



Government of Solomon Islands

United Nations Development Programme

**Establishing a Framework for Community-based Conservation and
Natural Resource Management in Solomon Islands**

Isabel Provincial Government

COMPONENT 1: COVER PAGE

Country: Solomon Islands

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

Outcome: 2.3: Environment policy implemented to promote sustainable development opportunities

Indicators: Appropriate institutional and legal arrangements for environmental and social assessment and monitoring of development activities at both national and provincial levels

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

Outcomes: Legislation succeeds to address biodiversity conservation while long-term benefit is mainstreamed to natural resource management

Indicators: Economically motivated and environmentally benefited development model introduced to communities

Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets:

Outputs: 1) National and provincial legislations are enforced appropriately in the province, 2) Environmentally friendly alternative livelihood approach contributes to reduce pressure to natural resource exploitation, 3) Pressure to natural resource exploitation is relieved

Indicators: 1) At least 2 provincial orders are issued to benefit local communities, 2) All pilot communities started up environmentally friendly income generation activities, 3) Environmental management plan and monitoring plan implemented in all pilot communities

Executing Entity: UNDP

Implementing Agencies: UNDP

Narrative

This project will develop a mechanism for community-led resource management for biodiversity conservation in Solomon Islands. It aims to fill the gap in natural resource governance created by the decline in, or erosion of, traditional resource management systems. Working with customary land-owning communities, it will help enhance and update traditional systems to suit current population pressures and economic imperatives. From the community level, the project will then work with provincial level governance mechanisms – both traditional (councils of chiefs) and modern – to design a policy and legal framework that supports the stewardship of natural resources by traditional owners.

Programme Period: 2007 - 2009

Programme Component: Energy and Environment

Project Title: Establishing a Framework for Community-based Conservation and Natural Resource Management in Solomon Islands

Project ID: 00050395

Project Duration: 18 months

Management Arrangement: DEX

Total Budget: \$201,000-

Allocated resources:

Government (in kind)	\$15,000-
Regular (TRAC)	\$186,000-
Other:	

Donor:


Donor:

In kind contributions:

Unfunded budget:

Agreed by Government:  Date: 25/10/07
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Isabel Provincial Government

Agreed by UNDP:  Date: 31/1/08
~~Honiara Sub-Office, Fiji Multi-country Office~~

Acronyms

APR	Annual Progress Report
CB	Capacity Building
DEX	Direct Execution by UNDP
DRR	Deputy Resident Representative
ECANSI	Environmental Concerns Action Network of Solomon Islands
ECD	Environment and Conservation Division
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPDP	Isabel Provincial Development Project
IWP	International Water Project
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFEC	Ministry of Forests, Environment and Conservation
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSP	Medium-size Project
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NEMS	National Environment Management Strategy
NERRDP	National Economic Recovery, Reform and Development Plan
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
OVOP	One Village One Product
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands
RVRMDP	Rovina Vonavona Lagoon Resource Management and Development Program
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIDT	Solomon Islands Development Trust
SPBCP	South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Program
TPR	Tripartite Project Review
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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COMPONENT 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS

Problem to be addressed

1. The Solomon Islands is an archipelago in the Western Tropical Pacific, consisting of a double chain of six large islands and many smaller ones, and with a total land area of 28,370 sq. km and an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of about 1.3 million sq. km. More than half of the population of about 500,000 is below the age of 15. With an annual growth rate of 2.8% during the last decade – the highest in the region – the population is expected to have doubled by the year 2020.
2. Numerous studies and reports show that Solomon Islands has extremely high terrestrial and marine biodiversity, but that this diversity is under threat from a range of pressures. The natural environment of the country is both complex and comprehensive, arising from variations in island geology, climatic factors, evolutionary history and human occupation. The biodiversity includes coral reefs, mangroves, sea-grass meadows, and a large number of endemic species of plants and animals. There are more types of land animals in the Solomon Islands than in any other Pacific island nation – 223 birds, 52 native mammals, 61 land reptiles, and 17 different frogs. More than 80% of the nation's birds are endemic. Yet very little is known about these plants and animals, or of the rich range of marine animals, including hundreds of different fish and corals.
3. Solomon Islands is experiencing a period of significant cultural and economic transition. 85% of the population still lives in rural villages, their livelihoods predominantly supported by subsistence gardening and fishing activity. For centuries, local communities have managed the resources held under customary tenure using traditional systems. Their traditional land and sea resource management arrangements are built on the relationships between their members. These custom-based mechanisms were successful in avoiding resource depletion, but the last decades have seen the close relationship between communities and their natural resources progressively eroded through cultural, social, and economic change, and rapidly-increasing population. A market economy is being imposed upon this village-based population with the imperatives of school fees, housing and other financial expenses and the influence of western “development” aspirations. Combined with population growth, this has placed increased pressures on both natural resources and the traditional systems for managing those resources. Some individuals are working against their own sub-clans, or lines, and attempting to undermine the traditional systems. In other areas, traditional measures cannot cope with the range of new pressures on the resource base. There is a significant increase in social disputes over natural resources, especially the decision over whether to allow large-scale natural resource extraction such as logging. There is uncertainty about the overlapping responsibilities of modern and traditional governance systems and rules, and traditional leaders perceive a decline in respect. Neither traditional nor modern systems are fully effective, and both have diminished credibility.
4. The consequences of continuing unsustainable natural resource exploitation are biologically, socially and economically problematic. Pressures include industrial logging of an unsustainable style and scale; land and marine pollution; over-harvesting and poaching of commercially-valuable marine resources, and forest clearance to house and feed a rapidly-expanding population. A recent assessment of commercial forest resources has estimated that

forest reserves will be fully depleted by 2015 at the current rate of harvesting. Extensive industrial logging, plantations and subsistence farming have made land degradation a major issue. Serious erosion, siltation and declining soil quality threaten terrestrial and marine biodiversity, and seriously undermine the land's productive potential. At the local level, resource exploitation can leave communities with severe local environmental problems and deprive them of their traditional livelihood sources, while generating little in sustainable benefits for the broader community.

5. It is hard to make an accurate assessment of the gravity of these threats with the incomplete and largely outdated information about the status of natural resources. Scientific data and other information are inadequate to make informed environmental management decisions. Available data is scattered amongst various government and non-government organizations, and utilizes several different formats making comparative analysis difficult. Similarly, the level of awareness of most resource owners about the status of and risks to their resources is generally poor. From existing data, however, it can be predicted that natural resources will continue to decline in quantity and quality without meaningful management at both local and eco-regional levels.

6. Traditional governance measures would have supported local resource management, but these are hardly used now because of the erosion of traditional systems outlined above. This has not been offset by government-led management programmes, leaving a serious governance lacuna that exacerbates existing threats. There is no capacity in the national government – institutional, systemic or individual - for supporting conservation initiatives. The Provincial Government Act confers significant authority on provincial governments to perform this role, but they suffer from severe under-funding and poor performance management. Several Provinces are beginning to take the needs of local communities seriously, but still lack the necessary skills and resources to perform a facilitative role.

