerability assessment using data, government statistics and local observed impacts (see **Annex 23**). While direct beneficiaries will be the primary focus of support to implement adaptation actions, the proposed capacity strengthening of sub-national and national government systems aims to scale up the project's adaptation responses and resources to many more indirect beneficiaries.

The following sections provide:

- An overview of the national level vulnerability assessment undertaken to support the design
- The process for identifying target beneficiaries
- The identification of adaptation benefits
- A mapping of beneficiaries to project-targeted GCF Adaptation Results Areas

# 2. National vulnerability assessment

A first-of-its-kind for Solomon Islands national level vulnerability assessment was undertaken during the project's design process to inform targeting decisions and support identification of beneficiaries.[1] The assessment applied a semi-quantitative method, validated through government consultations, to assess all 183 Wards in Solomon Islands and rank their relative vulnerability to climate change. The method applied the IPCC structured framework that includes the elements of Exposure, Sensitivity and Adaptive Capacity, utilised by the IPCC and UNFCCC. The method uses a series of steps to apply a structured analysis for determining the potential impacts of climate change on communities in Wards, their relative level of vulnerability and drivers of vulnerability (see **Figure 1**, below). While the full method has 10 steps, a sub-set can be selected and customised to suit the local context and objectives of the assessment. Importantly, the process is transparent and objective, and delivers clear results that can identify the most vulnerable components, sources of vulnerability, targets for management action as well as key information gaps.

Using available data and local knowledge, the assessment used indicators for hazard (climate and non-climate threats), exposure (shoreline geomorphology, topography/ elevation), sensitivity (dependence of crops for food, dependence on natural resources for income, condition of habitats, remoteness/accessibility) and adaptive capacity (education levels, health index, current community actions). A vulnerability metric was used to quantify results so that components are systematically ranked based on their <u>relative</u> vulnerability at a national level.

The assessment drew on available published data, government statistics and local knowledge (see **Annex 23, Table 1** for the data sets used). Some proposed indicators were removed due to lack of data, for example, 'population growth'. Importantly, because it is a relative assessment, the data used were consistently sourced and applied across the 183 Wards for each indicator. Stakeholder consultation with government during the process also provided data for the assessment.

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[1] The *Solomon Islands National Climate Change Relative Vulnerability Assessment* was developed by specialised consulting firm C2O Pacific, in cooperation with key stakeholders in the Solomon Islands Government, SCSI and SCA. It is included as Annex 23 to the SOLKAS Funding Proposal package.
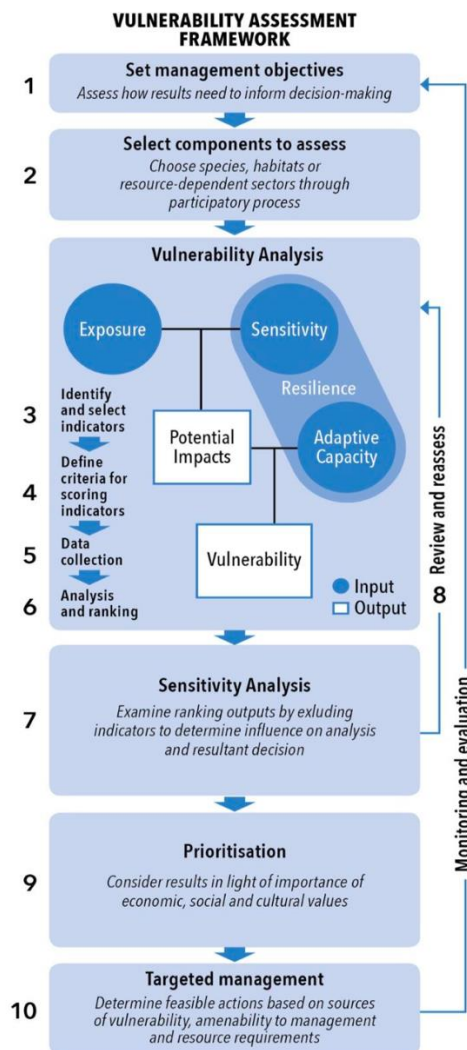
*Figure 1. The 10-steps for applying the semi-quantitative vulnerability assessment method*

**Assessment results**

The results provided a relative ranking of the 183 Wards in Solomon Islands from highest to lowest vulnerability to climate change (see results in **Table 1**, below) and enable the project to strategically target beneficiaries (i.e. those that are most vulnerable and marginalised) in a transparent and defensible manner. The full list of rankings (with criteria) for all 183 Wards is available in **Annex 23** (Table 2) and is shown graphically in the map at **Figure 2**, below.

