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United Nations Development Programme

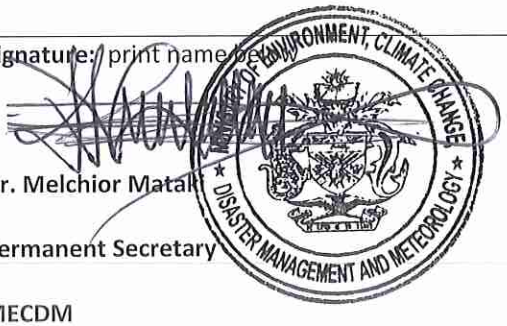
Project title: Safeguarding Solomon Islands endemic and globally threatened biodiversity and ecosystem services from key threats, particularly invasive alien species and unsustainable land use practices (SAFE project)		
Country(ies): Solomon Islands	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM)	**Execution Modality:** Assisted National Implementation (NIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Climate Change, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection (Outcome 1): By 2022 People and ecosystems in the Pacific are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, climate variability, disasters and environment protection is strengthened **NDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021: Signature Solution 4**: Promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet; **Output 1.4.1** Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Substantial	**UNDP Gender Marker:** 2	
Quantum Award ID: 00125458	**Quantum Project/Output ID:** 00119816	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6566	**GEF Project ID number:** 10698	
LPAC meeting date: 26 July 2022		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: March 25, 2022		
Project duration in months: 72		
Planned start date: May 15, 2023	**Planned end date:** May 14, 2029	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: September 30, 2025	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation:** January 31, 2029	

Brief project description: The biological diversity of Solomon Islands is critical to the people of Solomon Islands in that it has shaped human wellbeing for centuries. The predominantly subsistence lifestyle that characterizes the Solomon Islands economy is underpinned by the country's heavy reliance on its biological diversity. The importance of biodiversity as the basis for the people's livelihood and wellbeing is therefore well understood and it is recognized that without biodiversity the country also loses its aesthetic, spiritual and educational values, and significance, which are integral to our wellbeing and traditional way of life. Thus, the maintenance of watersheds, marine environment and water quality, soil retention and erosion control, provision of critical habitat for fauna, climate regulation, nutrient cycling and the pollination of plants are just a few of the essential ecological services that are essential to the islanders. Nonetheless, there is growing realization that the country's biodiversity is also under increasing pressure from multiple sources of threats, for example, from habitat loss, land degradation, overexploitation, invasive alien species and climate change. These pressures can be devastating for the health of the country's biodiversity and, therefore its livelihood and wellbeing. The GEF project is thus timely, as it intends to help the Solomon Islands in safeguarding its indigenous species and ecosystems from invasive species, halt land degradation and restore degraded areas, control unsustainable resource use and climate-induced risks through a holistic and integrated landscape-seascape management approach through effective government enabling and capacity, community participation and development of resilient blue/green livelihoods.

The project recognizes that these land and seascapes of the Solomon Islands underpin the lives and livelihoods of a large number of local communities and that implementation of a coherent and integrated strategy to promote improved measures for prevention and management of invasive alien species, land and marine degradation and unsustainable use of its natural resources is an integral part of the solution. The project objective to ensure that Solomon Islands indigenous species and ecosystems are at reduced risk from invasive alien species, land degradation and unsustainable resource use as a result of effective government enabling and capacity, community participation and resilient blue/green livelihoods. This is to be achieved through four interrelated and mutually complementary Components that are focused on addressing barrier. The four Components of the project are:

Component 1: Enabling framework for safeguarding biodiversity, combating land degradation and securing a nature-based economy
Component 2: Comprehensive risk management approach to address IAS threats to biodiversity and land degradation
Component 3: Community-based integrated ecosystem management and threat reduction at land/seascape scale
Component 4: Knowledge management, awareness, M&E and gender mainstreaming

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FINANCING PLAN		
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 9,212,358	
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 9,212,358	
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	USD 21,740,000	
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 30,952,358	
Signature: print name below  Dr. Melchior Mataki Permanent Secretary MECDM	Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement* 25/5/2023
Signature: print name below  Dr. Melchior Mataki Permanent Secretary MECDM	Agreed by Implementing Partner	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement* 25/5/2023
Signature: print name below DocuSigned by: 11AD4C2211E94DA... Ms. Dawn Del Rio Resident Representative a.i UNDP Fiji MCO Mr. Berdi Berdiyev Deputy Resident Representative/Country Manager UNDP MCO in the Pacific/Solomon Islands Office	Agreed by UNDP	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement* 25-May-2023 25/5/2023

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AF	agroforestry
AGB	above-ground biomass
agBD	agrobiodiversity
AMAT	Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (for GEF LDCF and SCCF projects)
ASGIP	Agriculture Sector Growth and Investment Plan
BD	Biodiversity
BGB	Below-Ground Biomass
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CBSI	Central Bank of the Solomon Islands
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCD	Climate Change Division
CMFA	Community Managed Forest Area
CGA	country gender assessment (by FAO)
CMMA	Community Managed Mariune Area
CoLP	Code of Logging Practice
CSA	climate smart agriculture
DCGA	Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement
DPSIR	Drivers, Pressures, State, Impact and Response model
EBA	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
EBA	Endemic Bird Area
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FES	Field Experimental Stations
FFS	farmer field school
FIRST	Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (joint FAO and EU initiative)
FO	Farmers' Organisations
FREL/FRL	Forest Reference Emission Level/ Forest Reference Level
FRTUA	Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPPOL	Guadalcanal Plains Palm Oil Company
Ha	Hectare
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IW	Inception Workshop
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LD	Land Degradation
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund (of GEF)
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MACBIO	Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries Project
MDPAC	Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination now Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination
MEA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate and Disaster Management (Solomon Islands)
MEHRD	Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development
MoFR	Ministry of Forestry and Research
MWYCFA	Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs

NAP	National Action Programme (for UNCCD)
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action (for UNFCCC)
NARDC	National Agriculture Research and Development Centre
NC	National Consultant
NCD	Non-communicable disease
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment (for UNCCD)
NDS	National Development Strategy (SIG, 2016-2035)
NFP	National Forest Policy
NRLUP	National Rural Land Use Policy
NRM	natural resource management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
OSAL	Other Separate Agricultural Land
PCN	Project Concept Note
PHAMA	Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program
PICS	Pacific Island countries
PID	Project Information Document (World Bank project)
PIFON	Pacific Islands Farmers Organisations Network
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PPG	GEF Project Preparation Grant
RAMSI	Solomon Islands National Forest Resources Assessment
RCDF	Rural Constituency Development Fund
RTC	Rural Vocational Training Centre
SAFE	Safeguarding Solomon Islands endemic and globally threatened biodiversity and ecosystem services project
SAMOA	Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway
SBD	Solomon Bokolo Dollars
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund (of GEF)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (of UNDP)
SFRM	Sustainable Forest Resources Management
SIAVRTC	Solomon Islands Association for Vocational and Rural Training Centres
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SINALSP	Solomon Islands Government National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SNC	Second National Communication (to UNFCCC)
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon
SoE	Solomon Islands State of Environment
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (of GEF)
SWoCK	Strongim Waka lo Community for Kaikai
TA	Technical Adviser
TTM	Taiwan Technical Mission
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Term of Reference
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A)
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure
WOCAT	World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies
WRI	World Resources Institute
WSM	Watershed Management
WSMC	Watershed Management Committee

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1 Solomon Islands, a double chained archipelago with a total of 990 smaller islands is mostly characterized by rugged mountainous, deep internal valleys and steep sided coastal landscapes that descend to the ocean. Covering a land area of 28,450 km^2, over 5,000km of coastline and a vast Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extending over 1.5 million km^2 of the Pacific Ocean is among the most geographically complex countries on earth with an active geological and tectonic history which has resulted in a diverse range of islands of varying age and development. The country has a wealth of natural resources, including native forests, fresh water, marine and fishery resources, minerals and agricultural land, although these resources are distributed unevenly across the nine provinces. Its geographic location in the Pacific Ring of fire and cyclone zone makes it very vulnerable to natural disasters and extreme events. This vulnerability is exacerbated by its low socio-economic status which has also placed it in the UN list of Least Developed Countries. The population of 703,902 (2021)[1] is growing at 2.1% while human development indices (0.567 in 2019) and per capita income ($2,367) are some of the lowest in the Pacific. More than 80% of the population reside in low-lying vulnerable coastal rural areas relying heavily on subsistence agriculture and fishing for food and income. Most coastal and inland villages do not have access to electricity and roads and government services to the rural areas are often limited. Solomon Islanders make up a diverse population of Melanesians (80%), Polynesians (5%) and Micronesians (5%). Seventy different languages are spoken including Melanesian, four Polynesian and the Kiribati language, spoken by descendants of i-Kiribati people brought to the Solomon Islands by British colonial government in the 1950's (SIG, 2017).

2 The biological diversity (BD) of Solomon Islands is critical to the people of Solomon Islands, in that it has shaped human wellbeing for centuries. The benefits that humans receive from its ecosystems are often hidden because markets do not directly reveal their value. In addition to the significant biodiversity and species endemism, the forest ecosystems of the Solomon Islands play critical ecological roles that sustain life. The maintenance of watersheds and water quality, soil retention and erosion control, provision of critical habitat for fauna, climate regulation, nutrient cycling and the pollination of plants are just a few of the essential ecological services provided by forests to Solomon Islands. In terms of the terrestrial environment, over 80% of the terrestrial landscapes are forested, making the country one of the global 200 forest ecoregions. While logging for commercial timber is the country's major source of foreign revenue and employment, there is a great dependency on the forests for wood fuel and construction materials. Wild forage (including non-timber forest products (NTFPs)) supplement subsistence agriculture and many native plants also serve as commercial crops, sold in the urban areas with higher values than imported products. Agriculture, consisting of three sub-sectors (subsistence smallholder farming; a commercial sub-sector; and large plantations) is the backbone of the Solomon Islands rural economy. It is the most important sector for the economy, accounting in 2014 for approximately 16% of the GDP[2], with strong implications for future economic growth and human development. 85% of the population are smallholder farmers practicing low-intensity farming. In the traditional subsistence food production system, food comes from gardens cultivated under shifting cultivation [*low-input, extensive, rotational 'swidden' (slash and burn) agriculture in forested customary owned land*[3]], as well as primary forest (NTFPs), fallows (secondary forest), also mangroves, reef, deep sea, rivers, plantations, nut groves, swamps and some very limited agroforestry systems[4] around the village and in the bush (ASGIP - SIG, 2020). The system leaves biodiversity corridors in between the farms as a consequence of the customary property regimes. The subsistence-based informal agriculture smallholder sector has always been the foundation of food security in Solomon Islands. With a heavy reliance on ecosystem services such as soil conditions, water resources and forests this system has provided food and shelter for most of the nation's population and has been the main safety net during difficult times. Just below 8% of the total land area of Solomon Islands is 'cropland'[5]; mixed subsistence agriculture dominates, followed by coconut, mixed crops (including coconut overstory) and palm oil. Cocoa and 'other' agriculture make up the remaining area under cultivation and subsistence use. Large-scale farming for export is restricted to major commodities such as coconut and oil palm, with future emphasis on other crops such as coffee and cocoa, as well as high value niche products such as vanilla/spices. Rice, formerly an export crop, is currently no longer exported, however, under the new 10-year roadmap (the Agriculture Sector Growth and Investment Plan - ASGIP 2021-2030), it is a priority that rice is farmed commercially and exported. The struggle for basic

[1] The World Bank estimated the country's population was 669,823 in 2019. Source: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=SB According to World Population Review, the Solomon Islands Population in 2021 is 703,667 – see https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/solomon-islands-population.

[2] Source: https://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands

[3] From NC's field report from Utupua Island

[4] World Agroforestry Centre definition = "agroforestry is the interaction of agriculture and trees, including the agricultural use of trees. This comprises trees on farms and in agricultural landscapes, farming in forests and along forest margins and tree-crop production, including cocoa, coffee, rubber and oil palm. Interactions between trees and other components of agriculture may be important at a range of scales: in fields (where trees and crops are grown together), on farms (where trees may provide fodder for livestock, fuel, food, shelter or income from products including timber) and landscapes (where agricultural and forest land uses combine in determining the provision of ecosystem services)". Source: https://www.worldagroforestry.org/about/agroforestry

[5] The Forest and land use composition of the Solomon Islands study, 2016

economic need is often constrained by labor and the necessary skills for managing agrobiodiversity. This is further compounded with a shift in the staple diet from local food to imported products, hence changes the production systems triggering a more rapid rate of loss of local agrobiodiversity.

3 In terms of the marine environment, the country is characterized by islands and surrounded by the Pacific Ocean-which left 95% of the Solomon Islanders associated with the coastal environment, where at least 50 to 90% of the daily consumption of food protein are obtained from the coastal biome, particularly fish. It has been estimated that the direct use of coral reef per km^2 reef per year stand a record of US $ 75,000 to US$170,000[6]. Coral and mollusk are also important source of lime for the national betel nut coral lime trade, contributing up to 19% of the total direct value of goods. Mangrove provides wood for firewood, building materials, carvings, canoes, ornaments and propagule for food. Annual subsistence from mangroves is estimated at US$ 345–1501 per household'[7]. Coral reef, mangroves, sea grass, coastal shrubs, intertidal muds and algae ecosystem supports nursery, provides fishing ground and enabled nutrient cycle. The marine biodiversity, particularly tuna species is one of the highest contributor to the national economy, second to logging.[8] Failure to recognize the role that marine ecosystem play in supporting livelihoods, economic activity, and human wellbeing has, in many instances, led to inequitable and unsustainable resource management decisions.

4 The predominantly subsistence lifestyle that characterizes the Solomon Islands economy is underpinned by the country's heavy reliance on its biological diversity or biodiversity. The importance of biodiversity as the basis for the people's livelihood and wellbeing is therefore well understood and it is recognized that without biodiversity the country also loses its aesthetic, spiritual and educational values and significance, which are integral to our wellbeing and traditional way of life. Nonetheless, there is growing realization that the country's biodiversity is also under increasing pressure from multiple sources of threats, for example, from habitat loss, land degradation (LD) overexploitation, invasive alien species (IAS) and climate change (CC). These pressures can be devastating for the health of the country's biodiversity and, therefore its livelihood and wellbeing. This is further aggravated by the fact that the Solomon Islands is experiencing a major epidemiological, nutritional and demographic transition, contributing to a triple burden of malnutrition, including undernourishment, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight/obesity, and food insecurity. The GEF project is thus timely, as it intends to help the Solomon Islands in safeguarding its indigenous species and ecosystems from IAS, halt land degradation and restore degraded areas, control unsustainable resource use and climate-induced risks through a holistic and integrated landscape-seascape management approach through effective government enabling and capacity, community participation and development of resilient blue/green livelihoods.

Context and Global Significance

5 Solomon Islands has the second highest terrestrial biodiversity of anywhere in the Pacific, surpassed only by Papua New Guinea. Solomon Islands also occupies the eastern portion of the global center of marine diversity, known as the Coral Triangle, which also includes all or part of the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea. The Solomon Islands' natural forests are of recognized global significance given their unique vegetation, tropical oceanic forest typology and extremely rich biodiversity. The entire country is part of the East Melanesian Biodiversity Hotspot[9] on account of the astonishing range of ecosystems and biodiversity it harbors, including 37 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)[10]. The smaller islands are mostly raised corals and atolls, that are surrounded by barrier, patch, lagoon and fringing reefs. The country's coastal and marine ecosystems are part of the Coral Triangle marine global biodiversity hotspot, and support almost 500 coral and over 1,000 fish species; aside from the important reef ecosystems there are also 65,000 ha of mangroves and approximately 10,000 ha of seagrass beds. Iconic coastal and marine animals include crocodile *Crocodylus porosus* (LC), eight species of whales, nine species of dolphin, dugong *Dugong dugong (VU)*, five species of turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricate* (CE), *Chelonia mydas* (EN), *Dermochelys coriacea* and *Lepidochelys olivacea* (VU) and *Caretta caretta* (EN), plus many species of sharks and large pelagic fish.

6 The terrestrial and freshwater aquatic ecosystems are also of global significance. Over 80% of the terrestrial landscapes are forested making the country one of the global 200 forest ecoregions. Some 4,500 plant species have been recorded, of which around 3,200 species are known to be native. With respect of faunal diversity, the Solomon Islands is considered of very high

[6] Albert, J. A., Trinidad, A., Boso, D. and Schwarz, A. J. 2012. Coral reef economic valuation and incentives for coral farming in Solomon Islands. Policy Brief. CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems. Penang, Malaysia. AAS- 2012-14.

[7] Warren-Rhodes, K, A-M, Schwarz ., NL, Boyle ., J, Albert ., S,S, Agalo., R, Warren ., A, Bana., C, Paul ., R, Kodosiku., W, Bosma., D, Yee ., P, Ronnback., B, Crona., N, Duke. 2011. Mangrove ecosystem services and the potential for carbon revenue in Solomon Islands. Environ Conservdoi doi:10.1017/

[8] Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Synthesis (2005)
Island Press, Washington, DC.

[9] USP. 2012. Ecosystem Profile, East Melanesian Biodiversity Hotspot can be available at https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/emi_ecosystem_profile.pdf

[10] http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/results?reg=0&cty=192&snm=

diversity, and the country has been categorized as an "Endemic Bird Area" (EBA) with the highest number of restricted range species in any EBA in the world, with 163 species of which 69 are considered endemic to the country. Terrestrial insects recorded are around 14,511 species, which include 130 species (30 endemic) of butterflies and 31 cicada species. Freshwater ecosystems include numerous rivers as well as a few lakes, of which Lake Tengano in East Rennel, the largest lake in the insular Pacific (15,500 ha) has been declared a natural UNESCO World Heritage Site. As in most island groups, the diversity of mammals is limited with only 47 species (primarily bats and rodents) recorded, but of which a remarkable 26 are endemic or near endemic. Three of the fruit bats (Bougainville monkey-faced bat *Pteralopex ancep*, Guadalcanal monkey-faced bat *Pteralopex atrata*, and montane monkey-faced bat *Pteralopex pulchra*) are critically endangered, and three of the rodents (Specht's mosaic-tailed rat *Melomys spechti*, Poncelet's giant rat *Solomys ponceleti*, and emperor rat *Uromys imperator*) are endangered. Eighty species of reptile have been recorded and 21 species of frogs. This globally significant biodiversity is matched by, and has in part shaped, the country's cultural diversity across the 347 inhabited islands. Over 80 languages are spoken and there is a great diversity of tribes, customs and norms. 80% of the land is owned and governed customarily; thus, government agencies act as a service provider, addressing issues upon request from communities.

7 The islands of SI are grouped into three different major "geological provinces":

- the Pacific Geological Province (including Malaita, Ulawa and north-eastern part of Santa Isabel Island);
- Central Geological Province (Makira, Guadalcanal and the Florida Islands, South-Western part of Isabel and Choiseul);
- the Volcanic Geological Province (New Georgia, Russell Islands, Shortland Islands and north-western tip of Guadalcanal and Savo).

8 In terms of land tenure, around 87% of all land is customarily owned, 9% is owned by the government, 2% belongs to individual Solomon Islanders and the remaining 2% is leased to foreigners. Unlike western systems, most land in Solomon Islands is communally owned with each resource owner having equal rights to land for building or constructing house and for farming. The right to use land comes from being a member of a tribe or a clan. Customary land is owned by all the community members and not by one individual. For Solomon Islands and other Melanesian countries, land is life and is integral to social relations and cohesion, culture, food security and environmental management. Several laws need reviewing, with a first step including the enumeration and delineation of boundaries of custom and tribal land. The 2019 State of Environment (SOE) report (SIG, 2020) recognized that "*the current traditional system of land ownership provides a welfare safety net for the vast majority of Solomon Islanders. Customary land tenure also supports the country's robust village-based subsistence farming. At the same time, customary ownership is a major constraint that hampers economic development and integrated land use management and planning"*. This view is affirmed in the new Agriculture Sector Growth and Investment Plan (ASGIP 2021-2030) (SIG, 2020), which notes that "*customary land ownership has always been the foundation of the subsistence economy*". However, this form of land ownership "*is now recognized as a constraint on the development of commercial agriculture and may disadvantage women to have equitable access to land".*

Map 1: Project landscapes (Additional maps provided in Annex 3)

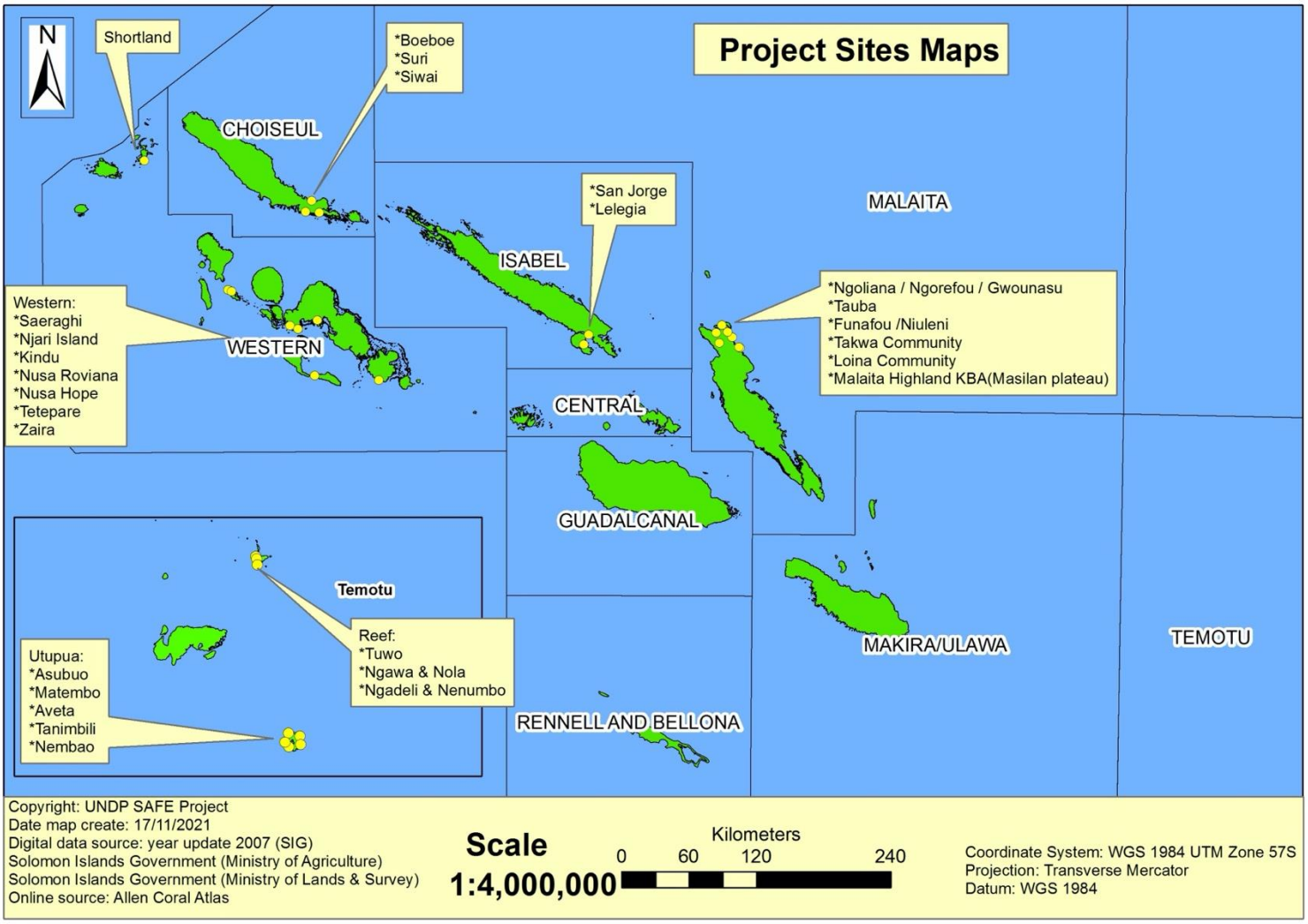


Table 1: Characteristics of Project Target Areas

Province	Target sites	Biological	Agriculture	Land Degradation	Social	Demographic
Temotu	Reef Islands	These are low lying island (made up of 16 smaller islands) surrounded by attached reefs in the foreshore and fringing reef in the offshore. The Reef Islands are a conglomerate of small, uplifted coral islands with the majority of the reef structures being found in the lagoon. There	The soil of Reef Islands is formed mainly from a thin sheet of volcanic ash mostly on coral terraces. Close to the sea is weakly weathered alkaline coral beach sand with moderate phosphorus and low potassium status. Its major land limitations include	The two main problems are (i) low availability of trace elements e.g., Zn, Fe, and Mn and (ii) low water-holding capacity. Only crops that thrive well in alkaline conditions grow. Deficiency symptoms are common in the	Tight knit communities, most live off their reefs for subsistence needs. People access the reefs using dugout canoes and Outboard Motors.	(i) Tuwo - 600 (210 males & 390 females, 35% children and 16% youth) (ii) Ngawa & Nola - 450 (203 males & 248 females, 30% children and 14% youth) (iii) Ngadeli & Nenumbo - 400

