



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



**United Nations Development Programme
Country: The Solomon Islands
PROJECT DOCUMENT**

Project Title: Integrating global environment commitments in investment and development decision-making

UNDAF Outcome(s): Outcome 1.1: Improved resilience of PICTs, with particular focus on communities, through integrated implementation of sustainable environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and disaster risk management.

UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded (Outcome 1)

UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services (Outcome 3)

Expected UNDAF Outputs: 1.1.1: Strengthened capacity to integrate and implement policies/strategies for environmental sustainability, disaster risk reduction/management and climate change adaptation and mitigation at national level

1.1.3: Strengthened national capacity for effective management of natural and water resources, renewable energy, waste, land and land rehabilitation that promote good agricultural practices for conservation of the environment and biodiversity.

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: UNDP Country Office in Solomon Islands

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners: United Nations Development Programme

Brief Description

This project takes a strategic approach to meeting Rio Conventions obligations through the implementation of the REDD+ Roadmap. This calls for strengthening targeted policy, institutional, and technical capacities within the existing REDD+ baseline. The project will facilitate the proactive and constructive engagement of decision-makers across environmental focal areas and socio-economic sectors. This project is innovative and transformative in that environmental and resource management at the sub-national level lacks institutional authority in the baseline. The project will enhance the capacity of relevant policy and institutional stakeholders to enable compliance with the three Rio Conventions and other MEAs. Specifically, the project will strengthen and institute a tiered network of key decision-makers, planners, and other stakeholders to catalyze and sustain reductions of deforestation and forest degradation in a way that meets objectives under the three Rio Conventions.

Programme Period:	Three (3) years
Atlas Award ID:	00083083
Project ID:	00091738
PIMS #	4928
Start date:	July 2014
End Date:	June 2017
Management arrangements:	DIM
PAC Meeting Date:	18 th August 2014

Total resources required	US\$ 1,250,000
Total allocated resources	US\$ 1,250,000
• GEF	US\$ 850,000
<u>Co-financing</u>	
• UNDP	Cash US\$ 150,000
• Government	In-kind US\$ 250,000



CHANEL IRST
PERMANENT SECRETARY (SUPERVISING)
26th SEPTEMBER 2014

Agreed by (Government):

Date/Month/Year



Agreed by (UNDP):

Date/Month/Year

29.09.2014

Table of Contents

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	4
PART I - PROJECT	5
A PROJECT SUMMARY	5
A.1 PROJECT RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES, OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS, AND ACTIVITIES	5
A.2 KEY INDICATORS, ASSUMPTIONS, AND RISKS	7
B COUNTRY OWNERSHIP	7
B.1 COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY	7
B.2 COUNTRY DRIVEN-NESS	8
<i>B.2.a National Capacity Self-Assessment</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>B.2.b Sustainable Development Context</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>B.2.c Policy and Legislative Context</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>B.2.d Institutional Context</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>B.2.e Barriers to Achieving Global Environmental Objectives</i>	<i>15</i>
C. PROGRAMME AND POLICY CONFORMITY	16
C.1 GEF PROGRAMME DESIGNATION AND CONFORMITY	16
<i>C.1.a Guidance from the Rio Conventions</i>	<i>18</i>
C.2 PROJECT DESIGN	19
<i>C.2.a GEF Alternative</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>C.2.b Project Rationale</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>C.2.c Project Goal and Objectives</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>C.2.d Expected Outcomes and Outputs</i>	<i>19</i>
C.3 SUSTAINABILITY AND REPLICABILITY	29
<i>C.3.a Sustainability</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>C.3.b Replicability and Lessons Learned</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>C.3.c Risks and Assumptions</i>	<i>30</i>
C.4 STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT	31
C.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION	32
D. FINANCING	37
D.1 FINANCING PLAN	37
D.2 COST EFFECTIVENESS	38
D.3 CO-FINANCING	39
D.4 TOTAL GEF INPUT BUDGET	40
E. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT	43
E.1 CORE COMMITMENTS AND LINKAGES	43
<i>E.1.a Linkages to other activities and programmes</i>	<i>43</i>
E.2 IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION ARRANGEMENTS	43
F. LEGAL CONTEXT	45
PART II: ANNEXES	46
ANNEX 1: OVERVIEW OF UN- REDD+	47
ANNEX 2: REDD+ IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS	49
ANNEX 3: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT SCORECARD	51
ANNEX 4: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK	59
ANNEX 5: OUTCOME BUDGET (GEF CONTRIBUTION AND CO-FINANCING)	67
ANNEX 6: PROVISIONAL WORK PLAN	71
ANNEX 7: TERMS OF REFERENCES	77
ANNEX 8: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW CRITERIA	83
ANNEX 9: PDF/PPG STATUS REPORT	93

Acronyms and Abbreviations

APR	Annual Progress Report
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought
CCCD	Cross-Cutting Capacity Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMIS	Environmental Management Information System
FCCC	Framework Convention on Climate Change
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology
MSP	Medium Size Project
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NDS	National Development Strategy
NECDAP	National Environmental Capacity Development Action Plan
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPD	National Project Director
NPM	National Project Manager
PER	Project Evaluation Report
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSA	Public service announcement
RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission The Solomon Islands
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SPREPs	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

PART I - PROJECT

A Project Summary

A.1 Project Rationale, Objectives, Outcomes/Outputs, and Activities

1. The Solomon Islands completed its National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) in 2008 in order to identify the most critical cross-cutting constraints affecting implementation of the Rio Conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). This project was developed to address key constraints identified in the NCSA including ineffective legislation and policy framework; institutional, technical and capacity weaknesses; lack of public awareness and information sharing for sound environmental management and decision making; lack of mainstreaming environmental considerations, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development across government programmes; and gaps in human capacity and development.

2. Since completing the NCSA, The Solomon Islands has taken many steps to strengthen environmental policy and programming. In 2010, the national legislature passed the Protected Areas Act that provides a mechanism for community-based natural resource management. This law was further strengthened by the Protected Areas Regulations of 2012, granting communities legal measures to protect their areas and ensure sustainable land-use practices. The Solomon Islands made another key advancement in 2010 when it joined the UNREDD¹ Programme to address the country's problems with deforestation and forest degradation. The country is still in the initial stage of the REDD+ development process and is preparing the REDD+ Roadmap to guide programme implementation; this presents an opportunity for synergies to meet other MEA obligations. Additionally, The Solomon Islands has also completed and revised numerous other programmes, policies, and plans that seek to address the country's various MEA commitments. Such plans include the *National Environmental Capacity Development Action Plan (NECDAP)*, the *Strategic and Corporate Plan 2010–2012*, the *National Development Strategy 2011 to 2020 (NDS)*, the *National Biosafety Framework*, and the *National Climate Change Policy 2012-2017*.

3. Each of the above-mentioned policies and plans highlights the importance of capacity development for achieving local and global environmental benefits. This project responds to these specific cross-cutting capacity development needs, and it is strategic in that it responds to a targeted set of underlying barriers to environmental management towards the goal of meeting and sustaining global environmental outcomes. Specifically, this project seeks to fortify the policy and institutional framework that will harmonize the Rio Convention objectives and strengthen organizational and individual capacities to implement them as part of the REDD+ Roadmap. The project does not currently envisage the creation of any new institutional structure, but rather seeks to strengthen existing institutional structures as the more cost-effective approach. The project will facilitate the proactive and constructive engagement of decision-makers across environmental focal areas and socio-economic sectors. This project is innovative and transformative in that current environmental and resource management at the sub-national level lacks the institutional authority in the baseline.

4. The objective of the project is to **enhance the capacity of relevant policy and institutional stakeholders to enable compliance with the three Rio Conventions and other MEAs**. Specifically, the project will strengthen and institute a tiered network of key decision-makers, planners, and other stakeholders to catalyze and sustain reductions of deforestation and forest degradation in a way that meets objectives under the three Rio Conventions.

¹ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation

5. The project is organized around three components:

Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacities for improved implementation of Rio Convention obligations

Component 2: Strengthening the Development Consent Process to more effectively mainstream Rio Convention obligations

Component 3: Strengthening awareness and understanding of REDD+ as a strategy to meet Rio Convention obligations

6. This project has two key outcomes: 1) Strengthened policy coordination and planning mechanisms and 2) Improved communications and dissemination of information related to Rio Conventions. These outcomes will be measured against a set of metrics that indicate a better understanding of the linkages between the national sectoral policies and global environmental objectives:

- a. Rio Convention obligations are an integral part of national policies and measures identified in the NECDAP.
- b. REDD+ Roadmap incorporates Rio Convention objectives and serves as an overarching plan of action for the environmental and sectoral action plans
- c. The Government of The Solomon Islands and a wide range of stakeholders systematically review natural resource and environmental policies in a holistic manner in line with Rio Conventions requirements.

7. The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology (MECDM) is the executing entity for this project, and the project was developed in accordance with agreed policies and procedures between the Government of The Solomon Islands and UNDP. With the support of UNDP, MECDM will establish the necessary planning and management mechanisms and facilitate government decision-making to catalyze implementation of project activities and timely delivery of project outputs. The project was designed to be complementary to other related projects under implementation in The Solomon Islands, including those supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Given these, careful attention will be given to coordinating project activities in such a way that activities are mutually supportive and opportunities capitalized to realize synergies and cost-effectiveness.

8. This project conforms to Programme Framework CD-3 of the GEF-5 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Strategy, which calls for countries to strengthen capacities for developing policy and legislative frameworks. More precisely, this Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) framework provides the vision for CCCD projects to integrate and mainstream Rio Convention obligations into The Solomon Islands' national environmental management framework by institutionalizing capacities to manage the global environment through the pursuit of sustainable development.

9. The project is also consistent with the programmatic objectives of the three GEF thematic focal areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation, the achievement and sustainability of which is dependent on the critical development of capacities (individual, organizational and systemic). Through the successful implementation of this project, The Solomon Islands' institutional and human resources will be strengthened in order to help implement MEAs and national policy instruments in a manner that fully reflects Rio Convention principles and obligations. Furthermore this project is consistent with other GEF-funded activities such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

10. The project will take an adaptive collaborative management approach to implementation, which calls for stakeholders to take an early and proactive role in the mainstreaming exercises, as well as to help identify and solve unexpected implementation barriers and challenges. By taking an approach, project activities and outputs can be more legitimately modified and adapted to maintain timely and cost-effective project performance and delivery.

A.2 Key Indicators, Assumptions, and Risks

11. There are a number of risks to this project ranging from moderate to low. One such low level risk is the potential for delays in project implementation due to bureaucratic processes within the Government. This risk is minimized due to the presence of UNDP project management support and technical backstopping. Direct involvement of key stakeholders in the process will also lend momentum to the project and minimize any potential institutional resistance to change.

12. Another more moderate risk is that the Government does not have the absorptive capacity to execute and/or enforce project activities. To address this risk, the project is structured in manageable sets of activities tailored to national absorptive capacities. Furthermore, by adopting an adaptive collaborative management approach, project activities will remain flexible in a way that project outputs remain strategic and deliverable.

13. Finally, the impact of global economic crisis has created a situation where investors in The Solomon Islands are inclined to circumvent environmental safeguards. This situation places future developments at moderate risk. The project's multi-stakeholder process is therefore intended to sufficiently mobilize broader support to minimize the external stresses that come from the global economic crisis.

14. Project outcomes will be measured through a set of output, process, and performance indicators. Constructed using SMART² design criteria, these indicators were developed to coincide with each major project activity. Output indicators include the preparation an in-depth institutional analysis of information needs in order to enable an environmental management information system which improves overall monitoring and evaluation of the country's performance in implementing both the REDD+ Roadmap as well as the Rio Conventions. Process indicators include the convening of a national working group on land degradation that will facilitate better inter-agency communication, coordination, and collaboration with regard to the formulation of the National Land-Use Policy. Performance indicators include the set of learn-by-doing review of best practices for mainstreaming global environmental priorities into national planning from a REDD+ framework.

B Country ownership

B.1 Country Eligibility

15. The Solomon Islands are eligible to receive technical assistance from UNDP, and is thus eligible for support under the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The Solomon Islands ratified the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) on 28 December 1994, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 3 October 1995, and acceded to the Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought on 16 April 1999. The Solomon Islands has sustained commitment under these conventions through their protocols, namely:

- a. The Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety to protect biodiversity from the potential risks posed by genetically modified organisms that are the product of biotechnology (Acceded on 26 October 2004)
- b. The Kyoto Protocol committing to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions for the period 2008-2012 at the 1990 level (Ratified on 13 March 2003)

16. Though not a GEF eligibility requirement, The Solomon Islands are committed to a number of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). They serve to demonstrate the country's commitment to taking a holistic approach to sustainable development that is particularly critical to small island countries where the interactions between environment and development are particularly complex and dynamic. These include but are not limited to:

² Further details of the project's indicators are provided in the project document narrative and the logical framework. For further information please see http://www.thegef.org/gef/Policies_and_Guidelines

- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its accompanying Montreal Protocol
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas
- Waigani Convention³
- Marine Pollution Convention
- Convention on Illegal Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES)
- SPREP Convention on Natural Resources and Environment of South Pacific

17. The GEF strategy for Cross-Cutting Capacity Development projects serves to provide resources for reducing, if not eliminating, the institutional bottlenecks and barriers to the synergistic implementation of the Rio Conventions. This particular project is in line with CCCD Programme Framework CD-3 that calls for countries *to strengthen capacities for developing policy and legislative frameworks*. Through a learning-by-doing process, this project will strengthen national capacities targeted to the development of integrated policy and legislative frameworks that serve to reconcile and enhance protection of global environmental priorities. The project will help institutionalize these capacities by creating a tiered network of key decision-makers, planners, and other stakeholders to catalyze and sustain reductions of deforestation and forest degradation in a way that meets objectives under the three Rio Conventions.

18. This project will also contribute to meeting objectives under CCCD Programme Framework CD-2, which calls for *improved communications and dissemination of information related to the Rio Conventions*. Targeted capacity development activities will help strengthen an environmental management information system that will be necessary to monitor and support the implementation of the REDD+ roadmap with particular attention to meeting expected targets indicative of Rio Convention obligations. The project will also include an activity to strengthen the use of the National Safeguard Information System and EIA guidelines to help minimize the risks that planned developments may have on global environmental resources under sovereign ownership.

B.2 Country Driven-ness

19. The goal of this project is to deliver global environmental benefits across the three Rio Conventions through reduced deforestation and forest degradation by strengthening policy coordination and planning mechanisms. Specifically, the project will strengthen and institute a tiered network of key decision-makers, planners, and other stakeholders to catalyze and sustain reductions of deforestation and forest degradation in a way that meets objectives under the three Rio Conventions.

20. This CCCD project is not a REDD+ project but it will strategically build upon the REDD+ programme already being pursued through the UN-REDD Initial National Programme by strengthening targeted capacity development activities at the national level to ensure the integration of global environmental commitments within national planning, policies and measures such as the National Environmental Capacity Development Action Plan (NECDAP) and the National Development Strategy 2011 to 2020 (NDS). As the country's long-term planning document the NDS identifies the strategic priorities of The Solomon Islands. This project is directly aligned with two of the objectives listed in the NDS namely Objective 7 "Effectively Respond to Climate Change and Manage the Environment and Risks of Natural Disasters" and Objective 8 "Improve Governance and Order at National, Provincial and Community Levels and Strengthen Links at All Levels" (MDPAC, 2011)

21. The *United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Pacific Region 2013-2017* identified five interrelated outcome areas for The Solomon Islands and 13 other Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs): 1) Environmental management, climate and disaster management; 2) Gender equality; 3) Poverty reduction and inclusive growth; 4) Basic services (health and education); 5) Governance and human rights. Outcome 1.1 states that "By 2017, the most vulnerable communities across

³ Banning the importation of hazardous and radioactive wastes into forum island countries and controlling the transboundary movement and management of hazardous wastes within the south pacific region

the Pacific Island Countries and Territories are more resilient and select government agencies, civil society organizations and communities have enhanced capacity to apply integrated approaches to environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and disaster risk management” (UN, 2013). While this project links most clearly to the first outcome pertaining to environmental management, there is great interconnectedness between these five areas and there may very well be ancillary benefits in many, if not all of the other outcome areas. This project is similarly aligned with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly MDG 7 “Ensure Environmental Sustainability” that has specific indicators measuring natural resource management.

B.2.a National Capacity Self-Assessment

22. The Solomon Islands completed their *National Capacity Self-Assessment* (NCSA) in 2008 with funding from GEF and implemented by the Division of Environment and Conservation in the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology that is now called Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM). The process took place over a three-year period with input and involvement from a broad range of stakeholders including numerous NGO’s and government sectors with support from UNDP and SPREP experts and resource personnel. The process was divided into five key components: Inception, Stock Taking, Thematic Assessments, Cross Cutting Analysis, and the Action Plan Document.

23. Inception of the project began with the recruitment of a coordinator and assistant to establish the project office within the Department of Environment and Conservation, the Technical Working Group (TWG) and a list of relevant stakeholders. The stock taking reports were conducted by local and international consultants to establish a baseline for the county’s needs with respect to the implementation of the three Rio conventions. Thematic assessments followed up on the stock taking reports and highlighted key environmental issues and capacity strengths and constraints for each convention. The cross-cutting assessment identified key gaps and constraints common across each thematic area. Finally, the National Action Plan was created to identify recommended strategies and priority actions that could be taken to address the gaps and constraints previously identified.

24. The NCSA identified the key cross cutting constraints across the three focus areas to be as follows:

- Poor governance;
- Ineffective legislation and policy framework;
- Institutional, technical and capacity weaknesses;
- Lack of public awareness and information sharing for sound environmental management and decision making;
- Lack of scientific knowledge of and research into The Solomon Islands environmental issues including sustainable development, impacts of climate change and biodiversity;
- Lack of mainstreaming environmental considerations, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development across government programmes;
- Poor technology transfer and development;
- Gaps in human capacity and development; and
- Limited access to financial mechanisms and lack of financial and economic incentives

25. The report also identified other factors that exacerbate environmental problems including scattered geography, population growth and the traditional owned land tenure system⁴ (Keremama, 2008). In its final recommendations the NCSA stated that in order to sustainably manage natural resources in a socially and legally responsible way, the NECDAP must be a clear and comprehensive tool that stakeholders at any level may use to guide them in environmentally responsible actions (Keremama, 2008). The NECDAP

⁴ Approximately 87% of the land area in The Solomon Islands is under customary land tenure beyond governmental and legal systems.

itself recommended that the responsibilities of monitoring and evaluation be undertaken by the MECDM (MECDM, 2008).

B.2.b Sustainable Development Context

26. The Solomon Islands are an archipelago composed of 994 coral atolls and small volcanic islands stretching 1,450 km across the south-western Pacific Ocean with a total land area of approximately 28,000 km² and an exclusive economic zone of 1.34 million km² (MECDM, 2012). The terrain varies from rugged mountainous islands to low-lying coral atolls forming a chain from southeast of Papua New Guinea across the Coral Sea to Vanuatu. The main islands of Choiseul, New Georgia, Santa Isabel, Guadalcanal, Malaita, and Makira have volcanic origins, thick rainforests, deep narrow valleys, and coastal belts surrounded by reefs.

27. The Solomon Islands has a climate similar to many other tropical regions of the world in that it experiences high and rather uniform temperature and humidity as well as abundant rainfall (3,000-5,000mm/year) in most areas of the country. Because of topographical effects, rainfall can vary significantly between locations. The Islands are less subject to the damaging effects of tropical cyclones than other regions of the Southwest Pacific, largely due to their low latitude although cyclones still pose a serious threat with an average of one to two each year (MECDM, 2013).

28. The total population of The Solomon Islands is estimated to be just under 600,000 with approximately 80% living in rural areas and a growth rate of 2.12% (CIA, 2013; MECDM, 2012, p. 36). Another key feature of the population is its age distribution; over 55% of the population is under 25 years of age as seen in Figure 2 (CIA, 2013). Average life expectancy has improved over the years although it is still relatively low compared with other countries in East Asia and the Pacific at 68.2 years (UNDP, 2013). The population can be roughly broken down into three main groups: Melanesians (90%), Polynesians (5%) and Micronesians (5%). While English is the official language, only 1-2% of the population speaks it and the remainder speaks one or more of the other 95 languages.

29. The Solomon Islands are a lower middle income country with an HDI score of 0.530 that places the country at 143 out of 187 countries and territories. The country has shown progress since 2000, increasing their HDI value at an average of .7 percent/year, though it still lags behind neighboring countries in East Asia and the Pacific with respect to other HDI indicators such as average years of schooling (4.5) and GNI per capita in PPP terms (2.172) (UNDP, 2013). Nonetheless, The Solomon Islands are on track to meeting some of its MDGs including MDG 2 (Achieve universal primary education) and MDG 5 (Improve maternal health) (MECDM, 2012, p. 36)

30. Although The Solomon Islands attained political independence from Great Britain in 1978, it has not yet achieved political maturity with the formation of stable governments and struggles with high turnover of governments and increasingly prevalent corruption at various levels and sectors. In general much of the country's economic malaise can be attributed to the poor management and governance of natural resources, weak political leadership and limited capacity. This issue was particularly apparent during the period of civil unrest between 1998-2003 when two warring factions crippled the country with a 45% contraction in GDP and the displacement of thousands of people. Only with aid of the Pacific Regional Assistance Mission (RAMSI) led by Australia was law and order reestablished and a functional government set back in place (MECDM, 2012).

31. Since the RAMSI intervention in 2002 the country has shown fairly steady improvements with current GDP estimated to be \$1.008 billion and growing at a rate of 3.9% per year (World Bank, 2013). The main drivers of the economy are agriculture, forestry, and fishing where agriculture contributing 38% of GDP in 2009 (World Bank, 2013). In addition to these sectors, a report by the Asian Development Bank attributes a large portion of the recent growth to increases in overseas financial and technical aid, 66% of GDP in 2005/2006 although the report further states that the majority of the population has barely seen any improvement since the country's independence (ADB, 2010). In addition to the above mentioned sources, other important revenue activities in The Solomon Islands include copra, cocoa, and palm oil, which together with agriculture, forestry and fishing account for between 80-90% of the country's revenue (World

Bank, 2013). The impending exhaustion of timber quality forests has led to increased interest in expanding the minerals and mining sector due to the sizable deposits of gold, copper, nickel, and bauxite throughout the country and surrounding seabed. Such an expansion could seriously impact ecosystems through direct clearing, infrastructure development and contamination of freshwater and marine systems (TNC, 2012, p. 4).

32. The Solomon Islands has one of the world's richest geographic areas in terms of marine diversity, including 75% of the known coral species, more than 30% of the world's coral reefs, 40% of the coral reef species, as well as the largest mangrove forest in the world. Increasing ocean temperatures and acidification associated with climate change are endangering the health of the reefs and the diverse species dependent on them (World Bank, 2013). In an effort to address these issues The Solomon Islands along with five other South Pacific countries⁵, formed the Coral Triangle Initiative, a multilateral partnership that seeks to preserve the seascapes and marine areas within the countries' maritime boundaries through integrated natural resource management.

33. In addition to rich marine biodiversity, The Solomon Islands also has the second highest terrestrial biodiversity in the Pacific, but this too is in jeopardy with 20 bird species, 18 fish species, 16 plant species and 20 mammal species identified as threatened (World Bank, 2013; MECDM, 2012; TNC, 2012). The largest threat to terrestrial biodiversity loss is land degradation and deforestation mainly in the form of land clearing for subsistence agriculture. Currently less than 1% of the country's heavily forested ecosystems are protected, and logging is a critical source of revenue for the country (TNC, 2012). Nonetheless, annual timber extraction rates are so far beyond the established sustainable cut of 300,000 m³ that by 2015 the country's forest resources could be exhausted, the consequences of which would be felt in the loss of biodiversity, rural employment, foreign earnings, and government revenue (World Bank, 2013; MECDM, 2012).