*Table 1. Target Wards and direct beneficiaries and households based on the top 52 most vulnerable Wards in Solomon Islands*

| Provincial vulnerability ranking | National vulnerability ranking | Ward | Population (2019 provisional) | Households (2009) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Isabel** | | | | |
| 1 | 21 | Sigana | 2,785 | 438 |
| 2 | 45 | Susubona | 2,216 | 361 |
| 3 | 52 | Koviloko | 1,441 | 253 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Central** | | | | |
| 1 | 4 | Banika | 2,350 | 333 |
| 2 | 9 | Lovukol | 2,477 | 358 |
| 3 | 18 | North West Gela | 2,004 | 330 |
| 4 | 41 | Pavuvu | 2,477 | 333 |
| 5 | 46 | Sandfly-Buenavista | 3,755 | 672 |
| | | | | |
| **Guadalcanal** | | | | |
| 1 | 8 | Vulolo | 6,440 | 911 |
| 2 | 16 | Tetekanji | 1,620 | 214 |
| 3 | 23 | Moli | 5,374 | 802 |
| 4 | 24 | Valasi | 2,148 | 272 |
| 5 | 28 | Vatukulau | 2,649 | 417 |
| 6 | 29 | Longgu | 5,477 | 654 |
| 7 | 31 | Avuavu | 3,289 | 470 |
| 8 | 38 | East Tasimboko | 10,815 | 1,419 |
| 9 | 50 | East Ghaobata | 6,565 | 807 |
| 10 | 51 | Talise | 2495 | 364 |
| | | | | |
| **Malaita** | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | Lauaniua | 1,589 | 216 |
| 2 | 5 | Faumamanu - Kwai | 4,088 | 648 |
| 3 | 7 | Sulufou - Kwarande | 986 | 157 |
| 4 | 10 | Siesie | 4,264 | 656 |
| 5 | 11 | Kwarekwareo | 2,186 | 318 |
| 6 | 14 | Gulalofou | 6,863 | 1,081 |
| 7 | 17 | Waneagu/Taelanasina | 3,958 | 636 |
| 8 | 19 | Buma | 7,082 | 1,049 |
| 9 | 22 | Fouenda | 2,145 | 321 |
| 10 | 25 | Takwa | 11,460 | 1,802 |
| 11 | 27 | Mandalua - Folotana | 3,128 | 546 |
| 12 | 30 | Sikaiana | 283 | 60 |
| 13 | 32 | Sububenu - Burianiasi | 5,797 | 884 |
| 14 | 39 | Fauabu | 10,049 | 1,534 |
| 15 | 40 | West Baegu - Fataleka | 2,819 | 454 |
| 16 | 43 | East Baegu | 5,441 | 839 |
| 17 | 44 | Waneagu-Taelanasina | 3,958 | 636 |
| 18 | 47 | Fo'ondo - Gwaiau | 6,295 | 1,135 |
| 19 | 49 | Kwaimela-Radefasu | 10,963 | 1,767 |
| | | | | |