		are areas of average live coral cover, with algae covering the majority of the benthos. *Halimeda* spp. is abundant in the area, and found at all depths, but in particularly large patches at depths deeper than 10 meters.	wetness and alkalinity hence does not support much vegetation except for coconut and pandanus.	normal crops if planted.		(160 males & 240 females, 25% children and 15% youth)
	Utupua Island	Utupua Island is a high u-shaped island surrounded by a huge barrier reef. Its land area is 69.0 square kilometres (26.6 square miles or 6,900 hectares). The highest areas near the Island's centre reach 280 to 360 metres. Live coral cover is relatively high in the area, *Halimeda* was also observed in the area. Both Utupua and Reef Islands are dominated by *Acropora* and *Porites*.	Subsistence, low input, extensive rotational swidden system growing subsistence crops, including the range of root crops, pumpkins, watermelons, eggplants and leafy vegetables and an array of fruit trees. Cash crops include coconut, bread fruit and kava. No agroforestry.	Farming on subsistence "gardens" in hilly areas leads to soil erosion, with no forms of erosion control, leading to soil damage and loss of habitats for wildlife.	Fishing is the daily activity of the people of Utupua. People can only harvest to consume and due to limited access to markets there is no sale of fisheries products.	(i) Aveta - 260 (104 males & 156 females, 16% children and 10% youth) (ii) Matembo - 440 (104 males & 156 females, 16% children and 10% youth) (iii) Tanimbili - 294 (118 males & 176 females, 16% children and 10% youth) (iv) Asubuo - 234 (94 males & 140 females, 41% children and 11% youth) (v) Nembao - 540 (324 males & 216 females, 16% children and 7% youth)
Western	Njari Island & Saeraghi Community	Njari Island (near Gizo) is an area of high diversity, strong currents, steep outer reef drop-offs and a sheltered reef near shore. This region has one of the most biologically rich ecosystems in the country An uninhabited island, there is extremely high coral reef fish diversity, the highest in Solomon Islands and the highest in the world. The Saeraghi community on the other hand is a coastal community located at	Saeraghi is a low-input, low-inert farming community on Gizo Island with an extensive swidden system growing subsistence crops and fruit and nut trees. The major cash crop is coconut, albeit most of it is now senile and must be replanted. Copra is no longer a sustainable enterprise due to changing purchase prices and population pressure on coconut trees. Some forest tree planting but no	Crop yields are often moderate due to low soil fertility, as fallow periods have been cut to one or two years, and no SLM measures are used on the small farms.	Villagers in the Saeraghi community have long relied on sea grape harvesting for their livelihoods. A locally managed marine area was established in 2016 with the intent to ensure sustainable harvest of sea grapes. The sea grapes management program focuses on	(i) Njari Island – 1 (ranger) (ii) Saeraghi - 169 (68 males & 101 females, 20% children and 10% youth)

		the northern end of Gizo Island in the Western province. The people living there are believed to be from the island of Vella La Vella and are members of the Wesley United Church denomination.	agroforestry.		awareness, rules on harvest and penalties for default.	
	Kindu	It is a coastal community on New Georgia, the largest island in the Western province, located north west of Munda sub-station. It is a 20-minute drive from Munda, where the second international airport is located.	The main crops grown are sweet potato, cassava and yam and planting materials are distributed to homes for free.	Pests and diseases are also attacking various garden crops and slash and burn practice exist		520 (200 males & 320 females, 22% children and 15% youth)
	Nusa Roviana	Nusa Roviana is a small island in the middle of Roviana Lagoon on the island of New Georgia in the Western Solomon Islands, just east of Munda.	The people of Nusa Roviana live on a low-impact, low input, extensive rotational swidden system growing subsistence crops. Coconut is the main cash crop but it is under attack by the Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*).	Because of the alkaline character of the soil, which does not sustain the majority of agricultural products, subsistence farming becomes a burden on Nusa Roviana. Due to the circumstances, the villagers garden on the mainland of New Georgia, near to their island, because they are also tribal landowners.		320 (128 males & 192 females, 40% children and 26% youth)
	Nusa Hope	It is a small island with a declared Marine Protected Area under the Fisheries Act located in the New Georgia Group's Roviana Lagoon.	Coconut is plentiful in terms of cash crops, however there is no active copra production at the moment. Kava is another cash crop. Ngali nut, cut nut, breadfruit, mango, golden apple, bush lime, pomelo, orange, soursop, pawpaw and large-fruited orange mangrove found.	Due to population pressure and unsustainable gardening techniques, the majority of the gardening lands have degraded and must be restored.		2,020 (1,212 males & 808 females, 31% children and 25% youth)
	Zaira community, Marovo Lagoon	The Zaira community is situated on Vangunu Island in the Western province, in one of the most remote areas. It's an unspoiled forest	A protected conservation area. All common crops are planted there. Coconut is plentiful at the coastline but	The signs of crop deficiency are frequent in garden crops, necessitating soil management	Some of the islands have people living on them. People rely on subsistence	200 (84 males & 116 females, 22% children and 16% youth)

		and shoreline that's home to 200 people and at least three endangered wildlife species. The largest salt water lagoon in the world that is protected by a double barrier reef system and is an area of high biodiversity and conservation value. The lagoon is a World Heritage Area. Sightings of the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops aduncus*) has been recorded.	copra making has not happened for a long time. A few exotic tree species such as teak, mahogany, and eucalyptus have been planted. No agroforestry.	efforts.	agriculture and fishing for a living. The lagoon is noted for its expert carvers who carve and design wooden sculptures. The lagoon is a prominent diving and tourism attraction.	
	Tetepare Island	The importance of the island in terms of conservation and archaeological assets has been recognized. Tetepare is home to 230 bird species, 24 reptile species, four frog species, and 13 mammal species, including rare and unique bird and bat species. In Tetepare's freshwater rivers, researchers discovered three new fish species, one new fish genera, and one possible new fish family. On Tetepare's volcanic black sand beaches, three species of sea turtles' nest, including the highly endangered leatherback and hawksbill, as well as the endangered green. Although the island has a diverse herpetofauna, geckos are less so. It is home to three sea turtle species: the green sea turtle, the leatherback sea turtle, and the hawksbill sea turtle. Both of these species are considered critically endangered.	No agricultural activity except for few coconut palms at the coast	The whole Island is being conserved so no SLM activities should be implemented by SAFE Project.	Tetepare Island, the South Pacific's biggest deserted island, is home to some of the Solomon Islands' most unusual marine and terrestrial creatures. The biggest deserted island in the South Pacific, this long, rocky island is shrouded in jungle and surrounded by various reefs. Tetepare's natural wealth attracts people from all over the world. It is home to one of the Solomon Islands' top conservation programs as well as a unique, locally owned and operated ecolodge. Tetepare is absolutely unique in that it remains unlogged in a	Tetepare - 2 (rangers)

					country where practically all of its woods have been destroyed to commercial logging.	
Isabel, San Jorge area	*Kolomola, Kolotubi, Sepi, Talise, Lelegia*	Forests of Isabel support a high biodiversity and animals, plants and birds, including the endemic ironwood species (*Xanthostemon melanoxylon*) known as Tubi.	Kolomola and Kolotubi are inland agricultural settlements dedicated to the establishment of subsistence local food gardens on forested customary land. Mixed cropping, which involves farming a variety of root crops, bananas, and other crops, is the most common agricultural approach. Corn, shallot, pumpkin, watermelon, eggplant, chilli, ginger, turmeric, pineapple, and passionfruit are examples of minor crops and green vegetables. Fruit trees come in a variety of varieties. Known for high kava and cocoa production in Isabel.	People continue to slash and burn without using land management strategies that are more sustainable. Some agriculture is carried out on sloping ground with no erosion control measures in place. The fallow period has also been reduced to about two years, leaving little time for the soil to rejuvenate. The majority of the gardens, on the other hand, are made on alluvial soil deposits along the Kaipito river's banks.		(i) Kolomola- 520 (208 males & 312 females, 40% children and 30% youth) (ii) Kolotubi - 720 (288 males & 432 females, 37% children and 20% youth) (iii) Sepi- 778 (388 males & 390 females, 32% children and 29% youth) (iv) Talise – 292 (123 males & 169 females, 18% children and 12% youth) (v) Lelegia – 480 (216 males & 264females, 25% children and 30% youth) (vi) Hage Ulu
Choiseul	*Boe Boe, Suri and Siwai*	Largest remaining strands of lowland rainforest in the Pacific, with great biodiversity. It has the highest coral and fish diversity of any of the Solomon Island provinces.			Very high dependency on natural ecosystems and the resources. All land and inshore areas under traditional ownership, referred to as customary tenure	(i) Boe Boe- 330 (149 males & 182 females, 24% children and 18% youth) (ii) Suri - 361 (195 males & 166 females, 31% children and 18% youth) (iii) Siwai – 95 (41 males & 54 females, 24% children and 10% youth)
Shortland	Biodiversity is high, and reefs are in good condition.		Target is for boarder control/surveillance against IAS	No SLM activity under SAFE Project		500 (220 males & 280 females, 22% children and 15% youth)
Malaita	Lau Lagoon (Ngoliana/	Lau'alo Passage and Mana'oba Island the extensive shallow reef	The rural residents of Takwa have semi-commercial fields of	In terms of SLM, these rural residents are		(i) Ngoliana/Ngorefou – 165 (69 males &

	Ngorefou, Gwounasu Funafou, Niuleni, Tauba and Takwa)	areas and reticule channels There is an extensive area of seagrass meadows and artificial islands are erected in the center of the lagoon.	melon, rice, common taro, and Vanuatu or African yam due to the large flat plain. Smaller mixed cropping farms cultivate a wide range of crops, including aroids such as common taro, cocoyam, huge elephant taro, gigantic swamp taro, and elephant foot yam, sweet potato, cassava, yam, corn, legumes (peanut, cowpea, and others), spices, and sweet potatoes (ginger, turmeric, pepper, vanilla, others).	putting SLM into practice in a variety of ways to help enhance their soils as they continue to cultivate them. Mangrove soil (make sure all salts are removed before using), decaying coconut husks, seaweed and sawdust, poultry manure, and fish bone have all been used. Composting is another method they employ to improve the quality of their soil. They are also pits that have been filled with various organic materials and left to degrade for a month or two before being used.		96 females, 22% children and 12% youth) (ii) Gwounasu – 152 (72 males & 80 females, 30% children and 18% youth) (iii) Funafou/Niuleni – 560 (160 males & 240 females, 17% children and 11% youth) (iv) Tauba – 372 (179 males & 193 females, 26% children and 12% youth) (v) Takwa – 4,231 (1,904 males & 2,327 females, 40% children and 22% youth)
	Toabaita area (Loina and Masilan plateau)		Rural residents are extremely hardworking, planting a wide variety of crops such as sweet potato, banana, cassava, taro, yam and lesser yam, as well as typical leafy vegetables and fruits. They also planted a lot of fruit trees in the community areas, as well as in the bush gardens and forest.	They continue to farm despite the tremendous population strain on their land, but they have not actively engaged in SLM activities. Most areas are merely left fallow for a year or two before being cultivated anew.		(i) Loina – 3,550 (1,491 males & 2,059 females, 30% children and 25% youth) (ii) Masilan – 700 (336 males & 364 females, 25% children and 20% youth)

Threats and root causes of biodiversity loss:

9 Despite global significance and national importance of biodiversity in the Solomon Islands and a number of conservation initiatives taken during the last few decades, the country is faced with number of challenges and threats to its natural resources and biological capital on which a majority of the population depends on their livelihood and wellbeing. Some of the threats and the root causes of biodiversity loss are briefly described below:

10 Invasive Alien Species (IAS): The Solomon Islands relies heavily on agriculture and subsistence farming and the country's economic development and food security and natural environment are under threat from increasing impacts due to IAS

incursions and establishment. As assessed by SPREP, invasive species are the leading driver of biodiversity loss in the Pacific and a significant impact on ecosystem resilience leading to a loss in ecosystem services and the ability to adapt to climate change[11]. IAS have already had a significant impact on agricultural production (e.g. Coconut Rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros)*, giant African snail (*Lissachatina fulica*) on root crops and leafy materials). The extent of the threat is shown by the fact that 259 IAS (although this number is low, due to the remote nature of much of the country and many of the established IAS may not have been documented currently listed on the Global Register of introduced and invasive species for Solomon Islands[12] and 303 species on the Solomon Islands nation invasive species database with, for example, 13 introduced species of ants (Formicidae) alone. IAS may be introduced intentionally or unintentionally: the little fire ant *Wasmannia auropunctata* was introduced to Malaita as a biological control for a nut fall bug[13] but became a pest, as it is capable of inflicting eye problems in domestic animals and gives a painful bite to people; in contrast both the giant African snail *Lissachatina fulica* and the Coconut Rhinoceros beetle *Oryctes rhinoceros* were accidentally introduced probably by the logging industry, while seeds of the highly invasive plant *Lantana camara* arrived and spread attached to the bodies of cattle. This species can cause severe land degradation, becoming the dominant understory in forests, while in pastures it forms dense thickets rendering the land useless for pasture. While the impacts of IAS on agriculture are well known, those on indigenous biodiversity are little studied. However, the extensive presence of IAS in different habitats suggests they threaten the integrity of ecosystems across the Solomon Islands. For example, a bird survey on Makira in 2015-16 found high numbers of invasive species throughout logged and unlogged forests, in particular rats *Rattus spp*. and cats *Felis catus*, which helps explain the disappearance of native species from the island[14]. Ground dwelling endemic birds are particularly threatened from predation by dogs, cats and pigs, which have also eliminated most native mammals on Guadalcanal. Invasive species are direct threats to mountain biodiversity, particularly birds and frogs, and interspecific competition with the introduced cane toad adds to the threats to other amphibians. In coastal ecosystems, invasive species such as the crown-of-thorns starfish threatens corals. Unintentional incursions via freight and visitors at ports and airports, as well as intentional introduction of species for agricultural purposes are potential pathways for entry of invasive species. Discharge of ballast water from ships can also introduce IAS to coastal and marine ecosystems. High risk areas for incursions include those with lots of movements and transport (e.g. of food plants) such as between Bougainville, Choiseul, Munda and Gizo. IAS can expand their range rapidly, particularly when they have no natural predators. Slash and burn, which is the most common method for subsistence agriculture throughout the archipelago provides a conducive environment for invasive creepers. It also removes nutrients and allows invasive plants to establish, hence displacing native or cultivated plants.

11 Habitat destruction and land degradation: logging for commercial timber has caused extensive habitat and biodiversity loss except in the most inaccessible mountain areas. The rate of logging continues to increase, impacting sensitive ecosystems that support livelihood such as water catchments and those areas protected by law, such as area those areas above 400 meters above sea level. Commercially viable native forests are almost exhausted, and there is an urgent need to protect and restore the remaining forest and biodiversity. Although riverine forests are legally protected, non-compliance by logging companies has led to occasional harvesting in these areas. The fast-increasing population requires more food and income sources that in turn put more pressure on the land and other resources. Subsistence agriculture is causing major habitat destruction, degradation of land and pressure on biodiversity with uncontrolled expansion of gardening (smallholder agriculture) into once virgin forests, habitats and watersheds which invariably is followed by expansion of ranges of many pest organisms as they move into once pristine areas that are now cleared and/or highly degraded. Due to increasing pressures from the growing human populations and land use competition, the practice of shifting cultivation with slash and burn now has shorter fallow periods lessening the likelihood that these lands can be maintained in agricultural use over the longer term. As of 2016, 15% of forest land had been 'disturbed' by temporary gardening[15], with impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services from soil degradation, low soil fertility and productivity, deforestation and use of agro-chemicals and the introduction of IAS. Farmers use chemical treatments (fertilizers and pesticides) that can have downstream effects on the environment and human health. Within the project target landscapes of predominantly small-scale farms and mixed subsistence cash cropping, all are suffering from land degradation due to drivers such as continuous farming in the same area, climate change and variability, IAS and altered traditional agricultural practices such as 'slash and burn' which have become unsustainable due to intensification. A root cause is increasing population and related pressures on land use and availability. Coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, coral reefs and fisheries are under similar pressure as demand for food, building materials and natural resources increases. This pressure from subsistence livelihoods on biodiversity, ecosystems and productive land is further exacerbated by threats from IAS which are occupying

[11] https://www.sprep.org/invasive-species-management-in-the-pacific/prismss

[12] Source: https://www.gbif.org/dataset/27b457b5-198a-4d84-b1a8-d4c5b3f0ce2f

[13] https://www.iucn.org/content/another-kind-threat-island-biodiversity#:~:text=The%20Solomon%20Islands%20has%2019,goats%20and%20deer%20on%20islands.

[14] Mittermeier, John & Dutson, Guy & James, Roger & Davies, Tammy & Tako, Reuben & Uy, Al. (2018). The avifauna of Makira (San Cristobal), Solomon Islands. The Wilson Journal of Ornithology. 130. 235-255. 10.1676/16-194.1.

[15] The Forest and land use composition of the Solomon Islands study, 2016

more and more lands (which may themselves establish more easily on degraded habitats) and climate change impacts. Poor land use practices particularly from logging, large monocultures and mining in some islands (e.g. Guadalcanal) directly threaten riverine and coastal ecosystems including coral reefs and seagrass beds (affecting dugong and many other species); for example, the water supply to Honiara is often closed due to high turbidity caused by logging in the catchment.

12 *"The main driver of deforestation in SI is the conversion of forest to subsistence agriculture. This occurs predominantly in lowland forest and, to a lesser extent, in hill forest. Of all converted forest, 65% is lowland forest."* (SIG, 2021)

13 Figures 1 and 2 shows that the largest portion of Solomon Islands forests remains undisturbed. However, between 2001 and 2017, 447,500 ha of forest were degraded by commercial logging and 208,046 ha by temporary gardening. Lowland and hill forest are the forest types most affected by disturbance, predominantly by commercial logging, followed by gardening. In montane and mangrove forests, degradation is comparatively low and caused mainly by temporary gardening and other human disturbance.

Figure 1: Main drivers of forest disturbance in Solomon Islands[16]

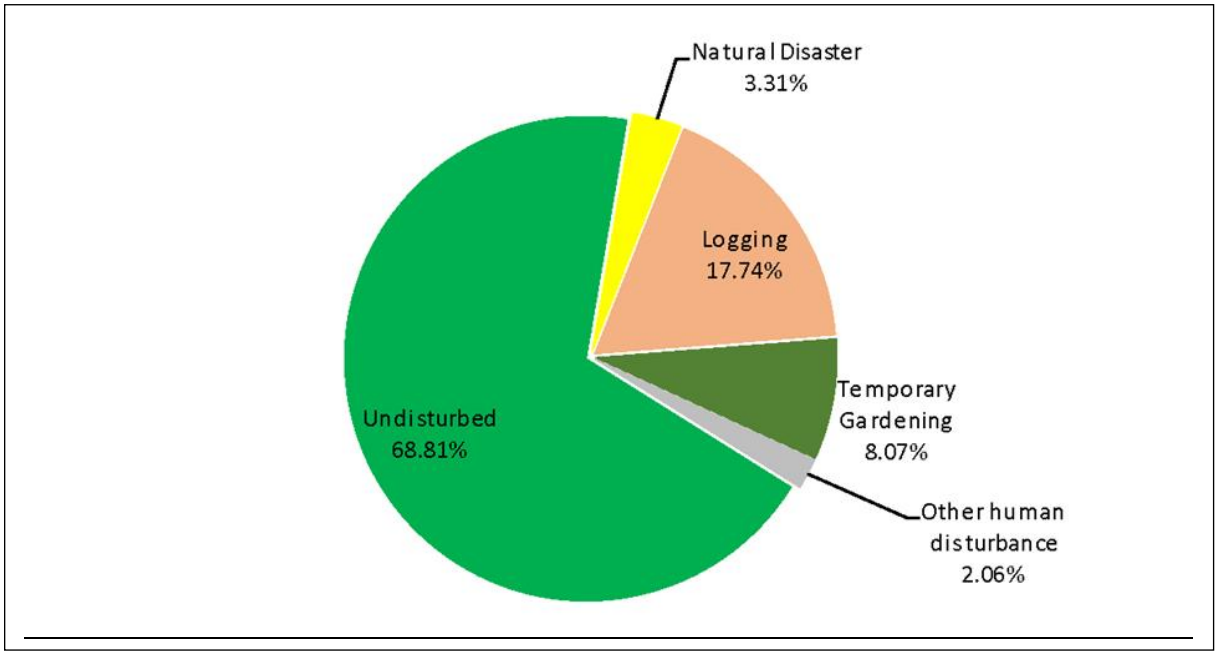
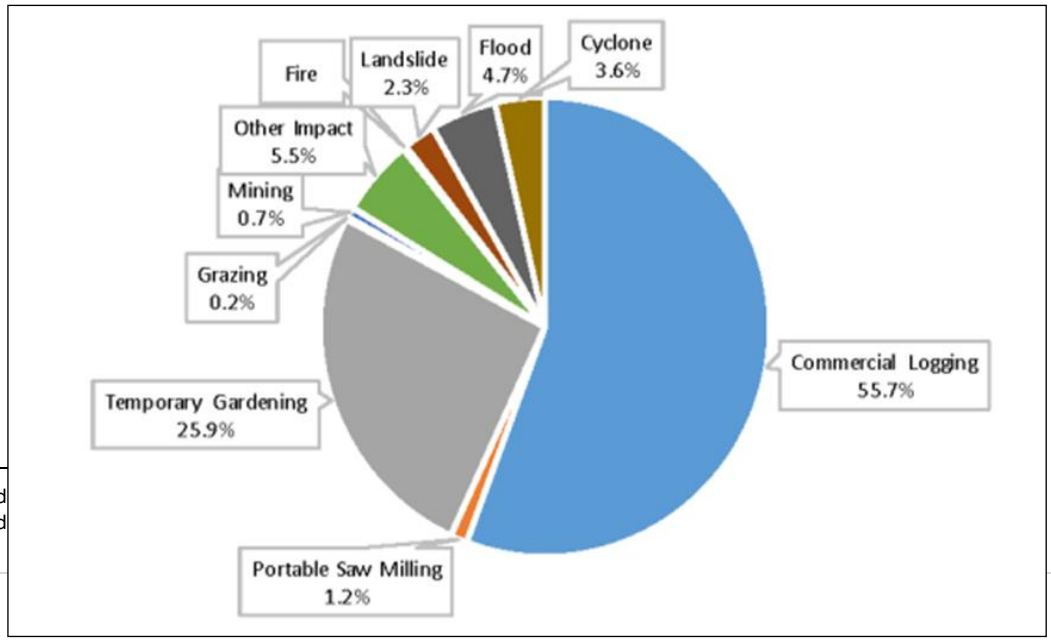


Figure 2: Detailed drivers of forest disturbance in Solomon Islands[17]



[16] Source: ibid
[17] Source: ibid

14 Of particular importance in functional terms for land degradation (LD) control and sustainable land management (SLM) are riverine forests, as they provide a buffer along water courses, thus when intact can reduce soil erosion into streams/rivers. Although riverine forests are legally protected, non-compliance by logging companies has led to occasional harvesting.

15 Land, including coastal forests are being lost along coastal areas, where most people in SI live, due to rising sea levels and accelerating rates of coastal erosion, both attributable to climate change, also anthropogenic causes. Furthermore, with rising sea levels, groundwater in coastal areas is becoming more saline, seriously affecting the growing of certain crops.

16 Mangrove forests (also fringing reefs and seagrass beds) play an important role protecting coastal areas (including agriculture, settlements and transport) from the impacts of climate change (rising sea levels, also increasing frequency of storms and cyclones). Coastal ecosystems such as mangroves (also coral reefs and fisheries) are under growing pressure as demand for food, building materials and natural resources increases. Conversion of mangrove forests has made coastlines even more vulnerable to storms; prolonged dry seasons combined with loss of forests are affecting freshwater biodiversity and water availability; and high rainfall washes sediment from poorly managed land into rivers and coastal ecosystems. Degradation or destruction of mangroves across SI reduce the protections they offer, exacerbating land degradation. Recent estimates from the MACBIO project (Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries) (Arena et al, 2015) shows that mangrove forests in Solomon Islands are being destroyed at the alarming rate -1.7%/year, despite the global carbon sequestration benefits they provide, worth about US$ 21.6m each year[18].

17 [If protected, areas of mangroves and seagrass at risk of destruction could be marketed and sold as carbon offsets, but the costs of verifying and managing the protected areas would need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis (ibid.). The potential revenue from the sale of carbon offsets for the protection of stored carbon in mangroves is estimated to be in the range of SI$ 55.1–72.8 million/year (US$ 7.3–9.69 million/year).]

18 Underlying causes of the increasing degradation caused by unsustainable agriculture activities Include:

- Increasing populations;
- Rising social and economic aspirations;
- Limited use of technologies to conserve soil fertility and minimize soil loss;
- Absence of institutionalized process for supporting land-use planning by communities. [Planning land use, particularly on customary land, needs to be done carefully given the sensitivities surrounding land ownership. Any approach to supporting land-use planning by communities and tribal groups need support of traditional leaders, provincial governments, church leaders and the national government.];
- Limited alternative livelihood options.