7. This project aims to empower local communities to develop their own resource management plans and strengthen provincial capacity to facilitate the development of community-managed areas. It will work with communities to raise awareness of the importance of incorporating resource conservation into management of the productive landscape and help update traditional systems to suit current population pressures and economic imperatives. There are several non-government organizations that are working with communities to develop resource management regimes at the local level. The project will seek to support their efforts and tie them to provincial mechanisms that give formal legitimacy to local plans and that confer powers of investigation and enforcement.

8. The focus of traditional conservation practices has been on resources of specific use value to the community. In general, this motivation does not commonly extend to biodiversity of national and international priority which has limited local use or custom values. A related issue is often narrow geographical frame of reference through which traditional owners and communities view their environmental responsibilities. The project will seek to improve knowledge and understanding of the richness of biodiversity and significance in custom, ecological importance, role in maintaining environmental services and its importance for society and survival. It will promote a broadened sense of environmental pride and shared stewardship among local communities, through early community engagement and general awareness raising and education. Techniques will include the use of participatory planning and assessment activities, community meetings and presentations, activities with school students, and the piloting of social marketing techniques.

9. The project will also provide assistance to the Isabel Provincial Government to implement and enforce the new Isabel Province Resource Management and Conservation Ordinance. This ordinance is designed to enable local resource owners to receive provincial support for their own community-management plans and to reinvigorate traditional enforcement powers and is therefore essential to the over-arching objective of supporting community conservation initiatives. Successful implementation of this law with the assistance of this project will serve as a model for other provinces. With the benefit of provincial strengthening activities throughout Solomon Islands, the outcomes of this project can provide the basis for a nation-wide community-based conservation and resource management initiative.

Institutional framework

10. There is currently a striking lack of attention at the national level on issues of resource and environmental sustainability. The country is emerging from five years of civil unrest and political and economic turmoil. Law and order were restored in 2003, following the arrival of the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI). The RAMSI mission has also started the process of public sector and governance reform and economic strengthening. The restoration of peace and economic stability are the primary objectives of the current government and environmental protection and sustainable resource use currently enjoy a comparatively low priority.

11. Successive governments have been unable to introduce sustainable resource management practices. There is national and provincial legislation aimed at natural resource management, but it has gaps and is in any event rarely enforced. There is no legal or policy framework in place to address the conservation of biodiversity or conservation of natural resources. The Solomon Islands' National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan commenced in 1997 but has not been completed yet. The only relevant policy document dates back to the 1993 National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS). The NEMS emphasizes the need to protect and conserve remaining areas important to conservation, bearing in mind the significance of customary land tenure for attempts at government control of land-use. The degradation and resource depletion of recent years makes this priority more pressing than ever, but the national government has not yet committed to broader-ranging environmental policy reform or on-the-ground action.

12. Consistent with the lack of concern for ecological sustainability are the low levels of support provided to the government department charged with environmental and conservation policy development and implementation. Conservation initiatives in Solomon Islands are generally overseen by Division of Environment and Conservation (ECD) within the Ministry of Forests, Environment and Conservation (MFEC). There is currently a serious lack of capacity in the Division. Indeed, the lack of skilled conservation leaders and practitioners has had a significant impact on the design, implementation and sustainability of conservation initiatives within Solomon Islands generally. The GEF-funded National Capacity Self-Assessment should assist in identifying and addressing these capacity constraints.

13. Regardless of the strength or otherwise of the ECD, the system of customary land ownership in Solomon Islands means that conservation activities need to be driven by local landowning community, not imposed from the top. A significant component of the current debate over Constitutional reform is the transfer of greater powers and responsibilities to the provincial level, including over fisheries and environmental management. These powers

should add to the powers provinces already have in respect of the codification of customary law regarding land and inshore sea. The provinces are far better placed to support community initiatives than the national government based in Honiara. The shift to a local-community-driven conservation process requires both commitment and know-how on the part of participating communities, yet there is currently very limited local capacity for effective protection of biodiversity. Community training is needed in mapping, inventorying, identification and delineation of important critical habitats, and appropriate zoning and preparation of integrated management plans which would help them designate suitable areas for protection, buffer zones, and sustainable resource use.

Legal framework

14. There is no national law relating to conservation of biodiversity. The development control/environmental impact assessment provisions of the Environment Act 1998 provide a major opportunity to control inappropriate developments that may affect resource conservation, but have not yet been implemented. New mining ventures must also undertake environmental assessment under the Mines and Minerals Act 1998, but there is virtually no regulation of domestic or subsistence agriculture, fisheries or reef management. The Forest Resource and Timber Utilization Act has no provisions to ensure the sustainability of forestry. Only the Fisheries legislation contains an overarching goal of fisheries resource sustainability, but its provisions remain poorly implemented and enforcement is virtually non-existent.

15. At present, the legislative and executive powers of provincial government are limited to those topics for which the national government has delegated competence. This means that regulation of logging activities rests solely with the central government, but oversight of agricultural activities and local fisheries activities may be taken up by the province. In addition, the provincial governments are empowered to introduce laws that codify customary laws. Used in combination, these areas give provincial governments significant scope to work with their resource owners to develop provincial laws that support and complement the development and implementation of community-level management plans.

Intended beneficiaries

16. There will be two categories of direct beneficiaries. Firstly, the landowners and communities involved in the pilot projects for planning, developing and implementing a community resource management plan will benefit from enhanced environmental governance and improved resource management. Safeguarding the long-term sustainability of the natural resource base should improve economic opportunities for these communities. Through training in local area resource management techniques to be provided under the project, the local community will develop the ability to undertake resource surveys and resource monitoring for their own regions, skills which they can then pass on to neighboring communities. The provincial government of Isabel province will also be a direct beneficiary, through training and support to provincial officers tasked with implementing the province's conservation and resource management ordinances.

17. Indirectly, the project will assist other resource owning communities interested in protecting their natural assets, by raising awareness of the need for resource management, providing them with tested frameworks of management and decision-making ready for local

adaptation and implementation, and a supporting legal and policy environment at the provincial level.

COMPONENT 3: STRATEGY

Expected outcome

18. This project seeks to build a foundation for natural resource management that is relevant to local subsistence livelihoods and traditional cultures; recognizes the primacy of traditional landholders; and maximizes voluntary local conservation activity. Solomon Islanders depend on their land and resources for food, income, shelter and medicines, so landowners are unlikely to reserve large areas purely for conservation or environmental protection. The outcome should therefore be "Legislation succeeds to address biodiversity conservation while long-term benefit is mainstreamed to natural resource management."

19. This approach recognizes and responds to the failure of other projects which have foundered once project funding ended. By relying on local concepts and local governance approaches and enhancing local capacity, the systems created should be self-sustaining.