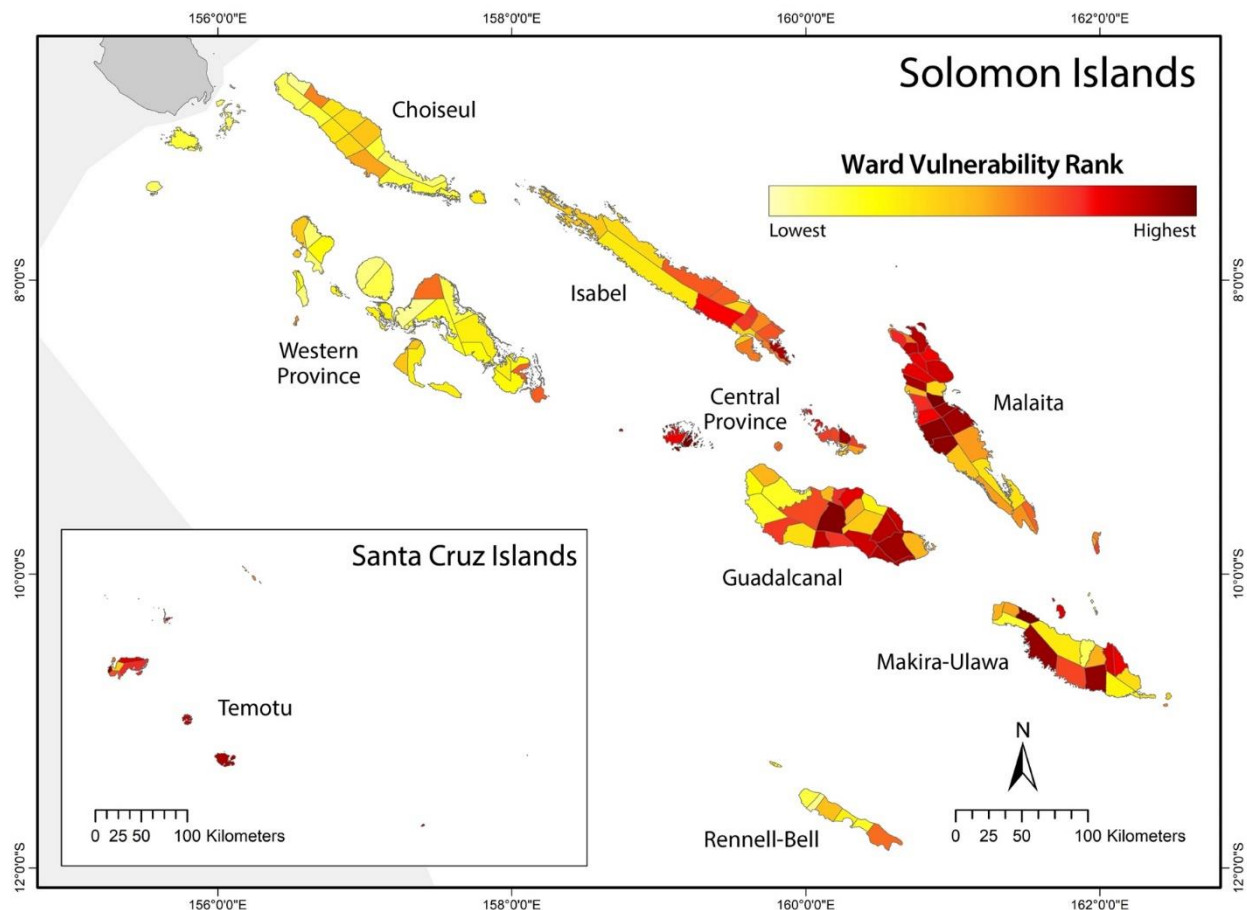| | | Makira-Ulawa | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | Arosi East | 2,643 | 383 |
| 2 | 12 | Rawo | 871 | 114 |
| 3 | 13 | Haununu | 3,403 | 437 |
| 4 | 33 | Wainoni West | 2,743 | 367 |
| 5 | 36 | Ugi and Pio | 1,556 | 207 |
| 6 | 42 | Wainoni East | 3,202 | 470 |
| | | | | |
| | | Temotu | | |
| 1 | 1 | Polynesian Outer Islands | 366 | 90 |
| 2 | 6 | Nevenema | 981 | 212 |
| 3 | 15 | Tikopia | 1,331 | 262 |
| 4 | 20 | Vanikoro | 1,340 | 266 |
| 5 | 26 | Utupua | 1,210 | 232 |
| 6 | 34 | Lipe - Temua | 822 | 158 |
| 7 | 35 | North East Santa Cruz | 1,909 | 349 |
| 8 | 37 | Manuopo | 1,067 | 209 |
| 9 | 48 | Nanggu - Lord Howe | 1,928 | 339 |
| | | **TOTAL** | **185,102** | **28,242** |

*Figure 2. Map of the national relative ranked vulnerability of all Wards in Solomon Islands to climate change, with dark red being highest vulnerability and yellow/white being lowest vulnerability.*

## 3. Targeting beneficiaries

The national vulnerability assessment provides an objective and transparent basis for identifying vulnerable Wards and therefore potential project beneficiaries. Relative vulnerability however is not the only consideration, and other factors are also relevant when selecting beneficiaries for the project. Through further stakeholder consultation, additional information was collected on each Ward to inform selection of direct beneficiaries for the project. The results of the assessment formed the basis for engaging with national and sub-national government to incorporate data on existing projects and government priorities, to inform selection of Wards that will be targeted for project activities. The selection of target beneficiaries considered:

1. Alignment with government <u>priorities</u> for climate change adaptation, including food security, livelihoods, natural resource management, disaster risk reduction and gender equity and social inclusion;

2. Alignment with government <u>policies/regulations</u> for climate change adaptation, including food security, livelihoods, natural resource management, disaster risk reduction and gender equity and social inclusion; and

3. Current enabling activities (i.e. opportunity to build on existing projects and activities to increase benefits) in each Ward.

