

# **PACIFIC CLIMATE CHANGE COLLABORATION, INFLUENCING AND LEARNING PROJECT**

## **End of the Project Evaluation Report**

**June 2023**

**Submitted to:**

**Oxfam in the Pacific**

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## ACRONYMS

ANCP	Australian NGO Cooperation Programme (DFAT)
BINGOs	Big International NGOs
CC	Climate Change
COP	Conference of Parties (of UNFCCC)
CROP	Council of Regional Organisation in the Pacific
CSO/s	Civil Society Organisation/s
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EA	Executing Affiliate
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
KiriCAN	Kiribati Climate Action Network
LNGO	Local Non-Governmental Organisation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand)
NAB	National Advisory Board (on climate change in Vanuatu)
NGO/s	Non-Government Organisation/s
OAU	Oxfam Australia
OI	Oxfam International
PA	Partner Affiliate
PACCCIL	Pacific Climate Change Collaboration, Influencing and Learning Project
PAG	Project Advisory Group
PGT	Project Governance Team
PIANGO	Pacific Islands Association of NGOs
PIC/s	Pacific Island Country/Countries
PICAN	Pacific Islands Climate Action Network
PIPSO	Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation
PIT	Project Implementation Team
PRP	Pacific Resilience Partnership
RSE	Regional Seasonal Employment scheme - New Zealand
SICAN	Solomon Islands Climate Action Network
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SINU	Solomon Islands National University
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
ToR	Terms of Reference
TuCAN	Tuvalu Climate Action Network
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
VANGO	Vanuatu Association of Non-Government Organisations
VCAN	Vanuatu Climate Action Network

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Oxfam’s “Pacific Climate Change Collaboration, Influencing and Learning (PACCCIL)” project that began in June 2018 and completed by June 2022, aimed at strengthening the influencing capacity of local civil society actors and networks to ensure that actions on climate change in the Pacific region are effective, inclusive, and collaborative.

The present document is an end of the project evaluation in terms of the effectiveness and relevance of the project in its lifetime, its efficiency and overall sustainability. The evaluation method included a mixed-methods approach, which relied on the overall documentation of the project developed over the entire period of its implementation. In addition, qualitative information was collected from key stakeholders of the project across the Pacific region.

**Relevance:** At a broader level, the PACCCIL project’s objectives and engagements are closely aligned with the global focus<sup>1</sup> and the international and national efforts in the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) on prioritizing climate action, either through CoPs<sup>2</sup> or regional networks<sup>3</sup>. The project worked to set up and strengthen key climate change action network organizations in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Polynesia/Micronesia region and access to climate finance for CSOs. At its core, the project targeted strengthening of two existing climate action networks; Pacific Islands Climate Action Network (PICAN) and Vanuatu Climate Action Network (VCAN) and establish a third network Solomon Island Climate Action Network (SICAN) PACCCIL’s relevance is further strengthened on account of its focus on supporting the global efforts.

**Efficiency:** The Project Implementation Team (PIT) through regular coordination meetings was able to facilitate learning between the country operations. Importantly, modes of engagement were changed in order to communicate with partners in other countries during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In terms of resource utilisation (of the project budget AUD 2,276,465), the implementation and direct staff costs amounted to 76% of the total project expenditure, whereas the Oxfam indirect staff and overhead costs amounted to 24% of the total project expenditure. This is well within the expected ratio of project implementation vs agency execution costs.

**Effectiveness:** PACCCIL adopted a wider definition of potential partners for the network under project and has tried to forge effective relationships with Chambers of Commerce and Business Councils. Further, network members have gained representation/seat at the high policy tables – such as the National Advisory Boards or committees to formulate the NAPCC & DRM in the project geographies. Capacity building of network members helped a few to raise grants from international donors (UNDP, GEF, & the French Embassy). Documentation of learnings through the publications on stories of impact and good practices, which was ramped up in the second half of the project period has facilitated cross-learning.

Oxfam was actively engaged in effective, inclusive and collaborative actions on addressing climate change and enhancing disaster resilience in the Pacific region. The project’s biggest contribution was the establishment of SICAN, using VCAN as a model from registration up to the current situation where the network has 34 members and functions extremely well. VCAN, although predating the project, benefitted extensively from the project’s institutional strengthening efforts. The project’s biggest contribution was to financially support the secretariat of the CANs providing the funds to employ a coordinator and a networking officer, as well as providing finances for their activities and member recruitment and networking efforts. This has led to CAN's increased visibility in the climate justice

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<sup>1</sup> <https://sdgs.un.org/topics/climate-action-synergies>

<sup>2</sup> UNFCCC (2022). Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on its third session, held in Glasgow from 31 October to 13 November 2021. [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021\\_10\\_add1\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10_add1_adv.pdf);

<sup>3</sup> UN Steering Committee on Partnerships for Small Island Developing States (SIDS (2023): Summary of Expert level Meeting, February 21. [https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/Summary\\_steering%20committee%20meeting%20expert%20level\\_21Feb2023\\_0.pdf](https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/Summary_steering%20committee%20meeting%20expert%20level_21Feb2023_0.pdf);

space and the strengthening of their relationships and opportunities for potential partnerships. Oxfam is actively engaged in actions to build climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific region, which is effective, inclusive, and collaborative. Oxfam support to SICAN, VCAN, PICAN has helped to mobilize civil society action on CCDRR to be more coordinated and strategic.

With active Oxfam support, the convening role of network members to influence decision making was enhanced. The most significant impact in this outcome, was the greater Pacific CSO presence and engagement and organizing the PICAN side event during COP25 in 2019. The role that the CANs have been given by the two governments, even in policy development, is considered as an indication of the success of its influencing component. The CSO partners of the project have successfully formed consortiums for their engagement with the government, which is a highly effective approach as it allows diverse stakeholders working in different sectors to work together constructively. SICAN emerged as a convening authority by gaining trust and confidence of the NGO's, private sector, and government. PACCCIL supported training and capacity building for impactful community-based research and influencing national climate resilience policies. Through Feminist Convening, Oxfam was further able to integrate a gendered perspective in relief operations and response to disasters.

Through Feminist Convening, Oxfam was further able to integrate a gendered perspective to climate change and disaster risk resilience. Thus, a gender lens to decision making processes is a significant contribution which was critical during the COVID-19 pandemic and COP26. Having women represent the voices of climate civil society in the Solomon Islands at COP27 was significant because they were able to advocate on key messaging from CSOs to the delegation for COP27 - a stark contrast from the past where civil society voices tend to be absent from the National Delegation at COPs.

The project was able to produce several publications and forge academic affiliations which contribute to the overall learning as well as to the knowledge base in the region. In the PACCCIL design a key output of learning was the Climate Finance Research in the Polynesian and Micronesia sub-region, with a focus on NDC and access to climate finance. Notably, the Climate Finance and Gender report also informed the design of the Kotui Project supported by Government of New Zealand in the region.

**Sustainability:** PACCCIL project is designed on the principles of sustainability by its very nature of establishing and strengthening networks at the country and regional level. The project outcomes clearly focus on the capacity building and strengthening of the network to take control on the influencing policy and practice within its country and at the regional level. However, the evaluators observed that the project's long-term goal of sustainability would require more than one project cycle to achieve this goal.

**Gender Equality & Social Inclusion:** PACCCIL helped the CANs define better the nexus of Climate Change and gender. Both CANs have a large number of women's organisations as members. Women are also prominent in the secretariat and management of the CANs and on the Oxfam PACCCIL project. The CANs also had people with disabilities as members. However, it seemed still unclear how these organisations were contributing to and benefiting from the network.

**Recommendations:** The achievement of an ambitious goal such as that of PACCCIL would require more than a single project cycle. A regional approach to climate-justice, which is informed by its local, context specific programming experiences, and which aims to connect actors from across the region to work together on climate justice is a key area for engagement.

Enabling SICAN and VCAN to become autonomous (financially and operationally) from Oxfam in the next phase could be prioritised. Oxfam would thus need to focus on strengthening partner capabilities to access climate finance for resilience-building activities in the region and exploring innovative funding models. The experience gained here can be extended to strengthen other CANs. As a natural expansion, the project may consider implementation also in PNG, where Oxfam already has a country office. Gradually, it can be expanded to other island countries i.e., Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau, Tonga, and Samoa. Of course, Kiribati and Tuvalu.

Communication remains a crucial component of the project and the CANs could be seen as the voice of CSOs on national and international platforms. Building ICT tools, supporting ICT infrastructure and conducting digital campaigns and advocacy could be explored by the project given the pervasive use of social media in the Pacific. HR support for finance and communications experts would facilitate the above transition and change process.

It would be beneficial to constitute a Project Advisory Group in the next phase of the project, including external experts and those from Oxfam. Oxfam should continue to lead high quality and evidence-based research for advocacy and action within the Pacific and beyond. Going forward, research should focus on strengthening the capacities of CANs in climate finance and in carbon trading. Also, there is a need for creating a flexible fund within the project could allow for contingent and need-based actions to leverage broader policy level change or even opportunities for community action (such a post disaster relief response).

Engagement with the private sector and resource mobilization efforts should be preceded by clarity on the mutual gain to the CSO, community, and the private sector in the pursuit of claimed change agenda. Additionally, the next phase of the project may consider enabling students to engage with climate change activism, noting the safeguards required when dealing with school children in the event of climate disasters. Intersectional approaches that place gender, citizen justice and economic justice at the center should be developed and integrated with the climate justice strategy at the regional level. In addition, the Oxfam model should allow for greater flexibility in partner engagement to safeguard against uncertain events such as the COVID-19 pandemic. There is a felt need to bolster the M&E system and support efficient data management systems in the next phase of the project. protocols within PACCCIL.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Pacific Island countries are facing the extreme effects of global climate change. These effects include extreme weather events including cyclones and floodings, changes in seasonal weather such as El Nino and droughts, rising sea levels, king tides and saltwater intrusion. The impact of these events is profound, and it is becoming increasingly important to improve how countries can prepare, adapt and respond to this global climate crisis.

The Oxfam’s “Pacific Climate Change Collaboration, Influencing and Learning (PACCCIL)” project that began in June 2018 and completed by June 2022, aimed at strengthening the influencing capacity of local civil society actors and networks to ensure that actions on climate change in the Pacific region are effective, inclusive, and collaborative. Oxfam’s regional project worked to set up and strengthen key climate change action network organizations in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Polynesia/Micronesia region. At its core, the project targeted strengthening of two existing climate action networks; Pacific Islands Climate Action Network (PICAN) and Vanuatu Climate Action Network (VCAN) and establish a third network Solomon Island Climate Action Network (SICAN) in order to facilitate the collective action of civil society actors in the Pacific region against climate change.

PACCCIL was funded by the Australian NGO Cooperation Programme (ANCP) of Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The PACCCIL budget was AUD 2,276,465 over a four-year period from 2018 to 2022. There was an agreed no-cost extension for the year 2022-2023 due to the underspent resulted from COVID-19, Political Upheaval in the Solomon Islands and Natural Disasters that occurred in the region that led to the stalling of project implementation.

The goal of the project is “Action on climate change and disasters in the Pacific region is more effective, inclusive and collaborative” with three key outcomes:

**Outcome 1:** Pacific civil society networks effectively **influence** national, regional and global climate change and disaster policy and practice;

**Outcome 2:** Civil society, government and private sector **collaborate** on a range of climate change and disaster issues; and

**Outcome 3<sup>4</sup>:** Research, information, **good practice** and **evidence-based learning** from the project is used to create climate smart policy and practice in the region.

Key implementation strategy of the project focused on convening platforms, brokering key discussions and facilitating dialogues at local, community, sub-national, national, regional and at global spaces to ensure the voices of the marginalised and vulnerable communities not only feature but also influence climate change discussion across all levels.

The project adopted key approaches comprising partnerships, strength-based capacity building of network organisation, research, advocacy, and campaigns in order to implement the project across the Pacific region.

## PACCCIL’s Theory of Change

The Theory of Change for the project was encapsulated in the following:

“If Pacific civil society networks effectively **influence** national, regional and global climate change and disaster policy and practice; and civil society, government and the private sector **collaborate** on a range of climate change and disaster issues; and good practice in the region is being redefined,

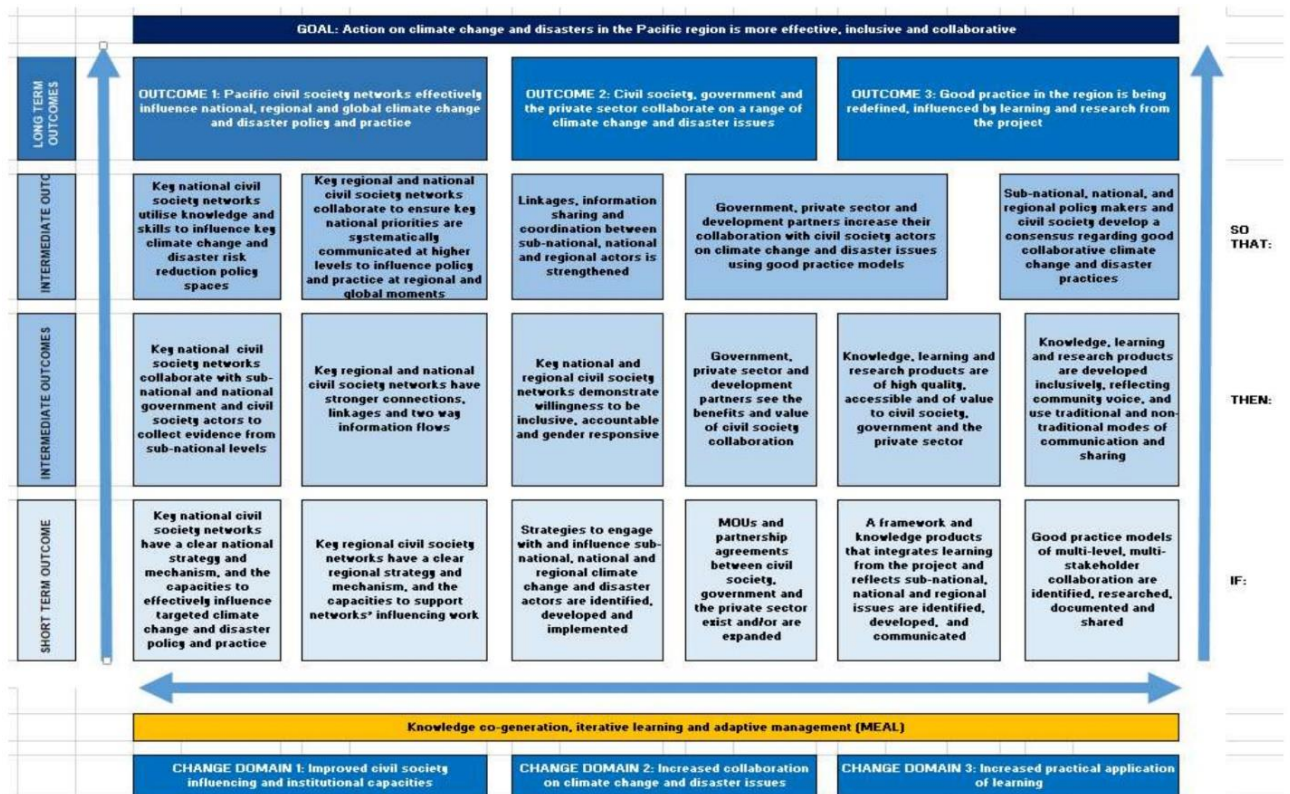
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<sup>4</sup> This outcome was stated as “Good practice in the region is being redefined, influenced by learning and research from the project” at the beginning which was revised and made more realistic mid-way.

influenced by **learning** and research from the project; then action to build climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific region and beyond will be more effective, inclusive and collaborative.”