20. The project should also feed into the development of a GEF MSP proposal to expand and apply the lessons learned in the pilot phase to other provinces who in the meantime have benefited from provincial strengthening activities. The GEF MSP will be able to build upon this model in order to determine whether similar systems and framework could be a viable way of conserving biodiversity. The completion or substantial progress of this pilot will be the precondition of the commencement of the preparatory phase of the GEF MSP application.

Isabel Province as pilot location

21. There is considerable diversity both between and within the provinces of Solomon Islands. These differences need to be carefully analyzed and understood when considering development opportunities or addressing the uneven access to quality services and employment opportunities. A key aspect of this diversity is the need to allow flexibility in the way resources, including land are managed. Accordingly, the pilot project will promote management regimes that take full account of traditional and community interests.

22. The pilot will be based in Isabel Province in order to capitalize on the strengthened governance mechanisms at the provincial, chiefly and local community levels that have resulted from the UNDP provincial strengthening project. Leaving aside the supportive enabling environment, Isabel is also a good starting point because of its high biological diversity. It has numerous endemic animals and plants, including giant forest rat and some lizards and birds, and large areas whose steepness or remoteness mean that they are still relatively undisturbed.

23. The project will work with a small number of villages/communities initially, with a view to developing replicable and sustainable models for wider dissemination and implementation around Isabel and other provinces. The project pilots will aim to be community driven, owned and managed, with facilitation provided through the Project Manager based in Buala, and

supported by the Honiara-based Environment Programme Manager. It is intended that the community will play a central and driving role in decision-making, problem identification, project concept proposals, planning and design phases, implementation activities, monitoring and evaluation stages of the project cycle.

Links with the UNDAF and Country Programme

24. The proposed project's effort to strengthen conservation in the Solomon Islands through community-management will fully support UNDP's overall objective of reducing the incidence of poverty in the country, and contribute to MDG 7 "Ensure environmental sustainability - integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse loss of environmental resources".

25. While sustainable development may not be an express priority of the Solomon Islands' government at present, it represents a key objective of the current UNDAF for Solomon Islands, and one of UNDP's focal areas. The promotion of both compliance with UN conventions and declarations and conservation of the natural environment are key limbs of the UNDAF mission for Solomon Islands. Pursuant to that mission, the overall goal of the UN assistance in Solomon Islands covered by the UNDAF is to:

"Support Solomon Islands' national development strategies for achieving peace and security, improved governance, and sustainable economic and social development through enhanced resource management and equitable access to quality basic services."

The UNDAF refers to the need to improve governance by enhancing community participation, especially of marginalized groups, in decisions affecting their lives.

26. The UNDAF also refers to reducing poverty of resources and opportunity through improved access to and quality of services and to ensure more equitable access to sustainable development opportunities. It identifies environmental sustainability as a cross-cutting issue for all aspects of UNDP work in Solomon Islands, and emphasizes the need for environmental sustainability to be mainstreamed into policy formulation and implementation in areas such as international trade, industrial development, transport, communications and health care.

27. Significantly, the UNDAF also highlights the importance of interventions that are capable of being implemented despite a poorly functioning central administration and that respect and enhance traditional systems of governance. By focusing on governance strategies from the community to provincial levels, and working with traditional resource management systems, the proposed project reflects these priorities. One of the UNDAF project outputs is the reorientation of national planning functions to guide and support State and "landowner" levels of planning. This project will explore techniques for precisely this kind of reorientation, working from the local village up to the national policy level, rather than pursuing a top-down approach.

Capacity development of communities

28. The focus of the project will be to build the capacities of participating communities and their governance structures – so that they are able to undertake the initiative and subsequently extend the beneficial results beyond the life and scope of the project. Preliminary community consultations indicate that both respect and communal responsibility are declining. The

pressures of the cash economy, hardship in meeting the livelihood needs of the expanding immediate family, and global cultural influences have led to a shift towards family and personal responsibility. This change is likely to continue. The collective nature of environmental resources means that the project must address this change in attitudes and behavior, by building local capacity to make resource decisions cooperatively and inclusively. It will also need to expand the range of community-members currently participating in decision-making, empowering marginalized groups within the community, especially women and young people. A key aspect of this will be to facilitate exchanges between participating communities, to share experiences and common issues.

29. It will build capacity by educating and equipping communities to understand and manage their own resources, using participatory surveys of resources, boundaries, socio-economic data, conflict management, and resource data gathering. There will be particular emphasis on recognizing and enhancing the role of women and young people and combining traditional knowledge and modern mechanisms of resource management. This should promote greater understanding and a more active community engagement, and thus ensure their ownership of, and commitment to, the project. Communities will also be empowered to develop their own resource management plans and decision-making systems governing those plans. These activities will be undertaken in partnership with key stakeholders such as NGOs, churches and women's groups, and researchers who are already working on related activities.

Linkages to on-going activities in Solomon Islands

30. The project will work with, and build upon all ongoing and planned projects, programmes and initiatives in the areas of conservation and natural resource management to maximize synergies and minimize duplication. UNDP is working closely with the Government of Solomon Islands through the implementation of the GEF funded National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) project, the Sustainable Land Management project, the Climate Change National Adaptation Plan of Action formulation project and the UNFCCC Second National Communication. Other activities include:

- National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (biodiversity)
- National Biosafety Framework (biodiversity)
- International Waters – coastal waters and oceanic fisheries projects (biodiversity)

There will be important linkages with several of these projects, especially the outcomes of the IWP pilot project.

31. It will also seek to collaborate with the activities of several conservation NGOs who have attempted to establish community-based conservation programs. These include World Fish, The Nature Conservancy, Oxfam, and the local group ECANSI (environmental concerns action network of Solomon Islands), all of whom are doing work in Isabel, and WWF, FSPI and the local group Tio-La who are working in Western Province, Malaita, and Makira.

32. The project will also establish linkages to other UNDP-supported programmes especially in relation to provincial government strengthening. UNDP has a sub-office in Solomon Islands and currently manages the Isabel Provincial Development Project (IPDP). The IPDP is aimed at improving governance and strengthening basic service delivery at the provincial level with the objective of building capacity to handle increased powers and responsibilities. Intended outcomes of the project are building capacity of public offices for improved governance and economic management and providing access to development opportunities to

enhance community development, to promote integrated rural development, and to increase the participation of stakeholders. One of the critical partnerships identified is that between the Provincial government and the clans/tribes that have authority over land and sea areas under customary law. Accordingly, a detailed knowledge of local land and sea resource management systems is being accumulated. UNDP Project staff are closely engaged with the traditional leadership through the Isabel Council of Chiefs and the project has assisted the Province in reviewing, updating and enhancing its resource management laws.