These three criteria were considered as a filter to review the ranked Wards from highest vulnerability to lowest to select the Wards for the project to target. Interestingly, the response to these three criteria for each of the 183 wards was the same and positive. Meaning that there was alignment with government priorities and policies in every ward, and that there were current enabling activities in every ward. Therefore, the results of the vulnerability assessment remain the same and are the foundation for identifying direct beneficiaries.  Based on the top 52 most vulnerable Wards the project

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will target 185,102 direct beneficiaries (ca. 25.7% of the total population) in six provinces (Table 5). Through scaling-up driven by sub-national governance, 277,797 indirect beneficiaries (ca. 32% of the total population) will be reached. The breakdown of direct beneficiaries across Provinces, Wards, communities and households is provided in **Table 2**, below.

*Table 2. SOLKAS direct beneficiaries by Provinces, Wards, communities and households*

| Province | # Targeted Wards | # Targeted communities[2] | Population (2019 provisional) | # Households (2009) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Isabel | 3 | 9 | 6,442 | 1,052 |
| Central | 5 | 15 | 13,064 | 2,026 |
| Guadalcanal | 10 | 30 | 46,871 | 6,330 |
| Malaita | 19 | 64 | 93,354 | 14,739 |
| Makira-Ulawa | 6 | 25 | 14,418 | 1,978 |
| Temotu | 9 | 27 | 10,954 | 2,117 |
| **Total** | **52** | **170** | **185,102** | **28,242** |

For the project, direct beneficiaries are defined as people who receive direct/targeted support from project-supported activities. When assessing the project's anticipated adaptation benefits (see section 4, below), it is clear that all people living in the target Wards will receive targeted support from one or more of the project's activities and will experience project-supported adaptation benefits.

While direct beneficiaries will be the primary focus of support to implement adaptation actions, the capacity building in sub-national and national government and the systems established will facilitate scaling-up of project adaptations and resources to many more indirect beneficiaries. The indirect beneficiaries will be up to 277,797 people (49% W, 51%M) (38.5% of the national population, 60% of the population of the six targeted provinces). These indirect beneficiaries will be reached via scale out of some project activities by provincial and local authorities and further outreach via project supported information, education and communications materials. This is likely to be a conservative estimate of the project's total indirect reach as the MEHRD has committed to rolling out project-supported climate change curriculum materials and teacher training nationwide, and the MECDM has committed to utilising information from the project supported database to drive decision-making on local adaptation nationwide.

These calculations are based on Save the Children's approach to determining project reach, which for indirect beneficiaries includes that "a person is reached indirectly through communications, IEC, campaigning and/or awareness raising efforts or events conducted or supported by Save the Children or one of its implementing partners." Which is consistent with the GCF definition of "Indirect beneficiaries refer to other individuals who do not receive targeted support from a GCF-funded project/programme but are likely to receive a *material* amount of *adaptation benefit* from a project intervention. The number of indirect beneficiaries is to be estimated applying a formula with conservative assumptions".

## 4. Identification of adaptation benefits

The project's activities will result in a range of direct adaptation benefits accruing to target communities. There are 9 principal adaptation benefits that the project will deliver to beneficiaries:

1. Integration of climate change into school curriculum
2. Increasing community understanding of climate change
3. Increasing local level access to early warnings and climate information
4. Micro-learning approaches (targeted on climate and adaptation options)
5. Resilience retrofits for social infrastructure
6. Climate resilient local agriculture and kitchen gardens for food security and nutrition
7. Climate resilient local scale fisheries
8. Building the climate resilience of rural economies and businesses

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[2] There are an average of 3-5 villages per Ward. For project implementation, some smaller villages that are proximate to each will be treated as a single community.

9. Non-Technical Digital Toolsets for Planning, Decision-Making, and Guidance

Specific details on how these actions will result in adaptation benefits in target communities are outlined in **Annex 2, Section 7.1**.