19 Overexploitation of species: While less accessible islands and mountain ecosystems may lower threats from over-exploitation, overharvesting of native species does occurs around inhabited areas. Over-harvesting of coral reef fish species threatens several IUCN Red Listed species, including *Plectropomus leopardus*, *Negaprion acutidens*, *Anderhorstia attenuata* and *Paraxenisthmus springeri*. Offshore, most tuna species (except big-eye tuna) are believed to be harvested at a sustainable rate; however, tuna bycatch poses a major threat to several threatened marine and coastal species including sharks, dolphins and turtles. Dugong is considered to be critically endangered at the national level due to the traditional harvesting of the species in parts of the country. Dolphins are also hunted traditionally in Malaita[19] mainly for their meat and teeth, and also sometimes for live capture for dolphinariums, and populations of all five IUCN Red Listed species of marine turtle are threatened by harvesting and bycatch. A recent study found that almost 10,000 turtles are harvested each year by spearfishers, and that although the trade of all turtle products was banned in 1993, the sale of turtle products continues[20]. A periodic restriction on harvesting and exporting of sea cucumbers has been imposed and some molluscs may also be over-harvested. The populations of bats and megapodes are declining due to overexploitation across many islands and atolls in the South Pacific, and this may be exacerbated due to the

[18] http://macbio-pacific.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Solomons-MESV-Summary-Digital-LowRes.pdf

[19] https://www.dolphinproject.com/blog/mass-slaughter-in-the-solomons/

[20] Vuto S, Hamilton R, Brown C, Waldie P, Pita J, Peterson N, Hof C and Limpus C (2019). A report on turtle harvest and trade in Solomon Islands. The Nature Conservancy, Solomon Islands. 34 p.

scarcity of alternative low-cost sources of protein, land encroachment, human demographic increase, unemployment and weak forest governance[21]. A recent report concludes that large numbers of wild-caught birds have been laundered from the Solomon Islands into the global wildlife trade through being declared as captive-bred[22]. The vast majority were imported by Malaysia and Singapore and included a few species native to the Solomon Islands, while the majority (77%) were non-native species from Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. However, in terms of the number of individual birds involved in the trade, the majority of exports were species native to the Solomon Islands (54,793). For example, over 20,000 Solomons Cockatoos *Cacatua ducorpsii* were imported from the Solomon Islands between 2000-10.

20 Climate change: is a severe threat to low-lying coasts and atoll ecosystems due to sea level rise, storms and temperature changes. Tropical cyclones are frequent from November to April although the seasonal cycle is greatly affected by the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) which in 1997/98 led to prolonged droughts, causing food and water shortages. Lying in the Pacific 'Ring of Fire' and cyclone zone makes the country vulnerable to natural disasters (volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis) and extreme weather events which are exacerbated by climate change. Annual sea level rises of up to 10mm have been recorded, causing the submergence of the lowest lying islands and forcing relocations of communities from vulnerable coastlines[23]. Climate change impacts compound other threats, particularly land degradation, with pronounced impacts on natural ecosystems and agricultural lands. Loss of cultivated area or productivity may result in an increased reliance on imported foods; this has occurred through the decline in the yields of sweet potato, the main staple crop in rural areas. Conversion of mangrove forests has made coastlines even more vulnerable to storms; prolonged dry seasons combined with loss of forests are affecting freshwater biodiversity and water availability; and high rainfall washes sediment from poorly managed land into rivers and coastal ecosystems. Climate change by reducing ecosystem resilience and invoking change in systems that have been mostly stable over the past several centuries is recalibrating both risk and impacts associated with IAS, permitting some novel arriving species to established, rapidly expanding their ranges and population and ultimately causing further impacts to these weakened natural systems and the associated human communities. Risk and impact reduction from non-native pest organisms or IAS must be key tools utilized by Pacific communities to adapt to climate change and protect remaining critical ecosystems and their associated services[24].

21 The overall root cause of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation in Solomon Islands arises from the slow progress in mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into different sectors (including those that bring high risk of IAS incursions and impacts, as well as cause land degradation) as well as the rising economic and social aspirations of the expanding population which put increasing pressure on natural resources. It is essential to find a sustainable development path around a nature-based economy and resilient, diversified livelihoods that deliver social and economic benefits from the sustainable use of natural resources minimizing the risk of IAS incursions, reducing impacts from established IAS and securing the integrity of land and seascapes for the benefit of current and future generations.

Barriers to achieving this vision are:

22 ***Barrier 1: Insufficient coordination, information, tools and capacity in government to conserve globally significant biodiversity and promote and achieve land degradation neutrality***: The fact that Solomon Island is an archipelago of islands and that mountains and inland forests are connected to the coastal environment means that an ecosystem-based management approach is required to conserve biodiversity and address threats from land degradation and IAS, particularly in protected and managed areas. While the key legal drivers are in place, intersectoral coordination and enforcement (in part due to lack of resources and planning) is insufficient to implement them effectively. Despite the reliance of the economy on natural resources there is no clear strategy, tools or process to mainstream the benefits of a nature-based economy and protect biodiversity and land/seascapes on which it depends across sectors. Better coordination is required between the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM) and other sectoral ministries that are responsible for implementing different components of the NBSAP, since there are limited human and financial resources available in government and NGOs for biodiversity conservation and existing resources need to be used most effectively. Despite attempts to establish an NBSAP committee since 2016 it is still not fully operational and there is no national committee with a broad mainstreaming mandate that will ultimately be needed for effective implementation of the NBSAP and stemming of sectoral

[21] Cornelio, David. (2020). Implications of traditional hunting on the megapodes and bats of Melanesia.
[22] Shepherd, C.R., Stengel, C.J., and Nijman, V. (2012). The Export and Reexport of CITES-listed Birds from the Solomon Islands. TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.
[23] https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/11/5/054011
[24] http://www.issg.org/pdf/publications/2019_Island_Invasives/PrintFiles/Moverley.pdf

threats to biodiversity. Several provinces have environment-related committees[25], but these do not yet mainstream biodiversity.

23 With regard to land degradation, although Solomon Islands acceded to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 1999 so far only a draft National Action Program (NAP) has been prepared to implement the Convention and policies and practices to promote sustainable land management are in need of improvement. There is also a dearth of information on rates of land degradation, with no studies found on for example rates of soil erosion and information about soils remain dependent on a nationwide reconnaissance level assessment of soil types carried out from 1967 to 1976 (Hansell and Wall 1976), which classified soil types according to the U.S. soil classification scheme and described the physical geography, climate, soils, vegetation and agriculture opportunity areas of the country.

24 Land degradation neutrality (LDN) is a relatively new concept, about which there remains little awareness or adoption and thus little or no understanding of the goal, objectives, how to set the baseline, mechanisms identified/achieved, enabling environment (*inter alia* adoption into policies and plans, financial resources, system for monitoring progress towards LDN targets). The SAFE project presents a vital opportunity for Solomon Islands to catalyze work towards LDN, with processes that enable multi-sector coordination and the identification and resolution of policy or regulatory trade-offs, including land use planning (see Barrier 3). According to the recent World Bank PID for the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Rural Transformation Project (World Bank, 2020) *"Agricultural extension services and access to appropriate technologies, implemented through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), suffer from persistent underfunding, lack of field mobility, eroding technical knowhow and staff motivation. The delay in accessing both extension and technologies is detrimental to farmers' ability to increase the cropping area and intensity, also moving away from a subsistence livelihood. The lack of extension services and technologies also holds true for the Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services (DLVS) in charge of the country's livestock sector, as well as for the Department of Extension which is responsible for the crops sector. MAL currently employs about 300 technical staff, of which approximately 22% are female. The ratio of farmers per extension staff is too high for achieving optimal results in outreach and training. This situation is exacerbated by a lack of roads, means of transport and dispersed communities.*

25 An Integrated Land Management Committee was created in 2021 under the GEF 5 FAO Integrated Forest Management Project (2018-2022)[26]. It is a national committee but with no provincial reps. However, referring to the details of this committee on the MAL website, this seems to only be a committee which will function as part of that project – not more widely or for the longer term. Further, there is a lack of vertical coordination between national government and the provincial authorities to mainstream biodiversity and sustainable land management in a consistent and targeted way. There remain contradictions and gaps in regulations and provincial ordinances, also a lack of detailed guidance on key threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services (e.g. there are no protocols in place for addressing IAS threats to biodiversity and no provincial ordinances addressing IAS management).

26 There is inadequate baseline information on biodiversity or threatened species on which to base management decisions. Although there have been increasing efforts to improve understanding of the status of Solomon Island ecosystems, data is dispersed, rarely shared and becomes quickly outdated with little monitoring of trends. There remain severe gaps in knowledge, even for the most threatened or exploited species. Information technology is not used effectively and results are often not available in a form usable for decision-making. Information regarding IAS (except for some species specific to agricultural and forestry sectors) remains particularly limited and there is no guidance to support prevention nor management even in protected areas. This translates into an almost complete absence of decision support systems and plans to prioritize the use of financial resources for implementation. Finally, capacity for conservation of globally threatened and endemic species, risk and impact reductions associated with IAS and land degradation is inadequate at all levels of government, exacerbated by the challenge of limited government resources. Neither MECDM nor the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) have enough trained staff in key positions to carry out their mandates for biodiversity conservation, IAS prevention and management and land degradation prevention and reduction due to limited budget and both ministries must become better integrated with each other as well as other sectors, including the provincial level in part through extension services. Gross-margin analysis of crop cultivation or livestock keeping are neither existing at MAL nor at SINU, although some development projects have attempted to do selected analysis. This is partly due to the lack of systematic and recurring surveys on the respective crop productivity per hectare, per tree, or per livestock production model, and partly due to the complexity of the mixed and multi-storey cropping and farming systems used across SUI. This also applies for the subsistence livestock sector. The most common sources used for estimating production levels and/or productivity are the recent agriculture survey, reports from various localized development initiatives,

[25] Western Province, Isabel, Temotu, Malaita. Further, work to establish provincial-level PA networks will proceed under the GEF-6 EREPA project.
[26] https://solomons.gov.sb/mal-establishes-integrated-land-management-committee-ilmc/ This is a multifocal area project under climate change, biodiversity and land degradation

and FAO data (FAO-Stat). However, since FAO data are dependent on information received from MAL, their reliability is also weak and data are often calculated and estimated rather than being based on actual field data.

27 ***Barrier 2: No comprehensive framework for managing threats and impacts from IAS that takes a risk management approach and inadequate capacity to detect and stop new IAS incursions:*** A harmonized and effective biosecurity structure supported by appropriate legislation, national policy and well established, long term funding mechanisms is both essential to reducing risks and impacts from IAS and is also the single most effective and efficient suite of actions which can be undertaken to strengthen overall national security in regards to IAS. However, although Government agreed to a national 2020 target for address of threats and impacts from IAS, there is no approved strategy/plan[27] or inter-sectoral committee nor any unit or specific officer in MECDM responsible for overseeing or supporting IAS risk and impact reduction efforts (the officer responsible for species research is nominally also responsible for invasive species). There is no finalized national invasive species strategy to direct and harmonize actions amongst ministries and agencies. There is no NISSAP for the country. Consequently, there is little to no strategic and harmonized activity addressing IAS prevention nor impacts to biodiversity within the country. While MAL's Biosecurity Department is tackling a number of IAS that threaten agricultural production there is little knowledge and no focus on the role of IAS as threats to biodiversity and land degradation. Efforts tend to focus on control of current IAS rather than a risk management approach that identifies and focusses on the highest risk invasion pathways. Capacity to avoid IAS incursions is limited by human and financial resources at international entry points and non-existent for domestic transit points, not to mention areas of high conservation and/or production value.

28 Despite the vast EEZ and numerous entry points, currently, biosecurity is implemented at a minimal level at national ports of entry and little or no biosecurity exists between islands or for particular elements of the land/seascape such as individual catchments or conservation areas. As of present, Customs and Biosecurity officers are only present at Honiara seaport, Honiara international airport and Noro port and Munda international airport, where their focus is on controlling import/export of wildlife rather than IAS. Other ports of entry from Papua New Guinea or Vanuatu usually only have customs officials and police or Forest officers present to verify documentation, especially for logging exports. The implementation of more comprehensive biosecurity has been constrained by various factors including poor access to scientific data and information, lack of financial and human resources including insufficient capacity, poor enforcement and compliance and lack of coordination between relevant ministries, institutions, organizations, and communities at the national level. There is an urgent need to upgrade biosecurity measures and equipment at ports and airports and in key sectors to avoid new IAS incursions and transmission between islands. Solomon Islands lacks access to good laboratories, equipment, training and best practices in order to deliver the high level of biosecurity required to stop incursions of IAS. In addition, stronger early response capacity to address incursions is needed.

29 Significant gaps in the county's ability to fully address pest organisms include the lack of a high government level national IAS coordination body working across all sectors to fully coordinate and integrate IAS risk and impact reductions in a harmonized manner across sectors, the lack of a national taskforce or council comprised of experts and practitioners to advise such a body, the lack of a national multi-sectorial strategy to direction short and long term IAS efforts, documents goals and objectives and that is both implemented and updated on a regular basis, the lack of a detailed strategy for the BSI as the primary leader for addressing IAS nationwide, the lack of engagement of citizens and visitors to support IAS risk and impact reductions, the lack of Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) capacity inclusive of specific Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) tied into existing national disaster management resources, the lack of comprehensive biosecurity for all international ports of entry, the need to implement domestic biosecurity at key transit points and other area of high risk/impacts, and dedicated long term funding to support many of these efforts and undertakings.

30 The most effective mechanism for addressing IAS is to prevent further incursions. Strengthening legal drivers to support cost recovery and developing and implementing more expansive fee structuring to directly support biosecurity activities will be a key way to support strengthening both domestic and international entry ports biosecurity in a long-term sustainable manner.

31 ***Barrier 3: Insufficient demonstration of the benefits of ecosystem-based approaches and incentives for communities to conserve biodiversity, adopt sustainable land management practices and reduce risks and impacts associated with IAS:*** Although there are examples of community-based natural resources management in Solomon Islands, few have the conservation of globally significant biodiversity, the achievement of land degradation neutrality or the effective prevention and management of IAS among their primary objectives. While the customary system is widely quoted as one of the main challenges for governance and implementation of policies, it also provides significant opportunities for community-based management approaches that can help address the lack of resources in government. However, farmers lack knowledge and experience to

[27] Work has started on drafting a national invasive alien species strategy (NISSAP), but it has not yet been finalized or adopted

adopt sustainable land management (SLM) approaches and technologies which could contribute to maintaining (or increasing) crop yields thus food security and incomes. To ensure sufficient food is grown, the trend has been for uncontrolled expansion of cultivation into once virgin forest and other habitats. According to a Forest and Land Use Composition of the Solomon Islands Study in 2016, 15% of forest land had been 'disturbed' by the rotational 'swidden' agriculture system, with impacts on ecosystem services from land degradation [*inter alia* reduced soil organic matter (SOM) content leading to nutrient leaching hence lower fertility and productivity, reduced infiltration of rainwater leading to more rapid run-off and erosion of topsoil contaminating downstream water courses and ultimately coastal waters]. Climate change is further exacerbating the latter, with increasing frequency of high intensity of rainfall events.

32 Land Use Planning (LUP) is becoming increasingly important in the Pacific, to match land systems, soil types and land uses in the most rational way possible, to optimize sustainable resource development and management to meet the needs of increasing populations including work towards achieving LDN. Land-use planning at landscape scale is largely lacking. There has been a degeneration of traditional land ownership and land use decision making systems and lack of strong bottom-up approaches for community planning. While, the National Rural Land Use Policy (NRLUP) of 2015, with accompanying documents including Guidelines for Community Based Land Use Planning in Solomon Islands and Report and Recommendations to implement the NRLUP, these are yet to be endorsed by the Solomon Islands Government. This is a major constraint to catalyze the required participatory 'bottom up' planning processes, beginning at the local level, to fully utilize the experience and local knowledge of land users to identify priorities and to draw up and implement plans towards Solomon Islands achieving LDN. An integrated approach to problem solving including land use planning at all levels would allow communities to make informed choices about their future sustainable land use, as they face the impacts of climate change and the frequency of natural disasters which confront communities, particularly affecting food production.

33 Similarly, there is limited experience in field application of biodiversity threat reduction, direct wildlife conservation measures or specific IAS risk and impact reduction for natural ecosystems affecting biodiversity and land degradation through ecosystem-based approaches. There are no current donor-funded projects for IAS prevention and management and control related to biodiversity threats or land degradation. In addition, in terms of IAS prevention, those activities which have been engaged are limited and have rarely taken an integrated approach in which IAS considerations are addressed on an equal footing and as an essential component of the management of other anthropogenic pressures, such as land degradation, fragmentation and pollution. In fact, these other stressors generally make natural and production systems more vulnerable to invasive species establishment and subsequent impacts and like climate change, addressing invasive species in management planning in general is needed. In order to harness community action for such approaches, it is vital to support and incentivize efforts and demonstrate how an integrated and holistic approach to manage land degradation, IAS prevention and management and a nature-based economy can improve livelihoods, support long-term planning and strengthen resilience. Few such incentive mechanisms have been tested either in marine or terrestrial ecosystems. Efforts are challenged by geographic isolation resulting in high costs. Technical resources unavailability and impeding effective enforcement and access to markets.

34 ***Barrier 4: Inadequate awareness and knowledge exchange, and mainstreaming of women and youth to conserve biodiversity, and prevent and manage IAS and achieve LDN:*** The tremendous global significance of the biodiversity of Solomon Islands, the threats (many of which may remain undocumented), and the wide range of ecosystem services provided by terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems remain poorly appreciated by most islanders, particularly by rural people who have high rates of illiteracy, but are dependent on these ecosystem services for their food security and livelihoods. Awareness and understanding about IAS, LD, SLM and CSA is limited at all levels and in sectors, which is still suboptimal and engagement overall lacking. There is currently no communication strategy in place to raise awareness of the benefits and need for conservation of globally threatened and endemic species, IAS management and SLM/CSAs. As a consequence, low value is accorded to these matters in fiscal policy instruments as reflected in the low funding allocations to MECDM and MAL, which limits the scaling up of awareness to assist the local community to adopt more sustainable lifestyles. Low awareness of risks means that there is no investment by government or by NGOs or communities in IAS management in natural ecosystems, even for the Lake Tengano World Heritage Site which has been listed as in danger from IAS. Similarly, the MAL does not invest in awareness raising, training and capacity building on SLM/CSA either for staff or land users. While environmental subjects are included in the school educational curriculum, and environmental education has been promoted by NGOs and projects since the 1990s, baseline surveys of people's perception of biodiversity at the provincial level reveal that less than half of the population has been reached through past awareness and educational programs. No evidence has been found during the PPG of any such surveys having been conducted regarding land degradation. There is therefore the potential that raising awareness by the SAFE project that can help in some way to mitigate the lack of resources in government for enforcement etc.

35 One of the major barriers to reversing LD and implementing SLM responses is the lack of institutional and human capacity at national and regional levels for monitoring and assessing LD and adoption of SLM, also for using results for learning, knowledge

sharing and planning effective interventions. Many field practitioners have limited information about the range of either traditional or innovative SLM approaches and technologies that could be promoted and up scaled in each context. There is also poor information about the costs and benefits of SLM practices and likewise of the value of SLM in terms of sustaining ecosystem services (including crop yields).

36 Nationally, MAL is reportedly promoting a number of SLM practices to address land degradation through its research and extension programs (which as mentioned above are themselves very limited), with the aim of maintaining food security and stability, while minimizing the impacts on the environment. These include: crop diversification and mixed cropping; cover cropping (Mucuna); salt tolerant varieties; mulching; alley cropping; agroforestry; terrace farming; composting; pest and disease control; improved pasture and animal waste management. However, during the PPG it is found that due to lack of funding, SLM, CSA and LDN do not feature the MAL training/extension program. There is a very "forester biased" perception of agroforestry in Solomon Islands (growing crops beneath timber trees until the canopy closes and prevents crop grow), which seriously limits its potential win-win-win benefits of growing multi-purpose trees (for fruit, fodder, N fixation etc.) in a sustainable system with food crops. Furthermore, the only guidance on AF found during the PPG, the Kastom Gaden Association (KGA) manual on agroforestry, dates from 2004.

37 Further, there is no coordinated national system where data from all institutions /organizations converge in a standardized manner; nor any web-based tools where decision makers, resource managers, and other stakeholders can access and download information on IAS. The absence of a specific unit or a full-time staff to coordinate and facilitate administration and the implementation of policy across sectors, coupled with the lack of technical capabilities and the unavailability of sound data for decision making are some of the challenges facing the establishment of Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) mechanism and operationalization and implementation of the and Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) and the species and the absence of a NISSAP is a significant gap in Solomon Island's ability to strengthen comprehensive IAS prevention and management. Long-term funding is also needed to address critical gaps in biosecurity to effectively reduce both risk and impacts from IAS.

38 Sharing of knowledge on best practices and lessons learned is also a critical mechanism for assist a poorly-resourced government to move forward in its efforts to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services and can also help to craft rules and management approaches that can be easily accepted and implemented by local people. Traditional knowledge is underutilized and offers potential for better understanding of biodiversity issues and their management. Because of the cultural and employment constraints, women and youth do not have the same opportunities as men and older people to contribute to decision-making and to take opportunities for new livelihoods. Women and men both face constraints adopting sustainable agricultural practices, especially in remote areas where agricultural extension services are limited. Women are more constrained than men when it comes to benefiting from extension services because they are less educated and have more limited access to financial services and credit. Despite these inequalities, sex-disaggregated information is rarely collected to monitor project outcomes.

39 Threats and root causes are graphically illustrated on the problem tree presented in **3**

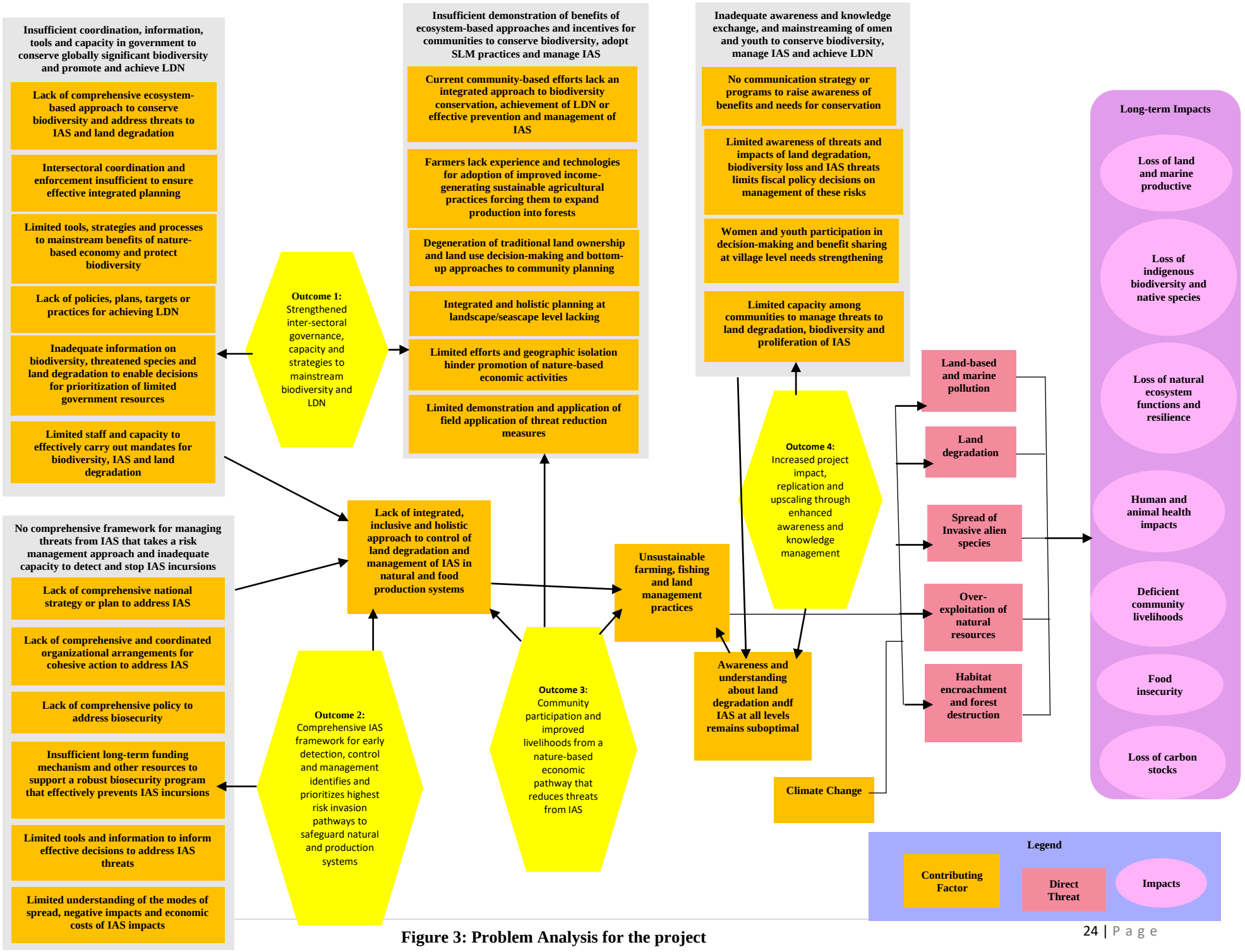


Figure 3: Problem Analysis for the project

The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

40 There are key government policies or plans (in place or proposed) that will support the integrated approach proposed by this project:

- The **NBSAP 2016-20** is the primary policy document for biodiversity conservation. Government allocations towards MECDM have been progressively increasing, reflecting increasing government commitment to biodiversity conservation and broader recognition of its value. All nine provinces have developed Provincial Development Strategies incorporating relevant NBSAP action points. There are numerous sectoral policies and plans, several of which have been revised to align with the NBSAP, offering an opportunity to build upon for biodiversity and land degradation neutrality mainstreaming.
- Regarding **sustainable land management**, the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015-2019 includes proposals to enhance agricultural production and manage its environmental effects, including promoting soil conservation and access to productive land, managing climate change effects, supporting pest management and biosecurity, and organic agriculture. The National Rural Land Use Policy 2015-2020 aims to deliver integrated approaches to sustainable land use, with the vision that land use planning in Solomon Islands is inclusive, balanced and robust to ensure sustainable economic development and improved livelihoods for all Solomon Islanders by 2030. The Rural Land Use Policy includes a position that all agricultural projects should avoid negative impacts including a reduction in ecosystem services, loss of biodiversity, land degradation and increased food insecurity, and follows the principle that ecosystem-based approaches should be promoted for sustainable economic development.
- **Agricultural sector growth strategy and investment plan** 2021-2030 is a current plan that calls out the need for pest response mechanisms as well as IPM at the farm level. What is more plan component 1.5.3 documents seven proposed actions to support addressing IAS prevention and management, which includes partnering with other government agencies, that the project would also promote. Many of the proposed actions in the agricultural growth strategy equate in part or in full with the GEF project activities and hence the project to at least in part could assist with meeting this strategy objective. Various other sections of this document also provide actions for IAS prevention/management, including all of sub-program 1.5 which includes various components including the one mentioned above and also component 1.5.2 which interesting also includes a specific action item to support marine systems.
- With regard to IAS, an incomplete draft of a **National Invasive Species Strategic Action Plan, 2016-20** (NISSAP) was prepared by the ECD with support of SPREP. While this has not yet been finalized, it shows an interest to move towards a broad comprehensive prevention, early detection, control and management framework to biosecurity and IAS management
- The National Security Strategy 2020 clearly states that risk of invasive species, pest and infectious diseases in crops and livestock is a threat to Solomon Islands. The introduction of new pests and diseases has the potential to jeopardize the economy and people's wellbeing, and must be mitigated. The need for capacitating Solomon Islands Biosecurity and further strengthening its roles on entry points is crucial for the national security.
- National Biosafe Framework 2021 indicates the following activities as being critical to biosecurity: (i) Strengthen Surveillance and Monitoring system, Pest Identification and Certification Capacity (Updated Pest List Database (PLD). Threats of new invasive species from other countries (Cocoa Pod Borer on Bougainville); (ii) Development of an eradication program for Cocoa Pod Borer, Giant African Snail, Yellow Crazy Ants, Asian Honey Bees, Fruit Flies, Coconut Leaf Miners; (iii) Develop and strengthen the capacity of quarantine to meet International Standards and Requirements of WTO and SPS; (iv) Development of contingency plan for Bird Flu; (v) Provision of required infrastructures at identified borders - vulnerability to pest and diseases incursions and quarantine services delivery at the border; (vi) Promote information dissemination both National and International data - Notification and Publication of information materials; and (vii) Carry out pre-export inspection at export premises to minimize introduction of pests - Increase in request to import diverse products from new exporters overseas
- The National Strategy on Aquatic Biosecurity 2018-2023 supports the aquaculture sector and is implemented by the Ministry for Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) which should be an essential

partner in this GEF project. To implement this strategy the MFMR was to develop a taskforce and an implementation committee. We need to determine if this has happened, what actions have been taken, etc. These efforts may in part support/inform the development of an overall biosecurity strategy for the BSI and help determine cooperative arrangements between MFMR and BSI as well as other partners.