33. Importantly, the project will build on lessons from other conservation initiatives in Pacific Island SIDS, particularly the South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Programme (SPBCP) and the International Waters Project (IWP). The SPBCP showed that biodiversity conservation in the Pacific must be designed and promoted as an integral component of ecologically sustainable development and cannot be carried out in isolation from mainstream social and economic programs. It also requires communities to develop their own solutions, so that any model for community conservation needs to be highly flexible and responsive to locally-driven needs and priorities. The Roviana Vona Vona Lagoon Resource Management and Development Programme (RVRMDP) also offers useful insights into how best to design community resource management areas. It used detailed ethnographic studies and understanding of the tenure regimes and cultural and social order of the specific communities as a basis for selecting partner communities and designing appropriate systems of resource management. It also makes excellent use of traditional knowledge, combining it with scientific data in a way that is probably unique worldwide. In this program, marine protected areas (MPAs) are mapped using traditional knowledge and understanding of the use of the resource first, with follow-up biological science baseline data collection later. This allows for a form of "triangulation" of information, but it also empowers the community in its own resource management. The MPA model that is ultimately devised will typically be an extended/more sophisticated traditional taboos or bans. The Isabel pilot project can also learn from the approaches to community training that the RVRMDP has used, including for biological monitoring and assessment and the management of the community resource management committee. This has benefits in terms of lasting capacity building, as well as ensuring close community involvement in, and ownership of the resource management plans.

Introduction of international best practices

34. There is a range of best practices developed and tested at various communities. These practices could also be replication to the project.

35. Wise Use concept has been extensively discussed and developed in Ramsar Convention on Wetland. Within the convention, 'ecosystem' is described as the complex of living communities (including human communities) and non-living environment interacting as a function unit which provides a variety of benefits to people. The human activities therefore comprise a part of ecosystem within the context of sustainable development. The concept could be extended to the natural resource management in both marine and terrestrial resources in the Province.

36. Adaptive Management is a systematic process for continually improving management strategies and practices by learning from the outcome of operations. The adaptive management is often applied to environmental management given the fact that its nature is uncertain and open-ended. It introduces strong monitoring and evaluation functions which continuously adjust the strategies. The adaptive management focuses more on learning

process as well as the management itself. Therefore, people's involvement is essential, and apart from the expert-based decision making management, people assume new roles, infuse fresh idea, and challenge existing obstacles.

37. One Village One Product (OVOP) initiative has achieved a great success in Thailand in 1990s. It aims to promote local communities to create economically self-sustaining regions by producing competitive and widely marketable products complemented with local wisdom and consistent in high quality and appeal. UNDP is also initiating OVOP in Mongolia and the selected 'products' extend from processed food to handicraft to eco-tourism. In Solomon's application, add-value products significantly increase the profit margin of the same quantity of the raw material, most of which are exploited from the forest, garden or sea. It eventually ease the pressure of cash economy to natural resources.

38. Intermediate Technology was introduced as a 'small is beautiful' movement in 1970s. Hi-tech was so advanced and not affordable to most of people and low-tech failed to solve impending development issues while the mid-tech gives significant difference to people within their affordable level. It does not apply universal/standardized methodologies, instead, is seeks local/situation-specific solutions that are not necessarily replicable to other places. The technical feasibility and cultural acceptance will give the key to success of its application.

39. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) provides practical tools and methodologies to mobilize people from the bottom. Initially developed as a quick sociological assessment methodology in rural communities and continuously invented and adapted, it is now regarded as a powerful tool for community mobilization. PRA regards local people as both informant and beneficiary. It believes that people know themselves the best in terms of the problems and solutions, and visualizes what they have and facilitates what they choose. The methodology will be used throughout the community mobilization processes.

Partnership strategy

40. Building effective partnerships will be a critical element in the successful implementation of this proposal and UNDP will consult and work collaboratively with all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of this project. These stakeholders include the Isabel Provincial government, the Isabel Council of Chiefs, the Church of Melanesia and Mothers Union for the Diocese of Ysabel, and key NGOs. It will also work with the ministries within central government whose portfolios affect resource management, including the Ministry of Forests, Environment and Conservation, Ministry of Provincial Government and Constituency Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources.

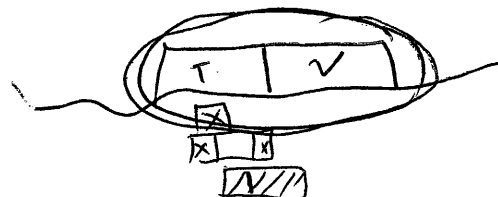
41. The project will build upon the provincial strengthening work already undertaken by the IPDP, by employing the strengthened capacities of traditional leaders, churches and provincial government towards natural resource management. It will also promote the active involvement of women (the resource owners in matrilineal systems of ownership) and other marginalized groups, and learn from the experiences and activities already involved in resource management activities in Isabel and elsewhere.

42. Several national and international NGOs are already involved in conservation activities in Isabel province. The Nature Conservancy has worked in northern Isabel for the past decade to secure the Arnavon Marine Protected Area – nationally recognized as a successful example of

community based conservation. World Fish is currently developing a beche-de-mer community resource management programme for Isabel. The Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT) has long-term experience in addressing natural resource management at community level. A newer group – Environmental Concerns Action Network of Solomon Islands (ECANSI) is engaged in a forest resources management project in Isabel, and in marine resource management activities in some other Provinces. In addition, the proposed project can learn from the experiences of groups and organizations undertaking projects elsewhere in the country. WWF has an established office in Gizo and works closely with a number of communities and local partners, especially in Western Province. Conservation International is working with communities in Makira and Western Province. Live and Learn is conducting environmental education programs in several areas. Finally, the project can take advantage of the generalized leadership training that the Church of Melanesia' Inclusive Communities Project is undertaking.

Project outlines

43. The project addresses the environmental conservation and natural resource management from two focuses, one from the development of community-based activities, and the other from the capacity building of the Province. Strengthening the law enforcement mechanism is the main purpose of the Provincial Government while the environmentally friendly alternative livelihood opportunity is the driving force for the communities toward environmental conservation. These two axes eventually converge to the natural resource management.
44. The development of the regulatory mechanism will be sought in Output 1. An Environmental Officer will be appointed by the Provincial Government. He/she will work closely with the project as a counterpart and acquire necessary skills to implement Provincial natural resource ordinance. The coordination and communication between National and Provincial Government will also be strengthened through the joint workshop and/or capacity development supports provided by the project. The project aims to have concrete evidence of the implementation of the ordinance to the pilot communities collaborating with the project.
45. The second Output seeks the community participation in mainstreaming environmentally friendly alternative livelihood approach. Extensive participation of the pilot communities as well as partner NGOs is anticipated. PRA methodology is applied to identify their assets, vulnerabilities and achievable targets, through which the Ecology-Economy interaction will be strengthened. The economically motivated and environmentally sustainable income generating activities will be then initiated. OVOP approach supplemented by wise use concept will support the identification, initiation and implementation of the community activities. Gender mainstreaming is especially crucial to the success of this output and it should be always mindful in female participation to the processes.
46. The third Output overarches and complements the activities in both public and private sectors. It aims to develop and implement the natural resource management plan and monitoring plan that are science-based but still manageable by the communities. One difficulty is the lack of baseline data to assess the current situation. The initial effort will be made to accumulate available data and develop a mechanism to collect the base data in continuous basis by sustainable way. The adaptive management will then be introduced and developed to the pilot communities.