These direct adaptation actions will also result in indirect adaptation benefits in stakeholder groups beyond the target communities. This is principally related to the scale out of project-supported activities beyond the target communities by government implementing partners. Further indirect benefits will result from the replication of project derived messaging – particularly the extended distribution of information, education and communications materials across the targeted provinces via radio, social media and text messaging.

The project's anticipated direct and indirect beneficiaries under each adaptation benefit are shown in **Table 3**, below.

*Table 3. SOLKAS direct and indirect beneficiaries by adaptation benefit*

| Adaptation benefit | Direct beneficiaries | Indirect beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|
| Integration of climate change into school curriculum | 48,126[3]<br><br>23,581 girls, 24,544 boys | *139,334*<br><br>*68,274 girls, 71,060 boys* |
| Increasing community understanding of climate change | 185,102[4]<br><br>90,700 W, 94,402 M | 277,797<br><br>136,120 W, 141,676 M |
| Increasing local level access to early warnings and climate information | 185,102[5]<br><br>90,700 W, 94,402 M | *277,797*<br><br>*136,120 W, 141,676 M* |
| Micro-learning approaches (targeted on climate and adaptation options) | 19,280[6]<br><br>9,447 W, 9,832 M | *165,822*<br><br>*81,252 W, 84,569 M* |

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[3] School aged children (5-14) account for 26% of the Solomon Islands' population. Accordingly, the anticipated direct reach of the curriculum related activities is 26% of the targeted Wards. Any shortfall (due, for example, to Ward level population make-up or out of school children) will be partly offset by teachers and school administrators exposed to curriculum materials. The remaining school-aged population of the country will ultimately indirectly benefit from curriculum related activities as MEHRD has committed to rolling out climate change curriculum nation-wide. We have not counted these children as indirect beneficiaries of this project as the roll out timing remains uncertain and may not be complete within the implementation timeframe of this project.

[4] All targeted beneficiaries will derive an adaptation benefit from these activities as they are designed to reach all members of targeted communities. The extended distribution of information, education and communications materials across the targeted provinces via radio, social media and text messaging will indirectly benefit the remaining populations of the targeted provinces.

[5] All targeted beneficiaries will derive an adaptation benefit from these activities as they are designed to reach all members of targeted communities. The Solomon Islands Government has committed to rolling out further support for enhanced CIS/EWS nation wide, including by building on these project-supported activities. We have not counted these people as indirect beneficiaries of this project as the roll out timing remains uncertain and may not be complete within the implementation timeframe of this project.

[6] Youth (defined by Solomon Islands Government as aged 15-34) make up 34% of the Solomon Islands' population. Micro-learning activities will aim to reach 30% of youth in the targeted Wards (approximately 18,880 people). A further approximately 400 teachers will be reached across the 100 targeted schools. Many of the remaining 165,822 direct project beneficiaries will likely indirectly benefit from these activities via transmitted learning and intra-community collaboration. However, this will be difficult to accurately track, so these potential indirect beneficiaries are not counted under the project.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Resilience retrofits for social infrastructure | 34,088[7]<br><br>16,507 girls, 17,180 boys, 200 W, 200 M | 110,291<br><br>164,333 W, 56,248 M |
| Climate resilient local agriculture and kitchen gardens for food security and nutrition | 99,954[8]<br><br>48,977 W, 50,976 M | 85,148<br><br>41,722 W, 43,425 M |
| Climate resilient local scale fisheries | 22,593[9]<br><br>11,070 W, 11,522 M | 125,488<br><br>61,489 W, 63,998 M |
| Building the climate resilience of rural economies and businesses | 500[10]<br><br>250 W, 250 M | 184,602<br><br>90,454 W, 94,147 M |
| Non-Technical Digital Toolsets for Planning, Decision-Making, and Guidance | 138,826[11]<br><br>68,024 W, 70,801 M | *324,073*<br><br>*158,795 W, 165,277 M* |
| **Total** | **185,102[12]**<br><br>**90,700 W, 94,402 M** | **277,797**<br><br>**136,120 W, 141,676 M** |

## 5. Mapping beneficiaries to project-targeted GCF Adaptation Results Areas

The project will target two GCF Adaptation Results Areas (ARAs):

- ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities, and
- ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security

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[7] Resilience retrofits will be completed in at least 70% of targeted schools. 70% of the school-aged population in the targeted Wards is 33,688 people. A further approximately 400 teachers will be reached across the 100 targeted schools These activities will indirectly benefit the communities housing these schools (ie when schools act as shelters in times of disaster), so a further 110,291 people will indirectly benefit.