34. Sea level rise is another pressing issue that is expected to worsen as climate change advances. The Honiara tide gauge (1994-2009) recorded an annual sea level rise of 7.7mm/year and satellite data shows similarly high increases of 8mm/year. Both of these measurements are substantially greater than the global average rise of 2.8-3.6mm/year (MECDM, 2012). Considering that 75% of the population lives within 500m of mean sea level, this rate of sea level rise is alarming and could pose a very serious problem for the country in the years to come (MECDM, 2012).

35. The country is vulnerable to freshwater availability in some regions. This comes in the form of increased salt water intrusion, the flooding of villages and wells during king tides as well as droughts, particularly during the El Niño phenomenon (TNC, 2012). This issue is exacerbated by poor waste management capacity and awareness. Inadequate systems for solid, hazardous and solid waste disposal combined with poor sanitation systems endanger the country's water resources especially in the capital and other urban areas .

36. Many SIDS experience difficulties with waste management and The Solomon Islands are no exception. The issue has been a major concern for many years and there is a National Solid Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan 2009-2014 that outlines priorities for waste management, but the country has yet to develop a comprehensive National Solid Waste Management Strategy, instead relies on piecemeal legislation from various ministries and divisions.

37. As is the case with all small island developing states, The Solomon Islands will experience some of the worst negative outcomes of climate change while having done little to contribute to the problem. Total carbon dioxide emissions from diesel electricity generation based almost entirely in the capital city of Honiara in 2010 were 202,000 metric tons; that equates to approximately 0.4 metric tons per capita across the country (World Bank, 2013; MECDM, 2012). Compared with the world average of 2,728 kWh per capita in 2009, The Solomon Islands barely registers with only 142 kWh per capita. Moreover, electricity

⁵ Other members include Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, and East Timor

access outside urban areas is nearly nonexistent, with only 5% of the country's large rural population having access to electricity and those who do, receive it from individual, off-grid household systems. For these areas biomass is the key fuel for cooking and other energy-related activities (MECDM, 2012).

38. Although the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification is still completing its greenhouse gas inventory for the Second National Communication to the UN, preliminary results show emissions from the managed forests and energy sector to account for 95% of the country's emissions in 2007 and an estimated total of 5,526 gigagrams CO₂ eq. (MECDM, 2012). There is significant potential to reduce GHG emissions through the advancement of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures. A Pacific Regional Energy Assessment from 2004 concluded that The Solomon Islands could reduce CO₂ eq. emission by 122 gigagrams/year within a decade using proven technologies and known resources (MECDM, 2012). Though the report did not discuss common constraints such as economic, financial, political, or social factors, the potential is there and no doubt even more economical now given the steady fall in prices for renewable energy technologies.

39. The Solomon Islands has multiple planning and policy documents (e.g., NDS and NECDAP) that identify national development priorities. The key priorities expressed in these documents include:

- Achieve good governance and leadership at all levels
- Invest in human resources, education infrastructure and institutional development
- Promote green growth and private sector development
- Promote equitable and sustainable rural and general economic development
- Strengthen environmental protection and resource management
- Improve the integrity of marine and oceans environment and resources
- Promote and invest in sustainable oceanic fisheries and the local fishing industry by ensuring appropriate infrastructure to support fisheries development.
- Invest in renewable energy resources to progressively replace fossil fuel use for electricity generation
- Increase education and employment opportunities
- Sustainability of livelihood and access to basic infrastructure and services
- Promote and develop the tourism sector
- Promote and invest in sustainable agriculture for national food and water security
- Merge the inter-governmental processes of MDGs and sustainable development goals
- Cost-effective and service delivery modality for sustainable development goals
- Enhance ICT connectivity
- Improve social and cultural services

The Solomon Islands National REDD+ Process

40. The UN-REDD Programme is a collaborative initiative through the United Nations on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries. The programme utilizes technical expertise from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in order to strengthen policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries. As a country that has a total forest area of roughly 2.2 million hectares and an economy that is heavily dependent on the forestry industry, The Solomon Islands are an ideal candidate for the programme and officially joined in February 2010.

41. REDD+ national approaches develop in three phases starting with readiness activities and capacity building, proceeding to initial implementation and pilot projects, until reaching full implementation in the final phase. The Solomon Islands are currently still in the first phase (Readiness) of the REDD+ development process (see Figure 2). The country has made notable progress since its inception meeting in

June 2011, and multiple consultations and training workshops have already been held to address key issues such as MRV techniques and stakeholder engagement while more training events are planned.

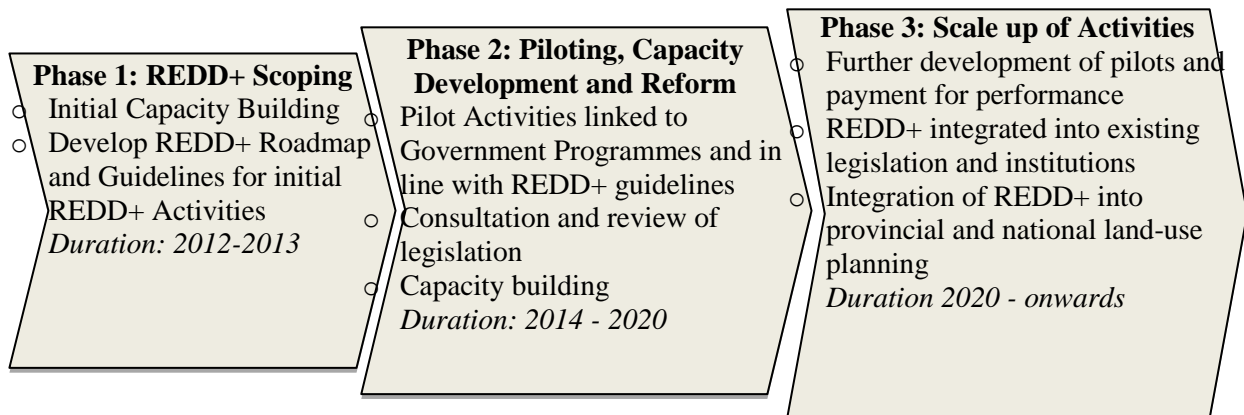


FIGURE 1: REDD+ READINESS IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS (ROADMAP 2013)

42. One key achievement was the official establishment of the REDD+ National Taskforce in November 2012. The Taskforce has been actively preparing the National REDD+ Roadmap that illustrates how The Solomon Islands will engage with REDD+. In November 2013, the Taskforce completed its draft of the Roadmap, which is currently under review. In the draft, the Taskforce identifies different actions that must be taken to address the drivers of deforestation; such actions include improving the monitoring and licensing process and updating forestry legislation (Cowling 2013) (See Annex 10 for further details about The Solomon Islands REDD+ activities).

43. One key takeaway from the draft is that REDD+ is not meant to merely serve as a climate change mitigation action, but instead should be tied to the development priorities and context of The Solomon Islands. Also, while REDD+ is developing as a mechanism under the FCCC, there are significant synergies to be found with the other Rio Conventions while dealing with forests in SI. The key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, namely commercial logging and the expansion of commercial agriculture, are the same key drivers of biodiversity loss and land degradation as identified in SI's national capacity assessments. In this sense, REDD+ will address not only emissions related as part of the UNCCC, but it will also produce ancillary benefits under the CBD and CCDD. In this regard, the current and planned REDD+ activities are well-aligned with the goals of this project.

B.2.c Policy and Legislative Context

44. The Solomon Islands has a number of pieces of legislation that govern environmental issues that can only be adhered to with sound data and information. Some of these are more directly relevant to sustainable forest management such as the Forest Resource and Timber Utilization Act, while others have less influence on forests. For example, the Fisheries Act sets out to pursue policies and control behaviour in order to protect fisheries, and this could include protecting mangrove forest ecosystems that are critical nursing grounds for certain fisheries.

45. A key piece of legislation is the Forest Act of 1999 that was passed by Parliament but never gazetted and therefore is not enforceable. This act sets provides for the conservation of forests and the improved management of forest resources, control of timber harvesting, encouragement and facilitation of sustainable forestry activities, establishment of plantations, and domestic processing of timber.

46. The Forest Resource and Timber Utilization Act (1991) governs the licensing of felling of trees and sawmills, and timber agreements on customary land; deals with forest declared as State Forest and Forest Reserves and establishes restrictions in same. The Forestry Bill 2004 was developed on the basis of a review of the FRTU and 1999 Forest Acts, and seeks to replace the FRTU Act and various amendments. The Bill provides for conservation of forests and improved forest management including establishment of national forests.

47. The Mines and Minerals Act (1996) establishes a system for mining applications and licensing; establishes Minerals Board; regulates and controls mining activities; includes alluvial mining. The Environment Act 1998 provides for an integrated system of development control, environmental impact assessment (EIA) and pollution control, though the country suffers from a lack of capacity to implement and enforce the act. This Act has considerable power by virtue of article 4 (1) that states that in the event of conflict between the Environment Act and other legislation, the provisions of the Environment Act shall prevail.

48. The purpose of the Wildlife Protection and Management Act of 1998 is to regulate the international trade in the country's wildlife resources including birds, reptiles, amphibians, mammals, insects, plants and marine organisms. The Fisheries Act also of 1998 provides a framework for fisheries management and development including licensing of fishing vessels and processing plants, listing prohibited fishing methods; provides for establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and coastal management plans.

49. The Solomon Islands' Code of Logging Practice came into force in 2005 in an attempt to address the severe environment impact of logging. The Code is aimed at conserving the ecological and cultural functions of forest ecosystems where selection logging takes place. The code has 13 standards that logging operations must adhere to with guidelines on how to undertake the requirement of the code. The Code was conceived as a core part of the legal regulatory framework for the forestry sector.

50. The Protected Areas Act 2010 devolves natural resource management responsibility to communities and provides a mechanism for community-based management efforts to be recognized under national legislation. However landowners must agree to designate an area as protected and ownership will remain unaffected. Additionally, a management committee and a management plan must both be established in order to determine rules of the protected area. The Protected Areas Regulations of 2012 provides communities with legal measures to protect their cultural sites, land and marine areas, and ensure sustainable land use practices.

B.2.d Institutional Context

51. The **Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM)** is the key national institution charged with environmental management and monitoring as covered under the Environment Act 1998 and was responsible for executing the NCSA. Originally the Ministry of Environment and Conservation, this ministry has undergone numerous changes in organizational structure over the years as it has taken on new divisions such as the Meteorology Services in 2008 and the National Disaster Management Office in 2010.

52. Within the MECDM, there are a number of units that have specialized functions. These include the **Environment and Conservation Division** that is responsible for conservation and management of biodiversity, protected areas network, waste management and pollution control, development control and environmental training.

53. The **Climate Change Division** of MECDM is the lead agency is responsible for overseeing climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and the policy and legislative framework. It is also charged with guiding and coordinating national programmes and actions to address climate change and participate in international climate change negotiations. This division prepared two components of Second National Communication: Abatement Analysis and Vulnerability and Adaptation assessment.

54. Also within the MECDM is the **National Disaster Management Office** that focuses on governance and institutional framework, operational effectiveness and capacities, public awareness and disaster risk planning. For its part, the **Meteorological Services Division** handles policy and legislative review, meteorological forecasting, operations and monitoring including early warnings for extreme weather events. This division is also responsible for data and information management, quality management systems and conducting research on climate trends.

55. The **Corporate Services Division** of the MECDM oversees a number of strategic core functions, including: management teamwork, direction and coordination, performance management, communication

and information flows, staff development and skills upgrading, training, selection and recruitments, logistics and asset management, financial planning and management, corporate planning and reporting.

56. The **Ministry of Forestry and Research** is the second important ministry responsible for environmental management, and in this case specifically sustainable forest management and forest carbon assessments to effectively measure, report, and verify with regard to carbon trading regimes. This ministry will be an important partner in this CCCD project and will host the REDD+ Implementation Unit. See Implementation Arrangements in Section E.2 below.

57. The **Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock** (MAL) is responsible for both large and smallholder agricultural activities including plantations. Agriculture will continue to be the predominant land use in as long as food security, diversification of income-generating opportunities for farmers, and the development of new crops remain a high priority of the government. These activities effectively contribute towards increasing deforestation, for which the MAL must take some responsibility in ensuring negative environmental effects are minimized.

58. The **National Climate Change Council** is responsible for overseeing implementation of the climate change policy, strategies, and projects. The council is composed of permanent secretaries from each ministry, a representative for the Office of the Prime Minister, Attorney Generals Chambers, Central Bank, SICHE and representatives from NGOs, CBOs, SICA and the private sector.

59. Water resource management actually falls under the **Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification**, which has in place a policy that commits the Ministry to protect water resources from all forms of pollution including wastes and poisonous substances and for mining activities to be carried out in an environmentally-friendly manner. The Ministry is also supporting resource owners to implement carbon assessments and trading through programmes to help reduce greenhouse gases through improved agricultural practices and renewable energy under the Green House Gas Inventory component of the Second National Communication. The **Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey** oversees land administration, in particular land-use planning and development.

60. The Solomon Islands' government is a two-tiered system comprised of the national government and nine provincial governments. The reach of government services beyond Honiara City is relatively weak at best and nonexistent in some places due to limited capacity and inefficiencies (MECDM, 2012, p. 35). Furthermore, as is stated in *The Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy: 2012-2017*, "there is an institutional disconnect between the regulatory ambitions of the national government and the customary sovereignty of landowners, the limited 'reach' of national government in rural areas, the culturally and geographically diverse character of the region, difficulties in making government accessible and accountable to its citizens, the absence of effective regional (provincial) and central government's limited ability to regulate the natural resource decisions of customary landowners " (MECDM, 2012, p. 36). This problem is further compounded by the limited capacity of village populations to make coherent, well-informed decisions about natural resources due to their lack of access to ecological, financial and legal advice.

B.2.e Barriers to Achieving Global Environmental Objectives

61. One of the most critical threats to the country's biodiversity and ecosystem services comes through the loss of natural forests driven predominantly by illegal and ill-regulated logging practices due to weak systemic, institutional and individual capacity to design, implement, and enforce effective policies and measures. This includes the country's legislation, which is inadequately aligned with the Rio Conventions. Because of these challenges, forest management is largely being pursued to meet predominantly short-term economic objectives resulting in the loss and degradation of globally significant ecosystems, accelerated land degradation, and increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Underlying these threats are a set insufficient and ineffective regulations on the management of natural resources on customary land. Such limitations allow for both unsustainable use by customary landowners and exploitation of existing legislation on natural resource use by individuals and companies to harvest resources at an unsustainable

rate. The main systemic challenges to achieving global environmental sustainability that were identified through the NCSA process are:

- Lack of coordination in environmental mainstreaming
- Need of comprehensive environmental legal and policy framework
- Weak compliance and enforcement of environmental acts and regulation
- Inadequate capacities of relevant environmental agencies and departments such as departments within MECDM and Ministry of Forestry and Research to tackle existing and emerging environmental problems
- Lack of proper scientific environmental data and information
- Poor technology development and transfer (including loss of traditional knowledge)
- Political instability
- Rapid environmental changes

62. Although the basic institutional structures are already in place, there is no comprehensive national framework to address Rio Conventions or other MEAs and related environmental management issues. Institutions are highly fragmented with limited coordination and cooperation among the various government ministries whose current frameworks focus on divided sectoral approaches. This is exacerbated by the weak governmental capacity and financial resources to plan and implement large-scale projects to advance sustainable development such as renewable energy projects. These institutions are additionally hampered by outdated and incomplete legislation; uneven application of the rule of law; incomplete law enforcement; inaccessibility and high cost of legal proceedings; and poor coordination and cooperation within and among customary ownership groups.

63. Further complicating the achievement of global environmental objectives is the struggle with corruption and incompetence in public service institutions and the challenge of sustaining political will for such initiatives. All the while there is a general lack of awareness in the government and public as a whole about The Solomon Islands' obligations under the Rio Conventions and possible synergies that exist between fulfilling those obligations and national development priorities.

C. Programme and policy conformity

C.1 GEF Programme Designation and Conformity

64. This project is in line with CCCD Programme Framework CD-3 that calls for countries *to strengthen capacities for developing policy and legislative frameworks*. Through a learning-by-doing process, this project will strengthen national capacities targeted to the development of integrated policy and legislative frameworks that serve to reconcile and enhance protection of global environmental priorities. The project will help institutionalize these capacities by creating a tiered network of key decision-makers, planners, and other stakeholders to catalyze and sustain reductions in deforestation and forest degradation in a way that meets objectives under the three Rio Conventions.

65. GEF Cross-Cutting Capacity Development is a programme that does not lend itself readily to programme indicators, such as reduction of greenhouse gas emissions over a baseline average for the years 1990 to 1995, or percentage increase of protected areas containing endangered endemic species. Instead, CCCD projects are measured by output, process, and performance indicators that are proxies to the framework indicators of improved capacities for the global environment. To this end, CCCD projects look to strengthen cross-cutting capacities in the five major areas of stakeholder engagement, information and knowledge, policy and legislation development, management and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

66. This project will implement capacity development activities through an adaptive collaborative management approach to engage stakeholders as collaborators in the design and implementation of project activities that take into account unintended consequences arising from policy interventions.

67. The project is also consistent with the programmatic objectives of the three GEF thematic focal areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation, the achievement and sustainability of which is dependent on the critical development of capacities (individual, organizational and systemic). Through the successful implementation of this project, the environmental priorities initiated under the Rio Conventions and reaffirmed in both the NCSA and NECDAP (2008-2012) will be anchored within the broader framework of the National REDD+ Committee ensuring that continued commitment to them extends well beyond the life of this project.

TABLE 1: CONFORMITY WITH GEF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES

Capacity Development Operational Principle	Project Conformity
Ensure national ownership and leadership	<i>This project builds on SI's Forestry Development Strategy (2009-2013), which is supported by a corporate plan for implementation and that identifies 11 key national activities that will help maintain the viability of forest ecosystems to conserve biodiversity, help minimize and combat land degradation, as well as serve as an important carbon sink..</i>
Ensure multi-stakeholder consultations and decision-making	<i>The project will train members of the National REDD+ Committee in The Solomon Islands, a national coordinating body that has broad cross-sectoral representation across government, as well as representatives from non-government stakeholders and the private sector.</i>
Base capacity building efforts in self-needs assessment	<i>Mainstreaming Rio Convention provisions into The Solomon Islands' national policy framework was identified as a top cross-cutting capacity priority in their NCSA.</i>
Adopt a holistic approach to capacity building	<i>This project involves multifaceted support from various stakeholders including members from line ministries including MECDM, Forestry and Research (MFOR), Lands, Survey and Housing (MLSH) and Finance, local governments, the private sector and community-based organizations.</i>
Integrate capacity building in wider sustainable development efforts	<i>By working closely with the National REDD+ Committee this project will capitalize on synergies between the two efforts and ensure that the enhanced institutional capacities developed by this project will be embedded in the larger sustainable development context.</i>
Promote partnerships	<i>Effective communication and coordination among all relevant institutions and stakeholders is a fundamental aspect of this project. Broad-based, multi-stakeholder support is particularly important in addressing land-use issues. Additionally, there are a number of development partners including FAO, GIZ, JICA and civil society organizations that are also supporting the REDD+ readiness efforts in the country</i>
Accommodate the dynamic nature of capacity building	<i>Regular meetings with the REDD+ Committee will ensure coordination across the different focal points for Rio Convention linkages to key ministries.</i>
Adopt a learning-by-doing approach	<i>The core of the project's capacity development activities are via a learning-by-doing approach. Government representatives and other stakeholders will be involved in the collaborative analysis, planning, and pilot implementation of the REDD+ Roadmap.</i>
Combine programmatic and project-based approaches	<i>This project began with the priorities identified in the NCSA and will address them by integrating them into the REDD+ framework that is already gaining political momentum and broader institutional weight</i>

Capacity Development Operational Principle	Project Conformity
Combine process as well as product-based approaches	<i>The project's execution process is the adaptive collaborative management approach, which is organized to ensure that representatives from all stakeholder groups are represented early in the decision-making process.</i>
Promote regional approaches	<i>Local and regional government officials are already involved in the REDD+ Committee and will continue to be actively engaged throughout the entire length of this project.</i>

C.1.a Guidance from the Rio Conventions

68. This project will address the shared obligations under the three Rio Conventions, which call for countries to strengthen their national capacities for effective national environmental management. This project will address a set of Rio Convention articles that call for improved stakeholder engagement to address global environmental issues. Specifically, the project will strengthen The Solomon Islands' environmental governance for the global environment by integrating Rio Convention provisions into sectoral development policies, legislation, plans and programmes using the REDD+ Roadmap as the vehicle of implementation.

TABLE 2: CCCD LINKS TO RIO CONVENTIONS

Rio Convention objectives	Relevant Convention Articles		
	CBD	CCD	FCCC
Identify and assess adverse environmental impacts, and create incentives and adopt measures to minimize the same	Art. 7(c) Art. 11 Art. 14(a) Art. 14(b)	Art. 17.1(a) Art. 18.1	Art. 4.1(b) Art. 4.1(e) Art. 4.1(f) Art. 4.1(g)
Improve cooperation and awareness among government authorities, private sector, NGOs, and local populations on global environmental priorities	Art. 10(e)	Art. 5(d) Art. 14.2 Art. 19(a)	Art. 4.1(i)
Facilitate the transfer of technology and knowledge to promote and catalyze environmental conservation under fair and most favourable terms to developing countries	Art. 16.1 Art. 16.2	Art. 18.1(b) Art. 18.1(c) Art. 19(c)	Art. 4.1(c)
Strengthen existing financial institutions and provide financial support and incentives consistent with national plans, priorities and programmes intended to meet Convention objectives	Art. 20.1 Art. 21.4	Art. 5(a) Art. 20.3 Art. 20.4	Art. 5(a)
Adopt an integrated approach to addressing Convention objectives	Art. 6(b)	Art. 4.2(a) Art. 5(b)	Art. 4.1(e)

C.2 Project Design

C.2.a GEF Alternative

69. This project takes a GEF incremental approach to sustainable development, where the co-financed baseline is The Solomon Islands' work to pursue socio-economic and sustainable development in the countries' national interest, and the GEF adds or modifies this baseline, as appropriate, to create synergies in development actions that provide global environmental benefits. This project builds upon The Solomon Islands' commitment to sustainable development to take a bottom-up approach to mainstreaming Rio Convention provisions into sectoral development policies, plans, programmes, and legislation that will in turn inform a more robust and integrated global environmental and sustainable development strategy.

70. The UN-REDD Programme has played a key role in strengthening baseline capacities upon which this CCCD project will further enhance through more directed Rio Convention mainstreaming. Co-financing to the project is being provided by the UNDP Regional and Japan Partnership Programme, as well as an in-kind contribution from funding from the Government of The Solomon Islands.

C.2.b Project Rationale

71. The rationale for this project comes from the transformative value of integrating the Rio Convention objectives with the recently established The Solomon Islands' National REDD+ Committee and Technical Working Groups. Such a strategy catalyzes actions to meet national socio-economic priorities and also delivers global environmental benefits while ensuring that global environmental priorities and commitments are institutionalized within the National REDD+ Programme. Given the holistic construct of sustainable development and its foundations based on environment, economic and social pillars, this project focuses capacity development efforts on key members of the National REDD+ Committee representing a broad cross-section of government and non-government stakeholders.

72. The rationale of the project is more broadly explained by the strong pressure and threat of unsustainable forest management. As a small island developing state, the exploitation of the natural resources upon which the economy depends poses a significant threat not only to the country's long-term sustainable development, but also to the unique global environmental benefits it provides. This project represents an opportunity to showcase not only how REDD+ can be implemented for small island developing states, but also how a relatively small incremental investment of GEF resources through the CCCD programme can help strengthen the underlying capacities necessary to institutionalize the foundational capacities necessary for REDD+ implementation to have long-term impacts.

C.2.c Project Goal and Objectives

73. The goal of this project is to deliver global environmental benefits across the three Rio Conventions through reduced deforestation and forest degradation by strengthening policy coordination and planning mechanisms. To this end, the immediate objective of the project is **to strengthen and institute a tiered network of key decision-makers, planners, and other stakeholders to catalyze and sustain reductions in deforestation and forest degradation in a way that meets objectives under the three Rio Conventions.**

C.2.d Expected Outcomes and Outputs

74. This project has two key outcomes: 1) **Strengthened policy coordination and planning mechanisms;** and 2) **Improved communications and dissemination of information related to Rio Conventions.** These outcomes will be measured against a set of metrics that indicate a better understanding of the linkages between the national sectoral policies and global environmental objectives:

- a. Rio Convention obligations are an integral part of national policies and measures identified in the NECDAP.