47. The last Output is for successful project management and monitoring. Development projects often fail due to the mismanagement (implementation failure) rather than the poor concept (theory failure). Strong oversight function from UNDP Honiara Sub-office will be applied.
48. The project activities in each Output are further deliberated in the Results and Resources Framework.
49. The key deliverables out of this project include: Provincial order for environmental conservation at community level, the implementation of alternative livelihood activities, and the development of natural resource management plan and monitoring plan.
50. The project must cope with different types of possible risks that may undermine overall objective of the project. Internal risks of the project include the late (or no) appointment of Provincial Environment Officer in Isabel, and lack of communication between National and Provincial Government. The former risk will be addressed by the involvement of other provincial officers from Forestry, Fishery and Agriculture; the latter risk could be avoided by creating network forum under the project structure. The project cannot avoid external risks if they fall on it, instead, the project may revise its objective and/or activities to make it achievable. They include the stability of market economy, piracy and vandalism to natural resources from outer island, etc. For unforeseen risks, the project will maintain the risk logs up-to-date all the time and the exception analysis might be conducted if the possible risk exceeds its tolerable level.

COMPONENT 4: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country/ Regional/ Global Programme Results and Resource Framework: Legislation succeeds to address biodiversity conservation while long-term benefit is mainstreamed to natural resource management				
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country/ Regional/ Global Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Baseline: 2007, Target: by the end of the project, Economically motivated and environmentally benefited development model introduced to communities				
Applicable MYFF Service Line: NA				
Partnership Strategy: UNDP Direct execution, Implementing Partner: Isabel Provincial Government, Responsible Ministry: Ministry of Forests, Environment and Conservation				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Establishing a Framework for Community-based Conservation and Natural Resource Management in Solomon Islands (Award: 00043253 Project: 00050395)				
Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (years)	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
Output 1: National and provincial legislations are enforced appropriately in the province	2007: NA 2008: Provincial Environment Officer Trained 2009: Regulatory mechanism introduced	1.1 National and provincial governments promote skilled personnel to implement policies	UNDP	Consultancy, travel, workshop, printing materials
		1.2 Regulatory mechanism of domestic or subsistence agriculture/fishery management introduced Provincial government involved in community resource management	UNDP	Consultancy, travel, workshop, printing materials
Output 2: Environmentally friendly alternative livelihood approach contributes to reduce pressure to natural resource exploitation	2007: NA 2008: Livelihood activities initiated 2009: Livelihood activities implemented	2.1 Linkage between sustainable livelihood and biodiversity conservation strengthened	UNDP	Consultancy, travel, workshop, printing materials
		2.2 Non-resource-intensive cash income activities at community level initiated	UNDP	Community Coordinator, Consultancy, equipment and furniture, materials and goods
		2.3 Female entrepreneurship explored	UNDP	Consultancy
Output 3: Pressure to natural resource exploitation is relieved	2007: NA 2008: Scientific data accumulated 2009: Management and Monitoring plans developed	3.1 Scientific base data is available	UNDP	Environmental Scientist, consultancy, travel, materials and goods
		3.2 Traditional lifestyle is revitalized in rural life	UNDP	Community Coordinator, travel
		3.3 Adaptive management based on wise-use concept introduced Resource monitoring mechanism developed	UNDP	Consultancy, travel, workshop, printing materials
Output 4: Project appropriately initiated, implemented and completed	2007: Project office setup, staffed, AWP approved 2008: 2009: End-project report completed	4.1 Project office furnished and project team recruited Inception workshop conducted and workshop report prepared End-project report prepared	UNDP	Project Manager, Assistant, Office equipment, Travel, Rental
		4.2 Quarterly and annual progress/financial reports prepared Annual work plan reviewed Budget revision conducted	UNDP	Same as above
		4.3 Appropriate measures provided against risks and issues Risk log and issue log updated	UNDP	Same as above
		4.4 Timely feed back to project from project board and monitoring mission provided Project evaluation conducted	UNDP	Same as above

COMPONENT 5: ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

Annual Workplan

Project Output / ATLAS Activity	Activities	07	08				2009		
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Output 1: Law Enforcement	1.1 Personal Skill Development		X	X					
	1.2 Regulatory Mechanism								
Output 2: Alternative Livelihood	2.1 Ecology-Economy Interaction				X	X	X		
	2.2 Income Opportunity		X	X	X				
	2.3 Gender Mainstreaming					X	X		
Output 3: Natural Resource Conservation	3.1 Scientific data collection					X	X		
	3.2 Traditional Knowledge		X	X					
	3.3 Management Plan and Monitoring Plan		X	X					
Output 4: Project Management and Monitoring	4.1 Project Initiation and Closure				X	X	X		
	4.2 Progress and Financial Management	X						X	
	4.3 Risk Management	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X		

Project Budget

Project Output	Responsible Party	Source of Fund	Acc. Code	Description	2007 Q4	2008 Q1	2008 Q2	2008 Q3	2008 Q4	2009 Q1	Total	
Output 1: Law Enforcement	UNDP	Isabel		Environment Officer	500	500	500	500	500	500	3000	
				Sub-total	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	3000
		TRAC	71300	Local consultant	0	1400	0	0	0	0	1400	2800
			71600	Travel	0	700	2200	1000	0	0	1000	4900
			72100	Contractual service	0	0	2700	0	0	0	0	2700
			73100	Rental premises	0	0	2400	0	0	0	500	2900
			74200	AV & print	300	700	700	0	0	0	0	2000
				Sub-total	300	2800	8000	1000	300	2900	0	15300
Output 2: Alternative Livelihood	UNDP	TRAC	71300	Local consultant	0	1400	0	0	0	0	1400	
			71400	Service contract	0	2900	2900	2900	2900	2900	14500	
			71600	Travel	0	1700	600	1500	600	1500	5900	
			72100	Contractual service	0	5400	0	0	8200	5400	19000	
			72200	Equip. & furniture	0	0	0	0	8700	0	8700	
			72300	Materials & goods	0	0	0	0	8200	0	8200	
			73100	Rental premises	0	0	0	0	1200	1200	3100	
			74200	AV & print	300	400	0	0	700	2000	3400	
			74700	Transport, shipping	0	0	0	0	300	0	300	
				Sub-total	300	12500	3500	4400	30800	13000	64500	
Output 3: Natural Resource Conservation	UNDP	TRAC	71400	Service contract	0	2900	2900	2900	2900	2900	14500	
			71600	Travel	0	1000	1900	1500	600	1500	6500	
			72100	Contractual service	0	0	4100	0	0	0	4100	
			72200	Equip. & furniture	0	2700	0	0	0	0	2700	
			74200	AV & print	300	500	0	0	0	0	800	
	Sub-total	300	7100	8900	4400	3500	4400	28600				
Output 4: Project Management and Monitoring	UNDP	Isabel		Project office	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	9000	
				Office utilities	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	
		TRAC		Sub-total	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	12000
			71400	Service contract	3100	4100	4000	4200	4300	4300	24000	
			71600	Travel	2000	900	1400	1000	2400	1800	9500	
			72200	Equip. & furniture	900	2000	0	0	0	0	2900	
			72400	Communic. & AV	3600	1300	1500	1500	1200	1800	10900	
			72500	Supplies	200	200	200	200	200	300	1300	
			72800	IT equipment	7200	200	200	200	200	300	8300	
			73100	Rental premises	2600	1500	1000	1100	1400	3300	10900	
			74200	AV & print	800	0	0	0	100	300	1200	
			74500	Miscellaneous	100	100	100	100	100	200	700	
			74700	Transport, shipping	500	0	0	0	0	300	800	
			75100	Facilities & admin.	1500	1800	500	1200	1400	700	7100	
	Sub-total	22500	12100	8900	9500	11300	13300	77600				
Sub-total by source					UNDP	23400	34500	29300	19300	45900	33600	186000
					Isabel Provincial Govt. (in-kind)	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	15000	
Grand Total						25900	37000	31800	21800	48400	36100	201000
						25900		13900		36100	201000	