- More broadly, the **National Development Strategy 2016-2035** puts in place a longer-term, whole-of-government planning framework to enable the Solomon Islands to transition to a more sustainable growth strategy, recognizing the importance and potential of nature and natural resources (e.g. tourism, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, including subsistence smallholder farming), and emphasizing the need for long-term recovery and reform to achieve the SDGs and improved social and economic livelihoods for all Solomon Islanders.
- National Ocean Policy 2019/Marine Spatial Plan(ongoing): In general, the Solomon Islands National Ocean Policy (SINOP) is a strategic roadmap for integrated management and governance of our ocean.
- The **National Environment Management Strategy** (NEMS) provides guidelines and strategies to manage our environment
- The **National Species Management Plans** (Dugong, Crocodile, SCGD etc.) provides the guidelines and lists of important and threatened species to come under protection.
- Wildlife Protection & Management Act 1998/Amendment 2017, in general, this act seeks to comply with obligations imposed under the convention on international trade in endangered species of wild flora and fauna and related matters.
- **Protected Areas Act 2010 and Regulation 2012.** This Act makes provision for the declaration of protected areas and the protection of biological diversity. It establishes the Protected Areas Advisory Committee and the Protected Areas Trust Fund. The Act regulates the conservation and management of biological resources so as to ensure biological diversity within or outside protected areas and promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings.
- National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy 2016 – 2026, broadly this policy documents covers the management of wastes and pollution control.
- Ongoing consultation to develop Marine Ocean Plan in efforts to identify marine managed areas including PAs within the EEZ
- Awareness and Introduction on land degradation neutrality (LDN). Identify baseline and set National targets
- Integrated Forest Management in the Solomon Islands PROJECT SYMBOL: GCP/SOI/001/GFF. Broadly this project covers Integrated Land Management which aimed at, reviews and revision of outdated and ineffective policy, regulatory and legal frameworks governing land use, ii. thorough assessment of impacts of current land-use practices on biodiversity, land degradation and ecosystem services will also be conducted, and this will feed into the review and revision; providing the policy makers with reliable information to base their policies and strategies on and iii. most importantly the establishment of a multi-sectoral coordination mechanism to ensure the sectoral frameworks are streamlined and complementary rather than contradictory.

41 While initial government response to COVID-19 has focused on economic stimulus and targeted improvements in health and emergency response, the opportunity for COVID-19 recovery to bolster the government's transition to a more sustainable growth strategy and the potential for green-blue economy to support livelihoods recovery and resilience is well-recognized. Green-blue economy and sustainable management of natural resources are likely to feature prominently as areas to support long-term economic recovery and growth in upcoming processes such as a COVID-19 socio-economic assessment and response by UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Planning, review of the National Development Strategy by the Ministry of Planning, and preparations for the LDC graduation process that is due to culminate in 2024.

42 Under these broad thematic threads, the project will be supported by the following investments, baseline projects (including in proposed project demonstration landscapes), best practices and lessons:

43 *Biodiversity conservation:* A range of key legal instruments are in place. The IUCN Red List remains the main tool for assessing the status and prioritizing management of indigenous species, with further detail available for marine species via the Marine Biodiversity Conservation in the South Pacific (MACBIO) report on Biophysically Special, Unique Marine Areas of Solomon Islands[28] which identifies the list of marine species known to occur in the Solomon Islands with international and national obligations. Several initiatives and action plans have been launched for the conservation of different species and species groups including regional cooperation for the management of tuna fisheries[29] and conservation of dugong and seagrass habitats[30,31]; species management plans for dolphins, marine turtles[32], sharks, crocodiles and the endangered Santa Cruz ground dove[33]; and small grants for species survey and local conservation programs issued under the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)[34]. The EU/SPC/World Fish Pacific European Union Marine Program (PEUMP) project (2019-24) is helping to address fisheries species threatened with illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Support is being provided from 2017-22 by the UNEP/GEF/SPREP INFORM project which aims to establish a Pacific island network of national and regional data repositories and reporting tools to support environmental planning, forecasting, and reporting requirements including an online and open source Solomon Islands Environment Data Portal which provides a meta-database of reports and studies, including a section on biodiversity[35].

44 For protected areas, the Solomon Islands Plan of Action on Protected Areas (POWPA)[36] provides the policy tools for implementing the Protected Area Act (2010). The $36.5M GEF-5 Integrated Forest Management project[37] supported by FAO and executed by the Ministry of Forest and Research (MFR) from 2016-20, aimed to establish protected areas covering 143,000 ha. The GEF-6 $13.2M Ensuring Resilient Ecosystems and Representative Protected Areas in the Solomon Islands (EREPA) project supported by IUCN and executed by MECDM pending GEF CEO Endorsement will build on this baseline with its objective of producing an effective ecosystem management for healthy, complementary networks of protected, productive and restored habitats in Guadalcanal, Malaita, Rennell-Bellona and Temotu. Part of this ecosystem management should be incorporation into management plans and actions IAS risk and impact reduction through linking to actions under taken in the SAFE project where they could be used as specific localized IAS demonstration sites. The EU/ACP Support Program for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) 2020-26 is supporting and improving the management and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources (e.g. bycatch and integrated ecosystem management) with a demonstration site in the central seascape (a proposed site of this project).

45 *Community-based management of biodiversity and natural resources:* Despite lack of formal protection, community-based approaches are piloted at landscape scale in many projects in both the terrestrial and marine environments, and around 6% of the coastal and 5% of the terrestrial[38] areas are now under community and local protection. Such approaches have been bolstered for coastal biodiversity conservation by the Solomon Islands Locally Marine Managed Area (SILMMA) and protected area network under the Coral Triangle Initiative advocated by the Ministry of Fisheries and Resources (MFMR) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM). While specifically developed for aquaculture and implemented by the MFMR, they should be broadened to support protection of marine systems in general through coordination with Environment and BSI. MMA should have plans or strategies and IAS prevention/management that is best accomplished through linking in the already established aquatic biosecurity strategy at least as a template if not the actual driver

[28] http://macbio-pacific.info/Resources/biophysically-special-unique-marine-areas-of-solomon-islands/
[29] https://www.ffa.int/
[30] Conservation strategy for dugongs and seagrass habitats in Solomon Islands. WorldFish (2018) Penang, Malaysia: WorldFish. Strategy: 2018-22
[31] https://www.thegef.org/project/enhancing-conservation-effectiveness-seagrass-ecosystems-supporting-globally-significant
[32] https://pacific-data.sprep.org/dataset/solomon-islands-national-marine-turtles-action-plan-2008-2012
[33] http://www.raypiercepacific.com/uploads/9/7/5/8/97589856/4._5d._santa_cruz_ground_dove_action_plan_2018.pdf
[34] https://www.cepf.net/our-work/biodiversity-hotspots/east-melanesian-islands
[35] https://solomonislands-data.sprep.org/
[36] https://www.cbd.int/protected/implementation/actionplans/country/?country=SB
[37] https://www.thegef.org/project/integrated-forest-management-solomon-islands
[38] Solomon Islands: Sixth National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, 2019

46 Many informal protected areas still require management plans and sustainable financing mechanisms, although ridge-to-reef conservation plans have been developed in Choiseul[39] and Isabel[40] provinces by the provincial governments and partners. The regional GEF-5 International Waters Ridge-to-Reef (R2R) project is being implemented in the Mataniko catchment area around Honiara. The Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership (SICCP) works closely with local communities to protect critical terrestrial ecosystems that harbour globally threatened species. The Arnavon conservation initiative (supported by TNC) in Isabel and Choiseul provinces has helped to resolve differences between divided tribal societies and enabled harmony between national laws, policies and informal customary rules and norms for conserving an endangered turtle species[41]. Similarly, the Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Community (LLCTC) also in Choiseul has emerged as a powerful indigenous faith-based movement with the intention to protect natural resources from unwanted exploitation, manage resources sustainably and resolve land disputes while reviving traditional cultural practices and promoting rural development. Launched in 2019, the Barana Nature and Heritage Park is a milestone for community-based conservation in Solomon Islands. Owned by the Barana Community, the park spans approximately 5,000 ha of forest area in the upper catchment of the Mataniko river, one of the largest river catchments above Honiara city. The regional EU/IUCN/SPREP Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA) project phase II (2018-23) is supporting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources in protected areas and surrounding communities through better use and monitoring of information and capacity development on management and governance. Similarly, the Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC) Phase 2 (2020-23) KIWA Initiative – a SPREP regional initiative funded by the Government of Germany, is being implemented to reduce vulnerability of people and ecosystems to climate change by investing in ecosystem-based adaptation.

47 *Combating land degradation:* Poor agricultural practices are recognised as one of the key sources of land degradation and the UNDP/GEF Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in the Solomon Islands (CBSLM) MSP implemented from 2008-12 was an early attempt to build capacity for SLM, and provides many lessons[42] for the design of the current project, in particular the co-design of solutions with key sectors and communities. MAL is reportedly promoting a number of SLM practices to address land degradation through its research and extension programmes, with the aim of maintaining food security and stability, while minimizing the impacts on the environment. These include crop diversification and mixed cropping, cover cropping, salt tolerant varieties, mulching, alley cropping, agro-forestry, terrace farming, composting, pest and disease control and improved pasture and animal waste management. However, during the PPG it was found that due to lack of funding, SLM and LDN do not feature the MAL training / extension programme. There is a countrywide approach to model farms (including through a strong partnership the Taiwan Technical Mission (TTM), which focused on farming skills, production and training, but this has ceased as SI switched its diplomatic ties from Taiwan to mainland China in September 2019, also KGA).A number of small projects to promote SLM and green agriculture have been funded with communities through the UNDP Small Grants Program[43]. More recently, sustainable agriculture is being integrated into the COVID-19 response and recovery initiatives to show the full potential of sustainable agriculture and green farms in livelihood resilience. To address forest degradation and loss, the government has adopted a Solomon Islands National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap 2014-2020[44] which is helping to build institutional capacity, coordinate activities and raise awareness for forest management, restoration and protection in almost all provinces. The Ministry of Forestry and Research also encourages natural regeneration of logged areas through community-based approaches with a successful pilot site in Malaita but this is on hold due to lack of resources. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is assisting several sites in Guadalcanal with native forest regeneration that could also result in a possible scaling up in the future. The FAO/GEF-5 integrated Forest management Project incorporated restorative forestry as one of its components.

[39] Geoff Lipsett-Moore, Richard Hamilton, Nate Peterson, Edward Game, Willie Atu, Jimmy Kereseka, John Pita,Peter Ramohia and Catherine Siota (2010). Ridges to Reefs Conservation Plan for Choiseul Province, Solomon Islands. TNC Pacific Islands Countries Report No. 2/10. 53 pp derived from https://www.conservationgateway.org/Files/Pages/ridges-reefs conservation.aspx#sthash.17dhhaXI.dpuf

[40] Peterson, N., Hamilton, R., Pita, J., Atu, W. and R. James (2012). Ridges to Reefs Conservation Plan for Isabel Province, Solomon Islands. The Nature Conservancy Indo- Pacific Division, Solomon Islands. Report No. 1/12. 61 pp.

[41] http://macbio-pacific.info/Resources/the-arnavon-community-marine-conservation-area-in-the-solomon-islands-a-review-of-successes-challenges-and-lessons-learned/

[42] https://www.thegef.org/project/ldcsids-portfolio-project-capacity-building-sustainable-land-management-solomon-islands - see Terminal evaluation

[43] https://sgp.undp.org/component/sgpprojects/?view=allprojects&country=SOI&paging=1&limitstart=0

[44] file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/SI%20REDD%20Roadmap.pdf

48 *IAS management:* Biosecurity Solomon Islands (BSI)[45] under the Biosecurity Act 2013 has been mandated to manage the biosecurity risks associated with the movement of goods (trade) and people into and out of Solomon Islands, although is challenged by insufficient capacity. Current focus of the BSI is to reduce risks of entry of potential agricultural pests and diseases mainly through visual screening of arriving materials but also to fumigate and follow other required SOPs for the export of crops and other materials for international markets. Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) mechanisms and Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) have been developed for agriculture with support of New Zealand and Australian Governments, with a biosecurity advisor (and laboratory) currently in the Biosecurity department reviewing legislation and establishing protocols for management of invasive species and providing training on agricultural IAS. At the national level, relevant public officers have been informed on the potential impact of IAS on native biodiversity, and a list of prohibited plant species has been published[46], although other efforts are limited compared to attention on agricultural IAS. Training on the risk of IAS incursions from ballast water was provided by SPREP in partnership with the Australia Maritime Safety Authority in 2013. More recently, an officer from ECD was recently supported by SPREP to undertake a 3-month IAS training course in Apia in 2019.

49 Lacking well developed resources and mechanisms for early detection and rapid response, efforts beyond ports of entry at present tend to focus on attempts to manage existing and known established pest organisms. The Biosecurity Division has a robust strategy in place for several highly impactful species affecting the agriculture sector including the Giant African snail, the Coconut Rhinoceros beetle, Cassava bacterial blight and Citrus canker. Two of these species, the Giant African snail and the Coconut Rhinoceros beetle were likely accidentally introduced the by logging industry. GAS was first reported at Honiara in 2006. It causes economic damage to a wide range of crops and ornamentals as well as native plants and has the potential to carry diseases that may impact other organisms including humans. Since its arrival, campaigns have been carried out to, first, eradicate it but once it was known to be well established efforts shifted towards management of impacts and continued attempts to reduce its spread. To date it is only confirmed to be established in Honiara and eastwards along the North coast of Guadalcanal. On the other hand, CRB has been well established in the country for many decades and an effective control strategy has been engaged with various biocontrol agents. But, a new genotype of the CRB, namely CRB-G that appears to not be kept in check by the existing biocontrols has established in Savo, North Malaita and Ngela, and has more recently been detected in Guadalcanal, with potential devastating economic implications for communities who depend on coconuts and their products for subsistence and export (approximately US$1,200 per rural household annually). The government declared a national CRB state of emergency that remains in effect, with efforts coordinated by a CRB multi-sector task force.

50 At a regional level, there has been significant work on IAS much of the past half century with much of the early work focusing on protecting agricultural and forestry resources. In 2009 SPREP published a guide for developing invasive species management at national levels and this guide has been utilized extensively throughout the Pacific to support NISSAP development. The Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN) was launched in 2006 and continues to connect professionals to share knowledge, expertise, tools, and ideas across the Pacific[47]. Similarly, the Pacific Invasive Partnership (PIP) is the umbrella regional coordinating body for experts and practitioners working on IAS issues in more than one country, and acts as the invasive species working group of the Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation[48]. In 2009, SPC and SPREP produced Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific[49], the framework used throughout the Pacific for structuring NISSAPs. SPREP is providing the Pacific Regional Invasive Species Management Support Service (PRISMSS) a coordinating regional mechanism to facilitate the scaling up of IAS on-the-ground management operations in the Pacific. The GEF/UNEP/SPREP project 'Prevention, control and management of invasive alien species in the Pacific Islands' (GEF-PAS) was implemented with ten national partner agencies (not including Solomon Islands) from 2011 to 2016. In 2019, the GEF/UNEP/SPREP 'Strengthening national and regional capacities to reduce the impact of Invasive Alien Species on globally significant biodiversity in the Pacific' project was

[45] http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb
[46] http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Resources/list-of-prohibitedplants
[47] https://www.sprep.org/invasive-species-management-in-the-pacific/piln
[48] http://www.glispa.org/glispa-bright-spots/31-thematic-bright-spots/invasive-species/152-pacific-invasive-partnership#:~:text=Pacific%20Invasive%20Partnership%20(PIP)%20is,Islands%20Roundtable%20for%20Nature%20Conservation.
[49] https://www.sprep.org/att/publication/000699_RISSFinalLR.pdf

approved for implementation, further building potential for stronger Pacific regional coordination on IAS. All these initiatives, along with other GEF-financed national IAS projects across the Pacific and other SIDS, offer significant opportunities for knowledge-sharing.

51 *Green livelihoods:* Community-based management offers one of the best opportunities for safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystem services, preventing and managing IAS on a localized scale, and reducing land degradation, but there are still few examples where livelihood benefits/opportunities can be demonstrated from nature-based economic pathways or adoption of SLM practices. A study by FSPI in 2007, stated that the lack of documentation was common for a lot of sustainable livelihood projects conducted in parts of the Solomon Islands. The lessons learned were related to the three factors: conducting an initial baseline, leadership extent support provided during project implementation and the three should be social cohesive at the community. In recent years, a National Marine Ecosystem Service Valuation[50] showed that aside from the tuna industry, the majority of Solomon Islands' marine ecosystem service benefits come from subsistence and small-scale fishing for local sale, tourism, and protection from erosion and flooding (avoided costs)[51], similar findings are likely for terrestrial ecosystems, although they have not been assessed. A mangrove livelihoods project in Malaita, Western Province and other parts of Solomon Islands[52], demonstrated the benefits of mangroves to communities, and locally driven initiatives to replant and rehabilitate mangrove forests are gaining strength. Similarly, there have been efforts to conduct dolphin conservation awareness while discouraging traditional hunting of dolphins by providing alternative livelihoods such as ecotourism.

52 Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (which has currently put a halt to tourism), the tourism industry was small but expanding with expenditures from foreign visitors amounting to about US$ 68 million per year (with the marine environment contributing around 22% of this amount)[53], contributing to both employment and government tax revenue. If managed responsibly and as a part of resilient, diversified livelihoods, ecotourism can be a lucrative and sustainable ecosystem service. Between the 10-year period (2005-2015), international tourist arrivals have increased 188.3%[54]. Because, tourists generally seek out healthy ecosystems, tourism initiatives can create incentives for communities to protect and even rehabilitate ecosystems from IAS, logging, mining and destructive types of inshore fishing that could negatively impact tourism benefits. For example, in the Arnavon Community Marine Conservation Area (40,000 ha, established in 1995) there have been efforts to diversify sources of income and nutrition for the fishing communities, including making handicrafts for visiting tourists, seaweed harvesting, and small-scale agriculture[55]. Similarly, the Tetepare Descendants' Association (TDA) has helped indigenous landholders resist pressures from industrial logging companies by pioneering community conservation agreements whereby landholders and their communities are provided with alternative livelihood opportunities in exchange for a commitment to the sustainable management of marine and forest resources, including a community ecotourism enterprise that provides jobs for community members[56]. There are many other opportunities for such initiatives, for example in the Marovo lagoon in the New Georgia Islands (the largest saltwater lagoon in the world), where tourism may offer incentives for the national and provincial governments and the community to stop illegal logging and take forward the idea of UNESCO designation as was considered previously. While feasibility assessments are needed, and tourism needs to be considered as part of a broader suite of resilient, nature-based livelihoods, such opportunities offer the potential to support COVID-19 green economic recovery in accordance with recent UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) guidance and technical assistance on tourism recovery and resilience building.

Table 2: Summary of Baseline Activities and Additional Complementarity

Baseline Project/Activities	Key Objectives of baseline project/activities related to the GEF	Additional Complementarity with proposed GEF project

[50] http://macbio-pacific.info/Resources/solomon-islands-national-marine-ecosystem-service-valuation/
[51] http://macbio-pacific.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Solomons-MESV-Summary-Digital-LowRes.pdf
[52] Mangrove management in Solomon Islands: Case studies from Malaita Province. Albert, J.A., Schwarz, A.M. (2013) CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems. Penang, Malaysia. Policy Brief: AAS-2013-14
[53] http://macbio-pacific.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Solomons-MESV-Summary-Digital-LowRes.pdf
[54] https://www.statistics.gov.sb/statistics/visitor-arrivals
[55] https://www.sprep.org/attachments/VirLib/Regional/community-based-action-sids.pdf
[56] https://www.sprep.org/attachments/VirLib/Regional/community-based-action-sids.pdf

	project	
GEF-UNDP Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways (2021-2025)	To enhance management and governance of priority protected areas by addressing existing limitations, strengthening the legal framework to achieve effective biodiversity conservation; supporting local communities to enhance livelihood opportunities through conservation related activities and contribute to assessment of selected PAs, including community managed conservation areas. Grant facilities available for small and medium actions for PA authorities, NGOs and local community organizations to address priorities	The GEF 7 will build on the learning of the baseline project, in particular on lessons learned in particular on strengthening community managed CFMAs, CMMAs and other conservation initiatives to empower individual villages and/or groups of resource uses to manage their respective parts of the community PAs as well as improving co-management and community decision-making. This would necessitate strengthening existing of community decision-making structures for management of the PAs, including in particular to take collective agreements and actions for setting up seasonal sanctuaries or no-take zones to protect fish breeding and spawning, defining sustainable harvest limits and species to be harvested, regulation of fishing gear and harvest times, and other measures that the community deem necessary to maintain the favorable ecological conditions in the landscapes and seascapes. It would also benefit from experiences of the small grant programs run by NGOs and local community groups that would be very relevant to the GEF 7 project as well as sharing information of women and men specific climate resilient alternative blue/green livelihoods
MISCCAP - Climate Change Program – Managing Invasive Species for Climate Change Adaptation with SPREP Cooperation (supported by Government of New Zealand) 202-2024 (NZD 2.48 million)	The project objective is to support management of IAS and ensure climate change adaptation through the provision of specialist support, technical assistance, advice and training on invasive species management to PICTs, supporting implementation of priority invasive species management actions and regional work programs, especially Predator Free Pacific (PFP) and Resilient Ecosystems-Resilient Communities (RERC); providing direct operational support for priority in-country projects based on existing Standard Operating Procedures and protocols and increasing awareness and research activities in relation to IAS	While, the baseline project focuses on climate adaptation as a means to prevent the spread and manage existing IAS infestations, particularly in production landscapes/seascapes, it will in provide good lessons and learning on the planning and community engagement process for climate adaption that can be integrated into the GEF 7 project, particularly in terms of planning for the community production areas. The GEF 7 project, unlike the baseline project, will look at management and adaptation in a very integrated approach.