This Theory of Change is elaborated upon in the chart diagram below.

Figure 1: PACCCIL Project Theory of Change



## 2. PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

The purpose<sup>5</sup> of the Review is to engage all evidence and learning documents of the project in its tenure of 5 years of implementation (2018-2023) and to unpack the following:

1. **Effectiveness and Relevance:** The current Evaluation Report focuses on reviewing the effectiveness and relevance within the project lifetime to contribute to, and to ensure action on climate action in the Pacific region is more effective, inclusive, and collaborative. The evaluation will assess this by interrogating each outcome against the OECD criteria. This will require some unpacking within documents and reports of PACCCIL to identify the impact of the project by:
  - a. Identifying reasons behind achievements (or lack of progress) against objectives. (Effectiveness);
  - b. Assess whether the objectives are contributing to the realization of the goals of the PACCCIL project (Effectiveness).

<sup>5</sup> The original purpose of the evaluation is stated in the Annexure 1 which was the original ToR which was conducted during December 2022. Oxfam in the Pacific commissioned a consultant to conduct the evaluation to meet these objectives. However, this consultant was unable to fulfil their contractual obligations to finalise the report. Therefore, a second evaluation was commissioned to review raw data from the initial consultant as well as conduct a desk review aimed at finalising the report. therefore, this revised evaluation report is prepared with the revised purpose.



- c. Evaluate Oxfam’s contribution and value-added to the project outcomes and impact (Effectiveness)
2. **Efficiency:** Assess the degree to which the project’s ways of working and financial resources have been utilized efficiently and make recommendations as to where resources could be best utilized in the next phase.
3. **Sustainability** Assess the Theory of Change against the achievements of the projects and to make recommendations to a revised ToC based on the findings from the desktop review.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation method included a mixed-methods approach which relied on the overall documentation of the project developed over the entire period of its implementation. In addition, qualitative information was collected from key stakeholders of the project across the Pacific region.

**Desktop Review:** The Evaluation report of the project has been completed with certain elements of the work to be achieved through the Desktop Review. As part of this component of the evaluation process, existing project documents, which include PACCCIL Midterm review, Partnership review; Project design document, six month and annual narrative reports, and Case Studies /Impact Stories were reviewed and validated. Online and on social media evidence was also used to ascertain the impact of its messaging.

#### **Original Primary Data collection**

This report includes the analysis of primary data that was collected by the previous consultant as outlined below and available with the earlier draft versions of the report.

**Stakeholder Interviews:** Information collection for the evaluation is based on consultation with a number of individuals (list provided in Annex 2) from the following stakeholder groups:

- Oxfam Secretariat
- Project Implementation Team
- Immediate Partners – SICAN, VCAN and PICAN
- In-country CSOs that have worked with the project (and CSOs being considered for a potential next phase)
- Government representatives

The evidence was collected through targeted questions through face-to-face and online interviews with individuals and also two focus groups of stakeholders in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Following an analysis of the above information, a set of recommendations were produced which were ranked according to their **priority** for the project, **difficulty** in implementing them and the **cost** of such implementation, in light of the possibility of having another phase of the project. Each recommendation was assessed and allocated a level – Low, Medium or High.

#### **Process**

Initial correspondence and meetings were held with the project management team. During this period the consultant also familiarized himself with a number of key documents of the project including the PACCCIL Project documents. Field data collection In-country were held from 23 November to 29 November for Solomon Islands and 30 November to 3 December 2022 for Vanuatu. Based on those meetings, the key issues for the project were identified and expanded on in this report. This report was produced and communicated with the Project Manager and the M&E Officer for them to share and discuss with their colleagues and partners and then returned to the consultant for further review

and edits. A PowerPoint Presentation has been prepared with the key findings of the evaluation which was presented to Oxfam and PACCCIL staff.

### Limitations

The findings and conclusions in the report completely rely on another consultant's analysis and therefore, unable to comprehensively verify the reliability of the data and to some extent its validity. However, the report has tried to balance the findings by the previous consultant with existing information within the PACCCIL project M&E reports, impact report, mid-term review evaluation and other partner assessment reports. To some extent this might lead to some kind of bias. To validate some of the findings, the consultants did conduct online interviews with project partner representatives and OIP and Oxfam Australia staff members who have been a key implementing and advisory team members for the project. Due to this fact the results should be interpreted considering the interests. Nevertheless, Oxfam considers this evaluation an honest reflection of the project achievements.

## 4. FINDINGS

The evaluation considered a number of aspects of the project including organisational aspects, relations with implementing partners, implementation achievements, communication and training, cost effectiveness of the project and finally impact through the following lenses: relevance (is the intervention doing the right things?), effectiveness (is the intervention achieving its objectives?), impact (what difference does the intervention make?), efficiency and sustainability.

### 4.1. RELEVANCE

The PACCCIL project's objectives and engagements are closely aligned with the global focus<sup>6</sup> and the international and national efforts in the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) on prioritizing climate action, either through COPs<sup>7</sup> or regional networks<sup>8</sup>.

The focus on building and strengthening networks of CSOs, capacity building on climate change (CC) and disaster risk management (DRM) through adaptation measures is also pertinent to the calls for collaborative efforts as reflected in the SDG 13 and COP 26 to voice the concerns of the marginalised geographies and populations already facing recurrent climate shocks and disasters. The project consciously tried to collaborate with the private sector in the project countries (with the chambers of commerce or the business councils). This approach helped in strengthening the relevance of the project for forging new partnerships and building synergies. For instance, the project was able to revive the VCAN network and set up a similar one in the Solomon Islands, supported the formation of management infrastructure for these networks with secretarial support in the form of PACCCIL's representation and engagement in capacity assessment of network members as also encouraging the members to explore how they could collaborate. A SIKAN member (Kustoms Garden), affirmed the above: *the partnerships have helped them to improve their understanding of climate change and skills on possible climate action – both within their own organisation as well as possible integration within the current systems of engagement.*<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> <https://sdgs.un.org/topics/climate-action-synergies>

<sup>7</sup> UNFCCC (2022). Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on its third session, held in Glasgow from 31 October to 13 November 2021. [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021\\_10\\_add1\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10_add1_adv.pdf);

<sup>8</sup> UN Steering Committee on Partnerships for Small Island Developing States (SIDS (2023): Summary of Expert level Meeting, February 21. [https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/Summary\\_steering%20committee%20meeting%20expert%20level\\_21Feb2023\\_0.pdf](https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/Summary_steering%20committee%20meeting%20expert%20level_21Feb2023_0.pdf);

<sup>9</sup> Source: Mid Term Review (2021). Pg. 6, 7

In terms of the SDGs 13 on climate action and taking adaptive measures as well as the SDG 17 on partnership, it is important to locate the relevance of the PACCCIL project. The project is indeed a significant step in line with the intentions of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Partnership Framework, which emerged as the Samoa Pathway in 2014. To put it in context, the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway (referred to as the SAMOA Pathway) was adopted in 2014 at the United Nations Third International Conference on SIDS. The Road to Dignity 2030 also suggested that *'If the SIDS are to succeed, the new [Post 2015] agenda must become part of the contract between people, including civil society and responsible business, and their governments, national and local'*<sup>10</sup>. The PACCCIL project is seen to be relevant in terms of its design and engagements around stimulating the launch of new, genuine, and durable partnerships.

PACCCIL's relevance is further strengthened on account of its focus to supporting the global efforts, in general and access to climate finance for CSOs, in particular. For instance, recently, the Vanuatu Government has expanded yet again the scope of its inclusive and participatory governance approach. For its engagement with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Vanuatu Government recently undertook an online Country Program Survey as the modality on which to prioritize projects for the GCF. This national consultative approach to climate finance not only enabled the Vanuatu Government to identify priority areas specific to the GCF but identify how best climate finance should be channeled in-country. From the results of the online survey, the Vanuatu Government has made a commitment that 50% of the finance will be executed by the Government and 50% will be executed by non-state actors (NSAs). The Vanuatu Government is of the view that such governance arrangements will not only enable country ownership of climate change actions, but also increase the impacts of climate finance on the ground where it is needed most.<sup>11</sup> The centrality of efforts under the project on bringing together the voices of the marginalised and high-risk geographies (the PICs) and the small local players – (local CSOs) cements the justification around the relevance of PACCCIL.

It is not only about building networks at the local level. PACCCIL, through its focus on enabling representation of network members of the climate action platforms at the national and international fora, have been significant efforts in adding to the relevance of the project. The support to the voiceless or "less heard" for voicing their concerns at the COPs (during the project period) establishes the relevance of the project.

## 4.2. EFFICIENCY

The PACCCIL project is an influencing project in nature which means it needs significant investment in the technical human resources within its project structure with expertise in facilitation and convening multi-stakeholder engagement. The evaluation team closely looked at the "Ways of Working" document developed by the project in its inception phase to analyse its efficiency in addition to reviewing the financial resource utilization.

According to the agreement between Oxfam Australia and Oxfam International (signed in October 2018), the Project was to establish a Project Implementation Team (PIT) and a Project Advisory Group (PAG)

The PIT was to be composed of:

- Project Manager and CB Advisor
- MEAL and Knowledge Coordinator
- Senior Finance Officer

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<sup>10</sup> UN. 2014. The Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet. Advance unedited. UN, New York. Para 145. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/785641>

<sup>11</sup> PACCCIL and Partners (2022): Stories of Impact: CSO collaboration for a Climate Just Transformation. Stories consolidated by Mereseini Tuivuniwai. Pg. 26

- Contract Management Coordinator
- Climate Finance Advisor
- PICAN Coordinator
- PACCCIL Project Coordinator - Vanuatu
- Network Support Officer - Vanuatu
- Project Coordinator - Solomon Islands

The PICAN Coordinator dropped off the PIT when PICAN were no longer an integral part of the project. The key responsibilities of the PIT were as follows:

- Primary accountability to the PGT for the effective and efficient management and implementation of the project, including fulfilling contract management requirements defined in the OPA.
- Project management, coordination and provision of technical support to ensure quality and timely implementation in accordance with project implementation plans/annual work plans both at the national and regional level.
- Overview of operational implementation and progress
- Ensuring compliance with OI, donor, EA and PA requirements
- Exploring synergies and areas of joint collaboration
- Ensuring Gender and Social inclusion across the project strategies and objectives.
- Development and implementation of the MEAL framework in co-ordination with partners. Collate the results of monitoring, analyse them, and formulate proposals for adaptive management measures for consideration by the PGT as needed.
- Provide regular progress reports to PGT and propose possible solutions for consideration and guidance by the PGT.
- Preparation of the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) and project risk matrix review with full participation of relevant project personnel and partners
- Preparation of donor reports including narrative and financial reports, and final narrative and financial report to Oxfam Australia.
- Preparation for the end of project evaluation, ensuring compliance with OI, OAU and ANCP requirements.
- Respond to requests from the PGT for reports on project management and performance from key stakeholders.
- Coordinating research, learning and advocacy, producing reports, convening regional meetings.

The Project Implementation Team (PIT) met regularly. Seeing that the members of the PIT are in different geographical locations, meetings happen mostly online. The initial consultant attended one of these meetings that took place on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022. PIT remains the core team of the project and primarily responsible for smooth implementation of the project. Through regular coordination meetings PIT was able to facilitate learning between the country operations. Inclusion of the PICAN Coordinator within PIT added value in and gave autonomy to the CAN at the regional level, however, it was not clear how the regional nature of the project implementation was managed after PICAN contract completed post the two years of project implementation. The documentation on the PIT meeting in the form minutes and collective planning will further strengthen the collaboration within the project and will contribute to the project in being cost and resource effective.

**The Project Advisory Group:** The PACCCIL project was intended to have a Project Advisory Group (PAG) that, however, was never constituted. The basic functions of the PAG were to ensure effective linkages, of the PACCCIL project with other regional, national and global initiatives of Oxfam and to provide advice in order to develop synergies and relationships of the project with other external stakeholders and their initiatives, management and contractual advice, narrative and financial reporting support and to make provisions for technical support to the specific project activities as

identified in annual work plans. The PAG was to be composed of Oxfam's Regional Influencing Advisor, Regional Program and Business Development Manager, Regional Program Quality Coordinator, Regional Communications Coordinator, Regional Humanitarian Coordinator, Portfolio Manager, Climate Change Advocacy Coordinator, Climate Change Program Advisor, Influencing, Advocacy and Campaigns Advisor, and the Performance Analysis Team Leader. The PAG was never formed. It was not possible to establish the exact reasons why this was the case, however noteworthy is that the PAG was to be composed solely of Oxfam Australia staff.

While the PAG was not functioning during the implementation phase, it has the clear potential to add value through provision of expert technical advisory and strategic support. PAG can also help leverage the PACCCIL project through the influencing work going within Australia and New Zealand which can directly or indirectly strengthen the influencing capacity of the PIT. PAG needs to be established in the successive phase of the project revising its roles and responsibilities based on the learnings from the implementation of the current phase of the PACCCIL project.

COVID-19 Pandemic remained a key challenge, which had implications on the efficiency of the project delivery. The global economic lockdown as the consequence of COVID-19 made it difficult for the project team to conduct in-country visits. In addition, given the transmission modality of the COVID-19 virus, physically visiting local partners' in-country were regarded as a health risk. Modes of engagement were changed to communicate with partners in other countries. This included using online platforms to conduct consultations and meetings. In addition, one on one meeting with partners are done in accordance with the health guidelines/directives. While online communication is cost effective, it has its own challenges in terms of logistics and internet stability in the region.

#### Resource Utilisation

The PACCCIL budget was AUD 2,276,465 over a four-year period from 2018 to 2022. There was an agreed no-cost extension for the year 2022-2023. The table below shows the actual expenditure of the PACCCIL project thus far, noting that the projects would end in June 2023 and thus expenditures continue until then. The budget that was provided is given (below) that shows the budget and actual expenditure in the four fiscal years of the project.