- b. REDD+ Roadmap incorporates Rio Convention objectives and serves as an overarching plan of action for the environmental and sectoral action plans
- c. The Government of The Solomon Islands and a wide range of stakeholders systematically review natural resource and environmental policies in a holistic manner in line with Rio Conventions requirements.

75. These three framework indicators⁶ will be embodied within a strengthened policy and institutional framework that will harmonize the Rio Convention objectives and strengthen organizational and individual capacities to implement them as part of the REDD+ Roadmap. The project does *not* envisage the creation of any new institutional structure, but rather seeks to strengthen existing institutional structures as the more cost-effective approach. Gender is an additional issue that will be given particular attention in the design and implementation of project activities. These will be informed by the UNDAF Outcome 2 on Gender Equality, and the relevant indicators in the Results Matrix used in tandem with the project’s logical framework in Annex 4.

76. Project outcomes will be measured by the 15 cross-cutting capacity development indicators as outlined in the Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Projects (2010). These indicators will be assessed through a two-point evaluation series, with the terminal assessment by the independent evaluation expert assessing the extent to which key cross-cutting capacities have improved. This assessment, however, is limited in that strengthened capacities are unlikely to be fully attributable to this CCCD project.

77. By the end of the project, activities are expected to have resulted in a set of improved capacities to meet and sustain Rio Convention objectives. That is, the project will have strengthened and helped institutionalize commitments under the Rio Conventions by integrating them into the broader REDD+ National Framework. Figure 3 summarizes the design of the project.

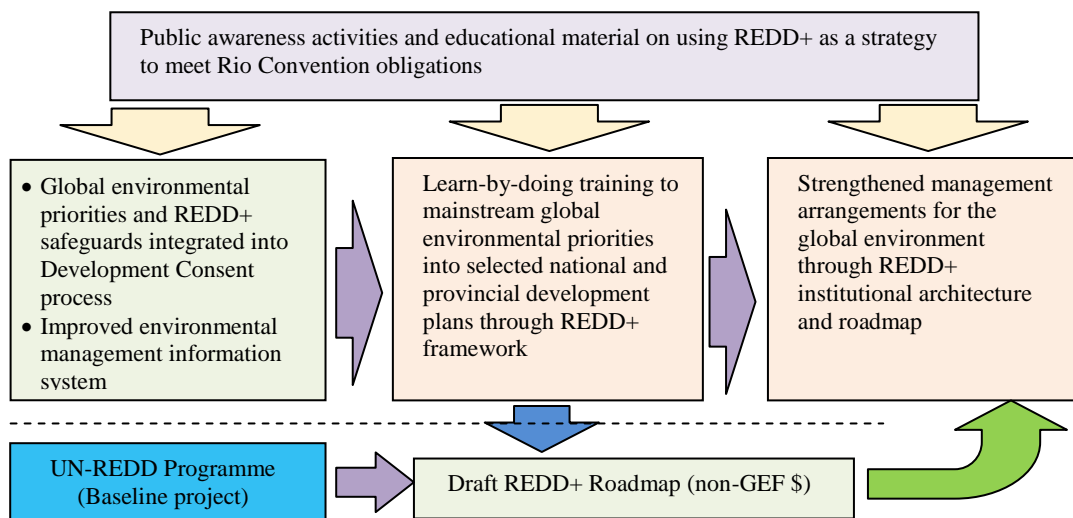


FIGURE 2: PROJECT DESIGN

78. This project will be implemented in three linked components:

- I. Strengthening institutional capacities for improved implementation of Rio Convention obligations

⁶ These framework indicators are further disaggregated into output, process, and performance indicators that are detailed in the GEF Alternative and Logical Framework.

- II. Strengthening the Development Consent Process to more effectively mainstream Rio Convention obligations
- III. Strengthening awareness and understanding of REDD+ as a strategy to meet Rio Convention obligations

Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacities for improved implementation of Rio Convention obligations

79. The first component focuses on strengthening the policy and institutional framework by integrating Rio Convention provisions into The Solomon Islands’ sectoral policies that serve to meet national socio-economic development priorities. This mainstreaming exercise will be conducted in coordination with the REDD+ Roadmap so as to reinforce the legitimacy of these improved sectoral policies, programmes, plans, and legislations.

Output 1.1 Strengthened management arrangements to ensure cost-effective implementation of the Rio Conventions. This output will focus on strengthening coordinating arrangements to centrally manage all relevant data and information and to improve overall performance implementing the Rio Conventions in coordination with REDD+.

Activities:

1.1.1 Strengthen the organizational capacities of the REDD+ Implementation Unit within the Ministry of Forestry and Research. This unit will supplement the work of the REDD+ Committee within the MoFR by leading activities such as awareness raising, development of pilot activities, establishment of a National Forest Monitoring System, and consultation with stakeholders.

Target Indicator: REDD+ Implementation Unit has mandate to coordinate CCCD activities under the project by month 3

Target Indicator: Staff and key stakeholder representatives in MoFR, among others, have been fully briefed about expected roles and responsibilities for REDD+ implementation, including best practices from other REDD+ projects. In addition to visits and communications by REDD+ experts, a two-day training workshop will be convened by month 6. This will be repeated twice per year to ensure preservation of institutional memory and keeping up with latest best practices and lessons learned.

1.1.2 Formally establish the National REDD+ Committee and Focal Points. As part of the baseline, the National REDD+ Committee will be made operational, with GEF funding expanding its institutional capacities to create economies of scale for the synergistic and cost-effective implementation of the three Rio Conventions. The REDD+ Focal Point will be established within the MECDM to coordinate REDD+ activities both within the ministry as well as between the ministry and the REDD+ Implementation Unit. The Focal Point will also be responsible for coordinating reporting on REDD+ to the FCCC.

Target Indicator: Re-confirm members and Focal Points by month 3.

Target Indicator: Focal Points and Committee members have a minimum of 80% participation rate in project training activities by the end of years 1, 2, and 3.

1.1.3 Strengthen coordination and institutional linkages. The National REDD+ Committee has a mandate to ensure coordination between different government agencies and stakeholder groups, and it will play a lead role in uniting different stakeholders. The Taskforce may also establish working groups related to key issues in the REDD+ development process.

Target Indicator: Formalize consultative and coordination arrangements between the REDD+ Committee and the national working groups on biodiversity, climate change and land degradation, and other advisory mechanisms as appropriate by month 6

- 1.1.4 Provide support to or establish a Working Group on Land Degradation and support the formulation of the National Land-Use Policy. The Working Group will also monitor the extent to which the implementation of the policy is consistent with the REDD+ Roadmap and Rio Convention obligations.

Target Indicator: Establish (by month 4) and convene meetings of the National Working Group on Land Degradation within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to address the Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought.

Target Indicator: Draft National Land-Use Policy is formulated by month 11 and approved by month 16. By month 21, there are clear indications that the policy is under implementation with measurable indicators demonstrating achievements of Rio Convention obligations. The Working Group will meet twice per year.

- 1.1.5 Convene training workshops on good practices for inter-agency communication, coordination and collaboration.

Target indicator: Collate best practices for inter-agency communication, coordination and collaboration for REDD+ implementation based on best practices and lessons learned from other countries by month 4. Discuss among diversified stakeholder representatives to validate the practices that are most appropriate for The Solomon Islands by month 6. First inter-agency training workshop held by month 8. Second inter-agency training workshop held by month 10. Subsequent trainings will be carried out twice per year.

Output 1.2 Global environmental priorities are mainstreamed into selected national and provincial development plans through a REDD+ framework

80. Through a learning-by-doing process, the set of activities under this output will engage key decision-making champions and other stakeholders to collaborate and integrate global environmental priorities into various development plans. In particular, technical staffs from government ministries, agencies, and departments will work together to agree on new and better approaches to meet Rio Convention obligations through their coordinated and differentiated implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of existing legislation.

Activities:

- 1.2.1 Develop an analytical framework for integrating Rio Convention obligations into forest and agriculture sector planning frameworks

Target indicator: Analytical framework is drafted by month 4, which is then peer reviewed by month 6

- 1.2.2 Convene an expert working group to integrate Rio Convention obligations into **forest** sector planning frameworks using the analytical framework of 1.2.1.

Target indicator: Forest sector expert working group first convened by month 4 and again by month 8 to discuss the integration of Rio Convention obligations into forest sector planning frameworks. Expert Working Group meets twice per year.

- 1.2.3 Convene a technical working group to integrate Rio Convention obligations into **agriculture** and land-use sector planning frameworks

Target indicator: Agriculture and land-use technical working group is convened by month 4. Technical Working Group meets twice per year.

- 1.2.4 Convene a technical working group to pilot the integration of Rio Convention obligations into a **provincial development plan**
Target indicator: Technical working group convened by month 4, and meets twice per year
Target indicator: Draft provincial development plan prepared by month 8
- 1.2.5 Convene technical training sessions on good mainstreaming practices to integrate global environmental priorities within selected national and provincial development plans
Target indicator: Trainings begun by month 9. Two (2) training workshops are to be held each year, with a total of 120 key stakeholder representatives trained, for a total of six (6) workshops. Materials will be based on those identified under output 1.1.5.
- 1.2.6 Test an innovative forest management approach framed by REDD+ that demonstrates measurable indicators of delivering global environmental benefits. Building on activities 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4, use expert analyses to develop an appropriately scaled pilot project.
Target indicator: Feasibility proposal will be developed by month 11, approved by month 14, and under implementation by month 17. Pilot project should be implementable within a six month time frame and completed by month 24.
- 1.2.7 Prepare lessons learned report from the pilot project carried out under activity 1.2.6. This study will inform revisions to the REDD+ forest management approach and indicate achievements in Rio Convention implementation.
Target indicator: Lessons learned and best practices report on forest management approaches that incorporate Rio Convention priorities drafted by month 25 and completed (3 months later)
Target indicator: Lessons learned will be presented to stakeholder workshops by month 32

Output 1.3 Resource mobilization strategy

81. This output is designed to support the financial sustainability of the REDD+ programme implementing determine the best practices for long-term sustainability of this project and REDD+ activities. Activities will incorporate innovative financial and economic analyses of the project that incorporate all environmental and social impacts.

Activities:

- 1.3.1 Develop and formulate a resource mobilization strategy for National REDD+ Roadmap. Undertake an in-depth financial and economic analysis of long-term implementation of REDD+ Roadmap
Target indicator: Resource mobilization strategy is drafted by month 8, peer reviewed and discussed in expert working group by month 10, and adopted by Project Board by month 12.
- 1.3.2 Identify best practices and innovative financial and economic instruments for piloting REDD+ Roadmap implementation, including resource valuation of 2.1.4. This will take the form of a feasibility study and broad consultations on the strategic choice of instruments to pilot and implement.
Target indicator: Feasibility study on financial and economic instruments to advance REDD+ Roadmap implementation started by month 9 and completed by month 12.

Target indicator: In conjunction with activity 1.2.7, re-assess best practices and instruments, with recommended modifications for replication and scaling up, completed by month 27.

Component 2: Strengthening the Development Consent process to more effectively mainstream Rio Convention obligations

82. REDD+ presents an ideal entry point for meeting obligations under the three Rio Conventions. Under the FCCC's Cancun Agreement, The Solomon Islands, as a REDD+ participant must promote and engage in multiple environmental and social safeguards. The MECDM has a significant mandate of activities related to climate change, environment and development. Establishment of an effective knowledge management system addressing the Development Consent Process within the context of the Rio Conventions will provide a strong tool for promoting multiple benefits from REDD+ and monitoring the implications of safeguards. This component will especially support the national institutions responsible for the Rio Conventions in establishing clear, strong linkages with the REDD+ safeguards in order to increase cost-effectiveness in the implementation and monitoring of results toward meeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions in a highly harmonized fashion.

Output 2.1 Global environment priorities and REDD+ Safeguards are integrated within the EIS and PER processes

83. In order to minimize risk and maximize the number of multiple benefits achieved through the REDD+ process this output will integrate a nationally appropriate system of environmental and social safeguards and priorities into the EIS and PER processes. The safeguards will ensure the consistency of REDD+ actions with the objectives of national forestry programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements for addressing climate change, biological diversity loss and land degradation, while also making sure that those actions incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystems services, as well as social and environmental benefits.

Activities:

2.1.1 Develop a safeguards framework that integrates commitments of the Rio Conventions and Cancun REDD+ safeguards. This framework will be based on an assessment and recommendations to formulate a safeguard system. The structure of this process will be linked to the UN-REDD Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria and will be based around development in three areas: 1) Establishment of measures to safeguard initial REDD+ developments; 2) Adaptions to PLMs to improve the implementation of National Safeguards System; and 3) Development of Capacity to Monitor and Report on Safeguard Implementation.

Target Indicator: Draft safeguards framework completed by international and national experts, peer reviewed, and finalized in national technical working group by month 12

2.1.2 Strengthen the existing EIA guidelines for the agricultural and forestry sectors with consideration to the Code of Logging Practice, with particular attention to Rio Convention obligations. The current process, which lacks clarity and oversight, is rife with confusion and needs revision. Particular attention will be given to operationalizing the guidelines to include detailed sections on Environment Impact Statements and Public Environment Reports. This will be organized with activities 1.2.2 and 1.2.3.

Target Indicator: Guidelines will be peer reviewed, and finalized in national technical working group by month 16.

2.1.3 Provide training to planners, decision-makers, and stakeholders on the EIA guidelines for the Agriculture and Forestry Sector Training and Workshops.

Target Indicator: Training on the new EIA guidelines will be provided through a learn-by-doing exercise in two select relevant agriculture and forestry projects, begun by month 17 and completed by month 28. At least 6 learn-by-doing training workshops convened

Target indicator: At least 120 government staff and stakeholder representatives have actively participated in learning-by-doing activities by month 27

- 2.1.4 Initiate a process for the formal approval (cabinet and parliamentary, to the extent possible) of the National Safeguard Information System and the EIA guidelines. Although these will have tentatively started early during project implementation, key consultations will take place once lessons learned and preliminary results demonstrate value of the improved system and guidelines.

Target Indicator: Consultations with national working groups and Parliamentary Working Group on Environment result in formal approval to institutionalize system and guidelines by month 24

- 2.1.5 Initiate process and explore standards for the valuation of environmental services from forest ecosystems. By establishing protocols that assess the impacts on environmental services, the EIS and PER processes will more accurately assess true costs and benefits of new developments. This will build on the activities of output 2.2 to identify and collect data and information needs.

Target Indicator: Study on valuation of environmental services for The Solomon Islands context drafted by month 15, peer reviewed and discussed in an expert and stakeholder workshop by month 17, and finalized and validated by month 24

Output 2.2 Improved environmental management information system (EMIS) and the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)

84. The Solomon Islands are in need of a centralized system to collect and disseminate data and information on carbon, forest inventory, land-use change, safeguards and co-benefits (e.g., biodiversity, ecosystems and livelihoods). At present the existing socio-economic and environmental data and information are managed in different formats by different institutions in a fragmented fashion. This output will focus on building appropriate institutional capacities and establishing a coordination structure to centrally manage all relevant data and information and to improve overall monitoring and evaluation of the country's performance in implementing both the REDD+ Roadmap as well as the Rio Conventions.

Activities:

- 2.2.1 Carry out an in-depth baseline analysis of information needs. This is targeted to the Rio Conventions and REDD+, their sources, and existing mechanisms by which this information is made available to planning and decision-making

Target indicator: Analysis of information needs completed by month 5

- 2.2.2 Enhance and support current activities to establish a central EMIS. A technical working group will review a draft proposal and approve by consensus on the structuring of an improved EMIS. *This would be structured as a central database that serves as a knowledge hub for all REDD+ and Rio Convention activities and information (perhaps by networking existing sets of databases)*

Target indicator: Working group established to draft proposal for improved EMIS meets by month 4 and again by month 9

Target indicator: Draft proposal finalized by month 16

2.2.3 Strengthen institutional linkages with National Forest Monitoring System and Development Consent processes. The technical working group will review draft proposals and agree on to harmonize data and information collection and analytical methodologies

Target indicator: The creation of one unified data format and methodologies for all government institutions by month 22

Target Indicator: Formalize institutional link of database with National Forest Monitoring System database of land-cover change maps by month 24.

2.2.4 Prepare comprehensive training programme and other resource material for updated EMIS and NFMS to be revised annually.

Target indicator: Training programme and guidelines drafted by month 9 and finalized by month 11

Target indicator: Training programme and guidelines revised following lessons learned from training programme implementation (activity 2.2.5) by month 18 and again by month 31

2.2.5 Undertake organizational staffing and technical upgrades per improved EMIS and NFMS based on recommendations from 2.2.1 and 2.2.2. Initiate comprehensive training programme for government staff on the skills, tools, manuals, and resources pertaining to the EMIS and NFMS. Training on application of technical guidelines (2.2.4) sessions is coordinated with those of 2.1.3

Target indicator: Training programme implemented by month 15 and revised programme by month 27

Component 3: Strengthening awareness and understanding of REDD+ as a strategy to meet Rio Convention obligations

85. The aim of the third component is to strengthen institutional sustainability of the project results by advancing awareness, understanding and capacity of REDD+ as a means of developing nationally appropriate social and environmental safeguards respecting the guidance and safeguards of the FCCC Cancun Agreements. Sustainability of the project will require that a solid baseline of stakeholders value the project and that champions embrace the project. Activities are therefore directed to raising the public profile of the project, convening targeted awareness-raising workshops and developing related materials, as well as developing a resource mobilization strategy to address the financial sustainability of project results.

Output 3.1 Project Launch and Results Workshop

86. To begin this project, there will be a conference to introduce it to a diverse set of stakeholders in order to promote the objectives of addressing Rio Convention obligations through REDD+. Near the end of the project, the results and lessons learned will be presented in a second conference with two key goals. The first goal is to emphasize the positive impacts of the project strategy and its successes; this will encourage long-term institutionalization of Rio Convention commitments beyond this project. The second goal is to spur on-going commitment to replicating and institutionalizing best practices and successful innovative approaches tested under the project. Both conferences will be convened over a one-day period, and shall include presentations and panel discussions. During these conferences, a survey will be conducted to assess the stakeholders' awareness and value of the project issues at both the beginning and end of the project (activity 3.2.1).

Activities:

3.1.1 Organize and convene one-day project launch workshop

Target indicator: One-day Project Launch Conference is held by month 4

Target indicator: Over 75 participants attend the conference, representing a broad cross-section of stakeholders including representation from other regions of The Solomon Islands

3.1.2 Organize and convene one-day project results workshop

Target indicator: One-day Project Launch Conference is held by month 34

Target indicator: Over 75 participants attend the conference, representing a broad cross-section of stakeholders including representation from other regions of The Solomon Islands

Target indicator: At least four (4) expert panel discussions present the lessons learned to deliver Rio Convention obligations through REDD+. At least 30 participants attend each of the panel discussions

Output 3.2 Public awareness campaign, survey, and educational materials

87. This output includes a number of activities that strategically organize the awareness-raising activities of the project. In addition to the conferences of output 3.1, this output will include carrying out a baseline and end-of-project survey, as well as creating awareness-raising and educational materials. The project will also host awareness-raising workshops for targeted groups of stakeholders, namely the private sector, journalists, and regional decision-makers, as well as a more technical workshop targeting expert informants (e.g., experts from NGOs, academia and government agencies that are not involved in the learn-by-doing or training exercises of component 2).

Activities:

3.2.1 Carry out broad-based awareness survey on the awareness and understanding of line ministries staff and stakeholders of environmental laws and the Rio Convention provisions. The baseline survey will serve as an assessment of awareness developed under the project when compared with the result of the year-end survey. The surveys will be conducted immediately before and during both conferences of output 3.1.

Target indicator: Two broad-based surveys carried out at the beginning of the project and six months prior to project termination (N>250), completed by month 4 and by month 33

Target indicator: Expert and independent analysis of the survey results will be completed by month 35

3.2.2 Prepare a comprehensive public awareness implementation plan. This plan will be a more detailed organization of the awareness-raising activities to be carried out under this component.

Target indicator: A comprehensive public awareness plan developed to completed by month 6

3.2.3 Prepare a set of articles and brochures on the Rio Conventions and REDD+ development and piloting activities for publication in newspapers and popular printed material. Articles will also be printed as separate brochures for targeted distribution at special events.

Target indicator: At least nine (9) articles on Rio Convention implementation and REDD+ activities in The Solomon Islands will be written and published in popular literature with high circulation before the end of the project. By month 6, at least one article should be published. By month 18, at least four (4) articles should be published. By month 30, at least seven (7) articles should be published.

Target indicator: Each article is to be edited and published as a brochure, with at least 100 copies each and distributed to at least two high value special events for greatest impact.

- 3.2.4 Prepare and integrate, as appropriate, an education module that focuses on the global environment for high schools into the high school teaching curricula. This module should be designed to help students think critically about the complex social, economic, and environmental issues affecting The Solomon Islands, the surrounding region, and the global community as a whole.

Target indicator: Education module prepared for high schools completed by month 8

Target indicator: At least two (2) high schools have implemented education module by month 20 and at least one high school on each island by month 33

- 3.2.5 Prepare and integrate, as appropriate, an education module that provides links between global environmental priorities and national legislation for inclusion within the Environmental Sciences course at Solomon Island National University (SINU).

Target indicator: Education module prepared for SINU Environmental Sciences course completed by month 8

Target indicator: Education module implemented in SINU Environmental Sciences course by month 20

- 3.2.6 Prepare and air a public service announcement (PSA) on radio and television on good community practices to safeguard global environmental benefits. This activity will involve the conceptualization of the message, the story-boarding, filming, post-production and distribution. This will be followed by its airing at strategic intervals. Special consideration will be made to translate the audio version of the PSA into key indigenous language for the radio version.

Target indicator: One PSA completed for both television and radio (audio version) by month 12, with the first airing by month 15

Target indicator: At least 50 airings of the PSA on television and at least 100 airings of the PSA on radio, both by month 34

Output 3.3 Awareness-raising dialogues and workshops

88. This output targets key categories of stakeholders, namely the private sector, planners and decision-makers from The Solomon Islands' nine provinces, and expert practitioners working in the field such as NGOs, academics and graduate students. These targeted awareness-raising activities may be organized as dialogues or as workshops, depending on the stakeholders.

Activities:

- 3.3.1 Organize and convene private sector sensitization panel discussions on the global environmental issues, REDD+, and their relevance. These activities will focus on how to strategically reconcile private sector goals with global environmental priorities.

Target indicator: Three (3) panel discussions, with at least 20 private sector representatives. The first panel discussion should be completed by month 8; the second by month 18; and the third by month 29

- 3.3.2 Organize and convene provincial awareness workshops on Rio Conventions and REDD+. These provincial workshops will be structured to inform regionally-based stakeholders, including planners and decision-makers, about the need for strategic enforcement of environmental legislation to increase global environmental benefits.

Target indicator: At least three (3) provincial workshops are convened, with local and regional government representatives with at least one representative from each of the nine Solomon Island provinces having participated in at least one workshop. Each workshop should be attended by at least 20 local/regional representatives. The first regional workshop should be completed by month 11; the second by month 21; and the third by month 31

Output 3.4 Internet visibility of good practices for REDD+ implementation

89. Although internet access in The Solomon Islands is very limited, especially outside the capital, the internet is still a crucial medium for key decision makers. This output has two key functions: 1) Promote high-profile status of the project and generate more supporters and 2) Facilitate easy access to information regarding the implementation of the REDD+ Roadmap and progress towards global environmental objectives through better linkages and one centralized website.

Activities:

3.4.1 Link websites for various government ministries and create a unified webpage that provides information for all REDD+ and Rio Convention activities. The website will also serve as the repository for materials produced under the project. This website will require a significant investment of person-hours in its management, to ensure that it is functional on a daily basis. The website must ensure that hyperlinks to other website remain functional; discussions are moderated on a daily basis; that articles and information remain current and relevant; and to clear the registry regularly to reduce the incidences of site crashes. A feasibility study will be prepared and will include new and updated target indicators to measure the website utility and success.