PEBACC - Pacific Ecosystems-based Adaptation to Climate Change 4.9 million EURO	The overall intended outcome of the project is to ensure that the EbA concept is integrated into development, climate change adaptation and natural resource management policy and planning processes in three Pacific island countries (including the Solomon islands) providing replicable models for other countries in the region. The key outputs of the PEBACC project are: ecosystem and socio-economic resilience analysis and mapping (ESRAM) study – baseline study for adaptation planning at national, provincial and community levels; ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) options assessment – EbA options analyzed, prioritized and plans developed; EbA plans implemented with demonstrated benefits; and communications and outreach products developed to promote integration of EbA options into climate change policies, plans and projects.	The GEF 7 will draw on a number of lessons from the PEBACC project, in particular in terms of the lessons from the activity at Sasamuga village in Solomon Islands that illustrates a ridge-to-reef management approach that brings together SPREP, the US Agency for International Development (USAID), and the local community through the non-governmental organization, Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Community (LLCTC). This is extremely relevant to the GEF 7 project in that the EbA approach to restore and protect a degraded water catchment area and manage the nearby ecosystem can provided for basis for sustainable management of critical conservation areas in the GEF 7 sites. The approach in the PEBACC to work with community members to limit agriculture activities in the critical catchment areas and establishing a tree seedling nursery for tree planting activities. The project's focus on the watershed catchment is unique that has potential for replication in the GEF 7 project.
FOVEP – Forest Value Enhancement Project and Tourism – USAID (2022 start)	The forestry enhancement project will provide Solomon Islands' communities with economically viable alternatives to unsustainable logging practices and generate more eco-friendly, reliable benefits from the country's natural forests.	The USAID FOVEP project will be relevant to the GEF 7 project in that it will seek to work through an economically viable community based resource management program that aligns and takes into account the customary uses of forests resources and to leverage the direct results of alternative forest management as well as facilitate incremental improvements in the regulatory and institutional framework in the forestry sector. The GEF 7 project will coordinate with the Ministry of Forest and Research (MFR) in seeking to build viable alternative approaches to forest utilization and management and transition to a more sustainable source of economic growth apart from logging. The CFMAs supported by the GEF 7 project can incorporate some of the innovations from the FOVEP
LECD – Community Solar Fisheries (US1,280,000)	Community Solar Freezer and Fisheries Centre.	This project will target communities in Lau lagoon in Malaita, which is one of the targeyt sites for the GEF 7 project, so provides an excellent opportunity to enable complementarity and coordination across the 2 projects, in particular as the provision of solar frezeers are important for promotion of livelihood activities
MAL: Biosecurity Program involving management and control of Alien Invasive Species in the Solomon Islands for six years based on annual estimates	This is the SI Governments support towards control and management of Coconut Rhinoceros Beetles (CRB), an IAS, causing havoc to our coconut plantation. This support is in the form development budget under the Biosecurity Division in Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The work is focused in every Province in the Solomon Islands where CRB is present. This support is based on annual budget towards biosecurity work involving control and management of IAS in the country.	While, the GEF 7 project will likely not directly deal with the CRB issue, the MAL project has benefits that will accrue to the GEF 7 project in that it will support the control and management of a key IAS species

World Bank – Solomon Islands Community Benefit sharing project	The project development objective is to establish the institutional arrangements and capacity for Benefit Sharing Communities to manage a share of the revenues from the operation of a large-scale infrastructure investment project and to improve their basic service s and skills for income generation during the construction period.	The activities of the World Bank project will be complementary to the GEF 7 project in that it would provide critical community infrastructure and basic skills development that would be benefit communities that participate in the GEF 7 project
UNEP/GEF/SPREP INFORM project	This project involves building National and Regional Capacity to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) by strengthening planning and State of Environment Assessment and Reporting in the Pacific Project (referred to as the Inform Project)	Inform project is helping set up national environmental data portals in 14 Pacific island countries and part of the assistance package include laptops and software programs to get the data management portals set up and sustained that will complement activities proposed in the GEF 7 project

MSSIF - Mekem Strong Solomon Islands Fisheries – funded by New Zealand Government (Phase 3) 2020-2023 (NZ$6.9 million)	The Phase 3 program aims to overall ensure that Solomon Islands is a strong voice on issues of fisheries management, fisheries are managed more sustainably and sector diversified, revenue from fisheries is increased and growth in the fisheries sector provides more job opportunities, particularly for youth	The GEF 7 project will directly benefit from the MSSIF in that it would enable the sharing of lessons and best practices in enhancing gender equity in the fisheries sector, benefit from the improved leadership and systems strengthened in the MFMR, build on opportunities promoted for ensuring food security and improved livelihood practices and enable replication of sustainable fisheries practices promoted through MSSIF. As MFMR would be an important partner in the GEF 7 project, this will enable coordination and collaboration across both projects
PROP - Pacific Regional Oceanscape Program	The project entails (i) Sustainable Management of Oceanic Fisheries and (ii) Sustainable Management of Coastal Fisheries Of specific relevance to the GEF 7 project is the coastal fisheries activities, in particular, the development of a nationwide frame survey to develop a baseline study of the coastal fisheries; carrying out of assessments of coastal fisheries resources and environmental risk assessments of coastal fisheries; and development and implementation of management plans for key fisheries species, and provision of technical assistance to: (i) review coastal fisheries regulations and assist government to develop and implement fisheries ordinances in line with the Fisheries Management Act; and (ii) monitor said management plans and (iii) carrying out a program of activities designed to support the linkage of coastal fish products to regional markets, such program to include identification of key domestic fisheries development projects with linkages to regional markets and review of current trade practices	This project that is implemented by MFMR (also a key partner of the GEF 7 project) will help in providing methodology for baseline study of the coastal resources (corals, trochus and clams) in the project seascapes, support community fisheries management plans management plans which are extremely relevant for the GEF 7 project and help strengthen legal and policy frameworks that are critical for application under the GEF 7 project. The GEF 7 project team will closely work with MFMR to build training and capacity for project staff to undertake the baseline studies and the management planning for the community marine management areas
USAID - Strengthening Competitiveness, Agribusiness, Livelihoods and Environment (SCALE) Program USD 25,000,000	The program focuses on the Malaita Province in Solomon Islands. The SCALE Program will strengthen the enabling environment to unlock economic opportunity and increase trade; improve natural resource management, including forest governance; promote agribusiness and small enterprise development; and expand critical small-scale infrastructure and essential services. In particular, the project entails empowering communities to effectively participate in decisions about the use of community-owned forests, and to design and implement initiatives to conserve and effectively manage these forests, ensuring increased community economic benefit	The USAID program covers one of the 5 project provinces (Malaita Province). That will require close coordination between the 2 projects in particular to ensure synergies, build cooperation and collaboration and ensure the sharing of lessons, collaborate in training and technical support and build on the strengths of each project. During the landscape/seascape planning exercise in the Malaita province, the GEF 7 will make special efforts to include the SCALE team in common planning exercises so as to ensure full complementarity and cooperation. In particular, the relevance of the both projects is that they will work through the Provincial Governments to support community conservation initiatives within the forests, including those managed by the community themselves and support

	from the forests that they own through a combination of income-generating activities and conservation concessions and strengthening the capacity of the Malaita Provincial Government to effectively plan, manage and protect forests, building a network of Natural Resource Champions in the national and provincial governments and sharing SCALE-NRM lessons in Malaita with other provinces throughout the country.	a green livelihood program.
Pacific Island Forest Restoration Initiative	The Pacific Island Forest Restoration Initiative (PIFRI) supports enhancement of capacity of key developing Pacific Island countries to plan, implement, and monitor restoration initiatives for the continual provision of ecosystems goods and services from forested ecosystems, improved carbon sequestration, and strengthened resilience to climate change.	The GEF 7 project will benefit from USFS's facilitation of regional exchanges and other capacity-building activities f to support their restoration activities.
World Bank – Agriculture and Rural Transformation project ($15 million) – start 2022	The objective of the project is to improve the livelihood of smallholder farmers in selected commodities through agribusiness partnerships, its related productive infrastructure and improved extension services.	This project is extremely relevant to the GEF 7 project in that it will work towards building and strengthening institutions of smallholder farmers through improved agriculture extension and advisory services, appropriate technologies leading to higher productivity and production, value chain commercialization through agribusiness partnerships and innovations to improve value chains of selected commodities, and building an ecosystem for facilitating access to finance by POs from commercial banks and increased private sector engagement. The GEF 7 project will benefit from the World Bank project particularly through the value chain activities, agricultural productivity technologies and extension services that can contribute to improved incomes and livelihoods for the communities living in the 12 project landscapes/seascapes
SPREP -Committing to sustainable waste actions in the Pacific (SWAP) 2020-2023 Agence Française de Développement (AFD) – 3 million EURO	The activities of this project are aimed to prevent environmental degradation through proper management of wastes, development of resilience to climate change, conservation of ecosystem and biodiversity, improvement of the quality of life of the people dependent on the quality of the natural environment for subsistence such as fishing, tourism and agricultural sectors. Pilot projects that have been financed support a Advanced Recovery Systems for sustainable financing, development of national management plans, storage facilities, collection, treatment and recycling, and disposal systems for used oil management coastal clean-ups and data collection for marine debris management, and scoping study, rehabilitation and climate proofing of selected disposal	The GEF 7 will benefit through coordination and sharing of lessons on waste management (particularly in the coastal areas and reefs and community conservation initiatives related to fisheries, tourism and sustainable agricultural practices

	facilities for disaster waste management	
Integrated Forest Management in the Solomon Islands PROJECT SYMBOL (FAO -GEF) up to 2023	To support biodiversity conservation through expansion, enhanced management and financial sustainability of the country's developing protected area network; sustainable and integrated landscape management targeting productive mixed-use corridor and buffer zone landscape; improved forest and natural resource management by local communities (e.g. including gender dimensions of non-timber forest product harvesting), and; the restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest and non-forest lands. The project seeks to strengthen and complement efforts by the government of the Solomon Islands and its partners to promote new approaches to sustainable forest management that are socially viable, economically feasible, and environmentally sound.	This is particularly relevant for the GEF 7 project in terms of learning and exchange visits related to landscape management planning for communities, gender mainstreaming processes, forest management (particularly HCVFs) and sustainable harvest approaches
GEF-6 $13.2M Ensuring Resilient Ecosystems and Representative Protected Areas in the Solomon Islands (EREPA)	The objective of the GEF project is to ensuring resilient ecosystems and representative protected areas in the Solomon Islands (EREPA)	The IUCN EREPA project will bring valuable lessons in ecosystem management and restoration, declaration of terrestrial protected areas, and their effective management and improved Land Management in Rural production landscapes. The GERF 7 PMU will coordinate with the Project Management Team of EREPA to share lessons, best practices and other tools that were used to promote effective PA and land management
Risk Informing Development in the Solomon Islands - Model Farms to Improve Nutritional Disorders (2021-2025)	The objective is to address the risks from climate change and disasters and build the resilience of communities across the country	This project will provide valuable examples of minimum model garden criteria, Integrated farming systems, particularly in sites with high rates of NCDs and high risk areas (salinity, drought, flooding) that would be relevant to building into the SLM activities under GEF 7
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States Multilateral Environmental Agreements III -ACP MEAs 3 (2021-2023)	The objective is to promote environmental sustainability in ACP countries by strengthening environmental governance and the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). The target MEAs are the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS) and indirectly the United Nations Convention to Combat Diversification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).	The GEF 7 project will benefit from lessons and learning that could be replicated in the following areas: 1. Agroforestry and sustainable forestry management 2. Promotion of agrobiodiversity and organic farming methods and 3.Pesticide risk reduction and biological control.
GEF Small Grants Programme Operational Phase 7 (2020-2024)	To promote and support innovative, inclusive and scalable initiatives, and foster multi-stakeholders' partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes. The key thematic areas currently being addressed are: (1) community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species, (2) sustainable agriculture and	The GEF 7 Project can collaborate and learn from landscape/seascape activities implemented throughout Solomon Islands, in particular related to community conservation activities, sustainable agriculture and fisheries practices, and monitoring and knowledge management

	fisheries and food security, (3) low-carbon energy access co-benefits, (4) local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management, (5) catalysing sustainable urban solutions, (6) CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms, (7) Enhancing social inclusion and (8) Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management.	
JICA - Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands 2017-2022	Project purpose is to enhance the capacities of MOFR to implement Sustainable Forest Resource Management (SFRM) in Solomon Islands. There are three projects, 1. development of MOFR's capacities to formulate policy to promote SFRM, 2. enhancement of coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other stakeholders and 3. implementation of community based SFRM activities at pilot sites.	This project is completing this year but has a lot of relevance to GEF 7 in the Sustainable Land Management sector of the project. There is a lot the GEF 7 can learn from and use the model in the JICA project.
EU-IUCN Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA) project - phase II 2018-2023 (US$1,623,865)	The overall objective of this project is to contribute to improving the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources in the Pacific ACP region in protected areas and surrounding communities through better use and monitoring of information and capacity development on management and governance.	This is relevant to the goals of the GEF 7 project in that it will provide learning and best practices related tro management of PAs, monitoring of PAs etc. that would be uyseful to the GEF 7 project.
KIWA Initiative - Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change PHASE 2 (US4,000,000)	SPREP- Focuses on Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji The objectives of the project are to: i) reduce vulnerability of people and ecosystems to climate change by investing in ecosystem-based adaptation action that extends and builds on the solid foundation established by Pacific Ecosystem Based adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC) project in Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands.	The GEF 7 project will coordinate with SPREP to share lessons, learning and training opportunities particularly in relation to measures to enhance community resilience to climate change

Alignment with national and global priorities:

53 The project is aligned with the following national and global strategies and plans that link directly to global conventions and related initiatives:

(a) Alignment with national priorities

54 *The Solomon Island's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2020* (NBSAP) is aligned with the Global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, with clear linkages to the National Development Strategy (2016- 2035). The four Strategic Goals of the National Biodiversity Action Plan are largely embedded within the framework of this project: addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss; reduction of pressures on biodiversity and promotion of sustainable use; safeguarding ecosystems and their species and genes; enhancing the benefits of ecosystem services to all; and enhancing equitable benefits from biodiversity and safeguarding traditional knowledge for the benefit of all islanders.

55 The project is complementary to a number of main targets established under the NBSAP, namely: Target 1: *T*he people of Solomon Islands are aware of the value of biodiversity, and have taken the necessary steps for conserving, sustainable using, and sharing of benefits derived from biodiversity, equitably, within the scope of the NBSAP objective and other concurrent policy objectives.; Target 6: Coastal harvestable fish, mammals, reptiles and invertebrates, for commercial or subsistent uses, are harvested sustainably within the current legal and management instruments, while drawing special attentions on protecting threatened species, and restoring of vulnerable ecosystems Target 8: The current deforestation rate of native forest by industrial logging and agricultural development have been reduced by 50%, restored 15% of fragmented logged areas and protect 10 % of the remaining virgin forests thereby able to enhance the Solomon islands forest ecology; Target 10: Invasive alien species and their pathways have been identified, and, measures are in place to control the potential entry of invasive species and developed and adopted an implementation plan to control or eradicate current invasive species that are threatening food security, trade and people's health; Target 11: Biodiversity management intervention priority areas in the NAPA and the Climate Change policy are under effective implementation , and a mitigation action plan is developed and adopted and , been integrated with infrastructure development and disaster risk management; Target 12: At least 10 percent of the terrestrial and inland water, and 15 percent of coastal and marine areas of the Solomon Islands are protected and managed effectively, enabling an ecological, representative and well-connected system of protected area, and has been integrated into the wider island and seascape management initiatives. Target 13: The Solomon islands has reaffirmed and enhanced its commitments towards the reducing and managing of known globally endangered species, and prevented endemic species from undergoing local extinction; and has reinforced its commitments towards the global and regional efforts to prevent extinction of migratory threatened species. Target 14: Ecosystems that provide essential services, particularly services related to water, its contribution to human health, livelihood and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, land owners, local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

56 *National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)* under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD: see Section 6. It recognizes that need to develop action programs for addressing capacity constraints in Climate change, including vulnerability and adaptation assessments, develop a climate policy and national climate change strategy framework, that climate change be included in the national planning and budgeting process, establish a national environment database and information management system to document, analyze and monitor all environment and climate change occurrences and for long term vulnerability assessment over time, a community focused awareness and empowerment program to provide training and capacity building on vulnerability andadaptation assessments and the assessment and implementation of adaptation options etc.

57 *National Adaptation Program of Action* (NAPA), 2005: The project will contribute directly to the following priority climate change adaptation areas of activity, namely: To increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of key vulnerable sectors, increase the resilience of food production and enhance food security to the impacts of climate change and sea-level rise, increased production of food crops in small islands' communities/villages, sustainable land management, increase the resilience of water resources management to impacts of climate change and sea-level rise, improve the capacity for managing impacts of climate change and sea-level rise, promote climate change education, awareness and information dissemination and integrating climate change adaptation strategies and measures into tourism planning and development.

58 Solomon Islands became a party to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity through accession in 1995. The project is fully aligned with the Vision of the NBSAP 2015-20 which is "A unified, vibrant and informed Solomon Island's society, embodied with an environmental culture, where unique and endemic biodiversity remain part of the natural heritages and cultural identities, and where, ecosystem services continue to prevail, providing for the economic, social, spiritual and intellectual development for its people. In particular it will contribute to the following NBSAP targets: Target 1 (awareness of biodiversity and benefits), Target 2 (implementation of environmental laws), Target 8 (address forest deforestation and support forest restoration and protection), Target 10 (IAS management and control), Target 13 (conservation of endangered, endemic and migratory species), Target 12 (ecologically- representative and well-connected system of PAs, integrated

into the wider island and seascape management initiatives), Target 14 (restoration and safeguarding of ecosystems and ecosystem services).

59 Solomon Islands acceded to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 1999, with the focal point as Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. A draft National Action Program (NAP) has been prepared, spelling out the practical steps and measures to combat desertification and land degradation in specific ecosystems. Solomon Islands has yet to engage in UNCCD target-setting processes for achieving LDN. This project will contribute to this process and support the broader implementation of the goals of UNCCD.

(b) Alignment with International priorities

60 Within the global context, the project will contribute to achieving the UNCBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular:

- *Strategic Goal B* - Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use: *Target 5* By 2020 the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced; *Target 7* By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity; *Target 9* By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent introduction and establishment; *Target 10* By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.
- *Strategic Goal C* - To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity: *Target 12* by 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has improved and sustained.
- *Strategic Goal D* - Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services: *Target 15* By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 percent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

61 The project also contributes to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development, notably with respect to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- *SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture*, by enhancing food security in Solomon Islands through managing risks from IAS and supporting sustainable agriculture;
- *SDG 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development* by testing and implementing fisheries management measures and enforcing compliance in Solomon Islands seascapes;
- *SDG 15 Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss*, by supporting conservation and sustainable management of forests in Solomon Islands to reduce land degradation.

62 In respect to the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the project will contribute to the following targets:

- Target 1: Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land-and sea-use change training existing intact and wilderness areas. This will be achieved through a

ridge to reef planning exercise in the nine pilot catchments that ensures that protected areas and community conservation areas and community fisheries reserves are integrated at the catchment planning level;

- Target 2: Ensure that at least 20 percent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems. The project will support the prevention and management of IAS in these natural areas as a means to maintain their ecological viability.
- Target 3: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.
- Target 6: Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites. The project primary focus would be on the prevention and management of IAS, focusing on priority species in natural and production areas as well as reducing possibility of further introductions into the country through active biosecurity measures;
- Target 9: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. The project will specifically target unsustainable land and marine use practices that promote proliferation of IAS through sanitary measures, reducing land use practices that favor IAS transmittal and dispersal.
- Target 10: Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems through improved land use and marine use practices.
- Target 20: Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research. The project will encourage the promotion of traditional practices of IAS prevention and control as well as current/traditional sustainable practices related to agriculture, fisheries and grazing
- Target 21: Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

III. STRATEGY

63 The project objective is to ensure that Solomon Islands indigenous species and ecosystems are at reduced risk from invasive alien species, land degradation and unsustainable resource use as a result of effective government enabling and capacity, community participation and resilient blue/green livelihoods. The intent of the project is to equip and empower local communities to safeguard the country's native biodiversity, natural ecosystems, ecosystem services and food production systems from IAS and unsustainable land use practices (in particular those practices that promote and sustain invasive species, also those which restore and maintain fertility of currently degraded agricultural lands through climate smart agriculture approaches). To achieve these objectives, knowledge needs to be both built and shared effectively throughout the country and that residents and visitors need to be aware of IAS issues, but even more importantly engaged and empowered to play a significant role of addressing existing pest and their issues as well as taking steps to ensure that new pests do not spread or establish and alerting authorities to any suspected incursions of novel organisms.

64 The project, first off recognizes that strengthening efforts to reduce risk and impacts associated with IAS and enhancing safeguarding requires addressing gaps at the national level with a focus on both prevention and management efforts in a harmonized, cross sectorial structured manner that is supported by legislation, policy and

long term funding, enabling the strengthening of safeguarding tools and mechanism and the implementation, maintenance and further developing of all safeguarding components to ensure the full and adequate implementation of the NISSAP (when it is developed) related IAS national documents and policies, and further future endeavors that may be undertaken. The GEF alternative will aim to remove the barriers to the long-term solution of strengthened prevention and control of IAS, also restore degraded agricultural lands through SLM/CSA) through (1). Enhancing coordination and promote improved tools, information and capacity in government to support sustainable land management, work towards the achievement of land degradation neutrality (LDN) and mainstreaming biodiversity in decision-making and planning processes; (2). Develop a national framework (NISSAP) for prevention and management of threats from IAS, by building capacity for IAS risk management (rather than exclusively focusing on control of IAS) and improving biosecurity measures at points entry to the country to prevent the entry of invasive species into the country to reduce the risk of IAS entering and establishing; (3) Develop a national framework to catalyze implementation of LDN by articulating the goals and objectives, setting the baseline / mechanism toward LDN, creating an enabling environment and supporting development of a suitable system for monitoring neutrality; (4) Effective management of selected landscape/seascapes for biodiversity, soil and water conservation and food security whilst ensuring that IAS and LD risks are minimized across sectors through a holistic framework that embraces the fundamental role of ecological integrity. This is intended to be delivered primarily through the empowerment of stakeholders, including local communities to maximize ownership and long-term sustainability and promoting opportunities for nature-based economic livelihood development; and (5) Improving communication and awareness on the linkages and benefits of conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services with the food security, economic wellbeing and prosperity of rural communities, recognizing the critical role that women and youth can play in this effort.

65 The project also recognizes that the demonstration landscapes/seascapes underpin the lives and livelihoods of many local communities, including women, men, youth and indigenous communities and that implementation of a coherent strategy to promote effective and sustainable IAS prevention, sustainable land management towards LDN and development of a blue/green economy is an integral part of the solution. The project seeks to achieve this solution to improve management and conservation of forest, agricultural, coastal and marine ecosystems and livelihoods using a landscape approach. The intention of the project is also to effectively reduce risks and impacts associated with IAS, unsustainable land management and other disruptive resource use activities in that knowledge needs to be both built and shared effectively throughout the country and that residents and visitors need to be aware of IAS issues, but even more importantly engaged and empowered to play a significant role of addressing existing pest and their issues as well as taking steps to ensure that new pests do not spread or establish and alerting authorities to any suspected incursions of novel organisms.

66 In summary, the project will be implemented over a 6-year period based on the following principles:

- Ensuring that at harmonized cross sectoral and holistic national level policy, planning, coordination and capacity are in place to support implementation of a NISSAP, this project, and other relevant drivers to ensure long term nationwide coordination of IAS prevention and management activities;
- Strengthening the safeguarding at both national and localized levels to minimize IAS risk and reduce IAS impacts through both prevention and management actions;
- Introduce the goals and objectives of LDN at all levels, develop the LDN baseline (measuring the LDN indicators on land cover (LCC), land productivity (NPP) and soil organic carbon SOC), create an enabling environment for LDN, empower communities to halt and reverse LD through rehabilitation and monitor progress towards the Solomon Islands LDN goals;
- Furthering a *holistic and integrated land and seascape approach* for safeguarding native biodiversity, natural ecosystems and food security rather than an exclusive sector- centric approach;
- Supporting and implementing a *participatory/consultative bottom-up project planning and implementation approach* that maximizes community ownership and long-term sustainability;
- Supporting *decentralized planning and management by communities, local district administration using the existing traditional decision-making processes* as the building blocks for integration of localized IAS prevention and management and sustainable resource use that is commensurate with sustainable natural

resources and climate risk management;

- *Strengthening capacities* of communities, women and youth, local administration and other key stakeholders (including the private sector) within a cross-sectoral and holistic planning framework to address IAS and LD related concerns;
- Improving *coordination and collaboration* between local administration and national sector agencies to deliver technical expertise extension and best practices for control, management and eradication of IAS and achievement of LDN;
- Mainstreaming IAS prevention and management into key development sectors (forestry, agriculture, fisheries, etc.) and management of the interface between natural areas (terrestrial and marine) and surrounding community productive areas through strengthening of community-managed marine, terrestrial and integrated sustainable management areas;
- Ensuring that in its development and implementation, gender is mainstreamed so that the project contributes to equality and equity, through the creation of equitable opportunities and benefits for both women and men
- Creating *an effective knowledge base* that builds on successful lessons and experiences from previous and on-going programs and projects;
- Ensuring an *adaptive management approach* that considers ecological, demographic, social, safeguards, market, technological and economic factors at IAS control, management and eradication, and LD control and management and
- Selectivity with respect to interventions and locations within the catchments to demonstrate cost-effective SLM and IAS prevention and management that at least in some cases may be replicated elsewhere

67 The expected impacts of the above will be to achieve the following desired outcomes:

- The overall effectiveness of government efforts to conserve biodiversity, reduce and restore degraded lands and ensuring mainstreaming across other sectors;
- Enhanced capacity of government officials and staffs in all sectors will lead to improved delivery of mandates and greater implementation and enforcement of legislation;
- Enhanced capacity of communities, including women, men, youth and indigenous communities in SLM/CSA and biodiversity conservation techniques and approaches lead to greater engagement and participation in achieving enhanced crop yields/rural food security and conservation outcomes;
- Improved awareness and knowledge on the links between biodiversity and sustainable natural resource use and economic wellbeing will help facilitate behavioral shifts and increase support for biodiversity conservation and LDN across communities, government ministries in the range of relevant sectors, NGOs and private sector;
- Sustained economic incentives, resilient and sustainable livelihoods can bring about desired shifts in behavior and uptake in SLM/CSA and biodiversity conservation practices;
- Improved benefits from blue/green economic opportunities through SME and livelihood promotion can transform biodiversity and SLM impacting sectors) to be more biodiversity- and land-friendly;
- Improved biosecurity measures to prevent new IAS entry and enhanced prevention and management of established IAS will promote stronger and more sustainable communities, ecosystems and associated economies, health and security while ensuring that initiatives undertaken regarding climate change are more resilient with improved potential for successful outcomes.