**Table 1: PACCCIL Project Planned and Actual Expenditure (in AUD)**

Year	Total OIP budget	Implementation costs		Personnel costs (Direct project staff)		Staff costs (Indirect)		Operational costs (Oxfam overheads)	
		Actual spent	% of budget	Actual spent	% of budget	Actual spent	% of budget	Actual spent	% of budget
FY2018 - 2019	652,980.00	145,901.00	22.34%	138,814.00	21.26%	114,583.00	17.55%	17,844.00	2.73%
FY2019 - 2020	408,393.56	99,105.41	24.27%	238,344.81	58.36%	51,519.92	12.62%	12,487.44	3.06%
FY 2020 - 2021	574,729.00	66,833.52	11.63%	274,381.63	47.74%	61,053.49	10.62%	48,297.25	8.40%
FY 2021 - 2022	640,362.00	85,201.00	13.31%	247,028.00	38.58%	64,968.00	10.15%	47,992.00	7.49%

Considering the columns labeled 'Implementations costs' and 'Personnel costs (Direct project staff)' to be direct project expenses, whereas 'Staff costs (indirect)' and 'Operational costs' to be Executing Agency (Oxfam) expenses, the implementation and direct staff costs amounts to 76% of the total project expenditure, whereas the Oxfam indirect staff and overhead costs amounts to 24% of the total project expenditure. This is well within the expected ratio of project implementation vs agency execution costs.

**Table 2: PACCCIL Project Direct and Indirect Cost Expenditure (in AUD)**

Year	Total FY Expenditure	Implementation and direct project staff costs		Oxfam indirect staff and overhead costs	
		Total Expenditure	% expenditure	Total Expenditure	% Expenditure
FY2018 - 2019	417,142.00	284,715.00	68.25%	132,427.00	31.75%
FY2019 - 2020	401,457.58	337,450.22	84.06%	64,007.36	15.94%
FY 2020 - 2021	450,565.89	341,215.15	75.73%	109,350.74	24.27%
FY 2021 - 2022	445,189.00	332,229.00	74.63%	112,960.00	25.37%
	<b>Average</b>		<b>75.67%</b>		<b>24.33%</b>

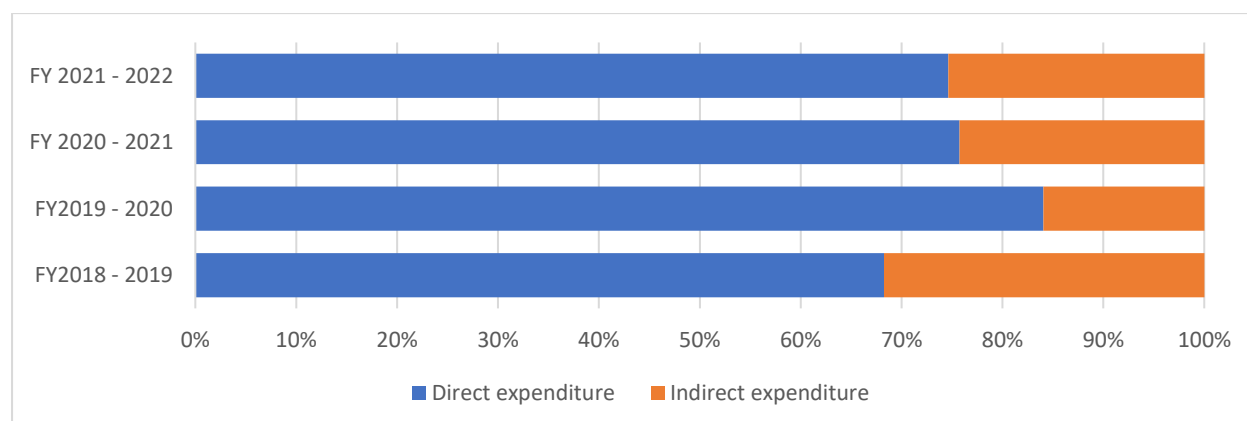
The figures above also show a heavy bias towards personnel costs. This project was meant to have a heavy bias towards personnel, mostly project staff, but also Oxfam personnel through indirect costs, which was part of the setting up and operationalization of the CAN secretariats. These are not expected to change that much in the next project phase as the need for institutional strengthening of SICAN and VCAN remains a high priority, at least in the first half of the project.

**Table 3: Actual Project Expenditure vs Total Allocated Budget (in AUD)**

Year	Total OIP budget	Total expenditure	% of budget
FY2018 - 2019	652,980.00	417,142.00	63.88%
FY2019 - 2020	408,393.56	401,457.58	98.30%
FY 2020 - 2021	574,729.00	450,565.89	78.40%
FY 2021 - 2022	640,362.00	445,189.00	69.52%
<b>Average</b>	<b>2,276,464.56</b>	<b>1,714,354.47</b>	<b>75.31%</b>

The average delivery was just over 75%, which was not optimal. It is not surprising that the lowest delivery was during the first year as projects usually have slowly starts and over-optimistic work plans for the first year of implementation. It picked up well in the second year and slowed down again in the last two years, possibly a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic that slowed down implementation of most projects around the world. All in all, considering the many challenges and difficulties a project like this could face, this can be considered as a good performance of the project. The chart below demonstrates the direct and indirect project expenses in graphical terms for comparative reasons.

**Figure 2: Direct vs Indirect Project Expenditure**



One can see that the first project implementation year (FY 2018-2019) required a higher percentage of indirect project expenditure, again to be expected in the first project year as Oxfam was expending time and effort to establish the project. The other years were above the 75% of direct expenditure

which is acceptable for the partner focused project aimed at establishments of network as well as building their technical and operational capacity.

### 4.3. EFFECTIVENESS

PACCCIL adopted a wider definition of potential partners for the network under project. Instead of keeping it restricted to CSOs alone, and be seen as a pressure lobby, the project has tried to forge effective relationships with Chambers of Commerce, Business Councils. Further, network members have gained representation/seat at the high policy tables – such as the National Advisory Boards or committees to formulate the NAPCC & DRM in the project geographies.

Even before the project began, there were other climate action networks (such as the PICAN and VCAN) that were active in the region. Generally, with a new project coming in to create networks or platforms is likely to face resistance from the established networks or platforms. However, PACCCIL's cogency and its collaborative approach in terms of developing partnerships based on mutual learning principles signalled that it was there to enhance the effectiveness of the existing platforms than subsume these. This allowed the platforms to maintain their original identities and engage with PACCCIL on raising the pitch of the collectives for climate action in the region and at global levels. The creation of SICAN is an important reference in this regard. SICAN is a civil society network established through Oxfam's PACCCIL Project with funding support from ANCP (DFAT). It is a new national network that brings together the coalition support of local, national and international civil society organizations to support and raise the voices of marginalized, women, men youth and people with disability in Solomon Islands on climate change issues, actions and implementation, and to help build a resilient Solomon Islands.

There is a demonstration of the effectiveness of the platforms for cross-learning, at the beginning stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, SICAN, in collaboration with other stakeholders, was engaged in to create awareness on safety and protective measures and assist government in reducing the spread of the virus. Specific efforts included installation of billboards in the provinces of Isabel, Western, Choiseul and Makira. The billboards containing illustrations and graphics on safety and protective measures were displayed in these strategic locations including the market, hospital, and the wharf area.

PACCCIL has been effective in enhancing the capacities of CSOs members who were part of the network. Few individual network members managed to raise grants from international donors (UNDP, GEF, & the French Embassy). Pacific Island Students Fighting Climate Change (PISFCC) acknowledges that resourcing can be difficult for CSOs and PACCCIL provides that alternative. PISFCC members appreciate the role of PACCCIL to help kickstart their organization. Support in terms of funding, human resources, and guidance to the PISFCC members is highly valued as it has been crucial for the organization to access the climate action network and the CSO space. Similarly, organization such as People with Disability in Solomon Islands (PWDSI) also believes that SICAN is very inclusive. The involvement of disabled people in all activities like meeting and learnings, reflection, and even in every day-to-day communication from the SICAN secretariat increases their awareness on important notices, announcements, and the climate change opportunities that exist for SICAN network members. Further, in 2021-2022 VCAN was able to secure 8 million Vatu (~AUD 677,96) for its members through UNDP and other bilateral donors.

Documentation of learnings through the publications on stories of impact and good practices has been significantly ramped up in the second half of the project period. This was an area that the MTR had



found to be lagging. However, usage of these learnings will be the true effectiveness of the project which was not visible during the implementation phase.

With regards to the meetings of partners, available evidence suggests that the agenda setting has been largely done by the network lead, and lesser in consultation with all network members. PACCCIL has triggered a deep realisation that members of the regional networks/national networks have to work together and with other stakeholders (private sector and the governments) from the perspective of enabling transformational changes than merely be confined to transactional (project related engagements). However, there remains a niggling challenge in this context: CSOs from the local level are not able to have an effective voice within the network platforms. Interestingly, the eloquent and vocal ones CSOs even within this cohort have managed to navigate their ways to be heard and also generate some funding for their activities using the PACCCIL networks/platforms. Climate Finance access is a challenging area for community-based organizations (CBOs) in Solomon Island. In this regard, 51 SICAN members were invited to attend a two-day hybrid grant proposal writing workshop focusing on Climate Change and Climate Finance from 13-14 September 2022. As a result of attending the two-day workshops, SICAN members were able to understand the basic concept of grant proposal writing, guidelines, various issues that could affect a grant proposal, impacts, and effective ways of writing project proposals in terms of Climate Finance access. The strengthening of members’ capacity in preparing and submitting grant proposals to development partners was one significant outcome seen after the grant writing training. Two CBOs also testified that they were awarded a number of grants equivalent to \$350,000 SBD (~AUD 56,980) from development partners such as the UN and Winrock International

The PACCCIL project effectiveness can further be assessed based on the reviews and documentation done as part of project monitoring and evaluation which was further validated through stakeholder interviews at multiple levels including the project staff. The achievements of the project are measured against its stated outcomes as part of the project ToC.

**Outcome 1: Pacific civil society networks effectively influence national, regional and global climate change and disaster policy and practice;**

**How Oxfam supported CSOs and their network mainly SICAN, VCAN, PICAN to influence decision making at the national, regional and global level.**

The project supported the establishment of SICAN, using VCAN as a model from registration up to the current situation where the network has 34 members and functions extremely well. Achievements of SICAN can be unpacked in the table below:

**Table 4: Achievements of the SICAN**

Year	Achievements
2019 – 2020 (Year 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of SICAN</li> <li>• Membership increased from 11 – 15 member organizations.</li> <li>• Developed its constitution and child protection policy</li> <li>• Led the climate strike campaign in Honiara and made a call for climate emergency in Honiara.</li> <li>• Started working on the No Plastic Bag campaign, a learning from VCAN.</li> <li>• Implemented Organizational Capacity Assessment Training (OCAT) with members.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up 4 COVID-19 Billboards in 4 provinces in Solomon Islands. This was acknowledged by the Solomon Islands Prime Minister who mentioned PACCCIL in his speech. Prime Minister addressed the nation on September 21, 2020. In his address, the Honorable PM Sogavare stated, "In the meantime, COVID-19 awareness programs are ongoing in Choiseul Province with the support of partners such as Oxfam through their Pacific Climate Change Collaboration Influencing and Learning project."</li> <li>• Kotui partnered with SICAN</li> </ul>
20-21 (Year 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Membership Increased from 15 – 27 members</li> <li>• SICAN became a registered organization with Solomon Islands Charitable Trust Act</li> <li>• Participated virtually in Pre-COP Sessions leading up to COP26. This included their participation in the Australia Council for International Development (ACFID) Conference and the Pacific Feminist Convening where they were able to put together a Biodiversity and Gender video as content for COP26. Video on this <a href="#">link</a>.</li> </ul>
21-22 (Year 4)	<p>The political upheaval in Honiara during this period and the outburst in COVID-19 cases slowed down implementation for SICAN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expanding to be more intentional in working with People with Disability and working closely with Persons with Disability Solomon Islands to do community awareness on Disability and Climate Justice.</li> <li>• Grant Writing training in collaboration with PACRES where members were able to secure \$350, 000SBD as grants for community-based implementation on climate change.</li> <li>• Post COP26 Tok Stori with CSOs and key stakeholders including government</li> <li>• In addition, SICAN started to organize and facilitate its first National Climate Justice Dialogue to prepare for COP26. An outcome from this was the Solomon Islands Climate Justice Dialogue Communique that was amplified by network members who travelled to COP26 including PISFCC. The communique was also shared with bi-lateral engagement partners such as the British High Commission Office leading up to Glasgow COP.</li> </ul>
22-23 (Year 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Membership increased from 27 members to 34.</li> <li>• SICAN in partnership with PACCCIL and Kotui produced a loss and Damage video link <a href="#">here</a> in our build up for COP27.</li> <li>• National Climate Justice Dialogue was again led by SICAN through support from the project. In this year, a Synthesis paper was the outcome, and this was taken on board by the Division of climate change for the Pacific Islands Leaders meeting in Samoa before COP27.</li> <li>• SICAN through PACCCIL was able to attend COP for the first time.</li> <li>• SICAN secured an Oxfam Badge and a government badge as well for COP27.</li> <li>• At COP27 SICAN participated in two side events – Pacific Pavilion and the Australia Pavilion. SICAN was also able to share their story on platforms such as the UN Learning Hub at COP27.</li> </ul>

VCAN, although predating the project, benefitted extensively from the project's institutional strengthening efforts. The project's biggest contribution was to financially support the secretariat of the CANs providing the funds to employ a coordinator and a networking officer, as well as providing finances for their activities and member recruitment and networking efforts.

Oxfam is actively engaged in actions to build climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific region which is effective, inclusive and collaborative. Oxfam support to SICAN, VCAN, PICAN has helped to mobilize civil society action on CCDRR to be more coordinated and strategic. As noted by Project Coordinator (PACCCIL), VCAN was formed to mobilize civil society action on CCDRR to be more coordinated and strategic. After TC Pam (a Category 5 cyclone) a lot of funding opportunities were made available to CSOs in the field of CCDRR. In another instance, a Partnership agreement was forged between the Vanuatu Climate Action Network (VCAN), and the French Embassy on the 8th October, 2020. The agreement, a non - continual binding partnership between VCAN and the French Embassy has resulted in financial support worth VT 400,000 targeted at a youth project referred to as “Youth and Climate Change Project 2020-2021”. The funding was envisaged to assist youth who are members of VCAN to implement their project as per the approved work plan commencing 1st June 2020 and till the 30th of June 2021.

The decision-making influence of these organizations has been of high relevance for protecting people from the human rights impacts of climate change and to integrate human rights protection into climate action ensuring that justice is served in affected communities.

At the global level, Oxfam has helped co-organize climate justice dialogues and symposiums along with network partners that have helped build the run up to COP 25, COP 26 and COP 27. Oxfam supported CSOs working for the inclusion of resolutions through text tabled at the 48th UN Human Rights Council Climate Change Impacts that impinge on the human rights of the individuals and communities in the region. An important achievement was the appointment of Special Rapporteur by the UN Human Rights Council on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change. Oxfam supported the networks to engage in more global voices and calling out to Australia and New Zealand ensure the fulfilment of their commitments for climate justice.