COMPONENT 6: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

51. Isabel Provincial Government is the implementing partner of the project. UNDP-IPDP project has provided capacity development training on administrative management; however, the province is still lacks basic project management skills and technical knowledge on environmental conservation policy implementation. Under this situation, direct execution (DEX) by UNDP is the most appropriate executing modality. The counterpart officer will be fully engaged in the project and technical and management skills will be transferred.

52. Project Board: The Project Board is the group responsible for making on a consensus basis management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/ Implementing Partner approval of project revisions. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of a project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when PM tolerances (i.e. constraints normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded.

53. The Project Board consists of three roles:

- Executive representing the project ownership to chair the group,
- Senior Supplier role to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project, and
- Senior Beneficiary role to ensure the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

54. Deputy Resident Representative (DRR) of UNDP Honiara Sub-office assumes the Executive role considering the DEX modality of the project. The Senior Supplier role will be held by Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Forests, Environment and Conservation, and the Senior Beneficiary role is held by the Provincial Secretary of Isabel Provincial Government. The Project Assurance role of the Project Board member would be delegated to a programme officer of UNDP Honiara Sub-office.

55. Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Project Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

56. Two project teams will be set up in the Project Management Unit headed by two Team Leaders. Environmental Scientist looks after scientific and technical aspects of the project including data collection and environmental management plan and monitoring plan while Community Coordinator working for the social and economic aspects such as livelihood, PRA, etc. Ad hoc team member will join to the team whatever and whenever necessary.

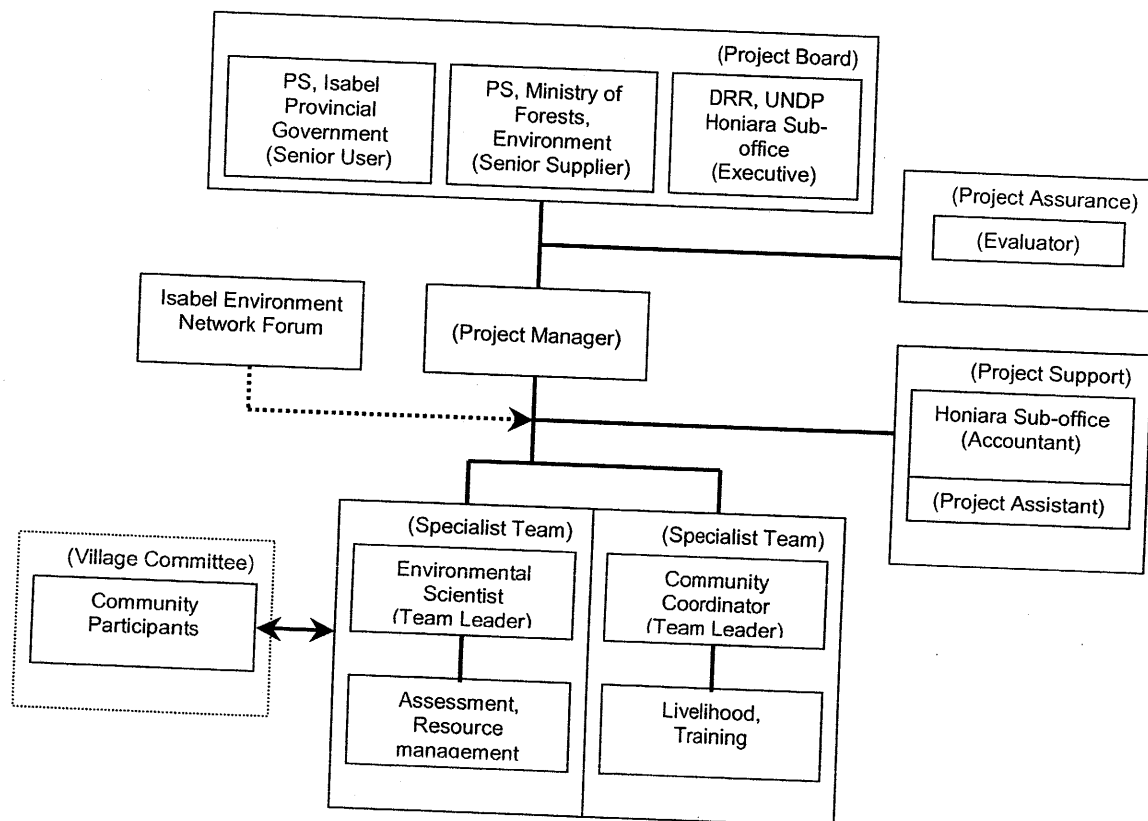
57. Project Assistant based in Buala support the implementation of the project on administrative and coordinative matter. UNDP Honiara Sub-office provides strong backstopping on financial issues.

58. Village Committee in the pilot communities will act as a community mobilization body working closely to the Project Management Unit for driving community-based activities. The project asks Village Committee to:

- ❑ To advise on community protocol with respect to project activities;
- ❑ To exchange information between the community and the project;
- ❑ To secure community resources (such as manpower) to implement the project and conduct monitoring;
- ❑ To identify issues of significant community value that affect the project and its sustainability, and make any subsequent recommendations on changes to the project during its implementation;
- ❑ To identify any lessons learned from the project during implementation;
- ❑ To promote awareness of the pilot project; and
- ❑ To identify processes or options to encourage participation of the community in the project.

59. In order to encourage information exchange among stakeholders and implementing partners, the project provides a network forum on environmental conservation in Isabel Province. It is informal and ad hoc setup to develop a 'team spirit' among Government, NGOs, communities and UNDP. The project calls the forum regularly and free discussions about the project related issues gives useful insight to the improvement of the project outputs.