68 The above impact expectations have informed the project's components and approach which is based on the premise that biodiversity loss, IAS and land degradation are fundamentally inter-connected and can be successfully tackled by addressing them simultaneously in ways that deliver benefits to local communities.

69 The project objective will be achieved via four interrelated and complementary strategies (Project Components comprising Outcomes and Outputs) that focus on removing the four key barriers that constrain the accomplishment of the desired long-term solution (**Figure 3**) by means of intervention pathways shown in the theory of change diagram

(**Figure 4)**. Indicators and assumptions for the accomplishment of expected Outcomes under the respective Components are given in the Project Results Framework. The four planned Components of the project are:

Component 1. Enabling framework for safeguarding biodiversity, combating land degradation and securing a nature-based economy

Component 2. Comprehensive risk management approach to address IAS threats to biodiversity and land degradation

Component 3. Community-based integrated ecosystem management and threat reduction at land/seascape scale

Component 4. Knowledge management, awareness, M&E and gender mainstreaming

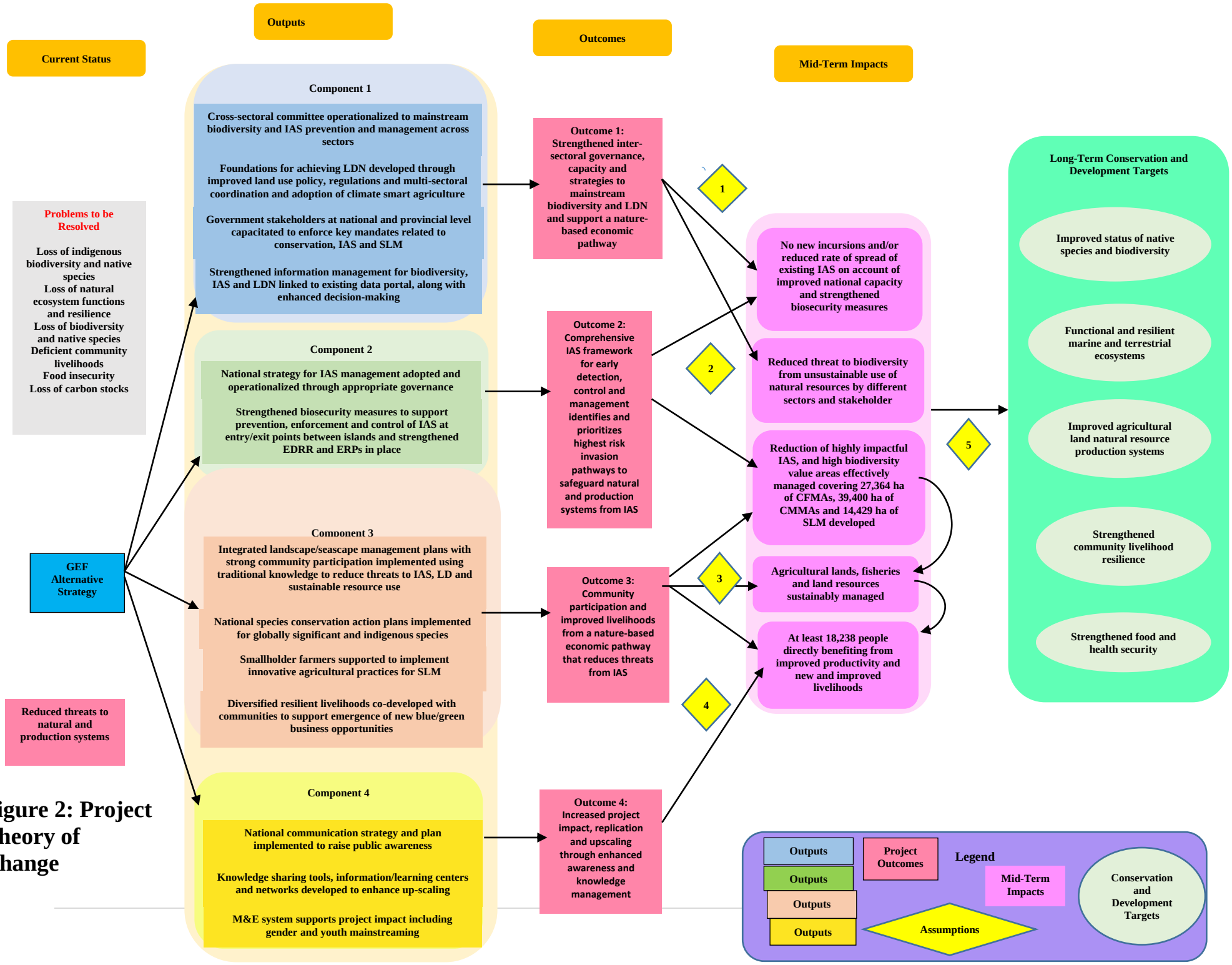


Figure 2: Project Theory of Change

Table 3: Key assumptions underpinning the Theory of Change

Number in Figure	Assumption	Notes and References
1	There is political support for the strengthening the legal, governance and institutional framework for detection, control of IAS and unsustainable development activities	The Solomon Island government is placing a strong emphasis on ensure improved management of its land and seascapes as well as preventing, controlling, and managing IAS in the country. This is to be achieved through improved coordination across different sectoral agencies and between national and provincial entities, establishing foundations of LDN (and prevention of IAS proliferation from bad land management practices) and improving information management systems. The government's commitment towards ensuring sustainable management of landscape/seascapes is expressed in the NBSAP as part of the strategic priorities and supported by specific actions. Since the adoption of the NBSAP, a number of government and donor funded activities have been implemented in the country.
2	The developed capacities of governmental (particularly agencies that would be responsible for biosecurity) and supporting collaboration, coordination and technologies are sufficient to create a viable and effective means to prevent IAS entry into the country and transmission across islands	In line with the above, there is an increasing realization that there is a need for a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral national strategy for management of IAS in the country, strengthened biosecurity measures at ports of entry and across islands and improved capacity to response to emergency IAS intrusions To support this, a critical aspect of the project is to ensure that there is a national strategy for IAS prevention and management (NISSAP), strengthened EDRRS and ERPs in place and national capacity for ensuring measures are in place to manage IAS.
3	The increased capacities of local stakeholders, including fishers, farmers, graziers and other natural resource dependents ensure sustainable and appropriate use and management of natural resources that results in reduction of threat to endemic species and ecosystems	The project will benefit from best practices of landscape/seascape planning and the testing of innovative approaches for community management of forest, coastal and marine areas under local community governance mechanisms. These approaches will be innovative and build on existing traditional practices as well as best practices available from other parts of the country or regionally. The support for improved blue/green livelihood measures will build adequate incentives to enhance local community participation in ensuring conservation outcomes. The lessons learned including the feedback on landscape/seascape planning will be channeled back into the collective knowledge base and will be used in other areas in the country.
4	The raised awareness and increased knowledge management expand political understanding and actions supporting biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and management within the country	The importance of actively addressing natural resource management and prevention and management of IAS is recognized as fundamental to ensure the maintenance of native species and ecosystems in the country. The project promotes increased awareness, a monitoring system and information and knowledge promotion. If this is achieved, it will provide the country with a tested approach to direct and support natural resource conservation efforts throughout the nation.
5	There is stability in the economic and political global environment	The achievement of long-term impacts will likely be achieved if the assumptions from 1 through 4 are effective. However, this achievement is ensured based on the following assumption, namely that national and international macroeconomic conditions and other natural or man-induced factors (such a Covid-19) remain stable and manageable, so that this does not shift government priorities.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:*

Global Environmental benefits:

70 The project interventions will contribute to safeguarding globally significant indigenous species and ecosystems that are current at risk from invasive alien species, land degradation and unsustainable resource uses that can have a significant impact on the biodiversity of Solomon Islands, including the security of food production systems. First and foremost is the fundamental value of piloting an integrated landscape/seascape catchment management approach to transform sustainable management of native biodiversity and production systems from ridge to reef – a relatively contained system. On the long-term this will require reductions in environmental impacts which can be achieved by addressing threats to native species and critical ecosystems, while also ensuring that food security systems are safeguarded from unsustainable resource use. This will be achieved through establishing the following institutional, legislative and technical measures to facilitate policy development, coordination and implementation to reduce risk and impacts from IAS and other LD issues on a broad scale and implement specific prevention and management actions within the selected target landscapes/seascapes to improve protection of both biodiversity and food production systems from IAS and unsustainable and destructive land utilization practices so as to serve as demonstration sites that then be applied more broadly throughout the nation through scaling-up:

- A national institutional, legislative and governance and complimentary funding strategy that aims to strengthen decision-making on informed cost-effective risk management measures to address IAS and LD threats across sectors, inclusive of biodiversity and globally significant ecosystems and key economic production sectors (i.e. agriculture and food production);
- Improved site-level planning, monitoring and implementation framework for demonstration of integrated management approaches to safeguard indigenous species, natural ecosystems and food production systems from IAS and unsustainable resource management practices;
- Improved site-level sustainable management of forests, agriculture, fisheries and other production systems to reduce the risks of IAS and LD, enhancing the productivity of these systems and promote a blue/green based economy; and
- Improved awareness and knowledge for identification, risk assessment, management, control and eradication of IAS and improved land and resource management approaches and technologies.

71 The four target sites comprising 12 landscape/seascapes covering approximately 253,061 ha includes a mix of community managed conservation areas (terrestrial and marine), natural habitats and area of productive land (Table 4)

Table 4: Breakdown of potential investment areas

No	Target Province Sites	Landscape/ seascapes names	Total area of landscape/ seascape (ha)	Total area of landscape (ha)	Total area of seascape	CMMA (ha)	CMFA (ha)	SLM (ha)	Villages	Population
1	Temotu	Utupua	31,617	7,413	24,204	17,200		1,000	Ausbao, Matembo, Aveta, Tanimbili, Nembao	1,768
		Reef Islands	16,627	2,651	13,976	3.200		24	Tuwo, Ngawa & Nola, Ngadeli & Nenumbo	1,450
2	Western Solomons Biosphere	Shortland Island	16,951	2,100	14,851	5,000				500
		Gizo	13,976	2,300	11,676	2,600		500	Saeraghi & Njari	170
		Munda/Roviana	18,689	7,600	11,089	2,700		2,500	Kindu & Nusa Roviana	840
		Munda/Roviana	5,402	1,700	3,702	1,200		1,000	Nusa Hope	2,020
		Tetepare	18,557	5,257	13,300	1,300	12,000		Tetepare	2
		Zaira	15,559	8,300	7,259	2,000	3,290	2,000	Zaira	200
3	Isabel and Choiseul Tubi Forest Reserves	San Jorge/Lelegia	40,973	26,900	14,073		6,500		San Jorge/ Lelegia/Hageulu	772
		Boeboe/Siwai/ Suri	34,740	17,040	17,700		3,574		Boeboe/ Siwai/Suri	786
4	Malaita (Lau and North Malaita Integrated Sustainable Management)	Lau lagoon	30,209	13,800	16,409	4,200		5,005	Ngoliana/ Ngorefou/ Gwaunasau, Tauba, Funafou /Niuleni, Takwa Community	5,480
		Loina/Masilan plateau	9,761	8,561	1,200		2,000	2,400	Loina/ Masilan plateau	4,250
Sub-total	**4**	**12**	**253,061**	**103,622**	**149,439**	**39,400**	**27,364**	**14,429**	**30**	**18,238**

72 The landscapes/seascapes include globally important key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and endemic, threatened or keystone species habitats and ecosystems that contain some extent of intact marine and terrestrial habitats. These landscapes/seascapes will benefit from a holistic, integrated sustainable management from ridge to reef that is characteristic of an integrated approach to safeguarding the integrity and functioning of ecosystems and production systems; and, if successful, this should be sufficient incentive to mainstream such an approach across other landscapes/seascapes in the country.

73 The investment will directly benefit an estimated 18,238 community members (60% female, 40% male), distributed across 30 villages and representing about 2.7% of Solomon Island's population.

Alignment with GEF focal area objectives

74 The project's multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder landscape/seascape approach to safeguarding biodiversity, ecosystem and food production systems from invasive species and unsustainable land use and resource use practices aligns well with the goal of the GEF-7 Biodiversity Focal Area strategies, namely: BD-1-1a: *to mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors* and BD-2-6 *to address drivers to protect habitats and species through prevention, control and management of Invasive Alien Species.*

75 More specifically, in terms of GEF program BD-1-1 (*to mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors)*, the project contributes to this focal area program by: (i) demonstrating how landscapes/seascapes can be sustainably managed in a holistic and integrated manner across the full spectrum of stakeholders (i.e. agriculture/fisheries/forestry/tourism), while focusing specifically on safeguarding the natural functioning of terrestrial, aquatic and marine systems as well as food production systems; (ii) improving focus on working with local communities through existing participatory and traditional customary system, towards enhancing activities that contribute to biodiversity conservation and new blue/green income opportunities. Mainstreaming will be delivered through improved inter-sectoral coordination, sharing of information and improved tools for decision-making, technical support and capacity building, demonstration and knowledge sharing and provisions of incentives to change land, coastal and marine management practices that degrade biodiversity.

76 In terms of the GEF program BD-2-6 (*address drivers to protect habitats and species through prevention, control and management of Invasive Alien Species)*, the project will support the implementation of comprehensive prevention, early detection, control and management frameworks to address the risk of IAS. The GEF increment will: (i) support the preparation and implementation of a NISSAP and establishment of effective governance for coordination and management of IAS; (ii) develop of tools for IAS prevention and management, technical capacity, demonstration of risk assessment, prevention and early detection and response, including updated and strengthened EDRR and ERPs; (iii) ensure that Quarantine Services are properly equipped, and their technical capacity enhanced to reduce the risks of IAS being introduced to the Solomon Islands; alongside accredited training and guidance provided to community members to empower them in safeguarding their productive and natural systems from IAS; (iv) improved management of PAs (including community managed terrestrial and marine areas) through demonstration of IAS control and management and skill development; (v) safeguard measures will be demonstrated in four target landscapes/seascapes a to protect and rehabilitate biodiversity and food production systems from IAS; and (vii) awareness raising and knowledge sharing including with other IAS and ecosystem-based initiatives across the Pacific Islands.

77 In terms of GEF program LD1-1 (*Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and* In terms of GEF program LD1-1 (*Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management),* under Component 3, the project will focus on production landscapes subsistence and semi-subsistence farms) where traditional agricultural management practices (slash and burn, also gardens) underpin the livelihoods of rural farmers. Improved crop yields and farmer incomes will be used as indicators of project success. The project will include support for improved access to technical assistance and finance for smallholders to implement innovative agricultural practices for sustainable land management / climate smart agriculture towards achieving LDN, protecting ecosystem services, reducing threats from IAS, improving crop yield,

food security and incomes. Project SLM interventions will target the drivers of land degradation within a framework of integrated community-level land use planning, governance and management at landscape scale. Upscaling will be achieved through agricultural training and extension programs and sharing of successful interventions through community exchanges and visits (Component 4). Strategies pursued with the private sector will target SMEs that are promoting innovations in agriculture and livestock production systems.

78 In terms of GEF program LD-2-5 (Create enabling environments to support scaling up and mainstreaming of SLM and LDN), the STAP LDN Guidelines for GEF projects has been used to inform the development of this Project Document Doc to design project activities. Key modules of the guidance have been captured within the project's outputs, e.g. building participatory multi-sector coordination around LDN goals and objectives, developing the frame of reference (baseline measured by LCC, NPP and SOC)), integration with landscape level / community land use planning and developing systems for better monitoring LDN progress. Through Component 1, the proposed project contributes to this focal area objective by putting in place a coordination platform for promoting LDN and mainstreaming SLM in Solomon Islands and will lay the groundwork for LDN target setting. Project activities will be designed in close alignment with the UNCCD Scientific-Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality and as summarized in the Checklist for Land Degradation Neutrality Transformative Projects and Programs (LDN TPP). This will be supported through strengthening the legal, policy and land use planning framework, in particular efforts to secure integrating LDN into the National Rural Land Use Policy and catalyzing its adoption by SIG. Technical guidelines for SLM best practices (including climate smart agriculture and livestock systems) for rural communities will be prepared using appropriate media to support reversing degradation towards achieving LDN in the demonstration landscapes using the well proven learning-by-doing farmer field school (FFS) approach57, with a view to upscaling across other communities and provinces in the latter stages of the project. This will be supported by appropriate training and capacity building of extension officers, master trainers and lead farmers.

79 These global environmental benefits are reflected quantitatively in the GEF-7 Core Indicator worksheet included in **Annex 16** and summarized Table 5 below:

Table 5: Project core indicators and targets

GEF-7 indicators and targets	
1.2. Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness	27,364 ha
2.2. Marine protected areas under improved management to benefit biodiversity	39,400 ha
4.1. Area of landscapes under improved practices to benefit biodiversity	61,829 ha
4.3 Area of landscape under sustainable land management practices	14,429 ha
6.1 Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector over 20-year period	819,118 tCo_2
11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	18,238

80 **Project objective**: To ensure that Solomon Islands indigenous species and ecosystems are at reduced risk from invasive alien species and unsustainable resource use as a result of effective government enabling and capacity, community participation and resilient blue/green livelihoods. This will be achieved through the following four interlinked components.

81 The project's incremental value lies in demonstrating the application of integrated landscape-seascape interventions to IAS prevention and management and sustainable resource use applying a community-based resource governance and management approaches. This will entail that communities are actively engaged in planning and decision-making on best approaches to prevent and manage IAS within agricultural and forest land and coastal and marine ecosystems

[57] See https://www.fao.org/farmer-field-schools/home/en/
As appropriate establishing disaggregated FFSs women and youth

so as to help conserve native biodiversity and natural ecosystems, as well as to prevent and restore land and natural resource degradation so as to safeguard food production systems. in these target landscapes/seascapes an IAS information management and monitoring network will be strengthened, initially for the project areas, later to be extended to cover the entire country which will provide the following: (i) that will provide detailed information on IAS taxonomy and biology, places and pathways of introduction into, and within the country, impacts on native species and natural ecosystems and dispersion and impacts under different climate scenarios; (ii) identification of priority established IAS species and locations of severity so as to assess urgency of actions; (iii) decision making tools that would allow comprehensive diagnosis of IAS, projections of new or expanded invasions, improved priority setting for interventions and informed decision-making on sectoral policies and investments; and (iv) readily available data for decision makers, communities and others to respond to, and address the threats from IAS. The information system will allow for defining which habitats and ecosystems can be effectively managed and restored in terms of IAS and LD in order to support retention of critical biodiversity, habitat and ecosystem integrity and support productivity of agriculture, forestry, sustainable land and marine resource use and tourism over the long term. It will also help develop capacities and the required enabling frameworks through "learning-by-doing" approaches in the selected target catchments (notably using the farmer field school (FFS) approach to raise awareness of the benefits of SLM/CSA). The project will be able to develop and demonstrate a matrix of best IAS prevention and management, as well as restoration practices for protection and strengthening of Solomon Islands ecosystems and native biodiversity for scaling up and replication in other catchments in the country. A series of knowledge management publications and awareness events will support the achievement of these targets.

Component 1. Enabling framework for safeguarding biodiversity, combating land degradation and securing a nature-based economy

(Total Cost: USD5,929,000; GEF project grant requested: USD 1,679,000; Co-financing: USD 4,250,000)

Outcome 1: Strengthened inter-sectoral governance, capacity and strategies to mainstream biodiversity and LDN and support a nature-based economic pathway

82. This will strengthen intersectoral governance, capacity, strategies and tools for conserving and mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services to support a nature-based development pathway. This will be achieved through promotion of the voice, participation and empowerment of women by ensuring that they have access to information, gender sensitization and have equal representation in technical and governance committees.

83. Potential impacts from 'upstream' project activities, which involve planning support, capacity building, policy advice and reform, will be assessed through a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA). At project inception, the UNDP Country Office will commission an appropriate expert(s) to conduct the SESA, which will assess potential impacts from, and strategies for, upstream policy-level project activities. The SESA will evaluate the effect of policy changes on a broad, cross-sectoral basis with the aim of making policy decisions and other upstream actions more sustainable. The assessment of upstream impacts will integrate environmental and social considerations into policies, plans and programs, and evaluate their interlinkages with economic and sustainable considerations. As a high-level document, the SESA will be based on the broad scope of envisaged high-level project activities. As these are somewhat already identified and broadly defined, work on the SESA can commence at an early stage of project implementation. The detailed scope of the SESA will be refined by expert(s) conducting the assessment. The report will identify strategies for effective management of identified impacts, which will inform the impact management approach adopted by the proponents.

Output 1.1 Cross-sectoral committee operationalized/strengthened to mainstream biodiversity across sectors, supported by blue/green economy strategy, relevant MOUs, improved national/local coordination and strengthened regulatory framework

84 Under Output 1.1, a cross-sector biodiversity mainstreaming council will be operationalized, with the aim to strengthen the existing Environmental Advisory Committee and elevating its status to support mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors including through the promotion of resilient blue/green development pathways. This Committee will be located within the Office of the Prime Minister and other relevant high level government representation (preferably at the level

of Permanent Secretaries). The committee will also have oversight for NBSAP implementation and the key interlinkages with other sectors needed to achieve its targets. These efforts will be supported by the development of MOUs between agencies/sectors and improved vertical coordination with the provinces on biodiversity mainstreaming. The coordination body will be supported by a council of biodiversity experts and practitioners. The council/committee will develop and operationalize a strategy to secure a blue/green development pathway and identify resilient, diversified[58] nature-based investment opportunities in key sectors (e.g. environment, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and forestry). Support will be provided to prepare sector-based plans and/or guidance to operationalize the strategy (with testing in Component 3 of options that fall within the GEF mandate and will achieve GEBs). The project will support the review and development of improved (and better integrated) regulations, guidelines and provincial ordinances to support the effective enforcement of legislation. Improvements to regulations (to be confirmed during the PPG) will be likely to include: a) broadening the scope of the Wildlife Protection and Management Act 1998 and Regulations 2008 to include wildlife conservation and threat reduction (current focus is on CITES implementation); b) amending the regulations of the Protected Areas Act 2010 to cover threatened endemic species and habitats; c) review of the regulations of related to land management and support the develop of a LDN country strategy. The task of the coordination would be to:

- *Addressing directives, guidelines, manuals, and standards for land and seascape governance*: the Project will support the development of guidelines and standards for landscape and seascape plan elaboration, and its mainstream supported by the strengthened EAC and IAS prevention and management;
- *Coordinating development of legislation, regulations and protocols to strengthen national-provincial land and seascape planning*, including: proposing standards, drafting directives, supporting legislative, regulation and protocol development and developing plan review and feedback mechanisms
- *Proposing specific framework policies to mainstream biodiversity conservation* into key sectors at the macro level-scale;
- *Overviewing the baseline information repository* and facilitating information flows between entities;
- *Encouraging national government and provinces to adopt management practices* to mainstream biodiversity conservation into key sectors, through a holistic approach at the land and seascape level, that also includes IAS prevention and management;
- *Informing and guiding the Endorsement process for the land and seascape plans*, after a technical review of their contents to verify the compliance with operational and legal frameworks;
- *Supporting coordination between land and seascape governance and planning* and other potentially related policies, initiatives, and projects
- *Supporting fund raising to implement policies and plans* to mainstream biodiversity conservation into key sectors at a large-scale level;
- *Coordinating and supporting the development and implementation of a national capacity building program* for all stakeholders involved in the landscape and seascape planning and management process*;*
- *Advocacy of landscape/seascape approaches, landscape/seascape integration with socio-economic development priorities and financial planning;*
- *Promotion the enhancement of community capacity, regulations and policy for improved community management of protected areas*

85 Under Output 1.1, the specific activities will include the following:

1.1.1. **Review the existing coordination arrangements,** including the Environmental Advisory Committee and elevating its status to support mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors including through the promotion of resilient blue/green development pathways. This would include consideration for locating the ECA within the Office of the Prime Minister and other relevant high level government representation (preferably at the level of Permanent Secretaries)

[58] The strategy will reflect the COVID-19 pandemic and understanding that has emerged on the risks of reliance on international tourism to have diversified, resilient green livelihoods.