The PACCCIL project works across the Melanesian, Micronesian and Polynesian islands of the Pacific. A large focus of the work is in Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands with specific objective to support actions to build climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific region. PACCCIL has focused on collaboration, influencing and learning. VCAN is project partner of PACCCIL working on various aspects of climate change, disaster risk reduction and response, and sustainable development. VCAN seeks to advocate for climate change policy, coordinate members' climate change activities to enable collective action, and support capacity development of its members in climate change related projects, community outreach, and governance. The Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL) and Franciscans International (FI) selected VCAN as the Pacific regional coordinating entity for the global campaign to build the political case for the establishment of a new UN Human Rights Council' Special Rapporteur on Huma

With active Oxfam support, the convening role of network members to influence decision making was enhanced. The most significant impact in this outcome, was the greater Pacific CSO presence and engagement and organizing the PICAN side event during COP25 in 2019. The 25th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP25), was held in Madrid, Spain from 2 – 13 December 2019. PICAN's goal in attending this event was to champion Pacific voices and advocate for enhanced climate ambition from world leaders. PICAN members engaged in the climate negotiations, participated in various side events, and presented in three events that included the Peace Boat's 'Youth Empowerment for Oceans and Climate Action', and UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) 'Voices of the Youth: Claiming, Achieving and Advancing Climate Justice in the Pacific'.

PACCCIL assisted PICAN in providing financial support that enabled the PICAN coordinator to attend the event. A significant impact of the event was PICAN's increased visibility in the climate justice space and the strengthening of their relationships and opportunities for potential partnerships. Financial and technical support from PACCCIL contributed to this impact. This change is important because it increased PICAN's visibility in the space and strengthened relationships for potential partnerships.

With these changes PICAN gains more space to coordinate meetings and dialogues to engage Pacific negotiators, to influence and contribute to Pacific negotiating asks and support capacity strengthening of young leaders. In addition, the active partnership engagement between the project and PICAN progressed to strengthen the regional status of the project since its inception in 2018-2020. During its mid-term review in 2020-2021 the absence of PICAN as its two-year contract with Oxfam through the PACCCIL project ended and the completion of the Climate Finance research in the Poly Micro sub-region left the project regional status questionable. The absence of PICAN as a partner questions the regional status of the project and its capacity to influence the region.

Oxfam also supported VCAN to take on the convener role for the Pacific region. VCAN executed this successfully as evident in the final UNSR publication which acknowledges the contributions and input of VCAN and its members. As acknowledged by the UNSR report, VCAN played a key role – along with other partners – in conducting regional web-based consultations with 157 civil society and Indigenous Peoples experts across 55 countries with the support of the FES Geneva Office. The objective was to collect views on the idea of the Human Rights Council establishing a mandate for a new UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change.

During COVID-19 pandemic the SICAN was supported to create awareness on safety and protective measures when the country was hit with the first wave of the virus. This led to discernible action by SICAN in terms of a community-driven response to assist government in reducing the spread of the virus. Several decisions at the local level involving access and mobilization of resources were influenced. For instance, this involved elementary decisions such as choosing the right location to erect the billboards is critical in effectively raising the awareness of local communities. Collective action and networks can produce unexpected results. For instance, a collective effort of government, NGOs and private sectors in Solomon Islands resulted in the installation of billboards in the provinces of Isabel, Western, Choiseul and Makira. The billboards containing illustrations and graphics on safety and protective measures were displayed in these strategic locations including the market, hospital, and the wharf area. The funding support of Oxfam was acknowledged for this activity. ([https://fb.watch/fV\\_96qjVnU/](https://fb.watch/fV_96qjVnU/)). The decision to locate the billboards in front of provincial hospitals was made between the PACCCIL Project and the Ministry of Health and Medical Services and in consultation with the provincial health directors of the four selected provinces. The reason for the selection was based on the centrality of the location. The above action also meant learnings for the project to consider local context and needs in events of disasters and events such as COVID-19 pandemic.

Learning together and from each other was highly valued and for many a motivation for network participation. The growing Pacific voice on climate change, the expanding reach of networks and growing joint action being taken by networks are some of the key achievements of the project. From international influencing opportunities to on the ground campaigning, people had a real sense of expanding possibility. There was alignment of purpose, and that value was added to climate action by the increased understanding of each other, joint action and pooling of resources and knowledge at the regional level. Values around gender equity and disability access also influenced decision-making processes at the local and national level.

## **Outcome 2: Civil society, government and private sector collaborate on a range of climate change and disaster issues;**

**How well these CSOs work in their network. Mainly focused on what support was provide by Oxfam in building their capacities, their strategies and what Oxfam did to bring them together at regional and global level platforms?**

The CSO partners of the project have successfully formed consortiums for their engagement with the government, which is a highly effective approach as it allows diverse stakeholders working in different

sectors to work together constructively. SICAN emerged as a convening authority by gaining trust and confidence of the NGO's, private sector, and government. The organization of a one-week climate dialogue in Honiara is evidence of such influence on decision-making processes because it led to development of Climate Justice Dialogue Communique that was amplified at COP26 through CSO representatives from the Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change.

Through the partnership with the French Embassy VCAN was able to organize events and ensure that Pacific voices were amplified at regional and international platforms and at COP26. VCAN had greater engagement because of the PACCCIL support with the government, although SICAN was improving in this area as well. This was evident through VCAN being an observer on the National Advisory Board on climate change in Vanuatu. Through the NAB, the government was able to share information to CSOs through the network. Without VCAN it would have been extremely difficult to reach all CSOs with this information. The government was also appreciative of the support VCAN members provided at the UNFCCC COPs. There were four representatives from VCAN at COP27.

PACCCIL supported training and capacity building for impactful community-based research. Their research outputs significantly influenced the development of resilience-related policies at the national level. These organisations contributed through developing clearer terms of reference, distribution of responsibilities, work plans and enhancing the availability of reports in public domain. These research outputs significantly influenced the development of resilience-related policies at the national level<sup>12</sup>.

Through Feminist Convening, Oxfam was further able to integrate a gendered perspective to climate change and disaster risk resilience. Thus, a gender lens to decision making processes is a significant contribution which was critical during the COVID-19 pandemic and COP26. Having women represent the voices of climate civil society in the Solomon Islands at COP27 was significant because they were able to advocate on some key messaging from CSOs to the delegation for COP27 - a stark contrast from the past where civil society voices tend to be absent from the National Delegation at COPs. Significantly, PISFCC was also part of the national delegation for COP27 where their travel funds were partly secured through Oxfam Novib (Another Oxfam Affiliate) through effective collaboration between OiP and other Oxfam Affiliates. The continuous gender inclusivity and collaboration and providing space for the involvement of women and people with disability has led to influencing work gaining momentum again in the Solomon Islands despite the impacts of COVID-19. In addition, continuous engagement, and involvement of marginalized groups in network meetings, trainings and resource sharing and in return recognizing the added value that they bring to the table as an organization or as an individual has contributed to the active participation of these groups.

SICAN also focused on neglected aspects of government and private sector logging and deforestation and its impact on climate change. SICAN supported formation of community-based groups/organizations that focuses on Environment conservation. Such forums allow space in decision making for planning, innovation, and encourage creativity and systems-thinking. For example, in a gathering hosted by his Excellency Dr. Brian Jones, the British High Commissioner to the Solomon Islands and Nauru, invited stakeholders to bid farewell to the Solomon Islands Delegation travelling to COP26. Here Mary Tahu, the Chair of SICAN advocated on the greater priority towards wetlands, biodiversity and conservation. Further, focus on tribal population and the disabled persons was also brought into policy space. Communities now have a drastic shift in their perception toward logging.

Another positive change is the influencing of the conservation policy or act. So far, four communities in the province of Malaita have committed towards conserving their land i.e., land that are passed or declared as 'Protected Areas'. VCAN also successfully drafted National Youth Declaration on Climate Change. The network also worked with the Honiara City Council and which also led to declaration of Climate Emergency by the Mayor of Honiara City Council. This was seen as a crucial step in view of the build up to the UN General Assembly in September 2019.

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<sup>12</sup> <https://mediamanager.sei.org/documents/Publications/Climate/Oxfam-SEI-2016-Vanuatu-adaptation-resilience.pdf>.

After its formation which was supported by PACCCIL, SICAN also worked with Solomon Islands Meteorological service on weather related information to inform agriculture and food security issues and decision making. SICAN has also engaged in a wide range of issues that are linked to climate change. This includes focus on food security where PACCCIL supported SICAN in the printing of the Disaster Mitigation Training Manual that would support rural farmers on localized food security measures that KGA was leading in the Solomon Islands. Partnership between KGA and SICAN has led to food bulking and banking, grafting of vegetables to show disaster resistant crops, use of organic fertilizer to reduce greenhouse gases, and promotion of inter-cropping in the same piece of land to preserve soil fertility.

With PACCCIL support the networks have been successful in co-designing business plans and influencing strategies with the network members. This has also evolved VCAN and its role in terms of relief agency with core function of ensure policy response in disasters. VCAN members participate in government advisory bodies, forums and meetings for decision-making activities. They are part of several technical and policy working groups. MOU between VCAN and Department of Climate Change is some of the notable achievements that suggests increasing role and responsibilities of the networks in decision making.

In summary, some of the key success measures of the PACCCIL project and its partners VCAN and SICAN include active collaboration with the Government through COP. This has also resulted in four VCAN members being granted the Vanuatu Government badge, similarly SICAN was granted a Solomon Islands Government Badge for COP27. VCAN has also benefited from grant writing training with some members successful in accessing grants and funding from UK and France. Similarly, SICAN has also benefited through a range of capacity building programs for its members. SICAN has successfully organized pre-COP training in partnership with government and other stakeholders. SICAN also entered into collaborations with disability institutions recognizing their abilities and strengths to take lead in their own project activities. SICAN through PACCCIL resources has for two years led in national dialogue on climate justice by bringing together key national stakeholders dialogue on various thematic issues on climate change. The synthesis report of the outcomes of the dialogues was taken by the Solomon Islands Leaders at the Pacific Leaders Pre-COP meeting in Samoa that was organized by Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), a key influencing moment for SICAN. The Solomon Islands Government representative felt that SICAN helped to close the gap between government and CSOs. Having a body like SICAN, that brings together a network of CSOs, made it easier for government to consult with CSOs knowing that information shared with SICAN would be distributed among the network and information received from SICAN would be the consensus of CSOs in the country. Members of SICAN could be part of Solomon Islands' delegations in future COPs. SICAN was also successful in securing funding from EU which helped to work on gender and climate justice issues and thereby influencing policy in the region and was also able to secure government badges for its delegation for COP27.

The two governments were appreciative of the role of CSOs providing a check and balance to government, however this may not be a sentiment shared by all those in government. But it was certainly a positive sign that some government officials appreciated the role CSOs played in keeping governments accountable. In Solomon Islands, it was felt that SICAN might in the future be supported through government funds. There was interest in having a MOU signed between the SIG and SICAN. There was a felt need to involve the private sector further in SICAN and involve more vulnerable groups and youths. SICAN could be a bridge between communities, the private sector and government.

The role that the CANs have been given by the two governments, even in policy development, is considered as an indication of the success of its influencing component. The objectives of the project align well with OIP's Influencing Strategy, currently in draft. The project could particularly benefit from regular interaction with the Influencing Leads, particularly the OIP Influencing Lead who has direct interest in these Pacific countries.

Private Sector engagement efforts are still ongoing. Such collaboration has not been easy to achieve anywhere, the Pacific is no exception. Conflicting interests and agendas get in the way of such collaboration. The PACCCIL project has been supported VCAN to secure network representation in numerous private sector and government committees, boards, task forces and conferences where VCAN became an observer on the Vanuatu Business Resilience Council – a subsidiary CCDRR committee under the Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce (VCCI). However, there was little evidence of other VCAN – Private Sector collaboration and members also felt this was a weak area for the network. There is a dedicated representation for micro enterprises representing the private sector in both VCAN and SICAN and could possibly be expanded in a proposed next phase. The project will be supporting SICAN in drafting a Private Sector Engagement Strategy that is hoped to support SICAN in its Private Sector Engagement.

VCAN and PACCCIL in Vanuatu organized the Reset Vanuatu dialogue that was aired on national TV this was based on the success experience of [Reset Fiji](#) that was led by another regional project at OiP at the time – Raising Pasifika Voices (RPV) with a focus on COVID-19 and Climate justice following the devastation of TC Harold – one week programme, which PACCCIL funded, which had the participation of the private sector.

**Outcome 3<sup>13</sup>: Research, information, good practice and evidence-based learning from the project is used to create climate smart policy and practice in the region.**

In the PACCCIL design a key output of learning was the Climate Finance Research in the Polynesian and Micronesia sub-region. This research was conducted in Tuvalu and the Federal States of Micronesia in 2019 and was published in 2020 during the second year of project implementation. The report [Making Climate Finance Work for Women: Voices from Polynesian and Micronesian Communities](#). This research informed key publications from Oxfam in the Pacific through Dr Jale Samuwai who was the Climate Finance Advisor for OiP at the time. Key Publications and academic affiliations were as follows:

1. Assessing Climate Finance Readiness in Asia Pacific published by MDPI. This publication informed an Oxfam paper: [Finance the future: Building an Inclusive resilient and Just Climate in Asia and the Region published in 2020.](#)
2. [Demystifying Climate Finance Impacts in Small Islands Development States \(SIDs\) Perspectives from Funafuti and Weno](#), published in 2020 by University of Malta.
3. Nationally Determined Contributions Paper in collaboration with the University of the South Pacific in 2021: [King Canute muses in the South Seas: Why aren't Pacific Islands transitioning to low carbon sea transport futures?](#)
4. In 2020 a OiP contributed to chapter 3 section 3.4 of the Global Green New Deal Book on [Perspectives on Goba Green New Deal. Chapter on Doing Development Differently](#) by Dr. Jale Samuwai, Oxfam in the Pacific
5. Oxfam Climate Finance Report for 2020, where the Pacific contributed to for the first time. The contribution was also from the Climate Finance and Gender Research. [Climate Finance Shadow Report 2020 | Oxfam International](#)

The Climate Finance and Gender report also informed the design of the Kotui Project. A regional programme designed to drive systemic change for vulnerable and marginalised women facing climate breakdown and disasters. The Kotui project is a Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade funded programme by the government of New Zealand (MFAT) that implements in the Pacific Region namely

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<sup>13</sup> Outcome 3 was stated as “Good practice in the region is being redefined, influenced by learning and research from the project” at the beginning which was revised and made more realistic mid-way.



PNG, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste and recently in Tuvalu. The projects included in the Kōtui aim to improve women's access to resources and opportunities and make sure that the governance systems that affect them include women and their priorities. There is a climate finance element within the programme that was informed by the Climate Finance and Gender publication produced by PACCCIL in 2020. PACCCIL works with Kotui in the Solomon Islands and works in partnership with SICAN.

In addition, SICAN's establishment in 2019 because of lessons learned from VCAN. The existence of Kotui in Solomon Islands was proof of PACCCIL's impact as it was designed with information obtained through research conducted by PACCCIL. Kotui filled a gap in having an assessment of the impact of climate finance on grassroots and communities. Kotui was developing a tool to track climate finance that the next phase of PACCCIL could use to inform climate smart policy.