Target indicator: Feasibility study for the creation of a comprehensive website for REDD+ and Rio Convention activities prepared and completed by month 9

Target indicator: Website architecture completed and endorsed by the National REDD+ Implementation Unit by month 9

Target indicator: Website is updated at least once a month with new information, articles, and resources.

Target indicator: Website statistical data rank the quality of the website (unique users, visit sessions, and page views) as a top ten site of all Solomon Island websites by the twelfth month of being online as well as in month 33. This ranking should stay the same for the duration of the project. Baseline indicators are to be determined when the website is put online and target indicators determined on the basis of an analysis of existing websites (part of the feasibility study)

C.3 Sustainability and Replicability

C.3.a Sustainability

90. The project's fundamental approach to sustainability is to create incentives for continued development and application of the capacities developed by the project. The project's exit strategy is dependent on the continuation of particular commitments and activities without the need of long-term international financing. These include:

- High-level political commitment to sustainable development;
- On-going commitment and accountability for inter-ministerial and inter-agency collaboration in decision-making and planning processes;
- Cost-effective and well-functioning coordination structure for implementing the REDD+ Roadmap;

- Regular trainings for civil servants at the national and local level using curricula on public administration for global environmental management and sustainable development;
- Full engagement of all key stakeholders, in particular non-state actors;
- Long-term implementation of REDD+ Roadmap,
- On-going raising of public awareness on linkages of the global environment to national socio-economic development priorities; and
- Increasing the ownership of project benefits.

91. One key challenge facing The Solomon Islands is the dearth of expertise and information to inform decision makers. This issue is further compounded by the fact that the level of political will and accountability of decision-makers to implement Rio Conventions' obligations must be strengthened. There is still an insufficiency of understanding the importance and value of global environmental benefits to national socio-economic development priorities. Additionally, there is a need for an integrated approach for planning national socio-economic development within the framework of the Rio Conventions.

92. Successful implementation of the REDD+ Roadmap is dependent on the committed and active engagement of all ministries and central and regional authorities. Furthermore, on-going training will be critical to the success and sustainability of both the REDD+ National Taskforce and other social actors responsible for the implementation of the REDD+ Roadmap. To this end, the project will build on the best practices and lessons learned throughout to formulate a robust training programme for government staff and selected non-state actors.

C.3.b Replicability and Lessons Learned

93. The project is inherently designed for replicability. Taking a measured approach to test best practices, lessons learned will be used to adaptively manage the replication of activities to ensure that they remain relevant, valid and legitimate. Lessons will be learned to determine the cost-effectiveness of capacity development activities, thereby allowing for them to be modified appropriately for subsequent replication. The REDD+ National Taskforce and its accompanying roadmap will serve as a policy framework for the replication of best practices for Rio Convention mainstreaming throughout the country.

94. The series of public and awareness dialogues with stakeholders is central to ensuring that lessons are really learned, and that the country as a whole moves forward with incremental improvements on meeting Rio Convention obligations within the framework of national sustainable development. As more and more people understand the critical linkages between the global environment and local actions, they will be able to take more informed decisions.

95. The key enabling conditions to ensuring project sustainability is that the institutional coordination mechanisms are put in place and sufficiently resourced. As part of the development and negotiation on institutional modalities to implement REDD+ activities, and based on the experiences, best practices, and other lessons learned, the project will decide on the best determine how best to institutionalize and replicate the project's implementation arrangements.

C.3.c Risks and Assumptions

Risk	Rating	Mitigation Measures
The Government does not have the absorptive capacity to execute and/or enforce project activities	M	The project will be structured in such a way that outputs are to be implemented in manageable sets of activities, taking into account national absorptive capacities. With respect to enforcement, a key criterion in the design of the multi-stakeholder process is that consensus and legitimacy be negotiated and verified at regular stages of project implementation. An adaptive collaborative management approach will be used to modify project activities in such a way that project outputs remain strategic to immediate project objectives, expected outcomes, as well as deliverable

Risk	Rating	Mitigation Measures
Delays in project implementation due to bureaucratic processes within the Government	L	The UNDP Country Office will provide technical backstopping and project management support to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology as the national executing agency in order to minimize this risk. Key institutions at the national and local levels will continue to be actively involved in project design and development. Representatives from key government agencies, relevant local provinces, logging interests, and NGOs will be represented in the Project Steering Committee, and will be directly involved in project implementation.
The impact of global economic crisis on future developments	M	The current global economic crisis has generated a situation where investors in The Solomon Islands are more intent on taking advantage of weaknesses in institutional capacity to circumvent environmental safeguards. The project strategy was specifically chosen to mobilize a sufficient mass of stakeholder support on the shared project objectives. The multi-stakeholder process is therefore intended to sufficiently mobilize broader support to minimize the external stresses that come from power of the global economic crisis.

C.4 Stakeholder Involvement

96. This project was developed on the basis of consultations with a number of stakeholder representatives during the development of the project proposal and project document. National experts were recruited to prepare a number of background studies and consulted more broadly with other national stakeholders on the validity of the project strategy.

97. Taking an adaptive and collaborative management approach to execution, the project will ensure that key stakeholders are involved early and throughout project execution as partners for development. This includes their participation in the Project Board, review of project outputs such as recommendations for amendments to policies, plans, programmes and legislation, as well as participation in monitoring activities.

98. The background studies prepared as part of the development of the project included assessments of The Solomon Islands' current institutional field related to the Rio Conventions, best practices for coordinating environmental priorities, and stakeholder roles. Important consultations were also held with various government representatives and focal points to ensure that the project was appropriately designed and its implementation arrangements suitable.

99. The key stakeholder ministries, agencies and organizations that will be project partners include:

- Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology - Coordination and Facilitation of REDD+ process
- Ministry of Forestry and Research- deals mostly on regulatory issues. It is their role to come up with relevant Policies, laws and regulations pertaining to forests in the country and ensure that those are enforced accordingly. Under REDD+ they would be responsible to collate and analyze data
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock-Plays a key role in REDD+ activities
- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination- Mainstreaming of REDD+ process into government National Development Strategy
- Ministry of Lands and Housing-Provides advice on land issues
- Ministry of Provincial Government: linkage between national government and communities
- Community Based Organizations play a key role in REDD+ awareness and represents communities' interest

- National Council of Women-represent women's voice in the REDD process
- Private sector including the Eagon Forest Company Ltd, the Value Added Timber Association, and the Village Eco-Timber Enterprise
- A number of non-government organizations have participated in REDD+ Initiatives and have good networking with communities and awareness programmes. They can play an important role in awareness-raising and dissemination of REDD+ information at the community level
- Multi- and bilateral donor organizations and technical support and additional funding for pilot projects

C.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

100. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures. The project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP CO) will undertake monitoring and evaluation activities, with support from UNDP/GEF, including by independent evaluators in the case of the final evaluation. The logical framework matrix in Annex 4 provides a logical structure for monitoring project performance and delivery using SMART indicators during project implementation. The output budget and the work plan in the UNDP project document provide additional information for the allocation of funds, both the GEF and co-financing, for expected project deliverables and the timing of project activities to produce these deliverables. Annex 5 provides a breakdown of the total GEF budget by outcome, project management costs, and allocated disbursements on a per year basis. A GEF tracking tool for CCCD will be used as part of monitoring and evaluation activities to assess project delivery. The work plan is provisional, and is to be reviewed during the first project board and endorsed at the project initiation workshop.

101. The following sections outline the principal components of monitoring and evaluation. The project's monitoring and evaluation approach will be discussed during the project's initiation report so as to fine-tune indicators and means of verification, as well as an explanation and full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

102. A project inception workshop will be conducted with the full project team, National Project Director, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, the UNDP CO, with representation from the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit as appropriate. Non-governmental stakeholders should be represented at this workshop.

103. A fundamental objective of this inception workshop will be to further instill an understanding and ownership of the project's goals and objectives among the project team, government and other stakeholder groups. The workshop also serves to finalize preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's log-frame matrix. This will include reviewing the log frame (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise, finalize the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance (process and output) indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.

104. Specifically, the project inception workshop will: (i) introduce project staff to the UNDP/GEF expanded team that will support the project during its implementation, namely the CO and responsible department within MECDM; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and PMU staff with respect to the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP/GEF reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on the combined Annual Project Reports - Project Implementation Reviews (APR/PIRs), Project Board meetings, as well as final evaluation. The initiation workshop will also provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project-related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget re-phasing.

105. The inception workshop will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for PMU staff and associated decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed, in order to clarify for all, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

106. The inception workshop will present a schedule of M&E-related meetings and reports. The Project Manager in consultation with UNDP will develop this schedule, and will include: (i) tentative time frames for Project Board meetings, and the timing of near-term project activities, such as the in-depth review of literature on natural resource valuation; and (ii) project-related monitoring and evaluation activities. The provisional work plan will be approved in the first meeting of the Project Board.

107. Day-to-day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Manager based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The Project Manager will inform the UNDP CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

108. The Project Manager will fine-tune outcome and performance indicators in consultation with the full project team at the inception workshop, with support from UNDP CO and assisted by the UNDP/GEF. Specific targets for the first year implementation performance indicators, together with their means of verification, will be developed at the initiation workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the Project Team, and agreed with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology as the Executing Agency, among other key project partners sitting on the Project Board.

109. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP CO through the provision of quarterly reports from the Project Manager. Furthermore, specific meetings may be scheduled between the PMU, the UNDP CO and other pertinent stakeholders as deemed appropriate and relevant (particularly the Project Board members). Such meetings will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

110. Annual Monitoring will occur through the Annual Project Board meeting. This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project will be subject to Project Board meetings at least twice per year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months following the initiation workshop. For each year-end meeting of the Project Board, the Project Manager will prepare harmonized Annual Project Report / Project Implementation Reviews (APR/PIR) and submit it to UNDP CO, the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordination Unit, and all Project Board members at least two weeks prior to the meeting for review and comments.

111. The APR/PIR will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the Project Board year-end meeting. The Project Manager will present the APR/PIR to the Project Board members, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the Committee participants. The Project Manager will also inform the participants of any agreement(s) reached by stakeholders during the APR/PIR preparation, on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project output may also be conducted, as necessary. Details regarding the requirements and conduct of the APR and Project Board meetings are contained with the M&E Information Kit available through UNDP/GEF.

112. The terminal review meeting is held by the Project Board, with invitation to other relevant Government and municipal stakeholders as necessary, in the last month of project operations. The Project Manager is responsible for preparing the terminal review report and submitting it to UNDP COs, the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit, and all participants of the terminal review meeting. The terminal review report will be drafted at least one month in advance of the terminal review meeting, in order to allow for timely review and to serve as the basis for discussion. The terminal review report considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. The report also decides whether any actions remain necessary, particularly in relation to the sustainability of project outputs and outcomes, and acts as a vehicle through that lessons learned can be captured to feed into other projects under

implementation or formulation. The terminal review meeting should refer to the independent final evaluation report, conclusions and recommendations as appropriate.

113. The UNDP CO, in consultation with the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinator and members of the Project Board, has the authority to suspend disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met as per delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

114. A project inception report will be prepared immediately following the inception workshop. This report will include a detailed First Year Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames as well as detailed activities and performance indicators that will guide project implementation (over the course of the first year). This Work Plan will include the proposed dates for any visits and/or support missions from the UNDP CO, the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit, or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the project decision-making structures (e.g., Project Board). The report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months' time-frame.

115. The inception report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation, including any unforeseen or newly arisen constraints. When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in that to respond with comments or queries.

116. The combined Annual Project Report (APR) and Project Implementation Review (PIR) is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's Country Office central oversight, monitoring and project management. As a self-assessment report by project management to the Country Office, the APR/PIR is a key input to the year-end Project Board meetings. The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from on-going projects. These two reporting requirements are very similar in input, purpose and timing that they have now been amalgamated into a single APR/PIR Report.

117. An APR/PIR is to be prepared on an annual basis by June, but well in advance (at least one month) in order to be considered at the Project Board meeting. The purpose of the APR/PIR is to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The APR/PIR is discussed by the Project Board, so that the resultant report represents a document that has been agreed upon by all of the key stakeholders.

118. A standard format/template for the APR/PIR is provided by UNDP/GEF. This includes the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes, each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/good practice.
- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS QPR
- Portfolio level indicators (i.e., GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

119. UNDP will analyze the individual APR/PIRs by focal area, theme and region for common issues/results and lessons. The APR/PIRs are also valuable for the independent evaluators who can utilize them to identify any changes in the project's structure, indicators, work plan, among others, and view a past history of delivery and assessment.

120. Quarterly Progress Monitoring

- Progress made will be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).
- Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

121. During the last three months of the project, the PMU will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the project, lessons learned, the extent to which objectives have been met, structures and mechanisms implemented, capacities developed, among others. Together with the independent final evaluation, the project terminal report is one of two definitive statements of the project's activities during its lifetime. The project terminal report will also recommend further steps, if necessary, in order to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project outcomes and outputs.

122. An independent final evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on: a) the cost-effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation and performance; b) highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and c) present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this evaluation will be incorporated as lessons learned, and recommendations for improvement addressed to ensure the institutional sustainability of project outputs, particular for the replication of project activities. The final evaluation will also look at project outcomes and their sustainability. The final evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities, as appropriate. The terms of reference for the final evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinating Unit, in consultation with the MECDM

123. The Project Manager will provide the UNDP Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements and an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in UNDP's Programming and Finance manuals. The project will be audited in accordance with UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and Audit policies. The audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of UNDP the Solomon Islands.

124. Learning and knowledge sharing: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

125. Gender Equality: Particular attention will be given to assessing the project's impact against UNDAF Outcome 2 on gender. The UNDAF Results Matrix will be used to assess gender-specific indicators, such as percentage of women in leadership position, e.g., in the National REDD+ Committee and number of gender advocates, gender trainers, and gender analysts in the project's decision-making structures and mechanisms.

126. Communications and visibility requirements: Full compliance is required with UNDP’s Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml> , and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

127. Full compliance is also required with the GEF’s Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the “GEF Guidelines”). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP CO, UNDP GEF 	Indicative cost: 10,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP GEF RTA/Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight by Project Manager ▪ Project team 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RTA ▪ UNDP EEG 	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team 	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	None	At the mid-point of project implementation. Not mandatory for MSPs.
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team, ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost : 10,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ local consultant 	0	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ Project manager and team 	Indicative cost per year: 3,000	Yearly

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU (as appropriate) ▪ Government representatives 	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 29,000 (+/- 5% of total budget)	

D. Financing

D.1 Financing Plan

128. The financing of this project will be provided by the GEF, with significant co-financing from the Government of The Solomon Islands and UNDP. Not counted as leveraged co-financing, but important parallel co-financing is the work underway by related capacity development projects of FAO, ADB, and World Bank, among others. These projects are outlined in section E.1.a. The allocation of these sources of finances is structured by the three main project components, as described in section C.2.b above.

TABLE 3: PROJECT COSTS (US\$)

Total Project Budget by Component	GEF (\$)	Co-Financing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacities for improved implementation of Rio Convention obligations	282,000	118,500	400,500
Component 2: Strengthening the Development Consent Process to more effectively mainstream Rio Convention obligations	179,000	60,000	239,000
Component 3: Strengthening awareness and understanding of REDD+ as a strategy to meet Rio Convention obligations	314,000	84,000	398,000
Project Management ⁷	75,000	137,500	212,500
Total project costs	850,000	400,000	1,250,000

TABLE 4: ESTIMATED PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST (ESTIMATED COST FOR THE ENTIRE PROJECT)

Project Management	Estimated Staff weeks	GEF (\$)	Co-Financing UNDP (\$)	Co-Financing Gov't (\$ (1))	Project Total (\$)
Locally recruited personnel: Project Manager	148	43,500	45,000	0	88,500
Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant (2)	90	11,500	36,500	0	48,000
Internationally recruited consultant (3)	3	10,000	0	10,000	20,000
Office facilities and communications (4)		0	5,000	32,000	37,000
Travel		10,000	0	0	10,000
Professional services (5)		0	9,000	0	9,000

⁷ Project management costs were estimated at 10% of the total GEF grant per the GEF Sec approved PIF of 8 April 2013.

Total project management cost		75,000	95,500	42,000	212,500
-------------------------------	--	--------	--------	--------	---------

(1) GOVERNMENT CO-FINANCING IS IN-KIND

(2) THE PROJECT ASSISTANT WILL BE PART-TIME

(3) THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT WILL CONDUCT AN INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

(4) IN ADDITION TO OFFICE SPACE FOR THE PROJECT TEAM, THIS BUDGET WILL COVER THE COST OF PROJECT BOARD MEETINGS, 4X PER YEAR.

(5) AUDIT FEES

129. An internationally recruited consultant will be contracted to undertake the independent final evaluation towards the end of the project. The travel budget includes the costs of DSA, TE and return airfare for the international consultant. The travel budget also includes financing to cover the cost of local consultant travel to the regions where they will be facilitating the negotiations and drafting of sectoral policy, programmes, plans, or legislation. A project manager will be recruited full-time, while a project assistant will be recruited part-time that will work out of UNDP Country Office premises.

130. For clear accounting and budget management purposes, consultants recruited for technical assistance components will be recruited using GEF resources, whereas UNDP co-financing will be used to cover the project management costs not covered by GEF resources. The Solomon Islands' in-kind co-financing will be used to cover costs of the participation of government staff in the training and learn-by-doing exercises, including the government staff trainers and support staff.

TABLE 5: CONSULTANTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS (ESTIMATED FOR ENTIRE PROJECT)

	Estimated Staff weeks	GEF (\$)	Co-Financing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
Local Consultants				
1. Public Administration REDD+ Specialist (1)	163	98,000	0	98,000
2. CBD Specialist	90	54,000	0	54,000
3. CCD Specialist	90	54,000	0	54,000
4. FCCC Specialist	90	54,000	0	54,000
5. Environmental Sociologist	139	83,500	0	83,500
6. Environmental Economist	73	43,500	0	43,500
Sub-total		387,000	0	387,000
International Technical Specialist	7	20,000	0	20,000
Total		407,000	0	407,000

131. No UNDP Implementing Agency project cycle management services (GMS) are being charged to the Project Budget. All such costs are being charged to the Implementation Agency fee.

D.2 Cost Effectiveness

Table 6: Project Costs (%)

Project Budget Component by Contribution Type	Contribution (US\$)	Percentage (%)
Component 1: GEF	282,000	23
Component 1: Co-Financing	118,500	9
Component 2: GEF	179,000	14
Component 2: Co-Financing	60,000	5
Component 3: GEF	314,000	25

Component 3: Co-Financing	84,000	7
Project Management: GEF	75,000	6
Project Management: Co-Financing	137,500	11
Total	1,250,000	100

132. The cost-effectiveness of this project lies largely in the project strategy, namely by building upon a significant baseline of commitment to participate in the UN-REDD+ with Rio Convention mainstreaming. The cost-effectiveness of this project is also demonstrated in efficient allocation and management of financial resources. The recruitment of consultants under the project will be financed by the GEF contribution, reducing the transaction costs associated when contracting consultants through multiple sources of finances. Cost-effectiveness is also demonstrated by the percentage (16%) of the project financing allocated to project management, of which 6% is financed by the GEF grant.

D.3 Co-financing

133. Co-financing to support the implementation of project activities is being provided from a number of sources. The first source of financing is from the Government of Solomon Island, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Disaster Management, whose US\$ 250,000 in-kind contribution is a significant contribution towards the active investment of staff time and other in-kind resources over the three-year period of project implementation. In particular, government planners and decision-makers in MECDM, including key stakeholders in other ministries and agencies, will work to integrate the Rio Conventions and other environmental priorities into national and provincial development plans through a REDD+ framework. Government in-kind resources will be made available to host various consultative and decision-making meetings.

134. UNDP Solomon Islands is providing a cash contribution of US\$ 150,000, which sees this project as an important contribution to strengthening the capacities of the government to meet its obligations under the three Rio Conventions.

Table 7: Co-financing sources

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Government	MECDM	In-Kind	250,000
GEF Implementing Agency	UNDP	Grant	150,000
Total Co-financing			400,000

135. At the time of project development, the estimated co-financing was significantly higher than in the present project document. While the associated projects are undertaking activities complementary to this CCCD's project, they are being considered as parallel baseline co-financing and not leveraged co-financing of new project activities. Section E.1.a summarizes these parallel projects.

D.4 Total GEF Input Budget

Source of funds	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)
GEF	335,500	327,000	187,500	850,000
UNDP	52,500	51,500	46,000	150,000
Government of The Solomon Islands	92,000	83,500	74,500	250,000
Total	480,000	462,000	308,000	1,250,000

Award ID:	00083083
Project ID:	00091738
Award Title:	Integrating global environment commitments in investment and development decision-making
Business Unit:	FJI10
Project Title:	Integrating global environment commitments in investment and development decision-making
PIMS No:	4928
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency):	UNDP

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Notes
COMPONENT 1: Strengthening institutional capacities for improved implementation of Rio Convention obligations	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	67,000	33,000	33,000	133,000	1
				71200	International consultants	4,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	2
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	42,000	76,000	21,000	139,000	3
					Sub-total GEF	113,000	112,000	57,000	282,000	
		04000	UNDP	72100	Contractual services: Companies	8,500	10,000	6,000	24,500	5
					Sub-total UNDP	8,500	10,000	6,000	24,500	
					Total Outcome 1	121,500	122,000	63,000	306,500	

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Notes
COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the Development Consent Process to more effectively mainstream Rio Convention obligations	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	35,000	58,500	11,500	105,000	1
				71200	International consultants	1,000	3,000	1,000	5,000	2
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	13,500	47,000	8,500	69,000	3
					Sub-total GEF	49,500	108,500	21,000	179,000	
		04000	UNDP	72100	Contractual services: Companies	4,500	5,000	2,000	11,500	5
					Sub-total UNDP	4,500	5,000	2,000	11,500	
						Total Outcome 2	54,000	113,500	23,000	190,500
COMPONENT 3: Strengthening awareness and understanding of REDD+ as a strategy to meet Rio Convention obligations	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	77,000	43,000	29,000	149,000	1
				71200	International consultants	1,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	2
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	73,500	41,000	45,500	160,000	3
					Sub-total GEF	151,500	86,000	76,500	314,000	
		04000	UNDP	72100	Contractual services: Companies	8,000	5,000	5,500	18,500	5
					Sub-total UNDP	8,000	5,000	5,500	18,500	
						Total Outcome 3	159,500	91,000	82,000	332,500
Project Management	UNDP	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	18,500	18,500	18,000	55,000	6
				71200	International consultants	0	0	10,000	10,000	7
				71600	Travel	3,000	2,000	5,000	10,000	8
					Sub-total GEF	21,500	20,500	33,000	75,000	
		04000	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	27,000	27,000	27,500	81,500	9
				72100	Contractual services: Companies	1,500	1,500	2,000	5,000	10
				74100	Professional Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	11
					Sub-total UNDP	31,500	31,500	32,500	95,500	
				Total Project Management	53,000	52,000	65,500	170,500		

Budget Notes

- 1** GEF financing for seven (6) local specialists
- 2** GEF financing for an international technical specialist
- 3** GEF financing for various contractual services, such as meeting expenses and publications
- 4** UNDP will co-finance the cost of local specialists
- 5** UNDP will co-finance the cost of various contractual services
- 6** GEF will finance the cost of a Project Manager
- 7** GEF will finance the cost of an international consultant to conduct terminal evaluation
- 8** GEF will finance the travel of an international consultant to conduct the terminal evaluation
- 9** UNDP will co-finance the cost of a Project Management
- 10** UNDP will co-finance the cost of various contractual services for project management purposes
- 11** Audit fees

E. Institutional Coordination and Support

E.1 Core Commitments and Linkages

E.1.a Linkages to other activities and programmes

146. This project is also linked to a number of other initiatives, the financing of which is considered as parallel. While the co-financing mentioned above was leveraged by this project to finance proposed activities, parallel co-financing is that estimated amount of funds allocated to baseline activities that will complement the project's expected outcome. This parallel co-financing includes the UNDP Regional – Japan Partnership Fund for the Tier Two UN-REDD Programme initiative. This initiative is supporting a number of countries in the Pacific region including The Solomon Islands in REDD+ readiness to provide necessary policy advice and share lessons and knowledge from the other countries in which the initiative operates.