[8] Activities that support this adaptation benefit relate to climate-resilient agriculture which will reach approximately 28,242 people (assuming one famer per targeted household) and kitchen gardening which will reach approximately 99,954 people (90% of targeted population over 15 years of age). As the famers and fishers are included in the kitchen garden activities, only the kitchen garden activity reach is included to prevent double counting. The remaining direct project beneficiaries will indirectly benefit from these activities via increased food security.

[9] Climate-resilient fisheries activities will reach approximately 22,593 people (assuming one fisher per household in 80% households in coastal communities). The remaining direct project beneficiaries in coastal communities will indirectly benefit from these activities via increased food security.

[10] The Youth Climate Resilient Livelihoods Incubator aims to reach 500 youth in targeted communities. The remaining direct project beneficiaries will indirectly benefit from these activities as the direct beneficiaries bring new ideas and livelihoods opportunities to their communities.

[11] The development and use of the Climate Resilience Information Management System for adaptation planning will support approximately 75% of the project targeted communities, directly benefiting 138,826 people in those communities. The Solomon Islands Government has committed to rolling the system out more broadly, at minimum across the remaining Wards in the target provinces. These activities will, therefore, ultimately indirectly benefit a further 324,073 people (the remaining population of the targeted provinces). We have not counted these people as indirect beneficiaries of this project as the roll out timing remains uncertain and may not be complete within the implementation timeframe of this project.

[12] Once duplicated beneficiaries are accounted for, the project's total reach 185,102 (direct) and 277,797 (indirect).

Given the spread of activities across both ARAs, we anticipate that the full number of direct and indirect beneficiaries will derive adaptation benefits related to ARA1, while a subset of beneficiaries will derive adaptation benefits related to ARA2. The project's total anticipated direct and indirect beneficiaries under each ARA are shown in **Table 4**, below.

*Table 4. SOLKAS direct and indirect beneficiaries by ARA*

| Adaptation Results Area | Direct beneficiaries | Indirect beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|
| ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities | 185,102<br><br>90,700 W, 94,402 M | 277,797<br><br>136,120 W, 141,676 M |
| ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security | 122,547<br><br>60,048 W, 62,498 M | 62,555<br><br>30,026 W, 31,903 M |

## 6. Monitoring and reporting on adaptation beneficiaries

The project's Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be developed in early implementation, based on the targets and indicators in the project logframe (Annex 2a of the SOLKAS Funding Proposal package), as well as targets and indicators in the project's GESI Action Plan (Annex 4 of the SOLKAS Funding Proposal package).

Project M&E will comply with Save the Children's Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Framework. Key principles include:

- project partners and beneficiaries, including children, are engaged in monitoring and evaluation through participatory processes;
- a robust project MEAL framework is developed during project inception to foster an outcomes focus;
- continuous learning and accountability; and
- engaging with research partners to prioritise climate-related challenges and local solutions as well as developing innovative methods of measuring outcomes of adaptation actions.

The MEAL function that applies to projects funded through Save the Children Australia and implemented by Save the Children Country Offices and partner governments is a shared responsibility. As the GCF Accredited Entity, Save the Children Australia is responsible for ensuring the project design complies with required quality standards, and for providing oversight of planning and implementation of the project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, including engagement of external evaluation services at baseline, midline, and endline (results and process), and for ensuing effective project reporting to GCF via the Annual Performance Reports. The Executing Entities are responsible for executing project measurement and monitoring in accordance with the agreed plan. Quality function resources assigned to projects have a line of accountability to Operations and Quality functions. This dual line of reporting provides a degree of independence and an ability to escalate quality issues through independent channels. Project systems will ensure that results will be monitored throughout implementation and integrated with monitoring systems of the relevant Ministries and other public authorities. The project's overall governance and implementation approach, including M&E systems, is designed to align to the Government of Solomon Islands National Planning Framework and National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy to ensure complementarity with existing government systems and reporting processes. The theory of change will be further developed and validated during project inception and will be used to identify outcome causal pathways. Indicators will guide data needs, data collection processes, and provide a structure for data analysis and reporting.