#### 4.4. SUSTAINABILITY

PACCCIL project is designed on the principles of sustainability by its very nature of establishing and strengthening networks at the country and regional level. The project outcomes clearly focus on the capacity building and strengthening of the network to take control on the influencing policy and practice within its country and at the regional level. However, it was observed that the project's long-term goal of sustainability would require more than one project cycle to achieve this goal. In this new cycle, Oxfam can further focus on institutional strengthening for CANS in terms of governance, financial and administrative systems to be put in place. Also, it can boost human resource support for the CANS for communications, finance, and administration. Oxfam can further help the CANS to reach deeper and wider at provincial levels. For this purpose, additional engagement with private sector, schools and other inclusive regional bodies is critical. Also, efforts to extend ICT support and operational flexibility in project management are desirable areas.

Innovation – in diversifying programmatic delivery models, funding models, and conceptual understandings – will be critical for the achievement of climate justice. More evidence on Oxfam's highly regarded cash-transfer programs for rural households in need after disasters provides an example of the kind of innovative approach that could be imitated for robust and sustainable approach in climate justice.

Provisions for further support to the CANS in other Pacific countries such as KIRICAN and TUCAN and reestablishing the partnership with PICAN will go a long way in sustaining the project activities and capacity building efforts. Working through a multi-stakeholder platform through additional engagement/partnership with non-established partners like the private sector, schools/institutions and other inclusive regional bodies can be adopted by the project for greater sustainability of its overall goal and ambitions. A flexible funding approach and adaptive management approach embedded within the project will be needed to bring this to fruition.

Finally, while collaborating with traditional donors (Australia and New Zealand), it is important to also collaborate with additional or other donors outside Oxfam's traditional donors including - governments and foundations - to allow ongoing multi-country climate justice programming.

#### 4.5. GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Both SICAN and VCAN include organisations representing people living with disabilities. Efforts are ongoing to improve access of people with disabilities to the meetings and activities of the CANS as well as to shine a light on the needs of categories of people with disabilities in the DRR and climate change

area. For example, the choice of venues for meetings and the activities held by the CANs need to consider the accessibility of people living with disabilities. The PACCCIL project should consider conducting an assessment with both the CANs on how to be more inclusive for people living with disabilities. The two CANs had organisations representing people with disabilities as members. However, it seemed still unclear how these organisations, besides feeling included, were contributing to and benefiting from the network. The next project phase should give greater thought on the roles of the two organisations in the network.

**Gender equality:** Both CANs have a large number of women's organisations as members. Women are also prominent in the secretariat and management of the CANs and on the Oxfam PACCCIL project. Many CAN member organisations are represented by women in the network. PACCCIL helped the CANs define better the nexus of Climate Change and gender. The publication that PACCCIL produced (Making Climate Finance Work for Women - Voices from Polynesian and Micronesian Communities) certainly contributes to this discussion, even though it is not inclusive of Melanesia (the sub-region and Solomon Islands and Vanuatu belong to). Oxfam can explore a feminist approach that more specifically talks about inclusive climate change mitigation, loss and damage reparations to further strengthen the mainstreaming of gender within the project. There may be further work by Kotui in this area that the next phase of PACCCIL could learn from, as well as other climate change – gender issues that go beyond finance. However, this does not appear to have adversely affected the implementation of the project in any way. Importantly, the project could also help promote equity in these cultures that tend to be culturally male dominated.

As PACCCIL's influencing approach is starting to bear good fruit, there are opportunities for PACCCIL to be more engaged in the Gender and Climate Justice Space, given that women and children are increasingly affected by the climate crisis. Women's ability to be resilient amidst the crisis is undervalued and rarely given attention. Loss and Damage Finance and Climate Finance is an emerging field of research that can be further explored.

**Safeguarding and Safe programming:** In line with the One Oxfam Safeguarding Core Standards, safe programming means that all people affected by our programmes can participate safely; that our programmes do not cause harm to people; nor do they undermine the values, standards and norms that underpin our work. PACCCIL works with the OiP Safeguarding Lead and assigns a programme safeguarding focal point to review our safeguarding mechanism to ensure the project's compliance. In addition, PACCCIL has supported SICAN in developing its Child Protection Policy in 2020 and worked with VCAN to draft its safeguarding Policy that is currently under review. The project takes its compliance obligations seriously as it engages in schools as well for national influencing work. On a yearly basis the programme sets safeguarding and Disability Inclusion Plans and sets aside resources for this which is reviewed on a yearly basis along with its Risk mitigation strategies.

## 5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The project has embarked on an exercise of institutional strengthening for both SICAN and VCAN. SICAN was supported in its establishment from its registration with the Government of Solomon Island to establishing the functional membership of 34 CSO members while VCAN benefitted extensively from the project's institutional strengthening efforts. The goal of PACCCIL is "Action to build climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific region and beyond is more effective, inclusive and collaborative."

Throughout PACCCIL's documentation there is clear indication that this is a long-term goal and terming it as such is evidence that there was an understanding that this goal may not be achieved in a single project cycle. However, the project ToC did develop a clear pathway to change by adding three key



outcomes leading to the long-term goals. COVID-19 pandemic in between the project implementation was a hindrance to the project's long-term goal achievements. Due to this reason, the achievement of such an ambitious goal would require an additional timeframe. However, it is recommended that the formulation of the goal for the next project cycle be such that it is achievable within the project duration itself.

The financial support from the project for its staff structure as well as their activities have helped the partner establish as a credible member with sizable memberships within the CSO space in their countries which is a significant outcome of the project towards its long-term goal achievement. However, going forward, the nature of this support needs to change. Representatives of SICAN and VCAN members that were interviewed, felt that the PACCCIL project was extremely helpful to the network and feel the networks would not have been at their level of success without its support. They demonstrated their satisfaction with the collaborative and influencing components of the project. The network members found themselves to be confident that the two networks will continue growing in the future by having more direct action at the community level which adds to the sustainability strategy of the project.

The budget was adequate for the PACCCIL project, and owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the budget was unspent, and the project could go for a no-cost extension of an additional year.

The role that the CANs have been given by the two governments, even in policy development, is considered as an indication of the success of its influencing component. The objectives of the project align well with OIP's Influencing Strategy. The project could particularly benefit from regular interaction with the Influencing Leads, particularly the OIP Influencing Lead who has direct interest in these Pacific countries.

From within Oxfam, it was felt that there were cross-regional (Pacific x Asia) learning opportunities that the project had not taken advantage of and that could be a component of the next phase of the project. The existence of the Kotui project in Solomon Islands, made a number of things possible. The Kotui project itself was proof of PACCCIL's impact as it was designed with information obtained through research conducted by PACCCIL. Kotui filled a gap in having an assessment of the impact of climate finance on grassroots and communities. Kotui was developing a tool to track climate finance that the next phase of PACCCIL could use to inform climate smart policy.

In both SICAN and VCAN, the secretariats were embedded within the Oxfam structure. There were prospects and consequences of this arrangement. Being able to develop and implement projects like the Kotui programme and attract donor financing for them, is the best way for SICAN (and VCAN) to gain autonomy. However, it may be justifiably argued that the Kotui Programme was only possible because it was to be executed by OIP and owing to the trusted relationship OIP has with its donors.<sup>14</sup>

With sizeable networks – SICAN 34 organizations while VCAN's memberships counts to 71, both CANs believed there were good opportunities for further growth. As both networks grow, membership cohesion becomes increasingly problematic. For networks, cohesion is possibly one of the most important elements and any weaknesses would need to be addressed and efforts made to increase cohesion for networks to be increasingly effective. Although SICAN was able to maintain membership cohesion through their monthly meetings while less cohesion among its members was observed during the country visits for VCAN. This is because SICAN has successfully maintained the cohesion of its membership through the organization of regular monthly meetings. These meetings are well attended, and Honiara-based organizations take turns in hosting these meetings. The members utilize

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<sup>14</sup> Unfortunately, there is some history of CSO financial mismanagement in the Pacific (this is not exclusive to CSOs but unfortunately is inclusive of CSOs). Donors are wary of funding CSOs, particularly when they still do not have a proven record of good governance and proper financial management. The dominance of BINGOs (Big International NGOs), which Oxfam would be considered to be, in the region is frowned upon by local CSOs. They see them competing for the same funds and they know they cannot compete at the same level considering the resources and expertise BINGOs have at their disposal. This criticism may be valid for some cases, but quite unfair in others. A number of BINGOs were in fact playing a very important role in the region.

these meetings to effectively share information and discuss their plans for the coming weeks. In this way member organizations get to participate in each other's activities.

In the past, VCAN used to issue a regular newsletter in which members contributed stories. The newsletter was distributed by email and posted on the Facebook page. The newsletter was a way of keeping the members updated with ongoing issues and events and sharing information from member organizations, effectively like the role that the SICAN monthly meetings played. Both the newsletters and the monthly meetings were effective tools that could be employed by both SICAN and VCAN.

Partnerships is an area where VCAN seems to have had greater success than SICAN. This success may be attributed to the fact that VCAN has been longer in existence and has had the opportunity to build more meaningful and lasting relationships during that time. However, SICAN also seems to be on the right track in this area and use VCAN's success as a model for their own actions.

Climate change being a cross-cutting issue, the VCAN Secretariat was able to build partnerships and relationships with key climate change actors including government, development partners and the private sector. Key government linkages include the Government of Vanuatu's National Advisory Board (NAB) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CC&DRR) and its Climate Change Program Management Unit (PMU). Through these partnerships and collaborations, VCAN was able to secure network representation in numerous private sector and government committees, boards, task forces and conferences. Having access to these platforms was deemed crucial for VCAN to voice and raise the concerns of the vulnerable and marginalized communities it represented.

The project used several indicators as a measurement of success for the project. These are reproduced as an annex to this report. In a simple exercise, the consultant asked the project's MEAL officials (PACCCIL, SICAN and VCAN) to categorize the difficulty of collecting the data for these indicators and to indicate whether data had been collected for these indicators. Unfortunately, VCAN did not provide their responses, but PACCCIL and SICAN MEAL officials did, which provided a clear indication of the appropriateness of the indicators and of the structures in place to collect this data.

The PACCCIL and SICAN MEAL officials indicated that most of the data for the chosen indicators were easy to collect, however, in a number of them data had not been collected.

In 2022, PACCCIL produced a publication titled "[Stories of Impact: CSO Collaboration for a Climate-Just Transformation](#)". This publication brought together best practices and lessons learned during PACCCIL's implementation through PICAN, SICAN and VCAN. This publication was a great initiative of PACCCIL to document lessons learned through the implementation of the PACCCIL project. This document is extensive and detailed. It discusses a number of lessons which are listed below in order of appearance in the publication:

- Collaborative approach
- Value local stakeholders
- Elevate local knowledge and experience to influence regional/global spaces
- Convening and broker role
- Alignment with government priorities
- Choosing the right location is critical
- Prioritise local communities
- Global event increases PICAN's visibility and enhances relationship building
- Allow ample time for preparation to be more effective
- Outcomes of campaign events are to be built upon
- External Influencing Communications for COP
- Meaningful participation of Non-State Actors pays off
- Inclusiveness and being transparent is critical to sustaining a collaborative national climate change governance framework
- Multiple stakeholder and sectoral platform and Synergies from NSAs critical

- Constructive engagement starts with a clear common shared vision of the future
- Evidence-based advocacy works
- Finding tangible solutions
- Have a ToR or MoU in place
- Have regular meetings and create a space for knowledge sharing

These were supported by various case studies. This was certainly an excellent product of the PACCCIL project, one that should be emulated by other projects.

Visibility for Oxfam and the project is important, as it ensures that donors, governments, and communities are informed of who is behind the project strengthening the accountability aspects of the project, and thus continue to support them in this and other work carried out in the country. Likewise, visibility for the donor, in this case DFAT, is also important as the funds come from their taxpayers and these need to be aware of how their country's ODA is being utilized. There were a number of articles in the public space and the media, a sample of which are produced in the Annexes 4. It was interesting to note that it was appreciated by the CANs that Oxfam and the project took a step back in the promotion of their own visibility, opting instead to let the CANs be the focus of the visibility efforts. This contributed to the increased trust of the CANS in Oxfam and the project.

Finally, as Collaboration was critical factor in the success of PACCCIL, Oxfam should continue to strengthen partnerships in the region to bring together relevant stakeholders, including civil society and women's rights organizations, for climate justice. Establishment of CANs more widely is critical as these formal and informal partnerships have enriched climate justice action in the Pacific by reaching out to diverse communities and partners.

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The achievement of an ambitious goal such as that of PACCCIL would require more than a single project cycle. The evaluation suggests that the formulation of the goal for the next project cycle be one that would be achievable by that project, within its life cycle. In its next cycle the evaluation proposes the following learnings from PACCCIL 1:

**Institutional strengthening of SICAN and VCAN:** There was an expressed desire by both SICAN and VCAN that they would become autonomous from Oxfam and the next phase of the project should strive to ensure that this transition could be achieved after the networks have the required governance (financial and administrative) systems in place, and the capacity development required to effectively operate these systems. Oxfam is well placed to provide the right systems of governance and administration needed by the CANs. Oxfam should also focus on strengthening partner capabilities to access climate finance for resilience-building activities in the region. This also involves exploring innovative funding models to advance climate justice in the region, including with nontraditional donors like the private sector. The process of autonomy of SICAN and VCAN should not be rushed, and Oxfam and the CANs need to ensure that the governance and administration structures are in place and operating successfully. Oxfam is keen to support the CANs for as long as is necessary. VCAN are particularly keen in setting out on their own, which necessarily means having their own office and being able to attract and raise funding from other interested sources (e.g., USAID) which they would be able to implement directly without external support. A better understanding of what both SICAN and VCAN view as pros and cons of this autonomy would be useful at this stage. The evaluation could not establish convincing arguments that there was much clarity with the secretariats. From the project's perspective, this autonomy would contribute to sustainability and would make for a perfect exit strategy for the project.

Oxfam should continue facilitating linkages of the CANs with broader regional and global level organizations to improve the resilience of the most vulnerable. In other words, the pacific-wide approach to climate justice of Oxfam should be informed by its local partners. Thus, a regional approach to climate-justice, which is informed by its local, context specific programming experiences, and which aims to connect actors from across the region to work together on climate justice is an important area for engagement.

**Digital campaigns and advocacy:** Communication remains a crucial component of the project and the CANs could be seen as the consensus voice of the national climate change CSOs in important international events such as the UNFCCC COP. Carrying out digital campaigns and advocacy could be explored by the project given the pervasive use of social media in the Pacific as well as the new 'COVID-19' realities that were faced in the recent past. Issues of campaigns can be built from key but common issues that arise in country projects or could be aligned to issues of regional issues that local partners are advocating for. For e.g., issues such as Nuclear Free Pacific, No Plastic campaigns, A million tree Initiatives, Sea-bed mining etc., while may not directly relate to other issues, there are opportunities here for the project to also tailor its message within these broader themes.