147. Another programme is the financed through The Solomon Islands Capacity Development Project (SIMCAP that will help the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management and Meteorology to formulate its corporate plan 2015-2018, a human resource development plan, establish a programme management and coordination unit, as well as implement targeted capacity building activities. This is estimated at US\$ 77,000 but is not counting as co-financing to the present CCCD project.

148. In addition to the baseline projects that will have ended by the time this project commences, the Adaptation Fund is helping to strengthen the resilience of communities in The Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security. Funding for this project is US\$ 5,530,000 for four years starting from 2011 to 2015.

149. With an estimated US\$ 250,000 of funding from the Asian Development Bank, the non-governmental organization Live and Learn recently completed a programme of awareness-raising activities on REDD+ to local communities and facilitating networking among social actors.

E.2 Implementation and Execution Arrangements

136. This project will be implemented under the DIM (Direct Implementation Modality), and UNDP is the GEF Implementing Agency for this project, with the UNDP Country Office responsible for transparent practices, appropriate conduct and professional auditing. The Responsible Partner is the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), which will assign a National Project Director (NPD) and provide its staff and network of experts as support to Project Management Unit (as part of government co-financing).

137. The responsibility for the execution of this project is with UNDP. This role in some projects is reflected in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by UNDP with the Government (or other document of agreement with the host Government).

138. UNDP may identify a Responsible Party to carry out activities within a DIM project. A Responsible Party is defined as an entity that has been selected to act on behalf of the UNDP on the basis of a written agreement or contract to purchase goods or provide services using the project budget. In addition, the Responsible Party may manage the use of these goods and services to carry out project activities and produce outputs. All Responsible Parties are directly accountable to UNDP in accordance with the terms of their agreement or contract with UNDP.

139. Under the UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules 16.05, the Responsible Party may follow its own procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of the responsible party, does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition that UNDP shall apply.

140. The direct implementation modality is based on the 2009 HACT Macro assessment and agreed with the Government of The Solomon Islands.

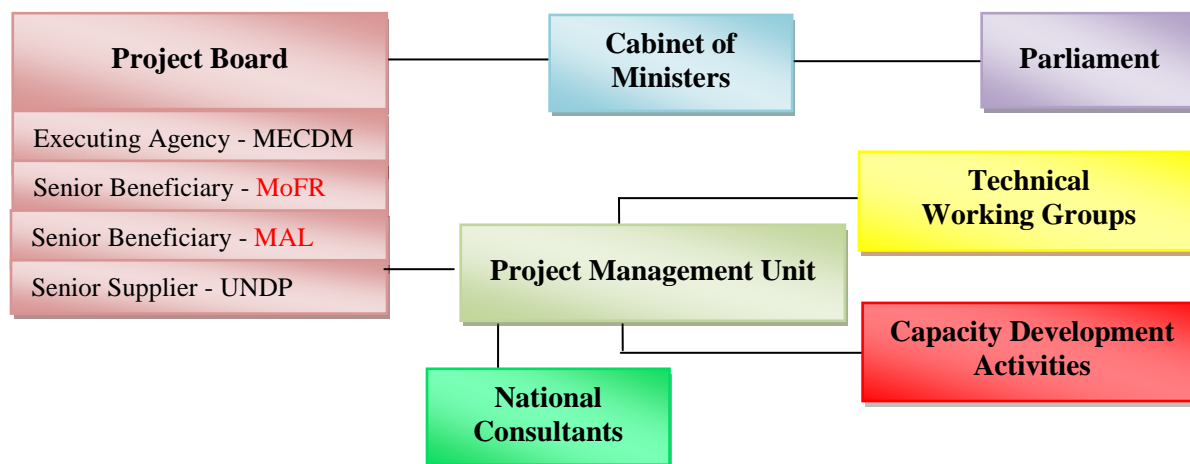


FIGURE 3: PROJECT EXECUTION

141. **Project Board:** This Board is specifically established by the project to provide management oversight of project activities and is to be chaired by the MECDM (Focal Point for the CBD, CCD, FCCC, and GEF). The Board will review progress and evaluation reports, and approve programmatic modifications to project execution, as appropriate and in accordance to UNDP procedures. Policy recommendations will be discussed and recommended for consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers and Parliament. The Board will be chaired by the NPD (see paragraph 144). In addition to the MECDM government membership of the Project Board will include the Ministry of Forestry and Research, as well as representatives from the line ministries responsible and their respective state agencies. Non-state stakeholders will also be represented on the Project Board, namely from the private sector, academic and research institutions, NGOs, and CSOs. The Project Board will meet four (4) times per year, practically at the UNDP Country Office Headquarters. Meetings will be co-financed by UNDP.

142. The Ministry of Forestry and Research is the Senior Beneficiary of the project on the basis that the project will be strengthening and integrating Rio Convention provisions into their sectoral policies, legislation, policies and plans and institutional mandates. UNDP will be the Senior Supplier, providing technical guidance and support for the cost-effective procurement and implementation of project services and activities, including project implementation oversight through regular monitoring and reporting.

143. **National Project Director:** A senior government official will be designated at the National Project Director (NPD), and will be responsible for management oversight of the project. The NPD will devote a significant part of his/her working time on the project. Duties and responsibilities of the NPD are described in Annex 7. In the fulfillment of his/her responsibilities, the NPD will be supported by the Project Board and a full-time National Project Manager (NPM).

144. **Project Management Unit:** The MECDM will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) for the day-to-day management of project activities and subcontract specific components of the project to specialized government agencies, research institutions, as well as qualified NGOs. The PMU will be administered by a full-time National Project Manager (NPM) and supported by a part-time assistant.

145. **National Consultants:** The project will contract X national experts as consultants to draft technical analyses and perform specialized services, including the technical setting up of the EMIS. See Annex A for indicative Terms of References for these national experts.

146. **Capacity Development Activities:** The project will take an adaptive collaborative management (ACM) approach to implementation. That is, UNDP and MECDM will manage project activities in order

that stakeholders are involved early and throughout project implementation, providing regular input of the performance of project activities. This will help signal unforeseen risks and contribute to the timely modification and realignment of activities within the boundaries of the project's goal and objectives.

147. Technical Working Groups (TWGs): A working group comprised of independent experts, technical government agency representatives, as well as representatives from stakeholder groups will discuss and deliberate on the various technical analyses as well as recommendations to establish the EMIS and supporting institutional reforms.

148. Stakeholder Consultations: These consultations will focus on the active participation of stakeholders in the MECDM, Ministry of Forestry and Research, and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, among others identified in section C.4.

F. Legal Context

149. This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement [or other appropriate governing agreement] and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

150. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

151. The implementing partner shall:

- Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

152. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

153. The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the project document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

154. The UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in The Solomon Islands is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revisions to this project document, provided that s/he has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP Regional Coordinating Unit and is assured that other signatories to the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the project document;
- Revision which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
- Inclusion of additional attachments only as set out here in the project document

PART II: ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: WHAT IS REDD+?47
ANNEX 2: THE SOLOMON ISLANDS REDD+ ROADMAP49
ANNEX 3: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT SCORECARD51
ANNEX 4: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK59
ANNEX 5: OUTCOME BUDGET (GEF CONTRIBUTION AND CO-FINANCING)67
ANNEX 6: PROVISIONAL WORK PLAN71
ANNEX 7: TERMS OF REFERENCES.....77
ANNEX 8: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW CRITERIA83
ANNEX 9: PDF/PPG STATUS REPORT93
ANNEX 10: REFERENCES94

Annex 1: Overview of UN- REDD+

The UN-REDD Programme was launched in 2008 as a climate change mitigation mechanism to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The Programme utilizes the expertise of three other UN organizations, namely UNDP, FAO, and UNEP, and coordinates with these and other partner organizations where possible to capitalize on synergies. The Programme currently supports nationally-led REDD+ processes in 48 countries across Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. This support comes in two forms: 1) direct support in the form of programme design and implementation and 2) complementary support to national action through common approaches, tools, data, analyses and methodologies and best practices developed through the UN-REDD Global Programme. By mid-2013, the UN-REDD Global Programme funding for these two types of support totaled US\$172.4 million.⁸

One of the central themes to REDD+ is that activities are based on informed and meaningful involvement from all stakeholders throughout the process of national and international implementation. The key difference between REDD and REDD+, as stated on the UN-REDD Programme website, is that "REDD+ goes beyond deforestation and forest degradation, and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks."⁹

The FCCC COP is still negotiating how the mechanism will be fully implemented, nonetheless, there are five specific REDD+ activities included under the framework:

- (i) Reducing emissions from deforestation
- (ii) Reducing emissions from forest degradation
- (iii) Conservation of forest carbon stocks
- (iv) Sustainable management of forests
- (v) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Unlike other mechanisms under the FCCC such as the Clean Development Mechanism, this mechanism is not project-based. Instead REDD+ activities operate at a national scale to implement policies and other measures that produce verifiable gains in forest resources and overall emissions reductions. As such, it is important for REDD+ to partner with development organizations (e.g., World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the Forest Investment Programme) as well as key stakeholders at the country level to ensure that best practices from the UN-REDD Global Programme can be incorporated in a way that is consistent with the national context of each partner country.

While all of the intricacies of the mechanism have yet to be finalized, there are nonetheless definite steps that countries can take to prepare themselves for REDD+; this process is known as REDD+ Readiness. Readiness activities include the creation of legislation, institutions and technical capacity necessary to implement and raise awareness about REDD+ at a national scale. The basic process is developed in three overlapping and integrated phases:

Phase 1: Preparation: Development of necessary capacities and institutions to implement REDD+ at the national level, as well as the development of strategies and action plans

Phase 2: Demonstration and Piloting of Policies and Measures: Field testing of practical measures and strategies may be done, through demonstration activities, in addition to continuous capacity building and development of new policies and legislation

⁸ http://www.un-redd.org/Global_and_Regional_Support/tabid/104435/Default.aspx

⁹ <http://www.un-redd.org/AboutREDD/tabid/102614/Default.aspx>

Phase 3: Implementation of REDD+: A national performance-based system of resource distribution or benefit sharing

Annex 2: REDD+ in The Solomon Islands

The Solomon Islands' is one of seven countries in Asia-Pacific that receives direct support from the UN-REDD Programme to design and implement a UN-REDD National Programme.¹⁰ The total budget for The Solomon Islands' REDD+ National Programme is US\$550,000.¹¹ In addition to direct assistance from the UN-REDD Programme, several other development partners are actively supporting The Solomon Islands' REDD+ efforts including: the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the German Agency for International Cooperation, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, Live and Learn Environmental Education, and the Asian Development Bank.

With assistance from development partners, The Solomon Islands National REDD+ Committee has been engaged in the REDD+ Readiness process activities including preparation of the national REDD+ Roadmap, as well as launching local awareness-raising and technical capacity development programmes. The readiness process began with three objective outcomes and the draft Roadmap identified the numerous achievements to date as they relate to these outcomes.

REDD+ OUTCOMES AND INITIAL ACHIEVEMENTS¹²

Outcome	Summary of Achievements
1. Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cabinet further instructed MECDM and MoF to continue to support the UNREDD Programme. - National REDD+ Committee (TF) was officially established through a cabinet decision in November 2012. - The first meeting of the TF after cabinet approval occurred in mid- November 2012. - Second Taskforce Meeting held in February 2013.
Outcome 2: REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Website consultant completed website structural design - The REDD+ readiness process includes broad range of stakeholders from the private sector, civil society groups and government agencies. - An initial plan for education and awareness-raising was developed but only covered an initial period of implementation and awareness-raising. The Roadmap will include a detailed section on awareness-raising, and guidelines on stakeholder engagement will suggest key strategies. - Two provincial awareness-raising and consultation events in Choiseul and Western province were undertaken in October 2012; these focused on key stakeholder groups at the provincial level. - Initial stakeholder mapping was conducted by the international policy advisor and validated within workshop in November 2012. - Completed a baseline report March 2013, which covers a stakeholder analysis for REDD+ Readiness.

¹⁰The other six are Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Viet Nam and Sri Lanka. In addition, eight other Asia-Pacific countries receive complementary support from the Programme, namely: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan.

¹¹ http://www.un-redd.org/AboutUNREDDProgramme/NationalProgrammes/Solomon_Islands/tabid/6898/Default.aspx

¹² From the draft The Solomon Islands REDD+ Roadmap, April 2014

<p>Outcome 3: Preliminary capacity developed for REL formulation and MRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The UNREDD Programme in collaboration with the MoFR, the MoE and other partner agencies have successfully completed a two-week (9-23 August 2013) field training on how to measure forests and mangrove carbon. The SPC-GIZ Pacific Regional Project on Climate Protection through Forest Conservation programme also supported four officers from the Department of Forest to support MRV Field Training, which resulted in the training of more than 30 people. - A workshop on MRV / REL held in September 2012 and attended by 30 participants from various backgrounds. The workshop provided both training and acted as an initial capacity assessment of key stakeholders. - The MRV expert first mission (June 18-23) includes meeting with the MoF on the overview of MRV, assessment of forestry's activities, identification of skills and roles for MRV training. A presentation was also made to all heads of forestry and all forestry staff. Many staff expressed learning about the REDD+ for the first time. - Meetings were scheduled with Director ECD, Director CCD, US MECDM, MESCAL Project and CTI Coordinator. A presentation was also made to the SI Carbon Association. The meeting with the association focused on differentiating the VCS and REDD+ under a national programme. - The MRV expert provided an overview of MRV, including the skills and process in more detail, steps to completion, what is needed for SI (equipment, data and personnel) and what information is available/do people have in-hand? (GIS, Inventory databases, etc.). - A short field trip to Maravaghi was made and field assessment was done for mangroves near Maravaghi. The trip was also used as a planning workshop to select sites for field training and also the schedule for MRV Training 2 (Field work) - The planning meeting was carried on in Honiara that resulted in South Choiseul being selected as the demonstration site for MRV training. During the meeting the Ministry of Forestry and Research committed itself to co-fund the activity. Further consultation resulted in the Ministry committing SB\$190,000 (US\$26000) that accounts for about 60% of the budget for the field work. The other 40% will be met by the UN-REDD Programme. The field work is schedule for 9-23 August 2013.
--	--

Annex 3: Capacity Development Scorecard

Project/Programme Name: Integrating global environment commitments in investment and development decision-making

Project/Programme Cycle Phase: Project preparation Date: April 2014

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Component
CR 1: Capacities for engagement						
Indicator 1 – Degree of legitimacy/mandate of lead environmental organizations	Institutional responsibilities for environmental management are not clearly defined	0		<p>The MECDM has a central mandate provided through the Environment Act (1998) including:</p> <p>a) to provide for and establish integrated systems of development control, environmental impact assessment and pollution control;</p> <p>(b) to prevent, control and monitor pollution;</p> <p>(c) to reduce risks to human health and prevent the degradation of the environment by all practical means, including the following -</p> <p>(i) regulating the discharge of pollutants to the air, water or land;</p> <p>(ii) regulating the transport, collection, treatment, storage and disposal of wastes;</p> <p>(iii) promoting recycling, re-use and recovery of materials in an economically viable manner; and</p> <p>(d) to comply with and give effect to regional and international conventions and obligations relating to the environment.</p> <p>The Act also states that it will prevail over existing legislation.</p> <p>In terms of addressing the conventions the MECDM is responsible for the CBD (Environment and Conservation Division) and the UNFCCC (Climate Change Division) while responsibility for the UNCCD has been moved to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL).</p>	<p>The project will support the MECDM and MoFR to lead on undertaking environmental activities through support to institutional structures and development of planning frameworks increasing their capacities and legitimacy. Improved data management and transparency provided through clear guidelines on the development consent process and the development of an EMIS, will strengthen their capacity to work across government as well as increasing their legitimacy with a broad range of stakeholders.</p>	1
	Institutional responsibilities for environmental management are identified	1				
	Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management are partially recognized by stakeholders	2				
	Authority and legitimacy of all lead organizations responsible for environmental management recognized by stakeholders	3	3			
Indicator 2 – Existence of operational co-management mechanisms	No co-management mechanisms are in place	0		<p>A number of projects have established co-management arrangements related to delivery of specific activities e.g. work related to the CTI, and the most recent UN-REDD programme.</p>	<p>The project will strengthen institutional arrangements for the delivery of REDD+ through the National REDD+</p>	1
	Some co-management mechanisms are in place and operational	1	1			

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Component																																			
	Some co-management mechanisms are formally established through agreements, MOUs, etc.	2		The National Climate Change Policy sets out co-management arrangements for CC in the form of working groups but these are yet to be fully implemented. The UN-REDD programmes National REDD+ Committee has been operational to a base level and plans to formalise the body as a National REDD+ Committee would provide a basis for coordination and co-management of activities on REDD+ and other cross cutting areas related to the conventions.	Committee and associated working groups as well as work on mainstreaming the Rio Conventions into the development planning process. Support to improved environmental management information systems will also play a strong role in developing a shared approach to environmental management.																																				
	Comprehensive co-management mechanisms are formally established and are operational/functional	3					Indicator 3 – Existence of cooperation with stakeholder groups	Identification of stakeholders and their participation/involvement in decision-making is poor	0		Cooperation with other stakeholder groups is limited within forestry, environment sectors. A small number of NGOs have worked closely with government but predominantly activities are fragmented with many site/province based activities led by NGOs with minimal engagement with government. Traditional authorities are engaged with site-based decisions but not as equal partners. A highly fragmented civil society combined with multiple levels of government spread over significant geographical distances and barriers and with limited capacities has significantly limited cooperation.	The project will strengthen the National REDD+ Committee as a multi-stakeholder body bringing a range of stakeholders into the decision making process. Awareness-raising and consultation events will also support the capacity of the stakeholders to cooperate and engage in environmental management.	1	Stakeholders are identified but their participation in decision-making is limited	1	1	Stakeholders are identified and regular consultations mechanisms are established	2		Stakeholders are identified and they actively contribute to established participative decision-making processes	3		CR 2: Capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge							Indicator 4 – Degree of environmental awareness of stakeholders	Stakeholders are not aware about global environmental issues and their related possible solutions (MEAs)	0		Stakeholders are aware of global environmental issues but only in terms of local impacts. There is very limited understanding of linkages between local, national and global impacts and broader environmental trends with more specific point impacts (e.g., specific river flooding) being noted.	The project will increase stakeholder environmental awareness through a number of key studies, the establishment of an EMIS, and through a programme of awareness-raising. These activities will provide both broad environmental awareness and stakeholder specific activities with support to the EMIS facilitating the building of longer-term awareness of the environment, its conditions and changes in it.	2, 3	Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues but not about the possible solutions (MEAs)	1	0	Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues and the possible solutions but do not know how to participate	2
Indicator 3 – Existence of cooperation with stakeholder groups	Identification of stakeholders and their participation/involvement in decision-making is poor	0		Cooperation with other stakeholder groups is limited within forestry, environment sectors. A small number of NGOs have worked closely with government but predominantly activities are fragmented with many site/province based activities led by NGOs with minimal engagement with government. Traditional authorities are engaged with site-based decisions but not as equal partners. A highly fragmented civil society combined with multiple levels of government spread over significant geographical distances and barriers and with limited capacities has significantly limited cooperation.	The project will strengthen the National REDD+ Committee as a multi-stakeholder body bringing a range of stakeholders into the decision making process. Awareness-raising and consultation events will also support the capacity of the stakeholders to cooperate and engage in environmental management.	1																																			
	Stakeholders are identified but their participation in decision-making is limited	1	1																																						
	Stakeholders are identified and regular consultations mechanisms are established	2																																							
	Stakeholders are identified and they actively contribute to established participative decision-making processes	3																																							
CR 2: Capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge																																									
Indicator 4 – Degree of environmental awareness of stakeholders	Stakeholders are not aware about global environmental issues and their related possible solutions (MEAs)	0		Stakeholders are aware of global environmental issues but only in terms of local impacts. There is very limited understanding of linkages between local, national and global impacts and broader environmental trends with more specific point impacts (e.g., specific river flooding) being noted.	The project will increase stakeholder environmental awareness through a number of key studies, the establishment of an EMIS, and through a programme of awareness-raising. These activities will provide both broad environmental awareness and stakeholder specific activities with support to the EMIS facilitating the building of longer-term awareness of the environment, its conditions and changes in it.	2, 3																																			
	Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues but not about the possible solutions (MEAs)	1	0																																						
	Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues and the possible solutions but do not know how to participate	2																																							
	Stakeholders are aware about global environmental issues and are actively participating in the implementation of related solutions	3																																							

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Component
Indicator 5 – Access and sharing of environmental information by stakeholders	The environmental information needs are not identified and the information management infrastructure is inadequate	0		Environmental information needs have been partially identified and some information collection occurs through environmental impact assessments for new developments, monitoring of major development activities, forest and fisheries activities and efforts to monitor climate and weather trends. Legal requirements are also in place for public access to information related to the Environment Act and the development of a State of the Environment report on a tri-annual basis. Application of these systems is however very weak as is sharing of information. Low capacity levels amongst many stakeholders and the significant logistical challenges in getting information to rural areas exacerbate this issue.	The project will support development and distribution of awareness-raising materials that will be accessible to all and can be further shared between and within stakeholder groups. An internet interface on the EMIS should also provide access to environmental information to a range of stakeholders who can then further utilize and share this information with their constituencies.	2, 3
	The environmental information needs are identified but the information management infrastructure is inadequate	1	1			
	The environmental information is partially available and shared among stakeholders but is not covering all focal areas and/or the information management infrastructure to manage and give information access to the public is limited	2				
	Comprehensive environmental information is available and shared through an adequate information management infrastructure	3				
Indicator 6 – Existence of environmental education programmes	No environmental education programmes are in place	0		Basic environmental information systems exist within the education systems with environmental education being present at both primary and secondary level. The SI National University has also developed a degree in natural resources. Outside of formal training NGOs and the Governments LALSU have worked to develop environmental education materials but coverage by these groups remains limited.	The project will support development of materials and modules relating to the Rio Conventions and global environmental issues into activities at both the high school and SINU levels.	3
	Environmental education programmes are partially developed and partially delivered	1	1			
	Environmental education programmes are fully developed but partially delivered	2				
	Comprehensive environmental education programmes exist and are being delivered	3				
Indicator 7 – Extent of the linkage between environmental research/science and policy development	No linkage exist between environmental policy development and science/research strategies and programmes	0		There are very limited linkages between science and policy within The Solomon Islands. Some policy based research related to the timber industry has occurred and is focusing discussion on the future of the sector. Limited action has however been taken due to the political realities of maintaining political support in a country with no strong parties, and a heavy reliance on the forest sector by political actors. Linkages between science and policy in other environmental areas remains limited due to a lack of both applicable research and the political	The project will support the development of the EMIS. As part of the development process discussions will be had on the information requirements of decision makers and policy developers. As such the process will not only help the SI develop a system that can provide relevant information but will also facilitate thinking on what research is required and	2
	Research needs for environmental policy development are identified but are not translated into relevant research strategies and programmes	1	1			
	Relevant research strategies and programmes for environmental policy development exist but the research information is not responding fully to	2				