60. The above project management structure is illustrated as follows:



COMPONENT 7: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

61. The project develops a Communication and Monitoring plan (C&M plan) that describes which activities and outputs will be monitored, reviewed and evaluated, how and by whom should be prepared. The plan should articulate the types of communications and associated scheduling required during the project, as well as methods of communicating project results to stakeholders.
62. Quarterly progress reports will be prepared by the Project Manager and submitted to the Project Board for oversight purpose, which includes financial report and workplan for at least next 3 months. After 12 months of operations, the project should produce an Annual Progress Report (APR) including monitoring results articulated in C&M plan. The end-project report will be prepared within a month after the operational closure on the project.
63. Tripartite Project Review (TPR) meeting is the supreme governing mechanism that meets at key decision point but not fewer than once a year. The deviation of the project control items such as time and cost from predetermined tolerance level may also trigger the call for the meeting. A terminal TPR will be held to approve the project closure. UNDP will conduct internal end-project evaluation for the terminal TPR meeting.

COMPONENT 8: LEGAL CONTEXT

64. This document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Solomon Islands and the United Nations Development Programme on 4 April 1986. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government cooperating agency described in the Agreement. The following types of revisions may be made to this document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only:
- Revisions in or additions to, any annexes of the document.
 - Revisions which do not involve significant changes to the immediate objectives, outputs, or activities of the programme, but is caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to, or by cost increases due to inflation, and
 - Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed inputs or increased expert costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

COMPONENT 9: ANNEXES

Terms of Reference: Project Board

65. Backgrounds: UNDP is implementing a project designed to establishing a Framework for Community-based Conservation and Natural Resource Management in Solomon Islands. This project seeks to build a foundation for natural resource management that is relevant to local subsistence livelihoods and traditional cultures; recognizes the primacy of traditional landholders; and maximizes voluntary local conservation activity. Solomon Islanders depend on their land and resources for food, income, shelter and medicines, so landowners are unlikely to reserve large areas purely for conservation or environmental protection. The outcome should therefore be "Legislation succeeds to address biodiversity conservation while long-term benefit is mainstreamed to natural resource management."

66. The Project Board consists of three roles:

- Executive representing the project ownership to chair the group,
- Senior Supplier role to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project, and
- Senior Beneficiary role to ensure the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

67. The Project Board is the group responsible for making on a consensus basis management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/ Implementing Partner approval of project revisions. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of a project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when PM tolerances (i.e. constraints normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded.

68. Project Board supervises Project Manager and is accountable to GEF. It provides the delegation of authority to Project Manager to implement the day-to-day operation of the project. At the same time, Project Board may delegate project assurance function to another individual to ensure the accountability and progress monitoring. Project Board member meets at Tripartite Project Review meeting to be held at least once a year. .

Terms of Reference: Project Manager

69. Duration: 18 months

70. Duty Station: Isabel Provincial Government, Buala, Solomon Islands

71. Conditions of Service: Service contract

72. Application:

Applicant should submit his/her CV and a short motivation letter that expresses the interest on this post, the proposed approach to conduct the duties, and relative strength of himself/herself on this work.

73. Backgrounds:

UNDP is implementing a project designed to establishing a Framework for Community-based Conservation and Natural Resource Management in Solomon Islands. This project seeks to build a foundation for natural resource management that is relevant to local subsistence livelihoods and traditional cultures; recognizes the primacy of traditional landholders; and maximizes voluntary local conservation activity. Solomon Islanders depend on their land and resources for food, income, shelter and medicines, so landowners are unlikely to reserve large areas purely for conservation or environmental protection. The outcome should therefore be "Legislation succeeds to address biodiversity conservation while long-term benefit is mainstreamed to natural resource management."

The project will be based in Isabel Province, working with local communities and the Provincial Government. UNDP is implementing a project designed to establishing a framework for Community-based Conservation and natural resource management in Solomon Islands.

74. Scope of Works

The Project Manager is responsible to lead the Project Management Unit (PMU) and accountable to the Project Board (PB) in terms of time management, financial management, and product quality management. Project manager will be stationed in full time basis and conduct day-to-day management to run the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

75. Duties and Responsibilities

Under the direct supervision of the Project Board, the Project Manager should undertake following tasks:

- ❑ To establish Project Management Unit including recruiting Project Assistant and other project staff, furnishing project office, etc.
- ❑ To prepare Communication and Monitoring Plan for Project Board approval.
- ❑ To prepare progress, financial, and other reports stipulated in the Communication and Monitoring Plan.
- ❑ To report and to respond the query and direction of Project Board in ad hoc basis.
- ❑ To provide appropriate and adequate support, including office space, for consultants from time to time in consultation with the Isabel Provincial Executive
- ❑ To provide guidance and assistance to the project team.
- ❑ To review periodically the schedule and budget to ensure the Project being in sound conditions.
- ❑ To maintain clear and timely communication with project stakeholders and keep updated information of the Project.

76. Qualification and Skills

- ❑ Current resident in Solomon Islands. (Regardless of the nationality)
- ❑ Hold university degree in the fields relevant to the post, e.g. business management, social development, etc.

- Have work experiences of at least 10 years; especially direct experience to run projects at management level is essential. The experience in Aid Agencies, NGO or other development sector is an asset.
- Have basic knowledge on current environmental issues in Solomon Islands.
- Be fluent in both written and spoken English. Oral fluency of Solomon Islands pidgin and/or other local language of Isabel Province is an asset.
- Have good writing and analytical skills.
- Have basic computer skills including Microsoft Office applications and Internet.

77. Note: This is post is full time appointment and the successful applicant must complete current assignment before assuming this post.

Terms of Reference: Environmental Scientist

78. Duration: 18 months

79. Duty Station: Isabel Provincial Government, Buala, Solomon Islands

80. Conditions of Service: Service contract

81. Application:

Applicant should submit his/her CV and a short motivation letter that expresses the interest on this post, the proposed approach to conduct the duties, and relative strength of himself/herself on this work.

82. Backgrounds:

UNDP is implementing a project designed to establishing a Framework for Community-based Conservation and Natural Resource Management in Solomon Islands. This project seeks to build a foundation for natural resource management that is relevant to local subsistence livelihoods and traditional cultures; recognizes the primacy of traditional landholders; and maximizes voluntary local conservation activity. Solomon Islanders depend on their land and resources for food, income, shelter and medicines, so landowners are unlikely to reserve large areas purely for conservation or environmental protection. The outcome should therefore be "Legislation succeeds to address biodiversity conservation while long-term benefit is mainstreamed to natural resource management."

The project will be based in Isabel Province, working with local communities and the Provincial Government. UNDP is implementing a project designed to establishing a framework for Community-based Conservation and natural resource management in Solomon Islands.

83. Scope of Works

Environmental Scientist looks after scientific and technical aspects of the project including data collection and environmental management plan and monitoring plan. Stationed in full time basis in Project Management Unit (PMU) he/she supervises the team members under him/her. Also, he/she himself/herself produces technical reports and documents to the project.