1.1.2. **Development of MOUs** between agencies/sectors to enable improved vertical coordination with the provinces on biodiversity mainstreaming.

1.1.3. **Establish a council of biodiversity experts and practitioners** to support the landscape/seascape planning process, with representation of women and youth.

1.1.4. **Oversee the development and operationalization of a strategy to secure a blue/green development pathway** and identify resilient, diversified nature-based investment opportunities in key sectors (e.g. environment, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and forestry).

1.1.5. **Oversee the development of regulations, guidelines and protocols to promote landscape/seascape planning and implementation**, including institutional and governance structure for these efforts**.**

Output 1.2 Foundations for achieving land degradation neutrality (LDN) are developed through improved land use policy, regulations, multi-sector coordination and adoption of climate smart agriculture

86 Output 1.2 will put in place an enabling platform for promoting and achieving LDN through improved land use policy, regulations and multi-sector coordination (*inter alia* agriculture, livestock and forestry). Solomon Islands has not yet engaged in the LDN target-setting process and GEF funds will support this process. The project will start with a series of participatory processes to introduce the concept of LDN, including identification and resolution of policy trade-offs, the LDN response hierarchy of Avoid > Reduce >Reverse land degradation, goals/target setting and monitoring taking full account of guidance and lessons published by UNCCD and FAO for SIDS[59]. The national legal, policy and land use planning frameworks will be reviewed and strengthened to support achievement of LDN, with mechanisms to promote enforcement, and in particular to address the larger burden faced by women from land degradation and climate impacts as well as in ensuring that policies and legislation in agriculture, livestock and rural land use integrated gender related concerns so as to engage women in decision-making in relation to these issues. This will be undertaken through technical consultancy support, consultation meetings with law makers, sector agencies and communities, training and awareness raising to enhance their implementation, coordination support from the PMU to ensure formal approval by Government and preparation of supporting guidelines for their implementation. The review will focus on:

- The outdated Agriculture and Livestock Act and supporting regulations;
- The National Rural Land Use Policy (NRLUP) in 2015-2020 (SiG, 2015), with accompanying documents including Guidelines for Community Based Land Use Planning in SI, Report & Recommendations to implement the NRLUP, which regrettably the SAFE PPG analysis found has never been endorsed by the SIG due to a lack / absence of political will from consecutive governments from the national to local levels will also be reviewed and updated to support LDN.
- The Agriculture Sector Growth and Improvement Plan (ASGIP) 2021-2030 (SIG, 2020), which only mentions land degradation twice and never mentions the concept of **Land Degradation Neutrality** (LDN).

87 The indicative activities under this output are:

1.2.1 Support decision makers at national and provincial levels (including active representation of women) to identify the baselines (LCC, NP and SOC) and set national targets for LDN (including ensuring technical capacity exists in MAL to monitor the core LDN indicators);
1.2.2 Review and update of the Agriculture and Livestock Act and supporting regulations;
1.2.3 Revision of the Agriculture Sector Growth and Improvement Plan (ASGIP) 2021-2030 to include LD and ambitions towards LDN for Solomon Islands;
1.2.4 Review, catalyze any required changes for update of NRLUP (to 2030), and then support endorsement by the Government

[59] UNCCD and FAO. 2020.Land Degradation Neutrality in Small Island Developing States. Technical report. Bonn, Germany.

1.2.5 Support implementation of revised and endorsed RLUP at community level in the 4 demonstration target sites

Output 1.3 Government stakeholders at national and provincial levels (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries extension officers and PA managers) capacitated to enforce key mandates related to conservation of globally significant and endemic species, IAS and sustainable land management through institutionalized training and provision of equipment

88 Output 1.3 will deliver a program to build the capacity of government and other key stakeholders at national and provincial levels to enforce key mandates related to conservation of globally significant and endemic species, IAS prevention and management, sustainable agriculture and LDN. In order to build sustainability post project, biosecurity staff as well as agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries extension officers will be a key target group along with key NGOs and PA managers (in collaboration with the GEF-IUCN EREPA project and the GEF-FAO IFM Project). The project will deliver training in identified priority areas in species conservation (e.g. effective enforcement and monitoring), IAS (e.g. biosecurity and risk-based management) and sustainable land management (e.g. sustainable land management/climate smart agriculture towards LDN, increased crop/livestock yields and farm profitability). During the PPG, a detailed capacity assessment was completed of the individual, institutional, legal and systemic capacity and key training needs and gaps identified. The PPG review of current training and certification systems identify that little focus is places on capacity building on LD risks and SLM /CSA [*inter alia* Solomon Islands National University and Solomon Islands Association for Vocational and Rural Training Centers (SIAVRTC)] and the project should support partnerships to facilitate capacity development where possible using/adapting existing materials[60] An indicative list of potential activities under this output, include the following:

1.3.1 **Conduct a biosecurity system wide assessment inclusive of existing and future capacity, training, resource needs, protocols, regulations and legal drivers to support biosecurity actions**. A consultant with appropriate regional experience in biosecurity planning will be contracted; extensive on the ground and/or remote support will be provided that is sufficient to permit a detailed biosecurity review with identification of gaps and needs with appropriate pathways forward determined. The assessment will cover mechanisms that can be strengthened or created to support nationwide biosecurity strengthening at both international and domestic ports and as needed other key high-risk areas (if they exist) for IAS incursion/movement;

1.3.2 Based on the above-assessment, **the development of a gender sensitive biosecurity strategy inclusive of short and long-term goals and objectives** with focus on near term needs and mechanisms for addressing those needs, including such items as development of laws and regulations to strengthening biosecurity and developing long term cost-recovery programs to support funding of biosecurity needs. Major parts of developing such a program will be (i) understanding the existing resource/funding needs at current level, (ii) understanding what biosecurity strengthening is anticipated and what resources/funding will be required to support implementation of strengthening (both national and domestic), (iii) through extensive stakeholder consultations determine what mechanisms are realistic and feasible for implementing to support such biosecurity strengthening, and (iv) laying out a multi-year plan on how implementation will occur including necessary funding mechanisms. The outcome of this activity would be a national biosecurity strategy and implementation of actions, inclusive of an institutionalized training program

1.3.3 **Two ports of entry are developed as demonstration sites for biosecurity strengthening** inclusive of improved/enhance equipment and protocols for arrival and departure inspection services. This would also seek to identify additional funding to support development of demonstration ports biosecurity through the engagement of one or several donor organizations. Development and maintaining these demonstration ports would be a high priority for the Solomon Islands, with funding and support required for these long-term efforts.

[60] For IAS, there are some learning materials available through SPREP's Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN) or and others being developed by other GEF investments such as the IAS training modules being developed with the College of Micronesia by the GEF-6 IAS project in the Federated States of Micronesia.

1.3.4 **Introduce the goals and objectives of land degradation neutrality** (LDN) to decision makers in the key sectors of MAL and forestry (theoretical and practical);

1.3.5 **Increase awareness and knowledge** of LD/SLM/CSA at national and provincial levels, including among extension staff;

1.3.6 **Contract a Master Trainer in FFSs** to catalyze adoption of the learning by doing approach (in preference to the passive demo farm approach), including specifically to ensure that women and youth are engaged in this learning process.

89 The outcome of this Output would be (i) increase in national capacity for IAS in key sectors and government stakeholders capacitated to enforce mandates related to IAS through internalization of training and provision of equipment.

Output 1.4 Strengthened information management for biodiversity, IAS and LDN linked to existing integrated data portal, along with enhanced decision support through improved monitoring, targeted gap-filling assessments, data-sharing protocols and priority species conservation lists and plans

90 Information currently exists in part for some of the established pest organisms within Solomon Islands and in regional databases, but, in general this information is very limited, incomplete and/or in need of updating and for some organisms detailed information is lacking or minimal at best. In order to effectively address on the ground IAS management needs, comprehensive baseline assessments of pest organisms are required and priority populations of pests must be regularly monitored to ensure current and relevant details such as population structure, range and impacts. In terms of LD, there is a dearth of information about the soils and land degradation issues across the country. The only comprehensive nationwide reconnaissance level assessment of soil types dates from 1976 (Hansell and Wall 1976), which classified soil types according to the U.S. soil classification scheme and described the physical geography, climate, soils, vegetation and agriculture opportunity areas of the country. It provides an in-depth overview of the nation's land resources where geology, landforms, soils, climate and vegetation were emphasized. Some of these elements remain, but many are outdated/insufficient thus new surveys are needed to provide the baseline and for monitoring LDN (i.e. LCC, NPP and SOC).

91 This Output will support improved collation, integration and use of biological/ecological and soil/land degradation data in decision-making. In support of the updating of the NBSAP, desk top reviews will be undertaken to identify gaps in knowledge of the status of globally threatened and endemic species and IAS and targeted baseline assessments will be completed as needed to close key gaps. These will be used to formulate and inform an overall assessment (and state of knowledge) of the status of indigenous species and IAS, a list of priority species for protection (endemics, threatened species and those threatened by illegal/unsustainable trade), and species conservation plans for priority species – all providing key tools to increase the use of data in decision-making. The use of citizen science approaches to improve data coverage will be explored (including low-technology options). To the extent feasible, the project will engage with regional and international partners and existing platforms for information exchange and compilation, but in order to best support internal needs including most effectively targeting for resources, address location specific issues and planning for future efforts, that the country would need its own tailor databases and reporting mechanisms for IAS that can be utilized effectively and quickly and as needed modified to improve the effectiveness of based on specific country needs and which can be updated regularly by the in-country personnel without delay and without necessitating the need for a nexus beyond the country borders which well may prevent the sharing of some detailed operational information that the country may well want to include in their own internal database. This output will support development of a suite of decision-making tools aimed at informing effective safeguarding decisions to address IAS threats and impacts within both key land/seascapes and sectors. To this end the project will support the documentation of baseline information for key pest organisms that are both established within Solomon Islands and those which are determined to be key priority threats which could arrive and establish. More importantly, this output will support the development of a national IAS information system structure by the end of Year 1 that will serve as a single source for IAS information relevant to the Solomon Islands (including detailed information on both established pests and pests with high risk of invasive probability). This will be achieved through a two-stage process. Using available baseline information, the system will provide detailed information on: (i) species taxonomy and biology, (ii) high risk invasive alien species not yet known to be established and their current known locations, (iii) high risk

pathways and vectors for pest introductions, (iv) current pest impacts on natural resources and other sections, (v) climate scenarios and how these may affect future pest distribution, impacts and ability to address, (vi) invasive species prevention including tools for groups and individuals, (vii) pest management tools and activities for groups and individuals, and (viii) contact information for key resource and support staff. What is more, this output will support establishment of an IAS monitoring network to be piloted within relevant sectors. The key role of the project, in this regard will be to catalyze and facilitate the development and institutionalization of this network by the responsible sectors and other authorities; and to ensure mechanisms are developed for collating monitoring results and making them readily accessible to all stakeholders, via the IAS information system and other platforms as needed. The second stage is to supplement the baseline information with a commensurate on-the-ground effort during project implementation to update the baseline information that gather additional information through the landscape/seascape and village planning efforts to identify species of importance/impact to the community that will continue to feed into the national information system, that the gets incorporated into the future revisions of NISSAP (usually in a 3-5 year time interval),

92 In terms of land degradation, the collation and application of remote sensing (using freeware tools e.g. http://www.openforis.org/home.html) and other data on soils and land degradation status will help assess land use changes and threats to inform priorities for achieving LDN, including the key indicators of land cover, NPP and SOC. This will also support development and testing (in the demonstration landscapes under Output 3.3) of protocols for LDN monitoring. Various NGOs have documented traditional knowledge related to conservation and use of biodiversity and natural resources as part of their activities and the project will seek to incorporate those in the information portal alongside other data. This information system structure once established will then be populated over the remainder of the project and should be fully operational by the end of the project, inclusive of the establishment of appropriate mechanisms for long-term updating and maintenance of this system beyond the life of the GEF project. Additionally, this information system will be regularly reviewed and types and levels of information entered modified to best support the needs of end users of the system i.e. the relevant stakeholders within Solomon Islands. The information system once established and populated should permit a detailed understanding of key established pests, projections for new or expanded invasions, improved priority setting for interventions, informed decision-making on sectoral policies and investments, and easy access to information for decision makers and other users.

93 This output also supports strengthening of risk assessment procedures to be inclusive of economic, social, cultural, health, climate adaptation and environmental consequences. To complement the decision-making tools and information resources, the project will also develop and implement sectoral guidance and regulations to strengthen the safeguarding of main pathways and vectors that could be (or are) utilized by IAS to enter vulnerable areas. The indicative activities under this output are:

1.4.1 Comprehensive assessment of current IAS and land degradation information management systems to identify gaps and needs to enable informed decision making for the prevention, management and monitoring of IAS and management of social, gender and environmental risks related to IAS in the country as well as land degradation trends and risks;
1.4.2 Establish and operationalize of a nationwide IAS and LD information management system (either existing or new) by end of year one and populate of this system with existing available information and new information as available throughout the life of the GEF project (and beyond);
1.4.3 Undertake comprehensive baseline assessments of key pest organisms initially to build the information database, and later more comprehensive coverage of all IAS that are considered as potential pests;
1.4.4 Undertake comprehensive baseline assessment of land degradation status and trends, threats and key drivers for land degradation
1.4.5 Develop protocols for regular monitoring of priority IAS in relevant sectors, such as forestry, agriculture, marine systems, etc. and LD trends and impacts
1.4.6 **Data** sharing protocols are developed and put in place and is useful and regularly utilized
1.4.7 **The IAS and LD information is linked into the integrated data portal** that is well maintained and coordination amongst partners is appropriate **and maintained for long term**

Component 2. Comprehensive risk management approach to address IAS threats

(Total Cost: USD 3,259,000; GEF project grant requested: USD 944,000; Co-financing: USD 2,350,000)

95 *Component 2* will put in place a comprehensive framework for early detection, control and management of IAS to support invasion risk reduction and management of established invasives. This will aim to address the direct threats from IAS to biodiversity and also disrupt links between IAS impacts and land degradation.

Outcome 2: Comprehensive IAS framework for early detection, control and management identifies and prioritizes highest risk invasion pathways to safeguard natural and production systems from IAS

Output 2.1 - National strategy for IAS management (NISSAP) adopted and operationalized through appropriate governance and established Standard Operating Procedures and prioritized lists of high-risk IAS

96 It is essential to develop a multi-year strategy in regards to IAS prevention and management. This National Invasive Species Framework and Strategic Action Plan (NISSAP) would be the primary tool supporting and guiding IAS prevention and management activities for the nation. A preliminary step towards completing a NISSAP will be to conduct a desktop review to ensure that detailed information has been compiled regarding IAS currently within the Solomon Islands, IAS which threaten the country and biodiversity including endemics, threatened species and protected areas. It is recommended that this compilation of IAS information for the country (to the extent information is available) include the following: inventory of IAS by provinces , island group and/or island; inventory of endemic and threatened species by province, island group and/or island; inventory of designated nature areas and ecosystems; inventory of risk species already established in neighboring countries and/or with trade partners; and an inventory of IAS prevention and management projects undertaken within the Solomon Islands, including past and on-going activities.

97 By developing a multi-sectorial, comprehensive strategy that is endorsed at senior levels of government, the Solomon Islands will be able to facilitate IAS prevention and management via a multi-stakeholder approach, ensuring that existing resources and capacity are utilized effectively and that capacity gaps are addressed in an effective and timely manner. A gap analysis conducted as part of the NISSAP development will support these efforts. The NISSAP will also include an IAS pathways analysis, detailing risk levels for IAS incursion. While the setting overarching goals and objectives via the NISSAP is essential, it is equally important to develop a prioritized action plan to guide implementation. The action plan would include as much specificity as feasible, including details on actions, timing, facilitation, responsibility and resources. The NISSAP will also outline opportunities to broaden the responsibility base for IAS management, including through voluntary compliance and improved biosecurity by individuals and operators, and through industry and user fees, and penalties for non-compliance. A specific section of the NISSAP will emphasize the need to share responsibility beyond government alone and that "IAS and biosecurity is everyone's responsibility". The action plan will serve as a road map for IAS prevention and management activities.

98 Development and completion of the NISSAP should be facilitated by an international consultant with multiple years of experience with developing similar strategies in the Pacific as well as first-hand knowledge of IAS management in the region. The NISSAP development, including the desktop exercise, should take approximately 12 months to finalize and should be a priority for completion in the first year of the project. The NISSAP is expected to outline legislative reform and improvements required to ensure strong biosecurity and IAS systems, and the development of this legislation will be progressed following the completion of the NISSAP. The NISSAP preparation will be overseen by an inter-sectoral IAS working group established under the intersectoral biodiversity committee. Protocols and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for IAS detection, management and eradication to strengthen NISSAP implementation will be developed with the Biosecurity Division of MAL. Priority lists of high-risk IAS that threaten biodiversity and ecosystems will be developed and integrated into biosecurity and risk assessment approaches. Tools and capacity for IAS risk and impact assessments on terrestrial and marine protected areas will be developed in collaboration with the EREPA project.

99 Indicative GEF-financed activities under Output 2.1. include:

2.1.1 Compilation of inventory of IAS, endemic and threatened native species and ecosystems, risk species already established in neighboring countries and/or trade partners, and ongoing IAS prevention and management actions by province or island group and/or island.

2.1.2 Prioritized list of established IAS to address management of IAS risks and prioritized list of high-risk IAS not yet established to prevent entry of such species into the country

2.1.3 Gap analysis of IAS prevention and control measures, and pathway analysis of potential IAS that could arrive and establish in the country.

2.1.4 Completion of NISSAP that would outline specific requirements relating to legislation and policy, capacity building, research, monitoring and biosecurity to protect the Solomon Islands from IAS.

2.1.5 Established in project year 1, a multi-sectorial coordination body for IAS prevention and management to oversee development (caveat: development and finalization of the NISSAP should not wait on the existence of this body but rather should proceed immediately in project year one under guidance of the PMU with input from relevant sectors through an expert consultant) and implementation of the NISSAP, tracking of efforts and updating on a 5-year basis. The coordination body will oversee the a) review of the Fisheries Act, Biosecurity Act with consideration on strengthening language to address all potential IAS, to strengthen implementation of internal biosecurity and to establish effective cost recovery systems directly supporting biosecurity activities through the collection of user fees, levy fines, etc. b) detailed review of the biosecurity act and other pertinent legal drivers will be undertaken as part of the biosecurity legal review and updating under component 2 of this project), Forestry Act, Shipping Act and Shipping (Marine Pollution) Regulation 2011 and Environment Act 1998 to address species conservation and IAS prevention and management; and d) improvement of guidelines and provincial ordinances to address threatened and endemic species and IAS prevention and management (including provisioning for early detection and rapid response to novel species incursions (the review and strengthening of EDRR at the national level with capacity to scale down and adjust for specifics at the localized level will be undertaken as part of the biosecurity strengthening of component 2 of this project). On topics related to IAS, given the cross-sector nature of the measures necessary to prevent and manage IAS, a high-level coordination council particularly necessary, involving the Office of the Prime Minister and other relevant high level government representation (preferably at the level of Permanent Secretaries) from the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology; Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock; Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Forests and Research, Solomon Islands Port Authority, Solomon Islands Maritime Authority, Solomon Island Airport Corporation and other key ministries/agencies who have a mandate related to IAS and biosecurity. This high-level IAS Council, will be supported by a technical committee that include representation from key agencies dealing with IAS and related biosecurity issues, respectively to advise the high-level council. The Coordinating body will communicate regularly with national leadership as well as localized province or community leaders as may be needed to ensure that IAS issues are being addressed. The coordination body will have the ability to communicate regularly with all ministries and offices/agencies within each ministry as need to provide guidance and coordination on IAS issues; The coordination body and relevant leadership will have regular meetings which serve to direct all sectors on advancing efforts to address IAS concerns across sectors. The coordination body will be supported by a council of IAS experts and practitioners.

2.1.6 Development and drafting of IAS legislation and regulations in accordance with requirements specified in NISSAP, including to enhance cost-recovery mechanisms for the incurred costs of IAS management.

2.1.7 Establishment of a national IAS council of practitioners and experts, including with representation of women to support addressing prevention and management of IAS nationwide and to serve as the IAS expert council to the multi-sectorial IAS coordination body; The IAS council with have by-laws and an established agenda agreed on by the IAS coordination body. The IAS council will minimally meet quarterly and produce meeting minutes/reports. The IAS council will be supported and engaged by the IAS coordination body. The IAS council with engage with appropriate national and local IAS concerns, documenting discussions and proposed action and advise the IAS coordination body appropriately and effectively in a timely manner.

Output 2.2 Strengthened biosecurity measures including essential equipment and capacity to support prevention, enforcement and control of IAS at key entry/exit points and between islands, with strengthened Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) mechanism and Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) in place and tested

100 Output 2.2 will result in strengthened biosecurity measures to support enforcement, detection and control of IAS. Activities will focus on high priority areas including islands of Western Province, Honiara port and international airport, Noro port and Munda international airport, and other key ports of entry from Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu, with targeted investment in provinces to control spread between islands. This will require the establishment of collaborative arrangements between Biosecurity Division, Customs Division, ECD (and other partners such as ports, agriculture, forestry and fisheries officials and extension officers and the provincial governments) to address the linked threats that IAS pose to biodiversity protection and sustainable land management. At the four international airports and seaports, project investment will include targeted improvements to equipment to put in place essential biosecurity measures. This will focus on low-tech solutions with minimum maintenance and capacity development needs (e.g. binoculars, cameras and headlamps for monitoring of logging and cargo ships and ballast water discharge, back-pack sprayers, traps, freezers, personal protective equipment and potentially support for fumigation facilities and IT equipment), based on a detailed PPG assessment of equipment and capacity needs (including assessment of the capacity to use and maintain such equipment). In addition, GEF resources will fund appropriate training using (where possible) existing international modules on protocols and use of equipment, including the demonstration of strengthened Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) mechanisms/kits and Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) reflecting the key IAS/types threatening biodiversity and SLM based on Solomon's context. Again, investment will focus on provision of low-maintenance, easy-to-use equipment (e.g. provision of materials for wire cage traps for EDRR kits whose construction and maintenance can be demonstrated in a workshop setting). At between-island ports (including domestic airports in project landscapes) that represent high risk invasion pathways, basic biosecurity improvements may include the use of signage, education, and awareness-raising to build understanding of biosecurity risks and instill basic biosecurity and quarantine protocols for the transportation of vessels, people and goods between islands. Provisions for sustainability of IAS investments include the use of low-tech, practical equipment options as possible; development of repeatable, standardized capacity development and awareness materials; and incorporation of maintenance costs of equipment into development/recurrent budgets of MAL. Further, options for the recovery of costs for securing increased biosecurity at the main entry and exits ports, perhaps through revision of existing fees/levies[61] will be explored as a potential financing mechanism to support the sustainability of IAS investments. A sustainability plan will be developed. Project interventions will be based on best practices developed internationally (e.g. through SPREP's Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN)) and will require appropriate training and testing.

2.2.1 Capacity building training provided to biosecurity staff and other frontline agencies/staffs at ports (supported by the biosecurity strategy (developed under Component 1) which will have a training component) - Biosecurity training needs will be well documented in the biosecurity strategy and at least in part identified through the capacity needs assessment conducted for biosecurity; appropriate trainers will be engaged to provide annual training activities; capacity will be built within the Solomon Islands to meet various elements of biosecurity training needs over time.

2.2.2 As needed develop further legal drivers (based in part on results of the biosecurity assessment) to support biosecurity inclusive of pre-arrival risk assessment and sanitation requirements, arrival inspection/screening for all vessels, cargoes, materials and persons, quarantine requirements, and final disposition determinations inclusive of treatment and turn away/denial actions as needed for both ports of entry as well as internal transit points, as appropriate. Drafting of needed legal drivers for strengthening biosecurity both nationally and internally will be forth coming and the need for legislation to support improved/new requirements and protocols may be warranted and should be supported. This will entail the record of national review and determination of drafted biosecurity legislation, development of regulations based on biosecurity legislation (if approved) and development of protocols to implement new regulations - an appropriate skilled consultant will be engaged to support development of protocols; Protocols should be drafted while the draft legislation is under review for endorsement. Once legal drivers are in place along with regulations and protocols, biosecurity staff will be trained in their implementation

2.2.3 Biosecurity at ports of entry is strengthened countrywide (supported by the biosecurity strategy, NISSAP and training and expanding efforts made at the 2 demonstration sites developed as part of project component 1)

[61] http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/BSI%20Fees%20and%20Charges.pdf

and document through interception/treatment records, training records, port surveillance records, risk assessment records. Given the high priority placed on reducing risks and impacts from IAS that legal drivers, regulations, protocols and funding to support implementation of strengthened biosecurity throughout the country will be forthcoming in a timely and appropriate manner to support long term biosecurity strengthening

2.2.4 As needed develop and enact legal drivers to support inter-island biosecurity (supported by the biosecurity strategy and NISSAP). This will entail the drafting of legal drivers to support/expand current domestic biosecurity during the same time frame as those to strengthen international biosecurity and will be documented through records of national review and determination of drafted biosecurity legislation. Approved/endorsed domestic biosecurity legislation will be followed by development of regulations and SOPs to implement these regulations. An appropriate skilled consultant will be engaged to support appropriate development of regulations. Domestic regulations and associated SOPs should be drafted while the draft legislation is under review for endorsement.