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Component
	the policy research needs			will to implement changes.	how it should be utilized in policy.	
	Relevant research results are available for environmental policy development	3				
Indicator 8 – Extent of inclusion/use of traditional knowledge in environmental decision-making	Traditional knowledge is ignored and not taken into account into relevant participative decision-making processes	0		The importance of traditional knowledge is recognised within the legal framework of The Solomon Islands with traditional laws prevailing unless in conflict with national legislation. Taboo sites are also protected during development processes. No effective system of collecting or utilizing traditional knowledge of land management is however in place and with local communities often excluded from decision making processes regarding new land use developments (beyond allocation of rights) there are limited opportunities to effectively integrate traditional knowledge into non-traditional land management. The new PA Act provides an opportunity for community led PAs and integration of traditional management practices although the Act is yet to be fully implemented and it remains to be seen how effective this process is.	The development of the EMIS will also include discussions on the use and management of information coming from traditional knowledge and how this is utilized within the environmental decision making process. The project will encourage effective management of traditional knowledge within the system in line with the CBD.	2
	Traditional knowledge is identified and recognized as important but is not collected and used in relevant participative decision-making processes	1	1			
	Traditional knowledge is collected but is not used systematically into relevant participative decision-making processes	2				
	Traditional knowledge is collected, used and shared for effective participative decision-making processes	3				
CR 3: Capacities for strategy, policy and legislation development						
Indicator 9 – Extent of the environmental planning and strategy development process	The environmental planning and strategy development process is not coordinated and does not produce adequate environmental plans and strategies	0		A significant number of environmental plans have been developed across the three lead agencies for environmental development with those supported by development partners being the most prominent. Application of these plans is however limited both by limited resources and capacity (exacerbated by diversion of funds from technical ministries to the Constituency development funds) and through corruption and inertia within the civil service.	The project will strengthen coordination across key ministries through support to the National REDD+ Committee. This process will help coordinate environmental planning and decision-making. Establishment of the EMIS will also provide a strong tool to promote coordination.	1, 2
	The environmental planning and strategy development process does produce adequate environmental plans and strategies but there are not implemented/used	1	1			
	Adequate environmental plans and strategies are produced but there are only partially implemented because of funding constraints and/or other problems	2				
	The environmental planning and strategy development process is well coordinated by the lead environmental	3				

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Component
	organizations and produces the required environmental plans and strategies; which are being implemented					
Indicator 10 – Existence of an adequate environmental policy and regulatory frameworks	The environmental policy and regulatory frameworks are insufficient; they do not provide an enabling environment	0		The Environment Act provides a strong centre point for environmental legislation within the SI. There remain however significant limitations related to its implementation and further work is required to provide guidance for its application and stronger mandates for its enforcement. Global objectives are also not integrated into policy and legislation and are not harmonized across the sectors.	The project will directly support the strengthening of the development consent process and its application. Improved coordination facilitated by the project's support to the National REDD+ Committee will facilitate strengthening of the environmental legislation. Improved information management through the EMIS will also allow for improved policy making and assessment of policy performance. This will be further strengthened by awareness- raising across stakeholder groups which will enhance both implementation of existing legislation and demand for improved application of legislation by stakeholders.	1, 2
	Some relevant environmental policies and laws exist but few are implemented and enforced	1				
	Adequate environmental policy and legislation frameworks exist but there are problems in implementing and enforcing them	2	2			
	Adequate policy and legislation frameworks are implemented and provide an adequate enabling environment; a compliance and enforcement mechanism is established and functions	3				
Indicator 11 – Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making	The availability of environmental information for decision-making is lacking	0		Some environmental information is available for decision makers but this is sporadically collected and in many cases does not provide sufficient information to support the decision making process. At the site level a lack of guidance, capacity and oversight has weakened the Environmental Impact Assessment process limiting its effectiveness in informing decision makers. At the national level a lack of effective information management combined with sporadic and disjointed analysis means that development of a coherent picture on the environmental context is limited – the majority of information that does exist is also externally driven and funded.	The project will provide support improvements in the availability of environmental information. As the site level support to the development consent process will enhance the quality of environmental information available during development decisions. Discussions during the development of the EMIS will also focus on the types of information that are required by decision makers and how these link to the Rio conventions. Training will be provided to	2
	Some environmental information exists but it is not sufficient to support environmental decision-making processes	1	1			
	Relevant environmental information is made available to environmental decision-makers but the process to update this information is not functioning properly	2				
	Political and administrative decision-makers obtain and use updated environmental information to make environmental decisions	3				

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Component
					government staff to manage this system and to utilize information to report on key elements of the Rio conventions.	
CR 4: Capacities for management and implementation						
Indicator 12 – Existence and mobilization of resources	The environmental organizations don't have adequate resources for their programmes and projects and the requirements have not been assessed	0		The MECDM have developed clear, if ambitious work plans to improve environmental management. They as with the MoFR submit these for funding as part of annual funding cycles but rarely receive sufficient finance to implement activities. Work specifically related to the Rio conventions is predominantly supported by external development agencies. This is indicative of broader budget issues within government with a heavily reliance on development partner support to the national budget.	The project will work with key ministries to develop a detailed resource mobilisation strategy to help focus investments and support within the sector.	1
	The resource requirements are known but are not being addressed	1	1			
	The funding sources for these resource requirements are partially identified and the resource requirements are partially addressed	2				
	Adequate resources are mobilized and available for the functioning of the lead environmental organizations	3				
Indicator 13 – Availability of required technical skills and technology transfer	The necessary required skills and technology are not available and the needs are not identified	0		The relevant technical skills have been identified but challenges exist in gaining access to sufficient technical support. Domestic capacity is extremely limited and despite ongoing recruitment within key agencies they remain significantly under capacity. This is also indicative of a lack of technical capacity within the country.	The project will provide technical support in key areas for the establishment of an EMIS. Through a process of training while doing the project will also support the establishment of capacities to operate the EMIS as well as detailed awareness if in which areas further technical skills are required.	2
	The required skills and technologies needs are identified as well as their sources	1	1			
	The required skills and technologies are obtained but their access depend on foreign sources	2				
	The required skills and technologies are available and there is a national-based mechanism for updating the required skills and for upgrading the technologies	3				
CR 5: Capacities to monitor and evaluate						
Indicator 14 – Adequacy of the project/programme monitoring process	Irregular project monitoring is being done without an adequate monitoring framework detailing what and how to monitor the particular project or programme	0	0	Monitoring occurs within externally supported programmes. Effective monitoring of domestic programmes and operations is however extremely limited with environmental monitoring only occurring on the largest and most high profile activities such as mining.	Support to the strengthening of the Development consent process will include focus on improving the development and application of Environmental management plans for key	2
	An adequate resourced monitoring	1				

Capacity Result / Indicator	Staged Indicators	Rating	Score	Comments	Next Steps	Contribution to which Component
	framework is in place but project monitoring is irregularly conducted			Internal reporting within ministries is also limited with regular reporting requirements not met or partial.	developments, including their monitoring. Linking of these plans with the EMIS and its broader data collection process will also facilitate the monitoring of both site level and national level environmental changes. As part of the project training will be provided on identifying indicators to track these changes.	
	Regular participative monitoring of results in being conducted but this information is only partially used by the project/programme implementation team	2				
	Monitoring information is produced timely and accurately and is used by the implementation team to learn and possibly to change the course of action	3				
Indicator 15 – Adequacy of the project/programme monitoring and evaluation process	None or ineffective evaluations are being conducted without an adequate evaluation plan; including the necessary resources	0	0	Monitoring and evaluation of externally financed projects occur. M&E of national projects and programmes is however extremely limited and significant vulnerabilities for mal practice and in effective use of resources.	Through support to the development of the EMIS the project will support the identification of indicators to track environmental changes and monitor and evaluate impacts of different policies and programmes.	1, 2
	An adequate evaluation plan is in place but evaluation activities are irregularly conducted	1				
	Evaluations are being conducted as per an adequate evaluation plan but the evaluation results are only partially used by the project/programme implementation team	2				
	Effective evaluations are conducted timely and accurately and are used by the implementation team and the Agencies and GEF Staff to correct the course of action if needed and to learn for further planning activities	3				

Annex 4: Logical Framework

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
Long-term goal: To strengthen institutional capacities that contribute to policy development and improved implementation of the three Rio Conventions from a REDD+ framework					
<p>Project objectives:</p> <p>A. To enhance the capacity of relevant policy and institutional stakeholders to enable compliance with the three Rio Conventions and other MEAs</p>	<p>Outcome indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional capacity and interagency coordination are strengthened for improved implementation of the Rio Conventions within national planning frameworks ▪ Global environmental priorities are mainstreamed into REDD+ management framework ▪ Awareness of the linkages between the Rio Conventions and REDD+ forest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional capacities for managing the Rio Conventions is piecemeal and takes place through Rio Convention-specific projects, with development emphasizing poverty alleviation and other socio-economic priorities ▪ Requirements of the Rio Conventions are not adequately incorporated in sectoral development planning or Development Consent Processes ▪ Best practices and lessons learned from mainstreaming Rio Conventions into REDD+ framework are not readily accessed or tested. ▪ Planners and decision-makers do not fully appreciate the value of the Rio Conventions, the result of which is that the global environment is 	<p>By the end of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government staff have learned, applied, and tested best practice tools to integrate Rio Conventions into forest and agriculture sector development plans ▪ Rio Convention priorities will be mainstreamed within the Development Consent Processes and government staff will be trained on revised environmental management information system ▪ There is a minimum of 20% increase in the understanding of the Rio Convention mainstreaming among government staff ▪ There is a minimum of 15% increase in the appreciation of the Rio Conventions among the general public ▪ There is a minimum of 25% increase in the acceptance by government representatives and other stakeholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting Minutes¹³ ▪ Working Group meeting reports ▪ UNDP quarterly progress reports ▪ Independent final evaluation reports ▪ Rio Convention national reports and communications ▪ GoSI and provincial government decisions (with respect to testing REDD+ approach to management) ▪ GEF Cross-Cutting Capacity Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient commitment at district level to test forest management plan ▪ Planners and decision-makers are resistant to adopt new attitudes towards the global environment ▪ The project will be executed in a transparent, holistic, adaptive, and collaborative manner ▪ Government staff and non-state stakeholder representatives are actively engaged in the project ▪ Policy and institutional reforms and modifications recommended by the project and the REDD+ Roadmap are politically, technically, and financially feasible

¹³ Meeting minutes includes records of key meetings such as local, regional and national consultations regarding inputs on the design and implementation of the relevant output and associated activities. Meetings may be individual or group meetings, with government officials or non-state stakeholders.

		heavily discounted	representatives of the legitimacy of REDD+ and its accompanying Roadmap	Scorecard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical analyses of surveys 	
Outcome 1: Institutional capacities to implement Rio Conventions are strengthened					
Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
Output 1.1 Strengthen organizational capacities of the REDD+ Implementation Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDD+ Implementation unit has mandate to coordinate CCCD activities National REDD+ Committee and Focal Points formally established Memoranda of Agreement between REDD+ Committee and national working groups Working group on land degradation Training workshops for inter-agency cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDD+ organizational structures are still inchoate and in need of clearly defined mandates Evidence of public sector staff's technical capacities related to the Rio Conventions is limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation unit receives mandate by month 3 National REDD+ Committee and Focal Points formally recognized by month 3 MOU signed by month 4 Working group on land degradation established by month 8 Training workshops for inter-agency cooperation convened by month 12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes Tracking and progress report MOA Training workshop materials Official letters of endorsement from district and national government authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions and workings groups are open to proposed coordination agreements and there is no active institutional resistance
Output 1.2: Global environmental priorities mainstreamed into selected development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical framework for integrating Rio Conventions into forest and agriculture sector planning Working groups for Rio Convention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no systematic approach or institutional procedures to integrate environmental conservation priorities and Rio Convention provisions into socio-economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical framework finalized by month 6 Analytical framework is revised per COP decisions by month 20 and by month 32 High quality rating of analytical framework by peer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes Tracking and progress report Analytical Framework Integrated Rio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical framework is not seen as mutually exclusive from other analytical frameworks Development partners in The Solomon Islands support

	<p>mainstreaming in forest and agriculture sector and provincial development plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical training sessions on mainstreaming global environmental priorities into development plans ▪ Pilot forest management project ▪ Report on lessons learned from pilot forest management approach 	<p>planning processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commitment to Rio Convention provisions are not evident ▪ Sector development plans do not adequately address Rio Convention obligations ▪ Implementation of sector development plans emphasize socio-economic priorities 	<p>review experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working groups established by month 3 ▪ Technical training sessions held by month 7 and updated annually by months 15 and 27 ▪ Pilot project begins by month 13 and ends by month 24 ▪ Lessons learned report drafted by month 27, finalized by month 33, and presented in stakeholder workshops by month 33 ▪ All Rio Convention Focal Points endorse analytical framework by months 13, again by month 21 and finally by month 33 	<p>Convention sector development plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lessons learned report ▪ Endorsement letters 	<p>analytical framework and pilot project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High and sustained commitment at the district level as well at the national level support to test integrated development plans ▪ Project enjoys champions at the national and district levels ▪ Pilot implementation of the integrated REDD+ forest management is overall successful ▪ Report will be read and valued by target recipients
<p>Output 1.3: Resource mobilization strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resource mobilization strategy and plan for National REDD+ Roadmap ▪ Feasibility study and consultations on REDD+ Roadmap implementation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategy and plan drafted, reviewed, and finalized by month 7 ▪ Feasibility study on financial and economic instruments to implement REDD+ Roadmap completed by month 12 ▪ Expert working group is made of at least 20 rotating members, who will undertake a review of the drafts of the strategy, plan, and feasibility study, and meet at least once to discuss the findings of each within one month of their completion, i.e., by months 8 and 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Peer reviewers' consent forms ▪ Feasibility study ▪ Resource mobilization strategy and plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expert peer reviewers follow through with quality reviews ▪ Analyses are deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions ▪ Strategy and plan developed by the project are politically, technically, and financially feasible

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility study and plan are rated as high quality¹⁴ 		
Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
Outcome 2: Mainstream Rio Conventions into the Development Consent Process					
Output 2.1: Global environmental priorities and REDD+ Safeguards are integrated within the EIS and PER processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguards framework Strengthened EIA guidelines Training and workshops for revised guidelines Linked National Forest Monitoring System database Formal approval of National Safeguard Information System Study on ecosystem services valuation within EIS and PER processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current Development Consent Process lacks clarity and oversight and does not adequately reflect Rio Convention obligations Land-cover databases are not linked to Development Consent Process Impacts to environmental services are not accounted for within EIS and PER processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguards framework drafted by month 9, peer reviewed and finalized by month 12 Strengthened EIA guidelines drafted by month 6, peer-reviewed and finalized by month 8 Letters of endorsement by month 4 Training programmes by month 17 and 25 Study on ecosystem services valuation drafted by month 20, peer-reviewed by month 24, and finalized for distribution by month 32 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes Tracking and progress reports Peer reviewer comments Safeguards framework Strengthened EIA guidelines Training materials Linked databases Official letters of endorsement from government authorities Study on ecosystem services valuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert peer reviewers follow through with quality reviews Revised guidelines are deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions Safeguards framework is politically, technically, and financially feasible
Output 2.2: Improved environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of information needs Working group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing socio-economic and environmental data are managed in a highly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of information needs completed by month 5 Working group meets by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes Tracking and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert peer reviewers follow through with quality reviews

¹⁴ Ratings will be based on a set of 12 criteria on a scale of 1 to 5.

management information system and National Forest Monitoring System	<p>meetings to draft proposal of improved EMIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unified data format for all government institutions Training programme and resource materials for EMIS and NFMS 	disorganized and fragmented manner with little awareness of Rio Convention obligations	<p>month 3 and 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft proposal of improved EMIS by month 13 and finalized by month 16 Unified format by month 22 Training programme and materials by month 24 Training programme implemented by month 15 and month 27 	<p>progress reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer reviewer comments Analysis of needs Draft proposal Training programme resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses are deemed legitimate, relevant, and valid among all key stakeholder representatives and project champions Strategy and plan developed by the project are politically, technically, and financially feasible
Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
Outcome 3: Awareness of the linkages between Rio Conventions and REDD+ is raised					
Output 3.1: Project launch and results conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-day Kick-Off conference raises high profile of Rio Convention mainstreaming into sectoral policies and plans, and REDD+ One-day project results conference to showcase lessons learned and opportunities for replication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of Rio Convention mainstreaming is limited, with stakeholders not fully appreciating the value of conserving the global environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-day Kick-Off conference is held by month 3 One-day Project Results conference is held between months 32 and 34 Over 200 participants attend both conferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conference registration lists Meeting minutes Tracking and progress reports Conference report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation to the conference assumes that most all stakeholders will attend the conference Concurrent panel discussions will not significantly limit conference attendance Conference will further enhance support for Rio Convention mainstreaming
Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
Output 3.2: Public awareness implementation plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of The Solomon Islands' awareness and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Solomon Islands has been carrying out a number of activities to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad-based surveys (N>250) completed by month 3 and month 34 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness campaign plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public attitudes towards environment are not too negative that they

<p>and survey</p>	<p>understanding of the link between environment and development (survey results)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comprehensive public awareness plan developed to organize and convene targeted activities to promote the Rio Conventions ▪ Articles on Rio Convention mainstreaming in popular literature ▪ High school and university education modules and accompanying lecture material on the global environment ▪ Public service announcement on practices to safeguard global environmental benefits 	<p>promote environmental consciousness, including with support from development partners. However, these have focused on specific thematic issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Articles on the Rio Conventions are being published, but in specialized literature that is largely read by environmental supporters or in the popular literature during crisis events, with few exceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Independent analysis by month 35 ▪ Public awareness plan completed by month 5 ▪ 9 articles by end of project: 1 article by month 6, 4 by month 18, and 7 by month 30 ▪ Articles on Rio Convention mainstreaming are also published as brochures, at 100 copies each, and distributed to at least two high value special events, at least 9 by month 20 and at least 18 by month 32 ▪ By month 34, statistical and sociological analysis of broad-based survey shows at least 20% increase in the understanding of Rio Convention mainstreaming values and opportunities ▪ By month 31, reporting in the popular literature on Rio Convention mainstreaming shows a 10% increase over business as usual forecast ▪ High school and SINU education module on Rio Conventions and accompanying lecture material are completed by month 8 ▪ At least 10 high schools and SINU have implemented education module by month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Survey instrument ▪ Statistical and sociological analysis of survey results ▪ Survey responses ▪ Published articles ▪ Published brochures ▪ High school and university education module and accompanying lecture materials ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports 	<p>are willing to participate in awareness raising activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is sufficient commitment from policy-makers to maintain long-term support to public awareness raising activities ▪ Development partners implementing parallel public awareness campaigns are willing to modify, as appropriate, their activities to supporting the awareness activities of the present project to create synergies and achieve cost-effectiveness ▪ Survey respondents contribute their honest attitudes and values ▪ Changes in awareness and understanding of Rio Convention mainstreaming can be attributed to project activities (survey questionnaire can address this issue) ▪ Articles published in the popular media will be read and not skipped over ▪ Brochures will be read and the content absorbed
--------------------------	---	--	---	---	---

			<p>20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20 high schools have implemented education module by month 32 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High school education module will be popular with teachers, students, and their parents Government and schools will agree to expand environmental studies to a full course and offer in all high schools The Solomon Islands National University will be willing to incorporate module
Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
<p>Output 3.3: Awareness-raising dialogues and workshops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert panel discussions on synergies between Rio Conventions and business Annual public constituent meetings on Rio Convention mainstreaming Awareness-raising workshop at the provincial level on implications of Rio Conventions to local socio-economic priorities Increased sensitization and understanding on Rio Convention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The private sector is primarily focused on traditional approaches to maximizing profits, seeing environmental issues as an added transaction cost that reduces profits Provincial-level government representatives are not familiar with approaches to mainstream Rio Convention into provincial development plans The general public in The Solomon Islands remains generally unaware or unconcerned about the contribution of the Rio Conventions to meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three (3) panel discussions, with at least 50 private sector representatives, one held each year, the first by month 8 At least four provincial awareness workshops on Rio Convention mainstreaming and REDD+ implementation, one held by month 9 and the last by month 33, with at least 50 district government representatives attending each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes Tracking and progress reports Participant registration lists Awareness and sensitization workshop reports Public dialogue meeting reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector representatives are open to learn about Rio Convention mainstreaming values and opportunities, and will actively work to support project objectives Participation to the public dialogues attracts people that are new to the concept of Rio Convention mainstreaming, as well as detractors, with the assumption that dialogues will help convert their attitudes in a positive way

	mainstreaming values	and satisfying local and national socio-economic priorities			
Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator	Baseline value	Target value and date		
Output 3.4: Internet visibility of Rio Convention mainstreaming via REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website for REDD+ and Rio Convention mainstreaming activities ▪ A new website that serves as a form of clearing house on Rio Convention mainstreaming ▪ Facebook page on Rio Convention mainstreaming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are websites that promote environmental issues in The Solomon Islands, but they are poorly linked, often outdated and tend to focus on topical issues, such a water, energy, sea level rise, and air pollution. ▪ Government websites, if they exist, tend to be outdated with sparse details on activities ▪ No websites could be found that promoted an integrated Rio Convention and socio-economic development approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New website that provides clear guidance and best practices for Rio Convention mainstreaming by month 9 ▪ Website is regularly updated, at least once a month with new information, articles, and relevant links on Rio Convention mainstreaming. ▪ Number of visits to website shows sustained and increasing interest over the project life cycle ▪ Facebook page created by month 9 ▪ At least 500 Facebook likes by month 31 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting minutes ▪ Tracking and progress reports ▪ Survey results ▪ Website and unique site visits using site meters ▪ Facebook ‘likes’ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interest in environmental issues can be distinguished from rising interest on Rio Convention mainstreaming

Annex 5: Outcome Budget (GEF Contribution and Co-financing)

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	GEF	Co-financing	Total
Activity	Description	482,000	464,500	303,500	850,000	400,000	1,250,000
Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacities to implement Rio Conventions		159,500	150,500	90,500	282,000	118,500	400,500
Output 1.1	Strengthened management arrangements for Rio Convention implementation	72,500	17,500	12,500	67,000	35,500	102,500
1.1.1	Strengthen organizational capacities of the REDD+ Implementation Unit	25,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	10,000	35,000
1.1.2	Formally establish the National REDD+ Committee and Focal Points	2,500	0	0	2,000	500	2,500
1.1.3	Strengthen coordination and institutional linkages	20,000	0	0	15,000	5,000	20,000
1.1.4	Support working group on land degradation and formulate National Land-use Policy	15,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	10,000	25,000
1.1.5	Convene training workshops for improved inter-agency coordination and collaboration.	10,000	7,500	2,500	10,000	10,000	20,000
Output 1.2	Mainstream RCs into selected development plans through REDD+ framework	70,000	123,000	73,000	192,500	73,500	266,000
1.2.1	Develop analytical framework for Rio Convention obligations into sector planning	15,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	6,000	21,000
1.2.2	Convene expert working group to integrate conventions into forest sector planning	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,500	7,500	15,000
1.2.3	Convene expert working group to integrate conventions into agriculture sector planning	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,500	7,500	15,000
1.2.4	Convene expert working group to integrate conventions into provincial development plan	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,500	7,500	15,000
1.2.5	Convene training sessions to integrate environmental priorities into development plans	25,000	25,000	10,000	40,000	20,000	60,000
1.2.6	Pilot forest management approach using REDD+ (building on 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4)	15,000	80,000	25,000	100,000	20,000	120,000
1.2.7	Prepare lessons learned report from piloting activity 1.2.6	0	0	20,000	15,000	5,000	20,000
Output 1.3	Resource mobilization strategy	17,000	10,000	5,000	22,500	9,500	32,000
1.3.1	Develop Resource Mobilization Strategy and Plan for National REDD+ Roadmap.	12,000	0	0	7,500	4,500	12,000
1.3.2	Identify best practices and instruments to pilot and implement REDD+ Roadmap	5,000	10,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	20,000