**Establishment of a Project Advisory Group:** Although the absence of a PAG does not seem to have had much of a negative impact on the project (this is hard to judge as one does not know what the achievements of the project would have been had there been a PAG), it would still be beneficial to have a PAG of sorts in a next phase of the project. A project can always benefit from the views and advice of a team of experts, external to the project implementation team. The original PAG was meant to consist of Oxfam staff. Although the expertise within Oxfam should be utilized and should be included in a PAG, the project would also benefit if other people, external to Oxfam are included in the PAG.

**Human resource support:** As a component of the above recommendation, both SICAN and VCAN need additional human resource support, primarily in communication and finance/administration. The Communications position is imperative for the cohesion of the network's membership. The communications person would require a mix of skills including writing and online communications, particularly social media and use of online meeting applications. The Finance/Administration position needs to be filled by someone who is trained in the system that Oxfam sets up for the networks.

**Reaching wider:** The natural next step for PACCCIL may be to extend the implementation to other Pacific Island countries, adopting and adapting the model used in Solomon Islands, which has proven successful there. PICAN believes that PNG could be the next country for PACCCIL to do so, but a number of other countries have also been mentioned, i.e., Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau, Tonga, and Samoa. Of course, Kiribati and Tuvalu already have well established Climate Action Networks, and these could be provided additional support. The advantage of starting with PNG would be that it has an in-country Oxfam office which would make replicating the Solomon Islands model there the more possible.

As the PACCCIL project strengthens both SICAN and VCAN, it could slowly withdraw its focus on these two CANs and increase focus on the other CANs in other PICs. Future iterations of the project (i.e., following the next one) could fully focus on the other CANs in the other PICs while SICAN and VCAN would be operating independently from Oxfam and getting support from the implementation of other projects, like SICAN currently does with the Kotui project. Although Kotui is also executed by Oxfam, there would be opportunities where SICAN and VCAN would be able to execute projects directly, once their financial and administrative systems are in place and they can guarantee accountability and financial integrity.

**Reaching deeper:** Both SICAN and VCAN expressed a desire to establish nodes at the provincial level. For them this is also a natural progression. They feel that the network is too capital city-based, with very few members from the outer provinces. The consultant found this thinking to be predominant within both SICAN and VCAN. Whether the project chooses to go deeper or wider, or both, very much

depends on the funding available. Ideally, as it provides SICAN and VCAN with the institutional strengthening that they need, it would also assist in establishing a few nodes in other provinces. The two CANs would also benefit from a secretariat's annual visit to the provinces to interact with members and lead member recruitment campaigns, while at the same time holding meetings with the provincial government officials, any private sector organizations and communities. This could also be an M&E mission by the secretariat to assess progress in those areas they provided support.

**ICT Support:** In PICs, it would be almost impossible to maintain a national organizational network of any kind unless one invests in ICT tools to ensure that members located on outer islands are able to participate in meetings. As efforts are made for SICAN and VCAN to establish nodes in the provinces, these should go hand in hand with providing them with the ICT support needed for them to be able to participate in meetings, thus ensuring they do not feel excluded and the network does not remain dominated by the organisations based in the capital or the Capital islands of Guadalcanal and Efate. At the very least, and something that could already be done, these meetings could be life-streamed (e.g. using Facebook as a platform) with outer island members able to follow virtually. However, not all the organisations have the tools or the funds to sustain the very expensive internet costs in PICs. This could mean the project having to provide each node with a laptop or smart phone and monthly internet payments, at the very least.

**Project Flexibility:** In development work, there are times when one tries for months or even years to get something implemented, without success. This is because the right opportunity had not presented itself during that time. In other cases, a short window of opportunity may arise where we need to be ready to act quickly to take advantage of it. This might be having the right person in office, or an opportune national debate, or the right legislative opportunity. Projects need to have flexibility to act on these opportunities and be adaptive enough in their implementation. It was suggested, during consultations, that the project should have an envelope of funds that could be used to take advantage of such opportunities, at the discretion of the Project Manager. The project document could outline the financial limit at the Project Manager's discretion, beyond that limit requiring further authorization.

The matter of the direct action at the community level came down to having finances available for CBOs that could be used for their activities. One could consider a mini-grant system available for CBOs and administered by the CANs. This mini-grant system could be established as a funding bucket to which several different donors could contribute.

**Redefining Learning:** There needs to be a greater emphasis on the learning aspect of the project, which some members have found to have been the relatively weakest aspect of the project. Members felt that, although the learning opportunities were welcome and very helpful to them, these opportunities were limited to those who attended the meetings and the training sessions and did not go any further than that limited circle, even though these training opportunities were open to all members and were inclusive. A way to address these concerns would be to design training as training-for-trainers initiatives. The networks may consider selecting a number of individuals from within their network, coming from the different provinces (two or three from each province), to be trained as facilitators. These facilitators would initially be trained in facilitation/training skills and then in all climate change issues that the networks are involved in. These facilitators could be called upon when the CANs require training to be dissipated around the country as a component of their projects and initiatives.

Oxfam should continue to lead high quality and evidence-based research for advocacy and action within the Pacific and beyond. Going forward, research should focus on strengthening the capacities of CANs in climate finance and in carbon trading, as there is negligible expertise within the CAN members on these issues. Oxfam's support may not only be financial in nature but may also include how Oxfam at the regional level can leverage support or funds on partners' behalf. It was suggested that a Learning Strategy for PACCCIL be developed right at the design stage of the project which can

then be reviewed on a periodical basis. Learning was still needed in regard to climate smart policies as well as the strengthening of, particularly, climate finance and gender equality in the climate change area. Climate finance research could be an output of the Project's learning process and could influence future learning work. There was also learning to be gained from the influencing and collaboration work of the project.

**Additional Engagements - Private Sector engagement.** Although the project recognized the importance of private sector partnership, this was probably the weakest partnership development in the project. The desire for the project to influence all sectors, including the private sector, may be a motivation for this engagement from the CSO side. There is still little appreciation for what this would entail by the two CAN secretariats and their members. Although partnership with the private sector is mentioned repeatedly in documentation, strategies, etc., there is little evidence that this engagement has been successful. Admittedly, engagement with the private sector would not be an easy task. From their nature, as profit making entities, their psyche is guided by the principle of 'what is in it for me?'. This is not a criticism of the private sector; their success is measured by the profits they are able to make. The Pacific environment is already hard enough for business, their full attention is taken up by ensuring they remain profit making in the midst of all the challenges they face and keep the employees dependent on them for their livelihood, gainfully employed. This may not be appreciated enough by CSOs that receive their funding from donors and their employees having their income almost guaranteed for the length of the project. Thus, the effort should not be expected to come from the private sector, it needs to come from the CSOs and from governments. The conversation also needs to be how climate change would impact the private sector (there are many examples of these negative impacts) and the solutions available for the private sector to adapt and mitigate for climate change, and support CSOs and governments in their efforts for climate justice. As the project reconsiders the engagement with the Private Sector, there needs to be an adequate response to the question – "Why do we want to engage with the Private Sector?" It is still unclear to many of those involved in the project - not only how to do so, but also why to do so? The project also needs to have a response to the question that the private sector would likely pose, "What is the private sector going to gain through such collaboration?"

**Engagement with schools.** Acknowledging that schools are the best venues to use to interact with future decision-makers, and to get messages back to families and communities, increasing CAN activities with students and teachers in schools has been suggested. There are a number of ways of doing so but possibly setting up climate change clubs in schools would be an effective way to get students engaged with climate change activism from early on, noting the safeguards required when dealing with school children. Students could get involved with tree and mangrove planting and clean-up campaigns, as well as conducting climate change and environment surveys and organizing in-school and intra-school competitions on the subject. Every year these school climate change clubs could also be given a thematic area to focus on during the year, with activities being organized around those thematic areas during the year.

**Project Indicators:** From the table in Annexure 6, although the data for the indicators selected were not difficult to collect, the project found difficulty in collecting this data. The evaluation would conclude that the problem is not with the indicators chosen but the M&E regimen in place to collect this data, makes it even more difficult when multiple members of the network must contribute data to make this a complete picture of the project's progress. The project design does include such indicators but due to staffing, geography, capacity, and context issues - were quickly changed in favor of qualitative data collection. Such data collection is more useful in influencing projects, where change takes time and numbers have little meaning. This would be an example of effective adaptive management as noted through the project's has multiple case-based examples of success. There seems to be far too many indicators in the current project design. It is suggested that the project select fewer indicators but select ones that are easy to collect and that still provide the project management with an indication of the project's progress.

**Intersectional approaches** that place gender, citizen justice and economic justice at the center should be developed and integrated with the climate justice strategy at the regional level. In addition, Oxfam model should allow for greater flexibility in partner engagement to safeguard against uncertain events such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Priorities:** The following are the major recommendations mentioned in this report, each assigned a priority, difficulty, and cost status (High, Medium, Low).

Recommendations	Priority	Difficulty	Cost
Project goal better articulated	High	Low	Low
Project flexibility in project document	Medium	Medium	Low
Institutional Strengthening	High	High	High
HR Support	High	Low	High
Reaching Deeper	Medium	Medium	High
ICT Support	Medium	Medium	Medium
Reaching Wider (PNG)	High	Medium	High
Private Sector Engagement	High	High	Low
Engagement with Schools	Medium	Medium	Medium
Financial support (similar budget or greater for next phase)	High	Medium	Low

## Annex 1 : Terms of Reference



### TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR:

#### Pacific Climate Change Collaboration, Influencing and Learning (PACCCIL) Project End of Project Evaluation

<b>Consultancy period</b>	August 15– September 30, 2022,
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS</b>	25 days minimum
<b>Value</b>	TBC

### Background

Oxfam is a world-wide development organization that mobilizes the power of people against poverty. In the Pacific, we work with our partners to ensure that Pacific Islander women and men (specifically those that are poor, marginalized or excluded) are leading and shaping their development and that their voices are heard, and acted on by those in power. Oxfam's Pacific regional office is based in Suva, Fiji. This is also where our Fiji country office and our base for remote cluster management of the Polynesia/Micronesia country office are located. We also have offices in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Oxfam in the Pacific (OIP) has been working on a new regional climate change program called the Pacific Islands Climate Change Collaboration, Influencing and Learning (PACCCIL) project. This is a four-year (2018 – 2021) project funded by Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP).

The Pacific Climate Change Collaboration, Influencing and Learning (PACCCIL) project is strengthening the influencing capacity of local civil society actors and networks to ensure that actions on climate change in the Pacific region are effective, inclusive, and collaborative. Oxfam's regional climate change project is implemented in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Polynesia/Micronesia region. This is a five-year project that began in June 2018 - June 2022 with an Extension ending June 30<sup>th</sup> 2023.

Oxfam in the Pacific is working/partnering with

- PICAN the Pacific Islands Climate Action Network who are providing regional climate action leadership
- VCAN the Vanuatu Climate Action Network as a country partner
- Solomon Islands Climate Action Network (SICAN) who is also a country partner.

To achieve its goal the project has three key outcomes:

1. **Outcome one:** Pacific civil society networks effectively influence national, regional and global climate change and disaster policy and practice.
2. **Outcome two:** Civil society, government and private sector collaborate on a range of climate change and disaster issues.
3. **Outcome three:** good practice in the region is being redefined, influenced by learning and research from the project.





The PACCCIL project is convening platforms, brokering discussions, and facilitating dialogues at local, community, sub-national, national, regional, and global spaces. The project is amplifying and coordinating the voices of vulnerable and marginalised communities to influence the climate change discussion. In addition, addressing regionally relevant aspects of climate change.

1. **Climate Justice and Ocean Justice:** Challenging the inequalities because of the current governance systems with a call for move towards progressive, transformative, inclusive, accountable systems.
2. **Low Carbon:** To ensure, that Pacific Islands actively engage in the ambitious 1.5 degree world consideration at all platforms that Pacific Islands countries are represented in.
3. **Climate Finance:** Ensuring the social accountability of climate finance and the need for fairer finance flows to Pacific Island Countries as well as the equitable distribution of these benefits amongst the most vulnerable groups in society.
4. **Climate Change and Covid-19:** The double effects of climate change and Covid-19 for the region are amplified at international, regional and national spaces.
5. **Loss and Damage:** To ensure the Pacific voice is not lost in discussions happening at global spaces on loss and damage.

At its heart the project is setting out to strengthen two existing climate action networks and establish a third - Pacific Islands Climate Action Network (PICAN) and Vanuatu Climate Action Network (VCAN) and Solomon Islands Climate Action Network (SICAN) respectively.

#### Target Audience:

The consultant will work with the PACCCIL project, its contractual partners Vanuatu Climate Action Network (VCAN) and the Solomon Islands Climate Action Network (SICAN), non-contractual partners PICAN and stakeholders to assess the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency and sustainability of the PACCCIL Project in the countries that it operates in. Oxfam will also be part of the audience as it has played a critical role in resourcing partners. Insights from this consultancy will shape the evaluation and to tease out impacts we wish to record future learning within the Climate Justice Programme.

Oxfam through PACCCIL defines Partners into these 4 dimensions:

1. **Secretariat support** to the three networks (VCAN, SICAN and PICAN). This includes convening, documenting and facilitating meetings. Supporting network members with technical policy advice, logistics and communications materials for key influencing moments. Secretariat staff will often represent the networks at influencing opportunities. The PICAN secretariat role was one person seconded into the role. VCAN's secretariat included three Oxfam staff members for some of the time (network coordination and influencing support) and for SICAN it was two Oxfam staff members (network coordination and influencing support). All secretariat roles are managed by Oxfam and bound by Oxfam policies and procedures.
2. **Joint learning** - Networks manage this differently. In SICAN there are monthly site visits and quarterly learning from peer's sessions run by network members. Media training there also included network members providing leadership and content. Oxfam offers a range of specialist training and support, including organisational capacity assessment, influencing capacity assessment, media and communications training. Oxfam's priority policy areas are: Climate Justice and Ocean Justice, Low Carbon, gender and Climate Finance and social accountability. Oxfam brings a portfolio of support offerings and networks choose what they would like to take up.



3. **Network development** - Oxfam through the Secretariat functions has supported the registration of all three networks, allowing for increased legitimacy, investment, and influence. The organisational capacity assessments have been made available as a tool for networks to identify and prioritise their learning needs.
4. **Allied action** - Policy advice, information exchange and co-strategizing at key national, regional, and international influencing moments.

#### Purpose and Structure

Oxfam in the Pacific, through its regional Pacific Climate Change Collaboration, Influencing and Learning Project (PACCCIL) provides financial support through funding of the Secretariat positions for VCAN and SICAN and certain activities from the financial year of 2018/19 to date. Now as part of its evaluation, the project wishes to achieve the following:

- Evaluate and document the quality and impact of the project.
- Enhance mutual accountability, transparency and learning between the communities, partners and allies with whom we work, ourselves and our donors,
- use the consultancy outcomes to influence the practice and accountability of other actors in the development sector, including governments, private sector actors, other INGOs, and civil society organizations, and strengthen our credibility as an international non-governmental organization working in development.