84. Duties and Responsibilities

Under the direct supervision of the Project Manager, the Environmental Scientist should undertake following tasks:

- To develop resource inventory in pilot communities
- To prepare learning plan for provincial staff and communities liaising with Ministry of Forests, Environment and Conservation.
- To prepare ToR for necessary consultancies.
- To provide substantive inputs to the Environment Management Plan and Monitoring Plan for pilot communities.
- To provide appropriate and adequate support to provincial Environment Officer to implement the provincial ordinance.
- To visit pilot communities to overview the progress of the activities.
- To provide technical input to the project network forum.
- To maintain clear and timely communication with project stakeholders and keep updated information of the Project.

85. Qualification and Skills

- Current resident in Solomon Islands. (Regardless of the nationality)
- Hold university degree in the fields relevant to the post, e.g. Environmental Science, Agriculture, etc.
- Have work experiences of 3 to 5 years in project related field. The experience in Aid Agencies, NGO or other development sector is an asset.
- Have extensive knowledge on current environmental issues in Solomon Islands.
- Be fluent in both written and spoken English. Oral fluency of Solomon Islands pidgin and/or other local language of Isabel Province is an asset.
- Have good writing and analytical skills.
- Have basic computer skills including Microsoft Office applications and Internet.

86. Note: This is post is full time appointment and the successful applicant must complete current assignment before assuming this post.

Terms of Reference: Community Coordinator

87. Duration: 18 months

88. Duty Station: Isabel Provincial Government, Buala, Solomon Islands

89. Conditions of Service: Service contract

90. Application:

Applicant should submit his/her CV and a short motivation letter that expresses the interest on this post, the proposed approach to conduct the duties, and relative strength of himself/herself on this work.

91. Backgrounds:

UNDP is implementing a project designed to establishing a Framework for Community-based Conservation and Natural Resource Management in Solomon Islands. This project seeks to build a foundation for natural resource management that is relevant to local subsistence livelihoods and traditional cultures; recognizes the primacy of traditional landholders; and maximizes voluntary local conservation activity. Solomon Islanders depend on their land and

resources for food, income, shelter and medicines, so landowners are unlikely to reserve large areas purely for conservation or environmental protection. The outcome should therefore be “Legislation succeeds to address biodiversity conservation while long-term benefit is mainstreamed to natural resource management.”

The project will be based in Isabel Province, working with local communities and the Provincial Government. UNDP is implementing a project designed to establishing a framework for Community-based Conservation and natural resource management in Solomon Islands.

92. Scope of Works

Community Coordinator works for the social and economic aspects of the project such as livelihood, PRA, etc. Stationed in full time basis in Project Management Unit (PMU) he/she supervises the team members under him/her. Also, he/she himself/herself produces technical reports and documents to the project.

93. Duties and Responsibilities

Under the direct supervision of the Project Manager, the Community Coordinator should undertake following tasks:

- ❑ To mobilize local communities to raise the awareness of upcoming project.
- ❑ To prepare selection methodology of pilot communities in equitable and transparent manner.
- ❑ To prepare ToR for necessary consultancies.
- ❑ To design alternative livelihood approach to fit to local context.
- ❑ To provide appropriate and adequate support to the communities in implementation of their activities.
- ❑ To visit pilot communities to facilitate their livelihood activities.
- ❑ To coordinate the project network forum and arrange meeting to maintain good communication and information sharing channel.
- ❑ To investigate possible market opportunities in Honiara and other commercial centers to establish demand – supply chain.

94. Qualification and Skills

- ❑ Current resident in Solomon Islands. (Regardless of the nationality)
- ❑ Hold university degree in the fields relevant to the post, e.g. Sociology, Rural Development, etc.
- ❑ Have work experiences of 3 – 5 years in project related field. The experience in Aid Agencies, NGO or other development sector is an asset.
- ❑ Have basic knowledge on current environmental issues in Solomon Islands.
- ❑ Be fluent in both written and spoken English. Oral fluency of Solomon Islands pidgin and/or other local language of Isabel Province is an asset.
- ❑ Have good writing and analytical skills.
- ❑ Have basic computer skills including Microsoft Office applications and Internet.

95. Note: This is post is full time appointment and the successful applicant must complete current assignment before assuming this post.

Terms of Reference: Project Assistant

96. Duration: 18 months

97. Duty Station: Isabel Provincial Government, Buala, Solomon Islands

98. Conditions of Service: Service contract

99. Application:

Applicant should submit his/her CV and a short motivation letter that expresses the interest on this post, the proposed approach to conduct the duties, and relative strength of himself/herself on this work.

100. Backgrounds:

UNDP is implementing a project designed to establishing a Framework for Community-based Conservation and Natural Resource Management in Solomon Islands. This project seeks to build a foundation for natural resource management that is relevant to local subsistence livelihoods and traditional cultures; recognizes the primacy of traditional landholders; and maximizes voluntary local conservation activity. Solomon Islanders depend on their land and resources for food, income, shelter and medicines, so landowners are unlikely to reserve large areas purely for conservation or environmental protection. The outcome should therefore be "Legislation succeeds to address biodiversity conservation while long-term benefit is mainstreamed to natural resource management."

The project will be based in Isabel Province, working with local communities and the Provincial Government. UNDP is implementing a project designed to establishing a framework for Community-based Conservation and natural resource management in Solomon Islands.

101. Scope of Works

Stationed in full time basis, the Project Assistant supports Project Manager and the rest of the Project Management Unit (PMU) to run day-to-day operations. The Project Assistant will facilitate PMU to conduct their activities and keep records for future inquiry. The main responsibilities on the Project Assistant are to secure financial accountability of the project, to provide timely delivery of necessities to PMU, to arrange gatherings and missions, to keep documents and reports in order, to provide human resource support to PMU, and other administrative works. The Project Assistant will keep close relation with UNDP Sub-office for any administrative issues.

102. Duties and Responsibilities

Under the direct supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Assistant should undertake following tasks:

- To raise payment requests, to secure proper disbursement, and to keep records for auditing purpose.
- To furnish office space to accommodate PMU and procure any necessary items to run the project.
- To provide information to Project Manager to prepare periodical reports.
- To provide logistical arrangement for workshop, mission, consultancy, etc. including travel, accommodation, conference venue, documentation, reception, etc.
- To make meeting appointment and scheduling to the gathering organized by the Project.

- To distribute project deliverables to relevant stakeholders and to liaise with them on any query.
- To maintain the working place clean and tidy to create comfortable atmosphere to project team.

103. Qualification and Skills

- Solomon Islander
- Hold university degree or equivalent in Accounting, Business Administration, or other fields relevant to the work.
- Have work experiences, experience of working in a project team as the similar role is preferable. The experience in Aid Agencies, NGO or other development sector is an asset.
- Have basic knowledge on current environmental issues in Solomon Islands is an asset.
- Be fluent in both written and spoken English. Oral fluency of Solomon Islands pidgin and/or other local language of Isabel Province is an asset.
- Have good communication and coordination skills.
- Have basic computer skills including Microsoft Office applications and Internet.

104. Note: This is post is full time appointment and the successful applicant must complete current assignment before assuming this post.