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	GEF	Co-financing	Total
Activity	Description	482,000	464,500	303,500	850,000	400,000	1,250,000
Component 2: Mainstreaming Rio Convention obligations into Development Consent Process		66,000	142,000	31,000	179,000	60,000	239,000
Output 2.1	Global environment priorities and REDD+ Safeguards integrated into DC process	25,000	86,000	5,000	86,000	30,000	116,000
2.1.1	Develop safeguards framework integrating Rio Conventions and REDD+ safeguards	25,000	0	0	17,500	7,500	25,000
2.1.2	Integrate Rio Conventions obligations into agriculture and forestry sectors EIA guidelines	0	43,500	0	30,000	13,500	43,500
2.1.3	Convene training sessions on updated EIA guidelines for agriculture and forestry sectors	0	20,000	5,000	20,000	5,000	25,000
2.1.4	Initiate approval process for National Safeguard Information System and EIA guidelines	0	12,500	0	10,500	2,000	12,500
2.1.5	Initiate process to explore valuation of ecosystem services in EIS and PER processes	0	10,000	0	8,000	2,000	10,000
Output 2.2	Improved EMIS and NFMS	41,000	56,000	26,000	93,000	30,000	123,000
2.2.1	Carry out an in-depth baseline analysis of information needs	15,000	0	0	13,000	2,000	15,000
2.2.2	Convene technical working group to improve EMIS	6,000	6,000	6,000	15,000	3,000	18,000
2.2.3	Strengthen institutional linkages with NFMS and Development Consent processes	0	25,000	0	20,000	5,000	25,000
2.2.4	Develop training programme and technical training resources on EMIS and NFMS	15,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	10,000	25,000
2.2.5	Train government staff on revised EMIS and NFMS	5,000	20,000	15,000	30,000	10,000	40,000

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	GEF	Co-financing	Total
Activity	Description	482,000	464,500	303,500	850,000	400,000	1,250,000
Component 3: Strengthening awareness of REDD+ as a strategy to meet Rio Convention obligations		193,000	109,000	96,000	314,000	84,000	398,000
Output 3.1	Project Launch and Results Workshop	30,000	0	30,000	50,000	10,000	60,000
3.1.1	Organize and convene one-day project launch workshop	30,000	0	0	25,000	5,000	30,000
3.1.2	Organize and convene one-day project results workshop	0	0	30,000	25,000	5,000	30,000
Output 3.2	Public Awareness campaign, survey, and educational materials	115,000	62,000	41,000	169,000	49,000	218,000
3.2.1	Conduct broad-based survey of line ministries' understanding of Rio Conventions	25,000	0	25,000	40,000	10,000	50,000
3.2.2	Prepare comprehensive public awareness implementation plan	15,000	0	0	12,000	3,000	15,000
3.2.3	Prepare articles and brochures on Rio Conventions and REDD+ activities	15,000	7,000	6,000	22,000	6,000	28,000
3.2.4	Develop and integrate an education module on the global environment for high schools	20,000	20,000	5,000	35,000	10,000	45,000
3.2.5	Develop an education module for inclusion in environmental science course at SINU	25,000	25,000	0	35,000	15,000	50,000
3.2.6	Prepare radio PSA discussing good community practices to safeguard global environment	15,000	10,000	5,000	25,000	5,000	30,000
Output 3.3	Awareness-raising dialogues and workshops	40,000	40,000	20,000	80,000	20,000	100,000
3.3.1	Organize and convene private sector sensitization panel on Rio Conventions and REDD+	20,000	20,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	50,000
3.3.2	Organize and convene provincial awareness workshops on Rio Conventions and REDD+	20,000	20,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	50,000
Output 3.4	Internet visibility of good practices for REDD+ implementation	8,000	7,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	20,000
3.4.1	Improve selected or create webpage with info on all REDD+ & Rio Convention activities	8,000	7,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	20,000
Project Management		63,500	63,000	86,000	75,000	137,500	212,500
A	Locally recruited personnel: Project Manager	29,500	29,500	29,500	43,500	45,000	88,500
B	Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant	16,000	16,000	16,000	11,500	36,500	48,000
C	International Evaluation Consultant: Terminal Evaluation	0	0	20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
D	Office facilities and communications	12,000	12,500	12,500	0	37,000	37,000
E	Travel	3,000	2,000	5,000	10,000	0	10,000

F	Professional Services (Audit)	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	9,000	9,000
----------	-------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------	-------

Annex 6: Provisional Work Plan

Year 1 Work Plan

Activity	Description	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Component 1	Strengthening institutional capacities to implement Rio Conventions												
Output 1.1	Strengthened management arrangements for Rio Convention implementation												
1.1.1	Strengthen organizational capacities of the REDD+ Implementation Unit												
1.1.2	Formally establish the National REDD+ Committee and Focal Points												
1.1.3	Strengthen coordination and institutional linkages												
1.1.4	Support working group on land degradation and formulate National Land-use Policy												
1.1.5	Convene training workshops for improved inter-agency coordination and collaboration.												
Output 1.2	Mainstream RCs into selected development plans through REDD+ framework												
1.2.1	Develop analytical framework for Rio Convention obligations into sector planning												
1.2.2	Convene expert working group to integrate conventions into forest sector planning												
1.2.3	Convene expert working group to integrate conventions into agriculture sector planning												
1.2.4	Convene expert working group to integrate conventions into provincial development plan												
1.2.5	Convene training sessions to integrate environmental priorities into development plans												
1.2.6	Pilot forest management approach using REDD+ (building on 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4)												
1.2.7	Prepare lessons learned report from piloting activity 1.2.6												
Output 1.3	Resource mobilization strategy												
1.3.1	Develop Resource Mobilization Strategy and Plan for National REDD+ Roadmap.												
1.3.2	Identify best practices and instruments to pilot and implement REDD+ Roadmap												
Component 2	Mainstreaming Rio Convention obligations into Development Consent Process												
Output 2.1	Global environment priorities and REDD+ Safeguards integrated into DC process												
2.1.1	Develop safeguards framework integrating Rio Conventions and REDD+ safeguards												
2.1.2	Integrate Rio Conventions obligations into agriculture and forestry sectors EIA guidelines												
2.1.3	Convene training sessions on updated EIA guidelines for agriculture and forestry sectors												
2.1.4	Initiate approval process for National Safeguard Information System and EIA guidelines												
2.1.5	Initiate process to explore valuation of ecosystem services in EIS and PER processes												

Output 2.2	Improved environmental management information system and National Forest Monitoring System	
2.2.1	Carry out an in-depth baseline analysis of information needs	
2.2.2	Convene technical working group to improve EMIS	
2.2.3	Strengthen institutional linkages with NFMS and Development Consent processes	
2.2.4	Develop training programme and technical training resources on EMIS and NFMS	
2.2.5	Train government staff on revised EMIS and NFMS	
Component 3	Strengthening awareness of REDD+ as a strategy to meet Rio Convention obligations	
Output 3.1	Project Launch and Results Workshop	
3.1.1	Organize and convene one-day project launch workshop	
3.1.2	Organize and convene one-day project results workshop	
Output 3.2	Public Awareness campaign, survey, and educational materials	
3.2.1	Conduct broad-based survey of line ministries' understanding of Rio Conventions	
3.2.2	Prepare comprehensive public awareness implementation plan	
3.2.3	Prepare articles and brochures on Rio Conventions and REDD+ activities	
3.2.4	Develop and integrate an education module on the global environment for high schools	
3.2.5	Develop an education module for inclusion in environmental science course at SINU	
3.2.6	Prepare radio PSA discussing good community practices to safeguard global environment	
Output 3.3	Awareness-raising dialogues and workshops	
3.3.1	Organize and convene private sector sensitization panel on Rio Conventions and REDD+	
3.3.2	Organize and convene provincial awareness workshops on Rio Conventions and REDD+	
Output 3.4	Internet visibility of good practices for REDD+ implementation	
3.4.1	Improve selected or create webpage with info on all REDD+ & Rio Convention activities	
Project Management		
A	Locally recruited personnel: Project Manager	
B	Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant	
C	International Evaluation Consultant: Terminal Evaluation	
D	Office facilities and communications	
E	Project start-up: Organize project team and review work plan	
F	Policy Board meetings	

Year 2 Work Plan

Month

Activity	Description	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Component 1	Strengthening institutional capacities to implement Rio Conventions												
Output 1.1	Strengthened management arrangements for Rio Convention implementation												
1.1.1	Strengthen organizational capacities of the REDD+ Implementation Unit	■						■					
1.1.2	Formally establish the National REDD+ Committee and Focal Points												
1.1.3	Strengthen coordination and institutional linkages												
1.1.4	Support working group on land degradation and formulate National Land-use Policy				■					■			
1.1.5	Convene training workshops for improved inter-agency coordination and collaboration.			■							■		
Output 1.2	Mainstream RCs into selected development plans through REDD+ framework												
1.2.1	Develop analytical framework for Rio Convention obligations into sector planning								■				
1.2.2	Convene expert working group to integrate conventions into forest sector planning	■						■					
1.2.3	Convene expert working group to integrate conventions into agriculture sector planning	■						■					
1.2.4	Convene expert working group to integrate conventions into provincial development plan	■						■					
1.2.5	Convene training sessions to integrate environmental priorities into development plans									■	■	■	■
1.2.6	Pilot forest management approach using REDD+ (building on 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4)	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1.2.7	Prepare lessons learned report from piloting activity 1.2.6												
Output 1.3	Resource mobilization strategy												
1.3.1	Develop Resource Mobilization Strategy and Plan for National REDD+ Roadmap.												
1.3.2	Identify best practices and instruments to pilot and implement REDD+ Roadmap												■
Component 2	Mainstreaming Rio Convention obligations into Development Consent Process												
Output 2.1	Global environment priorities and REDD+ Safeguards integrated into DC process												
2.1.1	Develop safeguards framework integrating Rio Conventions and REDD+ safeguards												
2.1.2	Integrate Rio Conventions obligations into agriculture and forestry sectors EIA guidelines	■	■	■	■	■	■						
2.1.3	Convene training sessions on updated EIA guidelines for agriculture and forestry sectors						■	■	■	■	■	■	■
2.1.4	Initiate approval process for National Safeguard Information System and EIA guidelines						■	■	■	■	■	■	■
2.1.5	Initiate process to explore valuation of ecosystem services in EIS and PER processes	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Output 2.2	Improved environmental management information system and National Forest Monitoring System	
2.2.1	Carry out an in-depth baseline analysis of information needs	
2.2.2	Convene technical working group to improve EMIS	
2.2.3	Strengthen institutional linkages with NFMS and Development Consent processes	
2.2.4	Develop training programme and technical training resources on EMIS and NFMS	
2.2.5	Train government staff on revised EMIS and NFMS	
Component 3	Strengthening awareness of REDD+ as a strategy to meet Rio Convention obligations	
Output 3.1	Project Launch and Results Workshop	
3.1.1	Organize and convene one-day project launch workshop	
3.1.2	Organize and convene one-day project results workshop	
Output 3.2	Public Awareness campaign, survey, and educational materials	
3.2.1	Conduct broad-based survey of line ministries' understanding of Rio Conventions	
3.2.2	Prepare comprehensive public awareness implementation plan	
3.2.3	Prepare articles and brochures on Rio Conventions and REDD+ activities	
3.2.4	Develop and integrate an education module on the global environment for high schools	
3.2.5	Develop an education module for inclusion in environmental science course at SINU	
3.2.6	Prepare radio PSA discussing good community practices to safeguard global environment	
Output 3.3	Awareness-raising dialogues and workshops	
3.3.1	Organize and convene private sector sensitization panel on Rio Conventions and REDD+	
3.3.2	Organize and convene provincial awareness workshops on Rio Conventions and REDD+	
Output 3.4	Internet visibility of good practices for REDD+ implementation	
3.4.1	Improve selected or create webpage with info on all REDD+ & Rio Convention activities	
Project Management		
A	Locally recruited personnel: Project Manager	
B	Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant	
C	International Evaluation Consultant: Terminal Evaluation	
D	Office facilities and communications	
E	Project start-up: Organize project team and review work plan	
F	Policy Board meetings	

Year 3 Work Plan

Activity	Description	Month											
		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Component 1	Strengthening institutional capacities to implement Rio Conventions												
Output 1.1	Strengthened management arrangements for Rio Convention implementation												
1.1.1	Strengthen organizational capacities of the REDD+ Implementation Unit												
1.1.2	Formally establish the National REDD+ Committee and Focal Points												
1.1.3	Strengthen coordination and institutional linkages												
1.1.4	Support working group on land degradation and formulate National Land-use Policy												
1.1.5	Convene training workshops for improved inter-agency coordination and collaboration.												
Output 1.2	Mainstream RCs into selected development plans through REDD+ framework												
1.2.1	Develop analytical framework for Rio Convention obligations into sector planning												
1.2.2	Convene expert working group to integrate conventions into forest sector planning												
1.2.3	Convene expert working group to integrate conventions into agriculture sector planning												
1.2.4	Convene expert working group to integrate conventions into provincial development plan												
1.2.5	Convene training sessions to integrate environmental priorities into development plans												
1.2.6	Pilot forest management approach using REDD+ (building on 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4)												
1.2.7	Prepare lessons learned report from piloting activity 1.2.6												
Output 1.3	Resource mobilization strategy												
1.3.1	Develop Resource Mobilization Strategy and Plan for National REDD+ Roadmap.												
1.3.2	Identify best practices and instruments to pilot and implement REDD+ Roadmap												
Component 2	Mainstreaming Rio Convention obligations into Development Consent Process												
Output 2.1	Global environment priorities and REDD+ Safeguards integrated into DC process												
2.1.1	Develop safeguards framework integrating Rio Conventions and REDD+ safeguards												
2.1.2	Integrate Rio Conventions obligations into agriculture and forestry sectors EIA guidelines												
2.1.3	Convene training sessions on updated EIA guidelines for agriculture and forestry sectors												
2.1.4	Initiate approval process for National Safeguard Information System and EIA guidelines												
2.1.5	Initiate process to explore valuation of ecosystem services in EIS and PER processes												

Output 2.2	Improved environmental management information system and National Forest Monitoring System	
2.2.1	Carry out an in-depth baseline analysis of information needs	
2.2.2	Convene technical working group to improve EMIS	
2.2.3	Strengthen institutional linkages with NFMS and Development Consent processes	
2.2.4	Develop training programme and technical training resources on EMIS and NFMS	
2.2.5	Train government staff on revised EMIS and NFMS	
Component 3	Strengthening awareness of REDD+ as a strategy to meet Rio Convention obligations	
Output 3.1	Project Launch and Results Workshop	
3.1.1	Organize and convene one-day project launch workshop	
3.1.2	Organize and convene one-day project results workshop	
Output 3.2	Public Awareness campaign, survey, and educational materials	
3.2.1	Conduct broad-based survey of line ministries' understanding of Rio Conventions	
3.2.2	Prepare comprehensive public awareness implementation plan	
3.2.3	Prepare articles and brochures on Rio Conventions and REDD+ activities	
3.2.4	Develop and integrate an education module on the global environment for high schools	
3.2.5	Develop an education module for inclusion in environmental science course at SINU	
3.2.6	Prepare radio PSA discussing good community practices to safeguard global environment	
Output 3.3	Awareness-raising dialogues and workshops	
3.3.1	Organize and convene private sector sensitization panel on Rio Conventions and REDD+	
3.3.2	Organize and convene provincial awareness workshops on Rio Conventions and REDD+	
Output 3.4	Internet visibility of good practices for REDD+ implementation	
3.4.1	Improve selected or create webpage with info on all REDD+ & Rio Convention activities	
Project Management		
A	Locally recruited personnel: Project Manager	
B	Locally recruited personnel: Project Assistant	
C	International Evaluation Consultant: Terminal Evaluation	
D	Office facilities and communications	
E	Project start-up: Organize project team and review work plan	
F	Policy Board meetings	

Annex 7: Terms of References

The following Terms of Reference outlines the general responsibilities to be carried out by consultants contracted under the project. These will be further development at the time of project inception.

Background

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), acting as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), is providing assistance to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology under the Government of The Solomon Islands in the preparation of the GEF Medium Size Project (MSP) “Integrating global environment commitments in investment and development decision-making”. This project is a response to the key capacity constraints identified in country’s NCSA, namely ineffective legislation and policy framework; institutional, technical and capacity weaknesses; lack of public awareness and information sharing for sound environmental management and decision making; lack of mainstreaming environmental considerations, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development across government programmes; and gaps in human capacity and development.

The Solomon Islands is in the initial stage of the REDD+ development process and presents a unique opportunity to shape the process and capture synergies that facilitate compliance with the country’s MEA obligations. This project seeks to fortify the policy and institutional framework that will harmonize the Rio Convention objectives and strengthen organizational and individual capacities to implement them as part of the REDD+ Roadmap. Consistent and regular monitoring, research and data analysis provide the essential foundation for adequate policy response and timely and appropriate national decision-making processes. Hence, the issue would have both global and national priority dimensions. The proposed project addresses convention obligations related to reporting requirements under the three main focal areas: Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation. It specifically fits under the third (3) strategic objective of the Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) Strategy developed under GEF-5, i.e., “Strengthened capacities for policy and legislation development for achieving environmental benefits”.

Project Goal and Objectives

The goal of the project is to deliver global environmental benefits across the three Rio Conventions through reduced deforestation and forest degradation by strengthening policy coordination and planning mechanisms. This requires the country to have, among others, the capacity to access and use data and information, as well as best practices for integrating global environmental priorities into planning, decision and reporting processes. To this end, the project’s objective is to strengthen and institute a tiered network of key decision-makers, planners, and other stakeholders to catalyze and sustain reductions of deforestation and forest degradation in a way that meets objectives under the three Rio Conventions. In addition, the project will help raise awareness of the value of REDD+ as a tool to achieve Rio Conventions commitments.

Project Strategy

The incremental approach to this project lies in building upon the commitment of the Government to the REDD+ National Programme in order to mainstream Rio Convention obligations. In this way, project outcomes will continue after completion of the project because they will be institutionalized within the established REDD+ process. Through this project, government staff will be trained to prepare planning frameworks that are better informed by global environmental trends yet still achieve national socioeconomic priorities.

GEF funds will be used to train government staff through directed workshops on *how* to integrate Rio Convention obligations into planning and development frameworks for improved global environmental governance in the three Rio Convention focal areas. The learn-by-doing exercises will be used to take the

training one step further to train people to think critically about environmental priorities and how they are intertwined with more traditional priorities. Whereas the GEF focal area projects currently under operation focus on the development, testing and application of focal area best practices, the CCCD project is targeted to institutionalizing the underlying set of capacities to carry out this work.

This project is strategic and transformative through its adaptive collaborative management approach that is part of the design of project activities. This approach calls for stakeholders to take an early and proactive role in the mainstreaming exercises, as well as to help identify and solve unexpected implementation barriers and challenges. By taking an ACM approach, project activities and outputs can be more legitimately modified and adapted to maintain timely and cost-effective project performance and delivery.

Project Outcomes and Components

At the end of the project, the project will have resulted in improved capacities for meeting global environmental priorities. This general outcome will be measured by a variety of indicators, characterized as outputs, process, and performance indicators. Output indicators include the preparation of a provincial development plan that integrates Rio Convention obligations. Process indicators include the very important collaboration among government agencies and authorities to strengthen coordination and institutional linkages. This project is organized into three linked components:

Component 1: Strengthening institutional capacities for improved implementation of Rio Convention obligations

The first component focuses on strengthening the policy and institutional framework by integrating Rio Convention provisions into The Solomon Islands' sectoral policies that serve to meet national socio-economic development priorities. This mainstreaming exercise will be conducted in coordination with the REDD+ Roadmap so as to reinforce the legitimacy of these improved sectoral policies, programmes, plans and legislations.

Component 2: Strengthening the Development Consent Process to more effectively mainstream Rio Convention obligations

Component 2 focuses on the establishment of an effective knowledge management system that addresses the Development Consent Process within the context of the Rio Conventions. This system will provide a strong tool for promoting multiple benefits within REDD+ and monitoring the implications of safeguards. This component will especially support the national institutions responsible for the Rio Conventions in establishing clear, strong linkages with the REDD+ safeguards in order to increase cost-effectiveness in the implementation and monitoring of results toward meeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions in a highly harmonized fashion.

Component 3: Strengthening awareness and understanding of REDD+ as a strategy to meet Rio Convention obligations

Component 3 aims to strengthen institutional sustainability of the project results by advancing awareness, understanding, and capacity of REDD+ as a means of developing nationally appropriate social and environmental safeguards respecting the guidance and safeguards of the FCCC Cancun Agreements. Sustainability of the project will require that a solid baseline of stakeholders value the project and that champions embrace the project. Activities are therefore directed to raising the public profile of the project, convening targeted awareness-raising workshops and developing related materials, as well as developing a resource mobilization strategy to address the financial sustainability of project results.

Not only will this project produce additional important benefits in the form of national reporting to the three Rio Conventions, but to other multilateral environmental agreements to which The Solomon Islands is signatory as well as to the Millennium Development Goal 7. The preparation of these reports will be made easier through the strengthening of inter-agency coordination and the integration of Rio Convention

obligations into national policies and planning mechanisms as well as the REDD+ process in The Solomon Islands.

Responsibilities

National Project Director (NPD)

The Government of The Solomon Islands must appoint a national director for this UNDP-supported project. The National Project Director supports the project and acts as a focal point on the part of the Government. This responsibility normally entails ensuring effective communication between partners and monitoring of progress towards expected results.

The National Project Director is the party that represents the Government's *ownership* and *authority* over the project, *responsibility* for achieving project objectives and the *accountability* to the Government and UNDP for the use of project resources.

In consultation with UNDP, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology as the concerned ministry will designate the National Project Director from among its staff at not lower than the Undersecretary of Ministry. The National Project Director (NPD) will be supported by a full-time National Project Manager (NPM).

Duties and Responsibilities of the NPD

The NPD will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. Assume overall responsibility for the successful execution and implementation of the project, accountability to the Government and UNDP for the proper and effective use of project resources)
- b. Serve as a focal point for the coordination of projects with other Government agencies, UNDP and outside implementing agencies;
- c. Ensure that all Government inputs committed to the project are made available;
- d. Supervise the work of the National Project Manager and ensure that the National Project Manager is empowered to effectively manage the project and other project staff to perform their duties effectively;
- e. Select and arrange, in close collaboration with UNDP, for the appointment of the National Project Manager (in cases where the NPM has not yet been appointed);
- f. Supervise the preparation of project work plans, updating, clearance and approval, in consultation with UNDP and other stakeholders and ensure the timely request of inputs according to the project work plans;
- g. Represent the Government institution (national counterpart) at the tripartite review project meetings, UNDP Outcome Board, and other stakeholder meetings.

Remuneration and entitlements:

The National Project Director may not receive monetary compensation from project funds for the discharge of his/her functions.

Project Manager

A Project Manager will be recruited to oversee the project implementation under the guidance of the NPD, the Project Advisory Board, and with the support of UNDP The Solomon Islands. He/she will be recruited for an estimated 148 weeks for project management activities and will hold a separate contract as one of the two Public Administration REDD+ Specialists. In addition to overseeing the implementation of the project's capacity development activities, the project manager will carry out the monitoring and evaluation procedures per UNDP agreed policies and procedures. These include:

- Oversee the day-to-day monitoring of project implementation

- In consultation with stakeholders, recommend modifications to project management to maintain project's cost-effectiveness, timeliness, and quality project deliverables (adaptive collaborative management) to be approved by the Project Advisory Board
- Prepare all required progress and management reports, e.g., APR/PIR and project initiation report
- Support all meetings of the Project Advisory Board
- Maintain effective communication with project partners and stakeholders to disseminate project results, as well as to facilitate input from stakeholder representatives and project partners
- Support the independent terminal evaluation
- Ensure full compliance with the UNDP and GEF branding policy

Project Assistant

The Project Assistant will be recruited for an estimated 90 weeks and will support the Project Manager in the carrying out of his/her duties, which will include:

- a. Organizational and logistical issues related to project execution per UNDP guidelines and procedures
- b. Record keeping of project documents, including financial, in accordance with audit requirements
- c. Ensuring all logistical arrangements are carried out smoothly
- d. Assisting Project Manager in preparation and updating of project work plans in collaboration with the UNDP Country Office
- e. Facilitating timely preparation and submission of financial reports and settlement of advances, including progress reports and other substantial reports
- f. Reporting to the Project Manager and UNDP Programme Officer on a regular basis
- g. Identification and resolution of logistical and organizational problems, under the guidance of the Project Manager

The Project Assistant will have at least five (5) years' experience in supporting the implementation of UNDP implemented projects, with preference in environment and natural resource management projects.