#### Consultancy Objectives

The consultant that will be responsible in seeing the objectives through are required to:

- Lead the evaluation to unpack and assess progress towards PACCCIL's outcomes
- Identify the reasons behind achievements (or lack of progress) against objectives. Oxfam expects sufficient analysis to determine, for example if a program or project is not achieving objectives, whether the problem rests in the theory of change, or with difficulties in implementation, and whether these are leading to unintended (positive or negative) consequences (Effectiveness);
- Assess whether the objectives are ultimately contributing to the realization of Oxfam's mission (Effectiveness).
- Evaluate Oxfam's contribution and value-added to the project outcomes and impact (Effectiveness);
- Unpack the extent to which the intervention is suited to the priorities and policies of partners, with specific reference to the experiences and opinions of women, children and persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups (Relevance);
- Assess the degree to which the financial resources of the project or program have been used economically and efficiently (Efficiency); and
- Build evidence-based recommendations for exiting, scaling up, handover or other types of transitions (Sustainability).



#### **Learning and Knowledge Questions:**

Learning questions, the project wishes to have answered in this process are as follows:

1. What does the evidence tell us about project's progress towards its outcomes?
2. What other evidence do we need to tell us a complete story?

#### **Methodology:**

It is anticipated with current COVID19 precautions and restrictions, that this review will be conducted through a hybrid mode where the consultant will be required to travel to Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, as well as the use of online tools for interviews should key informants be unable to meet face to face. As methodology, the ToR suggests a qualitative approach with a combination of the following methods:

- i) **Document review** – With the project immense Mid Term Review, Partnership Review, Situational Analysis as well other pockets of monitoring work. It is highly suggested that a cross examination of all documents related to the project since its inception to date be reviewed and assessed as evidence.
- ii) **Appreciative Inquiry and Learning Review:** Following a document review, its suggested that the project be assessed for its strengths as opposed to its flaws. This is through the following Four Ds:
  - a. DISCOVER: What gives life? What is the best? Appreciating and identifying processes that work well.
  - b. DREAM: What might be? What is the world calling for? Envisioning results, and how things might work well in the future.
  - c. DESIGN: What should be--the ideal? Co-constructing - planning and prioritizing processes that would work well.
  - d. DESTINY (or DELIVER): How to empower, learn and adjust/improvise? Sustaining the change

Data collection methods will consist of qualitative techniques, including a secondary review of data from documentation and the collection of primary data from online interviews of partners. Methods used should include consideration of cross-cutting issues such as gender and disability and should include perspectives of all stakeholder groups. The consultant will be expected to be flexible enough to perform key informant interviews through a HYBRID mode including via skype, telephone, email, google docs and forms, Box, Zoom among other relevant online tools and travel or face to face. The best method of primary data collection will be determined through consultation with the Oxfam consultancy management team. In addition to the methodology identified, in the initial stages of the consultancy the successful consultant is expected to develop and present to the PACCCIL Project team a detailed methodology and workplan on how this work will be conducted.

**Proposed Research Questions:**

The consultant will continue to refine and propose research questions in line with the learning questions provided in these terms of reference in consultation with the PACCCIL MEAL Coordinator and the PACCCIL Project Manager.

The key tasks for the PACCCIL end-line Consultant will be as follows:

**Objectives and Tasks**

Task	Content	No. of days of review	Consultant Deliverables
<b>1. Planning and coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultancy planning and coordination on information gathering and analysis</li> <li>• Organize consultation meetings with Oxfam, PACCCIL and partner (SICAN, VCAN, PICAN) organizations online</li> <li>• Confirmation of agreed timeline and deliverables.</li> </ul>	2 days	Methodology and Work Plan  Final Methodology and Document Review for Endline.
<b>2. Consultancy deliverables – initial draft document of the report.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Collection - Consultation with Oxfam, PACCCIL, project partners (PICAN, SICAN, VCAN)</li> <li>• Oxfam &amp; Partner organisations (SICAN, PICAN, VCAN) involved in the review to read and comment on the draft</li> </ul>	19 days	Draft Report
<b>3. Present findings for validation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultant to consolidate all comments received and edit &amp; finalise the review report for validation</li> <li>• Final Report Submitted for Review</li> <li>• Presentation of Findings with Oxfam</li> </ul>	3 days  1 day	Final Report

**Scope of work**

Position	Roles and Responsibilities
<b>Consultant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow OXFAM's research ethical procedures stipulated in OXFAM Australia Research Ethics Guidelines.</li> <li>• Follow OXFAM's Responsible Programme Data Policy in collecting, analyzing and storing data.</li> <li>• Prepare a detailed plan of their work and develop key research tools within the first week of the consultancy.</li> <li>• Manage day-to-day activities to deliver the final documents/outcomes within the timeframe and budget allocated.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Keep the PACCCIL Project Manager and MEAL Coordinator informed of progress on a weekly basis, highlighting specific successes and challenges and any risks that need to be mitigated and/or managed</li> <li>● Prepare and revise drafts according to timelines set out in the production schedule.</li> <li>● Ensure that the final product is of professional quality in terms of content and presentation, including editing and adherence to donor and Oxfam branding guidelines.</li> <li>● Develop a detailed methodology for carrying out online review and consultation processes, including links to non-Oxfam PICAN work.</li> <li>● Undertake a shared knowledge workshop with participants of the findings and action plan. This maybe a virtual workshop due to Covid-19 restrictions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PACCCIL Project Manager, and MEAL Coordinator</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Facilitate the introduction of consultant to prospective participants of the review</li> <li>● Provide the Consultant with relevant documentation for the research</li> <li>● Work with in-country PACCCIL teams to organise logistics to support the conduct of the review through interviews and meetings including travels.</li> <li>● Support the resolution of obstacles and challenged presented.</li> <li>● Give clear and constructive feedback on drafts, including a clear steer as to request edits and changes; and</li> <li>● Any technical advisory recommendations made by the PACCCIL Project Manager.</li> </ul>

#### Duration and timing

This work will be carried between the **August 15 – Sept 30 for a duration of 25 working days**. This is to ensure that on-going work for the consultant concurrent to this consultancy is also taken care of and that the report goes through a thorough review before it is finalized within the duration of 25 days. The Final Report and Publication is to be submitted no later than September 30<sup>th</sup>.

#### Resources

- Oxfam in the Pacific through the Pacific Climate Change Collaboration, Influencing and Learning (PACCCIL) Project documents (i.e., annual performance reporting, partner reporting)
- Project Report Case Studies/ Impact Stories
- Mid-term review report
- Partnership review report



### Payment Schedule

Payments for the consultancy daily rate will be disbursed based on the schedule below:

Payment Schedule	% of payment	Milestones expected
1 <sup>st</sup> Payment on signing of Consultancy Agreement and on presentation of detailed methodology and work plan	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed consultancy agreement</li> <li>• Detailed methodology &amp; work plan</li> <li>• Document Review Paper</li> </ul>
2 <sup>nd</sup> and FINAL Payment approved report and workshop.	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final approved Evaluation Report and Workshop delivered to socialize the findings.</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	

### Institutional Arrangement

- The consultant (he/she) will be Pacific, Australia or New Zealand based
- The consultant is to provide his/her own laptop or computer and all materials required for the assignment
- All deliverables are to be submitted for review and approval by PACCCIL Project Manager and MEAL Coordinator
- The consultant will communicate with regional partners using online platforms
- All program documents required for this review will be provided to the Consultant through the MEAL Coordinator and Project Manager.

### Selection Criteria

- Experienced Evaluation Professional with Skills in Communications and Learning.
- Familiarity in working with national, regional and international organisations with some familiarity with grassroots developmental issues in Pacific Island countries
- Familiarity in working with Pacific civil society organisations and Pacific governments
- High-quality research skills with the ability to analyse, synthesize and summarize complex information
- A clear and succinct writer
- Availability from August – September



### How to Apply

Send in.

- Detailed expression of interest with clear research methodology, work plan and budget for the consultancy
- A results-oriented CV detailing specific evaluation experience with evidence of conducting qualitative reviews in previous assignments.
- Two Reference letters (if available at the time of application)

### ANNEX 1 – EVALUATION GRID

The tender, including written, presentation and reference components will be assessed using the following criteria which are listed in no order of importance:

	Evaluation criteria	% weighting
1	<b>Compliance with EOI Specification</b> , competency, full and clarity of response as per the ToR	15%
2	<b>Consultant’s capability and experience</b> – appropriate administrative infrastructure or professional registration, relevant skills, and competencies in conducting a partnership review. Capability to deliver services and additional services as needed from previous work experience. (samples of previous work would be helpful)	30%
3	<b>Familiarity with working in the Pacific</b> and the Pacific regional civil society context in partnership and collaboration. Have experience in conducting partnership assessment or working as a partnership broker at national, regional and international organisations in the Pacific.	15%
4	<b>Reporting and Optimization</b> Ability to deliver timely reporting, effective optimization and pivoting if needed and constructive post-works reporting and quality assurance processes.	10%
5	Can demonstrate strong qualitative and quantitative based research with clear demonstration on the use of appropriate research methodologies and approaches.	10%
6	Ability to deliver a detailed work plan that demonstrates the appropriate qualitative approaches, tools for analysis and within the timeframe prescribed.	10%
7	Must be able to propose a budget that is relevant and suitable for the completion of this exercise within the proposed daily rate and within the full budgetary allocation for the activity.	10%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Annex 2: People Consulted

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Florence Latua	National Advisory Board on climate change/ Vanuatu Government
Sem Mabuwa	OAU
Debbie Singh	OIP
Alanieta Vakatale	OIP
Kesaia Vasutoga	OIP PACCCIL Project
Litea Fong	OIP PACCCIL Project
Claire Oiire	SINU
Sally Carlo	Ntalpuk Ning Epang Faum Association (Vanuatu)
Litiana Kalsrap	Ntalpuk Ning Epang Faum Association (Vanuatu)
Malachai Bate'e	Solomon Islands Government
Willy Missack	VCAN
Laiafi Soalo	VCAN
Wina Nasauman	VCAN
Yvette Camille	VCAN
Freda Willie	VSPD
Lavetanalagi Seru	PICAN
Jeshua Hope	PICAN and OIP
George Koran	VCAN
Margarette Dick	VCAN
Shabella Rathamana	PACCCIL Solomon Islands
Winifred Kisi	PACCCIL Solomon Islands
Gareth Quity	SICAN
Noella Dorevella	SICAN
Grace Piko	SICAN
James Meimana	SICAN
Moses Pelomo	SICAN
Pita Tikai	SICAN
Janet Oge	SICAN



## Annex 3: VCAN and SICAN Members

The current 34 SICAN members are:

1. Oxfam in Solomon Islands (OISI)
2. Save the Children Solomon Islands (SCSI)
3. World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
4. Live and Learn Solomon Islands (LLSI)
5. Friends of the City – (FOTC)
6. Kastom Gaden Association – (KGA)
7. Anglican Church of Melanesia (ACoM)
8. Young Professionals in Agricultural Research & Development – (YPARDSINU)
9. Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership (SICCP)
10. Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT)
11. Design and Technology – (D&T)
12. Honiara City Council – (HCC)
13. PaCivic Initiatives (PCI)
14. Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change (PISFCC)
15. People with Disability Solomon Islands (PWDSI)
16. UN Women Solomon Islands
17. Honiara Youth Council
18. Barana Nature and Heritage Park
19. Honiara City Council of Women Division
20. Environment Media Solomon Islands
21. Green Technology Solomon Islands/ Tookina Tribal land conservation association
22. Rock Valley Community
23. Anoniko'a Mangrove conservation Association
24. Aheta Water conservation association
25. Otepaina Tribal land Forest Conservation
26. Ono Tribe Conservation Association
27. Solomon Islands National University (SINU)
28. Solomon Islands Rangers Association (SIRA)
29. Vois Blo Mere
30. Ohe'Ohe Conservation Foundation
31. Solomon Island Women In Business Association (SIWIBA)
32. Rolepi Organization
33. Aenaalinga Land Resource Conservation
34. Kogala Tribe Forest Conservation Association

The current membership of VCAN (currently 70 organisations) is listed as being the following:

1. 350 Vanuatu
2. Action Aid Vanuatu
3. Anglican Church of Melanesia Vanuatu
4. Red Cross
5. Ntalpuk Ning Epang Faum (NNEFA)
6. ETM Consultancy Services/Wa vulu sule Association
7. Care International
8. Oxfam in Vanuatu
9. Vanuatu Christian Council(VCC)/Act for Peace
10. World Vision
11. Adra
12. Youth Challenge Vanuatu

13. Wan Smol Bag
14. Save the Children
15. Live and Learn
16. Farm Support Association
17. Vanuatu Society for People with Disability (VSPD)
18. Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI)
19. Vatu Mauri Consortium (VMC)
20. Shefa Province
21. Student - Member VCAN
22. Unelco
23. VYWC
24. Sistah Vanuatu
25. Further Arts
26. Elang Etas Association
27. Kokoreko Youth Waste Management Association
28. Kolisen blong leftemap Edukesen(KOBLE)
29. Nakororiki Youth Association
30. VIT Climate Change Graduate Student
31. Vanuatu skills Partnership
32. Tongoa Sheperd womens Association
33. Erata Development Committee
34. Okeanos Sustainable Sea Transport Ltd
35. Vanuatu National Youth Council (VNYC)
36. Vanuatu Women Centre (VWC)
37. Green wave Vanuatu (No Plastic Plis)
38. Vanuatu Environmental Science Society (VESS)
39. Vanua Tai Network (Wan Smol Bag)
40. Erakor Bridge Community
41. Red Cross Vanuatu (Luganville)
42. Human Capacity Development International (HCDI)
43. Media
44. Department of Forestry/Foresters Association
45. Department of Climate Change
46. Department of Local Authorities
47. REDDt
48. Vanuatu Disability Promotion Advocacy association
49. Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF)
50. Digicel
51. Earth Partners
52. Learn To Serve
53. Port Vila Municipal Council
54. Cost Climate action
55. Campaign For Justice
56. Vanmel Community Association
57. Pacific Horticultural & Agriculture Market Access Plus Program
58. Mlerick Association
59. Pango Back Yard Gardening (PIFA)
60. Pacific Island Student Fighting Climate Change
61. Break through women's Voice
62. Vanuatu Environmental Law Association
63. V-Pride

64. Nanamor Marine mo Land Conservation (Lamap)
65. LAMACCA Association
66. Lake Letas Conservation Management
67. Vanuatu Brewing LTD
68. Bigfala Tree
69. Ipastudan Forest Foundation Organisation
70. Tanna Womens Strongest network