Public Administration REDD+ Specialist (National)

The project will recruit two Public Administration REDD+ Specialists for a combined estimated 163 weeks. Both specialists will work with the national and international specialists as well as with the environmental sociologist and environmental economist to assess and institutionalize Rio Conventions obligations within the REDD+ process as well as with the partner government departments. They will carry out activities throughout the duration of the project such as the strengthening of the REDD+ Implementation Unit's organizational capacities (1.1.1) and assisting in the development of high school and university education modules (2.2.4 & 2.2.5) among other activities. Additionally, the specialist will assist the work of the Rio Convention experts through the expert working groups, as well serve as a resource person and facilitator for the training and learn-by-doing working groups.

The Public Administration REDD+ Specialists will have a post-graduate degree in public administration or related field, and have a minimum of ten (10) years' experience in progressively responsible and substantive areas in environmental and natural resource governance programming and planning through REDD+. At the time of recruitment, more detailed TORs will be developed to differentiate the roles and responsibilities of the two specialists.

National Consultant on the Convention on Biological Diversity

This national consultant will be responsible for those project activities that require expertise on interpreting and translating CBD obligations into national programmable activities. The consultant will prepare the appropriate technical background studies, as well as also serve as a facilitator in project training activities. Such activities include the integration of environmental priorities (especially priorities that are relevant to meeting biodiversity conservation objectives, with particular emphasis on endangered

endemic species and their ecosystems) into sector development plans (2.1.3) and the training of staff to use the revised environmental information management system and national forestry management system (2.2.5) among other activities.

The CBD national consultant will have at least 10 years of work experience in biodiversity conservation programming and project implementation. At least the last two (2) years of experience include active involvement in CBD negotiations. He/she will have a PhD in natural resource management, with a specialization directly related to biodiversity conservation in The Solomon Islands and/or the surrounding region. Under the supervision of the Project Manager, the specialist will coordinate his/her work with that of other national experts and specialists. This includes coordinating activities with those under implementation by the development partners. This national consultant will be contracted for an estimated 90 weeks to undertake project activities.

National Consultant on the Convention on Desertification and Drought

This national consultant will be responsible for those project activities that require expertise on interpreting and translating CCD obligations into national programmable activities. The national consultant will prepare the appropriate technical background studies, as well as also serve as a facilitator in project training activities. Such activities include the integration of environmental priorities (especially priorities that are relevant to meeting land degradation objectives, with particular emphasis on sustainable land management and land degradation) into sector development plans (2.1.3) and the training of staff to use the revised environmental information management system and national forestry management system (2.2.5), among other activities.

The CCD national consultant will have at least 10 years of work experience, of which at least the last two (2) years include active involvement in CCD programming and project implementation. He/she will have a PhD in natural resource management, with a specialization directly related to land management issues in The Solomon Islands and/or the surrounding region. Under the supervision of the Project Manager, the specialist will coordinate his/her work with that of other national experts and specialists. This includes coordinating activities with those under implementation by the development partners. This national consultant will be contracted for an estimated 90 weeks to undertake project activities.

National Consultant on the Framework Convention on Climate Change

This national consultant will be responsible for those project activities that require expertise on interpreting and translating FCCC obligations into national programmable activities. The national consultant will prepare the appropriate technical background studies, as well as also serve as a facilitator in project training activities. Such activities include the integration of environmental priorities (especially priorities that are relevant to meeting climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives) into sector development plans (2.1.3) and the training of staff to use the revised environmental information management system and national forestry management system (2.2.5) among other activities.

The FCCC national consultant will have at least 10 years of work experience, of which at least the last two (2) years include active involvement in FCCC programming and project implementation. He/she will have a PhD in a field directly relevant to climate change science, with a specialization directly related to mitigation and adaptation strategies relevant to The Solomon Islands and/or the surrounding region. Under the supervision of the Project Manager, the specialist will coordinate his/her work with that of other national experts and specialists. This includes coordinating activities with those under implementation by the development partners. This national consultant will be contracted for an estimated 90 weeks to undertake project activities.

Environmental Sociologist (National)

The Environmental Sociologist will support the project by contributing to the identification and assessment of best practices and innovations for mainstreaming, paying close attention to socio-economic implications. This includes the analyses related to the broad-based survey (3.2.1) and public awareness

plan (3.2.2). He/she will take the lead in developing and implementing the survey as well as undertaking a statistical analysis of survey results. This specialist will also help design the awareness materials (3.2.3, 3.2.4, and 3.2.5) and serve as a resource person for the private sector panels and provincial workshops.

The Environmental Sociologist will have a PhD in environmental sociology, with demonstrated experience in constructing and implementing surveys, as well as their statistical analysis on trends in environmental values and attitudes. An estimated 139 weeks has been estimated for undertaking project activities by this national expert.

Environmental Economist (National)

The Environmental Economist will be support the project by contributing to the sectoral analyses and co-facilitate the targeted mainstreaming of Rio Conventions. He/she will take the lead on developing a resource mobilization strategy for the National REDD+ Roadmap (1.3.1) and will also provide support, along with other national consultants, in other project activities such as the training sessions on updated EIA sector guidelines (2.1.3) and training on the revised EMIS and NFMS (2.2.5), among other activities.

The Environmental Economics will have a post-graduate degree in environmental economics, preferably a PhD, with demonstrated experience in analyzing and developing national economic policies and development programmes. He/she will have experience in facilitating expert and stakeholder working groups in the collaborative drafting of sector policies. An estimated 73 weeks has been estimated for undertaking project activities by this expert.

International Technical Specialist

An international technical specialist will be recruited for an estimated 7 weeks to provide necessary technical advisory services on the implementation of key project activities, in particular the specialist will assist in strengthening organizational capacities of the REDD+ Implementation Unit (1.1.1) and improving government coordination and institutional linkages (1.1.3). The specialist will also assist in other activities that integrate and institutionalize Rio Convention obligations within sectoral planning (1.2.1), EIA guidelines (2.1.2) among other substantive areas, as appropriate. These services will be provided over the course of the three-year implementation period to provide technical backstopping to help ensure the timely and high quality project delivery.

International Evaluation Consultant

The international evaluation consultant will be an independent expert that is contracted for an estimated 3 weeks to assess the extent to which the project has met project objectives as stated in the project document and produced cost-effective deliverables. The consultant will also rate capacities developed under the project using the Capacity Development Scorecard.

The Terms of Reference for the International Evaluation Consultant will follow the UNDP/GEF policies and procedures, and together with the final agenda will be agreed upon by the UNDP/GEF RCU, UNDP Country Office and the Project Team. The final report will be cleared and accepted by UNDP (Country Office and Regional Coordination Unit) before being made public.

QUESTION 1:

Has a combined environmental and social assessment/review that covers the proposed project already been completed by implementing partners or donor(s)?

Select answer below and follow instructions:

NO → Continue to Question 2 (do not fill out Table 1.1)

YES → No further environmental and social review is required if the existing documentation meets UNDP’s quality assurance standards, and environmental and social management recommendations are integrated into the project. Therefore, you should undertake the following steps to complete the screening process:

1. Use Table 1.1 below to assess existing documentation. (It is recommended that this assessment be undertaken jointly by the Project Developer and other relevant Focal Points in the office or Bureau).
2. Ensure that the Project Document incorporates the recommendations made in the implementing partner’s environmental and social review.
3. Summarize the relevant information contained in the implementing partner’s environmental and social review in Annex A.2 of this Screening Template, selecting Category 1.
4. Submit Annex A to the PAC, along with other relevant documentation.

TABLE 1.1: CHECKLIST FOR APPRAISING QUALITY ASSURANCE OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT	Yes/No
1. Does the assessment/review meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively?	
2. Does the assessment/review provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project?	
3. Does the assessment/review contain the information required for decision-making?	
4. Does the assessment/review describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g., mitigation, monitoring, advocacy, and capacity development measures)?	
5. Does the assessment/review identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues?	
6. Was the assessment/review developed through a consultative process with strong stakeholder engagement, including the view of men and women?	
7. Does the assessment/review assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues?	

Table 1.1 (continued) For any “no” answers, describe below how the issue has been or will be resolved (e.g., amendments made or supplemental review conducted).

--

QUESTION 2:

Do all outputs and activities described in the Project Document fall within the following categories?

- Procurement (in which case UNDP’s [Procurement Ethics](#) and [Environmental Procurement Guide](#) need to be complied with)
- Report preparation
- Training
- Event/workshop/meeting/conference (refer to [Green Meeting Guide](#))
- Communication and dissemination of results

Select answer below and follow instructions:

- NO** → Continue to Question 3
- YES** → No further environmental and social review required. Complete Annex A.2, selecting Category 1, and submit the completed template (Annex A) to the PAC.

QUESTION 3:

Does the proposed project include activities and outputs that support *upstream* planning processes that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change (refer to Table 3.1 for examples)? (Note that *upstream* planning processes can occur at global, regional, national, local and sectoral levels)

Select the appropriate answer and follow instructions:

- NO** → Continue to Question 4.
- YES** → Conduct the following steps to complete the screening process:
 1. Adjust the project design as needed to incorporate UNDP support to the country(ies), to ensure that environmental and social issues are appropriately considered during the upstream planning process. Refer to Section 7 of this Guidance for elaboration of environmental and social mainstreaming services, tools, guidance and approaches that may be used.
 2. Summarize environmental and social mainstreaming support in Annex A.2, Section C of the Screening Template and select “Category 2”.
 3. If the proposed project **ONLY** includes upstream planning processes then screening is complete, and you should submit the completed Environmental and Social Screening Template (Annex A) to the PAC. If downstream implementation activities are also included in the project then continue to Question 4.

TABLE 3.1 EXAMPLES OF UPSTREAM PLANNING PROCESSES WITH POTENTIAL DOWNSTREAM ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	Check appropriate box(es) below
1. Support for the elaboration or revision of global-level strategies, policies, plans, and programmes. <i>For example, capacity development and support related to international negotiations and agreements. Other examples might include a global water governance project or a global MDG project.</i>	
2. Support for the elaboration or revision of regional-level strategies, policies and plans, and programmes. <i>For example, capacity development and support related to transboundary programmes and planning (river basin management, migration, international waters, energy development and access, climate change adaptation etc.).</i>	X
3. Support for the elaboration or revision of national-level strategies, policies, plans and programmes. <i>For example, capacity development and support related to national development policies, plans, strategies and budgets, MDG-based plans and strategies (e.g., PRS/PRSPs, NAMAs), sector plans.</i>	X
4. Support for the elaboration or revision of sub-national/local-level strategies, policies, plans and programmes. <i>For example, capacity development and support for district and local level development plans and regulatory frameworks, urban plans, land use development plans, sector plans, provincial development plans, investment funds, provision of services, technical guidelines and methods, stakeholder engagement.</i>	X

QUESTION 4:

Does the proposed project include the implementation of *downstream* activities that potentially pose environmental and social impacts or are vulnerable to environmental and social change?

To answer this question, you should first complete Table 4.1 by selecting appropriate answers. If you answer “No” or “Not Applicable” to all questions in Table 4.1 then the answer to Question 4 is “NO.” If you answer “Yes” to any questions in Table 4.1 (even one “Yes” can indicated a significant issue that needs to be addressed through further review and management) then the answer to Question 4 is “YES”:

- NO** → No further environmental and social review and management required for downstream activities. Complete Annex A.2 by selecting “Category 1”, and submit the Environmental and Social Screening Template to the PAC.
- YES** → Conduct the following steps to complete the screening process:
 1. Consult Section 8 of this Guidance, to determine the extent of further environmental and social review and management that might be required for the project.
 2. Revise the Project Document to incorporate environmental and social management measures. Where further environmental and social review and management activity cannot be undertaken prior to the PAC, a plan for undertaking such review and management activity within an acceptable period of time, post-PAC approval (e.g., as the first phase of the project) should be outlined in Annex A.2.
 3. Select “Category 3” in Annex A.2, and submit the completed Environmental and Social Screening Template (Annex A) and relevant documentation to the PAC.

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT

1. Biodiversity and Natural Resources	Answer (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
1.1 Would the proposed project result in the conversion or degradation of modified habitat , natural habitat or critical habitat ?	No
1.2 Are any development activities proposed within a legally protected area (e.g., natural reserve, national park) for the protection or conservation of biodiversity?	No
1.3 Would the proposed project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.4 Does the project involve natural forest harvesting or plantation development without an independent forest certification system for sustainable forest management (e.g., <i>PEFC</i> , the <i>Forest Stewardship Council certification systems</i> , or <i>processes established or accepted by the relevant National Environmental Authority</i>)?	No
1.5 Does the project involve the production and harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species without an accepted system of independent certification to ensure sustainability (e.g., the <i>Marine Stewardship Council certification system</i> , or <i>certifications, standards, or processes established or accepted by the relevant National Environmental Authority</i>)?	No
1.6 Does the project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground	No

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT	
water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction.</i>	
1.7 Does the project pose a risk of degrading soils?	No
2. Pollution	Answer (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
2.1 Would the proposed project result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and transboundary impacts?	No
2.2 Would the proposed project result in the generation of waste that cannot be recovered, reused, or disposed of in an environmentally and socially sound manner?	No
2.3 Will the proposed project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, or the Montreal Protocol.</i>	No
2.4 Is there a potential for the release, in the environment, of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage and use for project activities?	No
2.5 Will the proposed project involve the application of pesticides that have a known negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
3. Climate Change	
3.1 Will the proposed project result in significant ¹⁵ greenhouse gas emissions? <i>Annex E provides additional guidance for answering this question.</i>	No
3.2 Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase environmental and social vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? You can refer to the additional guidance in Annex C to help you answer this question. <i>For example, a project that would involve indirectly removing mangroves from coastal zones or encouraging land use plans that would suggest building houses on floodplains could increase the surrounding population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding.</i>	No
4. Social Equity and Equality	Answer (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
4.1 Would the proposed project have environmental and social impacts that could affect indigenous people or other vulnerable groups?	No
4.2 Is the project likely to significantly impact gender equality and women's empowerment ¹⁶ ?	No

¹⁵ Significant corresponds to CO₂ emissions greater than 100,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). Annex E provides additional guidance on calculating potential amounts of CO₂ emissions.

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT		
4.3	Is the proposed project likely to directly or indirectly increase social inequalities now or in the future?	No
4.4	Will the proposed project have variable impacts on women and men, different ethnic groups, social classes?	No
4.5	Have there been challenges in engaging women and other certain key groups of stakeholders in the project design process?	No
4.6	Will the project have specific human rights implications for vulnerable groups?	No
5. Demographics		No
5.1	Is the project likely to result in a substantial influx of people into the affected community(ies)?	No
5.2	Would the proposed project result in substantial voluntary or involuntary resettlement of populations? <i>For example, projects with environmental and social benefits (e.g., protected areas, climate change adaptation) that impact human settlements, and certain disadvantaged groups within these settlements in particular.</i>	No
5.3	Would the proposed project lead to significant population density increase which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project? <i>For example, a project aiming at financing tourism infrastructure in a specific area (e.g., coastal zone, mountain) could lead to significant population density increase which could have serious environmental and social impacts (e.g., destruction of the area's ecology, noise pollution, waste management problems, greater work burden on women).</i>	No
6. Culture		
6.1	Is the project likely to significantly affect the cultural traditions of affected communities, including gender-based roles?	No
6.2	Will the proposed project result in physical interventions (during construction or implementation) that would affect areas that have known physical or cultural significance to indigenous groups and other communities with settled recognized cultural claims?	No
6.3	Would the proposed project produce a physical "splintering" of a community? <i>For example, through the construction of a road, powerline, or dam that divides a community.</i>	No
7. Health and Safety		
7.1	Would the proposed project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions? <i>For example, development projects located within a floodplain or landslide prone area.</i>	No
7.2	Will the project result in increased health risks as a result of a change in living and working conditions? In particular, will it have the potential to lead to an increase in HIV/AIDS infection?	No

¹⁶ Women are often more vulnerable than men to environmental degradation and resource scarcity. They typically have weaker and insecure rights to the resources they manage (especially land), and spend longer hours on collection of water, firewood, etc. (OECD, 2006). Women are also more often excluded from other social, economic, and political development processes.

TABLE 4.1: ADDITIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE THE NEED AND POSSIBLE EXTENT OF FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW AND MANAGEMENT		
7.3	Will the proposed project require additional health services including testing?	No
8.	Socio-Economics	
8.1	Is the proposed project likely to have impacts that could affect women’s and men’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources and other natural capital assets? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their development, livelihoods, and well-being?</i>	No
8.2	Is the proposed project likely to significantly affect land tenure arrangements and/or traditional cultural ownership patterns?	No
8.3	Is the proposed project likely to negatively affect the income levels or employment opportunities of vulnerable groups?	No
9.	Cumulative and/or Secondary Impacts	Answer (Yes/No/ Not Applicable)
9.1	Is the proposed project location subject to currently approved land use plans (e.g., roads, settlements) which could affect the environmental and social sustainability of the project? <i>For example, future plans for urban growth, industrial development, transportation infrastructure, etc.</i>	N/A
9.2	Would the proposed project result in secondary or consequential development which could lead to environmental and social effects, or would it have potential to generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested land will generate direct environmental and social impacts through the cutting of forest and earthworks associated with construction and potential relocation of inhabitants. These are direct impacts. In addition, however, the new road would likely also bring new commercial and domestic development (houses, shops, businesses). In turn, these will generate indirect impacts. (Sometimes these are termed “secondary” or “consequential” impacts). Or if there are similar developments planned in the same forested area then cumulative impacts need to be considered.</i>	Yes

ANNEX A.2: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING SUMMARY
(To be filled in after Annex A.1 has been completed)

Name of Proposed Project: **Integrating global environment commitments in investment and development decision-making**

A. Environmental and Social Screening Outcome

Select from the following:

- Category 1.** No further action is needed
- Category 2.** Further review and management is needed. There are possible environmental and social benefits, impacts, and/or risks associated with the project (or specific project component), but these are predominantly indirect or very long-term and so extremely difficult or impossible to directly identify and assess.
- Category 3.** Further review and management is needed, and it is possible to identify these with a reasonable degree of certainty. If Category 3, select one or more of the following sub-categories:
 - Category 3a:** Impacts and risks are limited in scale and can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty and can often be handled through application of standard best practice, but require some minimal or targeted further review and assessment to identify and evaluate whether there is a need for a full environmental and social assessment (in which case the project would move to Category 3b).
 - Category 3b:** Impacts and risks may well be significant, and so full environmental and social assessment is required. In these cases, a scoping exercise will need to be conducted to identify the level and approach of assessment that is most appropriate.

B. Environmental and Social Issues (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management)

In this section, you should list the key potential environmental and social issues raised by this project. This might include both environmental and social opportunities that could be seized on to strengthen the project, as well as risks that need to be managed. You should use the answers you provided in Table 4.1 as the basis for this summary, as well as any further review and management that is conducted.

The strategic design of this project lies in capitalizing on best appropriate practices for sustainable forest management through REDD+ to deliver cost-effective outcomes expected under the three Rio Conventions. The Solomon Islands is a country with important (but limited) forest resources that are currently being exploited and managed to meet priority national economic objectives. However, as a small island developing state with limited natural resource reduce poverty and catalyze sustainable socio-economic development.

This project is specifically targeted to help The Solomon Islands realize this efficiency, with particular attention to integrating obligations under the three Rio Conventions through new and improved best practices for sustainable forest management. A secondary or consequential development impact that this project will may have is that the demonstration of the aforementioned new and improved practices is that they may require a curtailment of current extractive and unsustainable forest resource management, which may lead to a reduction of revenues for local community representatives. As a potential and foreseen risk, the project will pay close attention to choosing the set of new and improved practices that will have the least negative socio-economic costs, and to complement these with the identification of sustainable alternative livelihood options through the pilot project (output 1.2) and resource mobilization strategy (output 1.3).

C. Next Steps (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management):

In this section, you should summarize actions that will be taken to deal with the above-listed issues. If your project has Category 2 or 3 components, then appropriate next steps will likely involve further environmental and social review and management, and the outcomes of this work should also be summarized here. Relevant guidance should be obtained from Section 7 for Category 2, and Section 8 for Category 3.

The adaptive collaborative management approach to the project is intended to ensure that stakeholder concerns, in particular the traditionally marginalized stakeholders, i.e., local communities, are able to voice their priorities and concerns early on in the project implementation process so that the right and sound decisions are made.

A risk to this project is one that is common to many other environmental projects, which is that stakeholders do not have strong environmental values and become disinterested in the project. The project will manage this risk by convening a number of awareness-raising meetings and workshops, among other means to actively engage stakeholders.

The project's design also sets out to shorten the divide between protecting the environment and socio-economic priorities. This is to be achieved through the careful development and implementation of the REDD+ Roadmap that will now contain stronger indicators of Rio Convention-related targets and obligations. The mainstreaming activities of the project are specifically designed to reconcile the dual and equally important environmental and socio-economic priorities. As with other GEF projects, activities include awareness-raising workshops and dialogues to help raise the social consciousness and value that the global environmental conservation contributes to long-term socio-economic development.

The Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) for this project will be convened after CEO endorsement.

D. Sign Off

Project Manager

Date

PAC

Date

Programme Manager

Date

Annex 9: PDF/PPG Status Report

PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

The activities undertaken within the framework of PPG were directed towards the design and development of the medium size project “Integrating global environment commitments in investment and development decision-making”.

The project preparation stage envisioned the preparation of an analysis of the institutional and policy challenges to collecting and managing environmental data and information. This stage was conducted by a national consultant with support from the UNDO Country Office, and included the convening of a stakeholder consultation workshop. This analysis was followed by the development of the detailed project document, and further consultations with development partners to secure project co-financing.

The draft project document was validated at a stakeholder workshop, and subsequently finalized prior to submission.

All three GEF-funded outputs were prepared and incorporated into the draft project document that was discussed at the validation workshop. The table below specifies how much of PPG funds were disbursed at the time of submission for approval. The remaining funds to be disbursed are for the project document, and upon the latter’s approval by GEF will be paid to the International Consultant.

A.1: DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:

The findings obtained during the preparatory phase confirmed that the approach identified during the PIF stage remains valid. Moreover, during the project preparation stage national partners at the highest level confirmed their adherence to the principles of sustainable development, which makes the project even more topical and important.

PPG Grant approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF Amount (US\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount (US\$)</i>	<i>Amount Spent to date(US\$)</i>	<i>Amount Committed (US\$)</i>
Institutional assessment of the project baseline and development of the project rationale and strategy	10,000	10,000	0
Preparation of project document, work plan, log frame, M&E and replication strategy	10,000	6,000	4,000
PPG management, include validation workshop	5,000	3,000	2,000
Total	25,000	19,000	6,000

Annex 10: References

- ADB. (2010). ADB Outlook.
- CIA. (2013, 8 22). The Solomon Islands. Retrieved 10 2013, from CIA World Factbook:
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bp.html>
- Keremama, N. L. (2008). NCSA Report.
- MDPAC. (2011). National Development Strategy 2011-2020.
- MECDM. (2014). The Solomon Islands National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap (Draft)
- MECDM. (2013). The Solomon Islands Climate in Brief. Retrieved 10 2013, from The Solomon Islands Meteorological Service Division: <http://www.met.gov.sb/index.htm>
- MECDM. (2012). The Solomon Islands Climate Change Policy 2012-2017.
- MECDM. (2011). Corporate Plan 2012-2014.
- MECDM. (2008). 2008-2012 National Environmental Capacity Development Action Plan.
- MECDM. (2008). State of the Environment.
- TNC. (2012). Ridges to Reefs Conservation Plan for Isabel Province, The Solomon Islands.
- UN. (2013). UNDAF for the Pacific Region 2013-2017.
- UNDP. (2013). The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World.
- World Bank. (2013). Data: The Solomon Islands. Retrieved 10 2013, from World Bank:
<http://data.worldbank.org/country/solomon-islands>

PART III: GEF LETTERS OF ENDORSEMENT AND CO-FINANCING

ANNEX A GEF ENDORSEMENT LETTER

ANNEX B LETTERS OF CO-FINANCING

ANNEX C INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM ON DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY PER HARC MACRO ASSESSMENT