## Annex 4: PACCCIL Outcomes and indicators for Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

Solomon Islands			
SOLS Outcome 1	Target(s)	Activity(ies)	Indicator(s)
Pacific civil society networks effectively influence national, regional and global climate change and disaster policy and practice.	Network/alliance demonstrating improved capacity and practice in coordinating and undertaking collective advocacy to influence climate change and disaster policy or practice	Number of regional and global CC/DRR conferences, activities, campaigns attended by members	Number of occasions climate change issues were highlighted through different platforms and media at COP27
			Number of beneficiaries reached through different platforms and media at COP27
			Improved level of commitment and action by target decision makers on climate change at COP27
		Final strategy for SICAN network- Consultation with stakeholders and members at provincial level and socialise the strategy with partners	Number of vacancy advertisements published for the recruitment of a short-term consultant to work on the SICAN Strategic Plan
			Number of applicants received for the position of a short-term consultant to work on the SICAN Strategic Plan
			Contract signed for a short-term consultant to work on the SICAN Strategic Plan.
			Number of consultation events held by the short-term consultant on the development of SICAN Strategic Plan
			Number of stakeholders consulted on the development of SICAN Strategic Plan
			Number of communiques that were sent out to SICAN members regarding Strategic Plan
			Strategic Plan socialised and endorsed by members
		To provide agricultural tools for women & girls with disability and support the celebration of world disability day	Number of tools and seedlings procured and distributed
			Number of people with disability that received the agriculture tools and seedlings

			Number of people with disability that were able to utilise it effectively and have enhanced standard of living inclusive of food security
		To support the celebration of world disability day, raising awareness on disability inclusion and climate change networking and influencing	Number of occasions climate change and disability inclusion highlighted through different platforms and media
			Number of beneficiaries reached through different platforms and media
			Improved level of commitment and action by target decision makers on climate change and disability inclusion
			Representation of people with disability representation increased in the discussion of climate change/DRR policy or practice
		SICAN Newsletters	Number of newsletters printed and shared with the members and partners
			Increase in number of new members
			Number of occasions Oxfam/SICAN invited to highlight climate change related issues
		Support climate change policy dissemination at provincial level in Solomon Islands. Support Climate change division in the printing of the climate change policy for Guadalcanal and Malaita	Number of copies of climate change policy printed and distributed
			Number of institutions or partners who socialised the policy
			Number of partners who amplify the climate change policy
<b>SOLS Outcome 2</b>	<b>Target(s)</b>	<b>Activity(ies)</b>	<b>Indicator(s)</b>
Civil society, government and private sector collaborate on a range of climate change and	Improvements in the level of local and national organizational engagement with government and/or other relevant power	Capacity building of SICAN members for COP27, MEL and Grant Writing	Increased capacity on proposal writing, MEL and COP negotiations
			Number of beneficiaries (gender/partners) that participated in the training
			Number of SICAN members applied for grant and Number of SICAN members that successfully secured grant and effectively utilising it

disaster issues	holders on climate change and disaster resilience process		Number of SICAN members that were able to developed a MEL tool or plan
		SICAN, private sector collaborates to implement prioritise CC/DRR issues and facilitate meeting between SICCI & VBRC through the development finance advisor role	Number of private sectors that participated in the meeting
			Number of private sectors that showed interest in the work of climate change and disaster resilience
			Better understanding how SICAN and private sector can collaborate on climate actions in Solomon Is.
		Implement priority influencing CC/DRR issue at two (2) sub national level in Malaita and Guadalcanal	Number of members attended CJ symposium
			Number of communiques that were sent out to members for CJ Symposium
			CJ Symposium report finalised and endorsed
<b>SOLS Outcome 3</b>	<b>Target(s)</b>	<b>Activity(ies)</b>	<b>Indicator(s)</b>
Good practice in the region is being redefined, influenced by learning and research from the project	Provision of evidence-based outcomes from activities that have been conducted by PACCCIL and its partners and identification of barriers that could produce opportunities and improvements	Country level annual impact reflection and planning - SICAN	Number of SICAN members participated
			Number of women and people with disabilities that participated
			Number of Impact Stories collected
			Number of communiques that went out to members
			Reflection report compiled and shared with members
		Publication of traditional knowledge content	Number of copies of indigenous traditional knowledge researched, printed and distributed
			Number of institutions or partners who socialised the book
			Number of partners who amplify and adopt some of the traditional knowledge models in their work on climate change and disaster resilience

Vanuatu			
VANUATU Outcome 1	Target(s)	Activity(ies)	Indicator(s)
Pacific civil society networks effectively influence national, regional and global climate change and disaster policy and practice.	Network/alliance demonstrating improved capacity and practice in coordinating and undertaking collective advocacy to influence climate change and disaster policy or practice	Number of regional and global CC/DRR conferences, activities, campaigns attended by members	Number of occasions climate change issues were highlighted through different platforms and media at COP27, ICJAO and ACFID
			Number of beneficiaries reached through different platforms and media at COP27, ICJAO and ACFID
			Improved levels of commitment and action by target decision makers on climate change at COP27, ICJAO and ACFID
		Recruitment of a short-term consultant to work on the Climate Change Policy Case Study	Number of vacancy advertisements published for the recruitment of a short-term consultant to work on the Climate Change Policy Case Study
			Number of applicants received for the position of a short-term consultant to work on the Climate Change Policy Case Study
			Contract signed for a short-term consultant to work on the Climate Change Policy Case Study
			Case study is collected, finalised and is accessible for socialisation
		Collection of 1 case study of national climate policy change (or other sector relevant policies) as influenced by the project in Vanuatu.	Number of occasions Oxfam/VCAN presented the case study report
			Number of beneficiaries reached
			Number of institutions/networks that utilise or apply the report in their work
		Conduct an Influencing Policy Workshop based on the CSO Survey on influencing policy	Number of beneficiaries reached
			Number of VCAN members that participated in the policy making arena at National level



			Number of VCAN members that demonstrate improved capacity in actively advocating, lobbying and influencing the decision-making processes on CC/DRR
		Formalisation of technical working groups for CSO Focal Points (Climate Finance, Policy, and Campaign Working Groups) - VCAN	Working Groups ToR finalised and consensually agreed by Members
			Number of members elected/appointed to the TWG
			Number of campaign activities organised by the WG
			Number of CC/DRR grants received
			Number of policies (internal and external) changes or developed
		Develop awareness materials on climate change specifically for disability representatives	Awareness material developed and finalised and shared with the organisations of people with disability (OPDs)
			Number of persons with disability included in the development of the awareness material
			Number of OPDs who has adopted and socialised the climate change material

VANUATU Outcome 2	Target(s)	Activity(ies)	Indicator(s)
Civil society, government and private sector collaborate on a range of climate change and disaster issues	Improvements in the level of local and national organizational engagement with government and/or other relevant power holders on climate change and disaster resilience process	Capacity building of VCAN members for COP27, MEL and Grant Writing	Increased capacity on proposal writing, MEL and COP negotiations
			Number of beneficiaries (gender/partners) that participated in the training
			Number of SICAN members applied for grant and Number of SICAN members that successfully secured grant and effectively utilising it
			Number of SICAN members that were able to developed a MEL tool or plan
			A good governance mechanism is developed and set up for VCAN
		Collaboration with private sector and multi-stakeholders on climate finance - Pre-forum and Forum	Number of private sectors reached and participated in the forum
			Clear way forward and action plan developed on the collaboration and network with the Private Sector
			Later phase: Number of private sectors that has committed to provide funds to VCAN members
		National and International Days	Increased visibility of the VCAN work
			Number of activities organised by VCAN in celebration of the day
			Number of occasions Oxfam/VCAN invited to present on Climate Change and work done in addressing the issue i.e., through different platform/media
			Number of beneficiaries reached
			Number of potential partners identified for collaboration
		VCAN Board meetings and quarterly meetings	Ensure good governance, clear plan and directions in the implementation of the Strategy Plan
			Number of meetings organised
			Number members attended the meetings
			Meeting reports/minutes finalised and efficiently shared with members

		VCAN Safeguarding Policy - Finalise a safeguarding policy for VCAN and its members	Number of members participated in the training
			Safeguarding policy is developed and finalised
			Numbers members who have signed and commit to the safeguarding policy

<b>VANUATU Outcome 3</b>	<b>Target(s)</b>	<b>Activity(ies)</b>	<b>Indicator(s)</b>
Good practice in the region is being redefined, influenced by learning and research from the project	Provision of evidence-based outcomes from activities that have been conducted by PACCCIL and its partners and identification of barriers that could produce opportunities and improvements	Implementation of Mid Term Review and Partnership Review recommendations of the project. Formalising of partnership agreement with members, socialisation of the good work of VCAN members to developments partners	Number of partners who have signed the MoU
			Number of forums or fora VCAN members participated in
			Number of beneficiaries reached in the socialisation
			Number of impact stories from grassroots and at national are collected and amplified at national, regional and global level
		Annual impact reflection with VCAN	Number of members attended
			Number of communiqués that went out to members
			Reflection report compiled and shared with members

## Annex 5: Media Hits – PACCCIL Project

	Date	Media Type and Title	URL
1.	January 19 <sup>th</sup> 2019	<u>Online News Article:</u> Oxfam launches PACCCIL Regional Program	<a href="https://www.dailypost.vu/news/oxfam-launches-pacccil-regional-program/article_d9cbaee8-e091-5976-a3c9-d2926cc89ff2.html">https://www.dailypost.vu/news/oxfam-launches-pacccil-regional-program/article_d9cbaee8-e091-5976-a3c9-d2926cc89ff2.html</a>
2.	March 11 <sup>th</sup> 2020	<u>Facebook Post:</u> The PACCCIL Project's Reflection and Learning Event, convened on Monday in Port Vila Vanuatu. It has brought together our partners from Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and Fiji, to evaluate and assess our ways of working and plan for the coming year, based on our collective lessons learned.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/oxfampacific/posts/the-pacccil-projects-reflection-and-learning-event-convened-on-monday-in-port-vi/905401053251975/">https://www.facebook.com/oxfampacific/posts/the-pacccil-projects-reflection-and-learning-event-convened-on-monday-in-port-vi/905401053251975/</a>
3.	March 6 <sup>th</sup> 2020	<u>Research Report:</u> This report is an outcome of the Pacific Climate Change Collaboration, Influencing and Learning project (PACCCIL) implemented by Oxfam in the Pacific and is funded by DFAT	<a href="https://www.researchgate.net/figure/illustrates-the-GCF-funding-accessed-so-far-by-the-Pacific_tbl2_339736870">https://www.researchgate.net/figure/illustrates-the-GCF-funding-accessed-so-far-by-the-Pacific_tbl2_339736870</a> and <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2019Pacific-Climate-Gender%20Report.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2019Pacific-Climate-Gender%20Report.pdf</a> .
4.	April 11 <sup>th</sup> 2021	<u>Online News Article:</u> SICAN builds on media skills to boost Climate Change work	<a href="https://solomonislandsherald.com/sican-builds-on-media-skills-to-boost-climate-change-work/">https://solomonislandsherald.com/sican-builds-on-media-skills-to-boost-climate-change-work/</a>
5.	June 27 <sup>th</sup> 2021	<u>Online News Article:</u> Climate Justice Dialogue and Symposium Next Week	<a href="https://environment.islesmedia.net/climate-justice-dialogue-and-symposium-next-week/">https://environment.islesmedia.net/climate-justice-dialogue-and-symposium-next-week/</a>
6.	August 2022	<u>Newsletter:</u> Page 5 – Grant Writing Training a Success in Solomon Islands	<a href="https://library.sprep.org/sites/default/files/2022-08/PACRES-Newsletter-Vol-5.pdf">https://library.sprep.org/sites/default/files/2022-08/PACRES-Newsletter-Vol-5.pdf</a>
7.	2021	<u>Annual Report:</u> 2021 Annual Report for Oxfam Australia, Page 35	<a href="http://www.oxfam.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/OXF062-Annual-Report_2021.pdf">http://www.oxfam.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/OXF062-Annual-Report_2021.pdf</a>

## Annex 6: Status of Project M&E Data Collected

The following tables demonstrate the status of the data collected for the M&E indicators.

Indicator	Difficulty of data collection	Data collected?
Number of occasions climate change issues were highlighted through different platforms and media at COP27	Easy	Yes

Number of beneficiaries reached through different platforms and media at COP27	Easy	NA
Improved level of commitment and action by target decision makers on climate change at COP27	Medium	NA
Number of vacancy advertisements published for the recruitment of a short-term consultant to work on the SICAN Strategic Plan	Easy	NA
Number of applicants received for the position of a short-term consultant to work on the SICAN Strategic Plan	Easy	NA
Contract signed for a short-term consultant to work on the SICAN Strategic Plan.	Easy	NA
Number of consultation events held by the short-term consultant on the development of SICAN Strategic Plan	Easy	NA
Number of stakeholders consulted on the development of SICAN Strategic Plan	Easy	NA
Number of communiques that were sent out to SICAN members regarding Strategic Plan	Easy	NA
Strategic Plan socialised and endorsed by members	Easy	NA
Number of tools and seedlings procured and distributed	Easy	NA
Number of people with disability that received the agriculture tools and seedlings	Easy	NA
Number of people with disability that were able to utilise it effectively and have enhanced standard of living inclusive of food security	Easy	NA
Number of occasions climate change and disability inclusion highlighted through different platforms and media	Easy	NA
Number of beneficiaries reached through different platforms and media	Easy	NA
Improved level of commitment and action by target decision makers on climate change and disability inclusion	Easy	NA
Representation of people with disability representation increased in the discussion of climate change/DRR policy or practice	Easy	NA
Number of newsletters printed and shared with the members and partners Increase in number of new members	Easy	NA
Number of occasions Oxfam/SICAN invited to highlight climate change related issues	Easy	NA

Number of copies of climate change policy printed and distributed	Easy	NA
Number of institutions or partners who socialised the policy	Easy	NA
Number of partners who amplify the climate change policy	Easy	NA
Number of newsletters printed and shared with the members and partners	Easy	NA
Increase in number of new members	Easy	Yes
Number of occasions Oxfam/SICAN invited to highlight climate change related issues	Easy	Yes
Increased capacity on proposal writing, MEL and COP negotiations	Easy	NA
Number of beneficiaries (gender/partners) that participated in the training	Easy	Yes
Number of SICAN members applied for grant and Number of SICAN members that successfully secured grant and effectively utilising it	Easy	No
Number of SICAN members that were able to developed a MEL tool or plan	Easy	No
Number of private sectors that participated in the meeting	Easy	NA
Number of private sectors that showed interest in the work of climate change and disaster resilience	Easy	NA
Better understanding how SICAN and private sector can collaborate on climate actions in Solomon Is.	Easy	NA
Number of members attended CJ symposium	Easy	Partially
Number of communiques that were sent out to members for CJ Symposium	Easy	Yes
CJ Symposium report finalised and endorsed	Easy	Yes
Number of SICAN members participated	Easy	Yes
Number of women and people with disabilities that participated	Easy	NA
Number of Impact Stories collected	Easy	Partially
Number of communiques that went out to members	Easy	Partially
Reflection report compiled and shared with members	Easy	Yes
Number of copies of indigenous traditional knowledge researched, printed and distributed	Easy	No
Number of institutions or partners who socialised the book	Easy	No

Number of partners who amplify and adopt some of the traditional knowledge models in their work on climate change and disaster resilience	Easy	No
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