2.2.5 Biosecurity at inter-island ports (air and sea) is developed and put in place (supported by the biosecurity strategy, NISSAP and legal drivers). This will entail the hiring of biosecurity staffs for key internal ports as needed. Resources will be made available to initially support implementation of domestic biosecurity at 2 demonstrations sites and then expand to include other priority areas within the country; biosecurity staff shall be hired and trained and maintained at appropriate levels. Domestic biosecurity will be supported by training of staff, specifically to support implementation of new inter-island biosecurity regulations

2.2.6 Provisioning of required biosecurity equipment for ports and biosecurity staff (supported by the biosecurity strategy which will include components on material and equipment needs for each port) - Equipment needed for domestic biosecurity will be documented as part of the biosecurity strategy and port develop planning process; Funding and other resources will be made available to support equipment purchase and utilization

2.2.7 National EDRR plan is in place and endorsed by leadership and is inclusive of clear decision-making process and engagement of cross-sectorial support. The development of a national EDRR strategy will be supported by an experienced consultant who will be engaged to support the country with development of a comprehensive and detailed EDRR plan that will be endorsed by leadership and supported/implemented by key ministries and offices. Once developed the endorsement of EDRR strategy by national leadership and relevant ministries will provide ensurance that an appropriate EDRR structure is supported at all levels. Documentation will included an endorsed EDRR strategy that is implemented with records of novel species reports, determinations made and actions taken.

2.2.8 ERPs developed for priority taxonomic groups and incorporated into the overall EDRR strategy as well as training for use of ERPs as part of EDRR action undertaken. Training for ERP implementation is essential, and should be inclusive of mock novel species detection and response actions involving all relevant sectors.

2.2.9 EDRR and ERPs reviewed and updated annually to ensure decision makers, leadership roles, contacts and other details remain relevant. Both the EDRR strategy and its associated ERPs will be maintained as living documents and updated as needed to ensure they remain appropriate and that ERPs can be implemented rapidly as needed.

2.2.10 Resources including equipment and funding are in place to support response actions as needed. Determination on how EDRR will be funded long term will be included in the EDRR strategy. An appropriate consultant with expertise in developing funding streams for biosecurity will be engaged to facilitate this planning and that it is inclusive of input from senior leadership and decision makers.

2.2.11 Development of EDRR funding mechanism, inclusive of legal drivers as needed and clear mechanisms for release/use of funds as appropriate. Implementation of EDRR funding mechanism is envisaged for long term support of EDRR and funding is readily available for use in IAS response actions and to support maintenance of the EDRR system,

2.2.12 EDRR system developed including surveillance at key high risk points such as ports and national novel species reporting structure, protocols for handling IAS detection reports, decision making structure determine and enacted. This will entail that high risk IAS incursion points are documented nationwide as part of the biosecurity strategy and surveillance activities are developed for high risk locations as part of the biosecurity strategy. IAS surveillance activities at areas of high IAS incursion risk are supported at all levels, appropriate protocols are established and resource are available to support surveillance activities

2.2.13 National novel species reporting structure designed as part of the EDRR strategy including protocols and pathway for decision making on submitted reports, enacting responses and timing. Novel species encounter reporting system (hotline and online) are developed and enacted, including hiring and training of operators, with records of detection reports, decisions and response actions are effectively documented utilized a standardized format and entered into a database for long term use.

2.2.14 National awareness campaign for IAS detection and reporting developed, including for use of the novel species reporting system will be supported and developed (this should be linked into the IAS awareness and engagement activities covered in project outcome 4.1).

2.2.15 National awareness campaign for IAS detection and reporting implemented, reporting mechanisms are established and publicized and funding and other resources will be available for its implementation nationwide, reaching all communities as well as visitors.

Component 3. Community-based integrated ecosystem management and threat reduction at land/seascape scale

(Total Cost: USD 16,196,690; GEF project grant requested: USD 5,046,690; Cofinancing: USD 11,150,000)

101 *Component 3* will demonstrate how a nature-based economic pathway can engage communities (including women and youth), improve livelihoods of men, women and youth and strengthen conservation of globally threatened and endemic species and reduce threats from IAS and land degradation. The project will focus on integrated planning and delivery across 253,061 ha in twelve land/seascapes representative of the terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems and agro-ecosystems of Solomon Islands, all of which also include KBAs. These are:

- Reef Islands and Utupua – Temotu Province (48,244 ha, including 20,400 ha of PAs)
- Western Solomons (Shortland Islands, Roviana and Marovo Lagoons – Western Province) (89,134 ha, including 30,090 ha of PAs)
- San George and South Choiseul (75,713 ha, including 10,074 ha of PAs)
- Lau and North Malaita (39,970 ha including 6,200 of PAs)

102 The project will focus on integrated planning and delivery across 82,128 ha in four land/seascapes representative of the terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems and agro-ecosystems of Solomon Islands, all of which include KBAs. These are:

- Reef Islands and Utupua – Temotu Province (21,428ha, including 20,400ha PA)
- Western Solomons Biosphere (Shortland Islands, Roviana and Marovo Lagoons – Western Province) (37,590ha, including 30,090 ha PA)
- San George and South Choiseul Tubi Forest Reserve (10,074 ha, all PAs)
- Lau and North Malaita Integrated Sustainable Management Area (13,605 ha including 6,200 PAs)

102 Annex 3 provides the initial maps and outline detail on each of these preliminary-identified land/seascapes. GEF investments for biodiversity mainstreaming and IAS management will apply across all four sites, while land degradation investments will apply across three sites (all but target site 3). These areas are indicative and final land/seascapes boundaries will be confirmed during the landscape/seascape mapping and planning process in the first year of project implementation in full consultation with local communities and stakeholders.

103 The PPG phase assessed the feasibility of implementing community-based integrated ecosystem management and threat reduction at land/seascape level. Field visits were undertaken to specific sites where local communities (including women, men and youth) and organizations are involved in the protection of biodiversity and natural resources, from which it was concluded that adequate enabling conditions exist. All relevant local organizations and technical project partners agreed with the proposed project interventions and contributed (in varying degrees) to their initial design (including indigenous peoples community members- see consent letters). Meaningful consultations, engagement and awareness raising was undertaken with relevant indigenous groups, who were informed of the potential (and their rights) for an FPIC process to be launched at the very beginning of project implementation.

104 As the implementation of the project (and its relevant activities) progress, additional screening will be required to assess potentially emerging risks or to re-categorize the significance of currently identified risks; which could trigger the need for new assessments and management options. Through on-going engagement, consultation and monitoring of FPIC elements of Component 3-related activities, potential risk/adverse impact areas such as access restrictions, economic displacement, livelihoods, access and benefit sharing, cultural heritage for indigenous communities can be identified early-on.

105 The implementation of a robust, mutually agreed and SES-compliant FPIC protocol will thus be paramount for this project. Activities under Outputs 3.1, 3.3 and 3.4 will not be able to commence until documented FPIC has been achieved. Further information on how potential future/further risks should be screened, assessed and managed is outlined in the project's ESMF and IPPF.

Outcome 3: Community participation and improved livelihoods from a nature-based economic pathway that reduces threats from IAS

Output 3.1 Integrated land/seascape management plans with strong community governance developed and implemented over 12 landscapes/seascapes, using traditional and other knowledge to reduce threats from IAS, land degradation and unsustainable resource use

106 Output 3.1 concerns the elaboration of an integrated landscape/seascape management plans with strengthened community governance developed and implemented for conservation of globally significant biodiversity and sustainable land management in the demonstration land/seascapes, integrating traditional and new knowledge to reduce threats and impacts from IAS, land degradation and unsustainable natural resource use. Open and active dialogue across multiple stakeholder groups (including specifically with indigenous groups, women and youth) will be adopted to build a common understanding of priorities, co-benefits and resolve conflicting aspirations for each landscape/seascape, including landscape-level target setting for biodiversity and SLM. Design of the plans will involve full engagement and agreement of local communities, indigenous groups, women and youth and consideration of local needs and rights including the identification of diversified blue/green livelihood options that can deliver meaningful economic benefits and facilitate a shift away from unsustainable and/or illegal use of natural resources. The management plans will be designed based on detailed and spatially-explicit landscape/seascape-level baseline assessments (e.g. using the Biological Rapid Assessment (BIORAPS)[62] methodology, while also including priority IAS, livelihood and land degradation assessments and finalized during the first year of implementation. Each management plan (land use pan linked to NRLUP) will be supported by an appropriate local coordination committee with clear TOR, representing the key stakeholders (e.g. community groups, smallholder farmers, local government, private sector), including men, women and youth who will oversee implementation, monitoring and adaptive management and risk/impact mitigation.

107 This output concerns the elaboration of an ILSMS for the 12 target landscapes/seascapes within the 4 target sites. A participatory planning process will be established that complements existing traditional planning processes that will be elaborated, shared and adopted through a participatory approach (with copies of plans kept in local communities), involving key players (national and provincial institutions, NGOs, civil society, local communities, women and youth, private operators, etc.), under the supervision of the cross-sectoral biodiversity committee (Output 1.1). The oversight and coordination of the preparation of the integrated landscape/seascape management plans/strategy will be undertaken by each of the 12 landscape/seascape planning committees that will include:

3.1.1 Mapping of the demonstration landscape/seascapes and zoning of the biological, socio-economic and environmental boundaries and aspects, including, *inter alia,* geomorphology, water bodies, , land cover and use, ecosystems and habitats, ecosystem services, LD, marine environment and biodiversity threats including priority IAS that are both present and those that threaten with arrival and establishment for the twelve landscapes/seascapes

[62] https://pipap.sprep.org/content/bioraps-biological-rapid-assessment

3.1.2 Mapping will help identify, prioritize and inform on-the-ground actions at landscape/seascape levels to support biodiversity conservation and SLM/CSA within the five main sectors (forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and aquaculture). It will facilitate identification of (i) areas for conservation of biodiversity, in particular for endangered and endemic species and their habitats and their dispersal corridors, such as HCVFs and marine areas, buffer zones around PA sites and other important ecological areas (including water sources and along rivers); (ii) areas for sustainable community natural resources management and use, including sustainable harvesting and extraction, community based conservation and forest management, watershed conservation and climate risk management; (iii) degraded areas for community forest restoration and fire management; (iv) degraded agricultural areas for restoration using SLM/CSA for sustainable agricultural development; (v) area of seagrass and mangroves; and (vii) areas and activities that can promote blue/green livelihood improvement.

3.1.3 Following the participatory mapping, extensive consultation with be conducted with local communities (including men, women, youth and children) and stakeholders (facilitated by NGOs) to validate the mapping, integrate traditional knowledge, identify appropriate zonation and strategies for conservation, land and marine resource use, livelihood development and IAS prevention and management.

3.1.4 Drafting of ILSMS for the twelve landscapes/seascapes facilitated by a multi-sector, multi-stakeholder coordination and governance arrangement

3.1.5 Cooperation and coordination between the different institutions at national, provincial and local levels.

3.1.6 Extensive consultation with key stakeholders, including local communities on their expected needs and services from these areas and alternative development and livelihood options

3.1.7 Finalization and endorsement of the target ILSMSs;

3.1.8 Based on the ILSMS, each CMMA, CMFA and community village organization, as relevant will prepare their own CMMA, CMFA, SLM and livelihood development plans

3.1.9 Capacity building and technical support to engage and empower communities, indigenous groups, women and youth to implement plans

3.1.10 The project will fund on-the-ground investments in best practices for IAS prevention and management, inclusive of appropriate integrated pest management (IPM), reversing LD through rehabilitation and restoration, sustainable resource use and development of alternate blue/green livelihood activities (Outputs 3.3 and 3.4) that takes into consideration the specific needs of indigenous groups, women and youth. The GEF increment will provide capacity development, training and technical assistance to facilitate mapping, development of the ILSMSs and support for on-the-ground implementation of best practices. Over the long-term, the mapping and strategic planning exercises will provide information for long-term zonation of the land/seascape for different economic uses and development activities, facilitate permitting processes that meet biodiversity-friendly norms, and help develop appropriate governance and enforcement systems to ensure that development is sustainable and environmentally appropriate.

Output 3.2 National species conservation action plans implemented for globally significant and indigenous biodiversity including in-situ measures to enhance habitats and reduce IAS threats and over-exploitation

108 Output 3.2 will implement conservation actions for globally significant and indigenous biodiversity in each land/seascape. Activities supported by the project will vary according to the priorities of the different land/seascapes and may include: preparation, updating and implementation of species conservation plans; provision of facilities, equipment and community training to support species conservation; habitat enhancements; measures to avoid and manage the threats and impacts from IAS to vulnerable species (in line with the provincial ordinances and the NISSAP developed under Outputs 1.1 and 2.1 respectively); measures to avoid over-exploitation and use of species; and monitoring. The indicative list of activities leading up to preparation of action plans are the following:

3.2.1 Determination of what species to develop conservation actions plans for. Selection of species will be based on agreed criteria to be determined by the Environment Advisory Committee. Potential criteria might include: currently vulnerable to decline or even extinction; or species with an observed, significant decline in occupied area; the appearance of new threats or intensification or accumulation of existing threats, or all these; significant habitat loss or fragmentation; when a species or populations face an imminent major

threat in the form of the predicted arrival of devastating disease or alien invasive species; a population subject to significant harvesting or impacted by climate change, etc. A preliminary list of potential species for selected for preparation of action plans that has been discussed and are reflected in Table 5. Another option that might be considered would be to plan for multiple species occupying defined areas of the observed pressures on whole ecosystems, and because of the resulting greater cost-effective use of resources. As a general rule, consideration of cost-effectiveness might dictate that as many species as possible are planned jointly unless this reduces the likelihood of meeting the conservation goals for any single one of them.

3.2.2 Consultative meetings and technical support to develop species action plans inclusive of IAS prevent and management actions and inclusive of the management structure and staffing needs for each species plan. In the preparation of these plans, this would require access to existing scientific information and expertise to current habitat conditions, population status and trends.

3.2.3 Through a participatory process agree on a vision statement for a particular species to ensure the ecological diversity of habitats and species and a time frame for the vision. Establish goals and targets. Access threats, drivers and constraints to achieve these goals, based on which reach consensus on key actions necessary and develop a species action plan

3.2.4 Access capacity needs of institutions, NGOs, local communities, indigenous groups and women to support implementation of species action plans and support capacity training to support implementation of species action plans

3.2.5 Resourcing species action plans with required staffs, materials and equipment

3.2.6 Formal approval of species action plans

3.2.7 Key actions prioritized and action implementation initiated

Table 6: Potential Species (and or group of species for Action Planning

Species	Status	Habitat	Threats
Rabbit fish and parrot fish	Most common fish harvested in the Reef Islands and Utupua. Supply is understood to be low as reported by local fisher men and women. Initial stage of the project is to do a thorough survey of population size of these two fish species on the CMMAs.	Seagrass, mangrove and coral reefs	Over harvesting and population growth. Coral bleaching due to run-offs. Currently no logging activities occur on these sites, which is something that must be maintained. Threats from logging would probably at Utupua being a bigger Island of the two.
Sturgeon fish	Low spawning aggregation due low stock, based on market survey in Gizo and Munda/Roviana by WWF and WCS	Coral reefs, seagrass and mangroves	Over-harvesting, coral bleaching due to increased run-offs increased logging activities.
Dugong	At risk due to human consumption (targeted killing), destruction of habitats	Seagrass and coral reefs.	At risk due to human consumption (targeted killing), Destruction of habitats (seagrass) due to increased sedimentation associated with runoff from land-based activities (logging, coastal developments and agricultural activities) and population growth has resulted in the loss of seagrass meadows.
Tubi tree *Xanthostemon melanoxylon*	Rear species / Vulnerable (VU)	Ultramafic soil type	Destructive industries, e.g., logging operations, mineral prospecting, mining and expansion of human settlements.

Gizo White-eye *Zosterops luteirostris*	Endangered (Pop. 250-999); decreasing[63]	Topical low-land Forest	Habitat loss due to deforestation, extension of gardening and human habitation[64]. Invasive Alien Species, for example, the red fire wants, *Wasmannia auropunctata* is also a threat[65]
White-throated Nightjar *Eurostopodus mystacalis*	Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List[66 & 67]	Coastal habitats (beach breeding spp.)	Invasive species, e.g., wild cats and dogs, also sea level rise.
Giant rat Vikas, *Solomys vikas*	This is a rare species, and is proposed to be considered a Critically Endangered Species by IUCN[68]	Low land tropical Forest – current spread is in Vangunu area, Marovo.	Major threat is from logging around the area and gardening activities.
Rhipidura malaitae	Endemic and population is considered as vulnerable[69]	High land forests	Logging and degradation of land areas.

Output 3.3 Smallholder farmers supported to implement innovative agricultural practices for sustainable land management that contribute to LDN, protect ecosystem services, reduce threats from IAS and improve incomes, including through farmer field schools and demonstration of model farms

109 Under Output 3.3 smallholder farmers (including men, women, youth and indigenous people) will be supported to implement innovative agricultural practices to reverse ongoing land degradation and rehabilitate degraded areas, increasing resilience to CC through SLM / CSA towards achieving LDN, protecting ecosystem services and improving incomes through increasing crop / livestock yields. Detailed assessments of the farming systems, including women and indigenous group specific activities in each landscape were conducted during the PPG stage. None of the areas include large-scale commercial farmers growing any particular crop, with the landscapes either entirely subsistence (Utupua Island in Temotu Province), while the others are more a combination of existing plantations and small-scale farms where a mixture of subsistence and cash crops are grown. They include some agroforestry (although not currently using systems which maximize the win-win-win benefits), also cocoa, kava, and coconut plantations and some perennial cropping systems. By supporting innovative approaches to SLM/ SA, which will provide more reliable and / or increased crop yields thus improving food security in all landscapes also raising farmer incomes in the semi-subsistence systems, within a framework of integrated community planning, governance and management at landscape scale, the project aims to avoid and reduce smallholder encroachment into adjacent forested areas. Project interventions will involve piloting integrated planning, implementation and monitoring of the three key variables required towards achieving LDN in the demonstration landscapes (LCC, NPP and SOC) including land use plans and targets. In order to build capacity and sustainability, technical training on SLM technologies will be conducted using the learning-by-doing farmer field school (FFS) approach[70] through the extension services capacitated under Component 1, also lead farmers in each community, with a particular focus on engaging women and youth. Support will be provided to train land users to adopt SLM / CSA to replace current damaging practices (e.g. slash and burn and encroachment into forested areas, lack of restoration of SOC,

[63] http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/termsanddefinitions
[64] http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/spcthreat
[65] https://www.sprep.org/att/IRC/eCOPIES/Birdlife-Pacific/Country%20Files/Reports/SolomonIslands.pdf
[66] https://bioone.org/journals/bulletin-of-the-british-ornithologists-club/volume-139/issue-4/bboc.v139i4.2019.a4/First-record-of-Solomons-Nightjar-Eurostopodus-nigripennis-for-Malaita-with/10.25226/bboc.v139i4.2019.a4.full
[67] https://scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu/bitstream/10125/22548/vol60n1-69-80.pdf
[68] Lavery TH and Judge H (2017). A new species of giant rat (Muridae, Uromys) from Vangunu, Solomon Islands. Journal of Mammalogy, gyx116.
[69] https://www.sprep.org/att/IRC/eCOPIES/Birdlife-Pacific/Country%20Files/Reports/SolomonIslands.pdf
[70] For land users, the "learning by doing" farmer field schools (FFSs) approach is recommended rather than demo farms, which are passive would be very difficult to develop in the SAFE demo landscapes, due to the absence of extension staff in these communities. See resources at https://www.fao.org/farmer-field-schools/home/en/

repetitive tillage etc.) which will lead to an increase in crop yields / reduction in yield variability – thus increasing incomes. Traditional knowledge of sustainable land management systems will be integrated and promoted[71]; targeted interventions will include composting, mulching, cover crops, reduced tillage, crop rotations, restoration of fallow periods, use of appropriate beneficial agroforestry systems and terracing to reduce soil erosion, all contributing to increasing soil organic matter content, fertility, water and nutrient management and improved livestock (poultry, piggery) systems, along with measures to reduce the threats to land degradation from IAS (in line with the provincial ordinances and NISSAP developed under Outputs 1.1 and 2.1). Project support for addressing IAS threats and impacts to land and other natural resources degradation will vary according to the contexts and priorities of the land users in the different land/seascapes with similar procedures for prioritization, coordination and learning from best practices as described for Output 3.2. Towards the conclusion of the project, lessons will be shared and scaling-up achieved of successful interventions through community exchanges and visits (Component 4) and through incorporating lessons into guidelines and agricultural training / extension programs for promotion by MAL (and MFMR for seascapes). Smallholders and farmer cooperatives will be assisted through small agricultural business incubators to improve post-harvest storage, processing and development of value chains, with improved access to finance (e.g. through the recently established Development Bank). The indicative list of activities to contribute to this Output include:

- 3.3.1 Develop a gender sensitive strategy to support adoption of the farmer field school approach to catalyze efforts to attain LDN, including recognition of LD issues, also SLM and CSA approaches to halt and reverse land degradation;
- 3.3.2 Recruit an experienced Master Trainer;
- 3.3.3 Identify trainees (lead farmers, women and youth in demonstration landscapes, MAL extension officers - link to 1.3) and provide training in the FFS approach, how to set-up FFSs, recognition of the prevailing LD issues and appropriate SLM/CSA technologies to address them;
- 3.3.4 Provide the necessary training materials, tools and equipment to each FFS;
- 3.3.5 Support establishment of community nurseries in each demonstration landscape (*inter alia* to multiply seeds of traditional crops, also improved varieties, seedlings for agroforestry tree species), specifically ensuring the active engagement of women and youth
- 3.3.6 Catalyze lead farmers/extension staff to implement training using the FFS approach – at least over one growing season, ideally continuing for 2-3 years to address on-going issues;
- 3.3.7 Introduce LD/SLM/CSA and FFS approach in curricula of Solomon Islands National University (SINU) and Solomon Islands Association for Vocational and Rural Training Centers (SIAVRTCs)
- 3.3.8 Introduce LD/SLM/CSA into primary and secondary schools' curricula (e.g. via teacher training colleges and provision of learning materials for existing teachers;
- 3.3.9 Further support beneficiary community FFSs with training and materials to improve post-harvest storage, processing and packaging of produce (where SLMs increase yields and markets are accessible);
- 3.3.10 Link to CSAYN to encourage involvement of women and young people in FFSs/value chain activities to address the limited youth engagement in traditional farming.

Output 3.4 Diversified resilient livelihoods options co-developed with communities to support ecosystem services provision, species and habitat recovery and the emergence of new blue/green business opportunities (e.g. food, ecotourism, handicrafts, circular economy), particularly for women and youth

110 Finally, Output 3.4 will demonstrate how diversification into blue/green (nature-based) livelihoods can support the emergence of new business opportunities (e.g. sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, ecotourism, circular economy), while at the same time contribute to ecosystem services provision and species and habitat recovery. During the PPG phase opportunities for accelerating new green-based businesses and resilient green livelihood options were discussed with communities, using the framework, guidance and lessons learned of USAID's Conservation Enterprise

[71] For example the Bushmen Farming Network is focusing on six key aspects that have been the foundation to farmer-farmer exchanges for thousands of years: Ideas, Planting Materials, Advice, Individuality, Culture. See https://www.bushmenfarming.com/summary.html

approach[72]. During project implementation, these will be prioritized for each land/seascape based on local context and opportunities, taking into account feasibility and resilience given the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. A strong focus will be given to women and youth as drivers of change and community participation in development, with the aim of strengthening their morale and leadership role. Sustainable financing mechanisms to incentivize green livelihoods aligned with the blue/green economy strategy developed under Component 1 will be established. These may include blended financing solutions including women's/youth saving clubs or the development of local funds supported via public-private partnerships (e.g. by working with agricultural businesses, food retailers or processors, tourism operators skills and knowledge to implement these activities or forestry companies operating within the project land/seascapes). Training, capacity development and market/value chain assessments to support green business development will be provided. Activities under this Output will be carried out in a coordinated approach including the following stakeholders; Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), the private sector and NGOs. The project will also provide technical training to rural communities' groups, and relevant partners so they have the relevant skills and knowledge and the appropriate procedures and processes in place to implement these activities.

111 In each of the four project landscapes/seascapes, two or more value chains have been identified based on their potential to develop new products and services or scale up existing products and services for the benefit of a larger group of people. Some blue/green livelihood and value chains opportunities identified have relevance across more than one landscape/seascape (see Annex 17). In selected clusters within the four landscapes/seascapes, the GEF project will support the design and implement interventions to pilot and scale-up products and services having commercial potential, promote credit, marketing and cooperative agreements. This will be done in partnership with specialized agencies such as line departments, NGOs, research institutions and individual experts. Wherever needed, the project will strengthen existing community- based organizations and village level entrepreneurs to address gaps in the value chain. New and improved value chain products and services are implemented by local communities to increase incomes and reduce unsustainable resource uses. A preliminary list of potential blue/green economic activities in the project target sites is provided in Table 3 below

112 The following actions are planned under this Output:

3.4.1 Review of on-going livelihood-based activities in the twelve target landscapes/seascapes to assess constraints, barriers and opportunities to promotion of livelihood programs

3.4.2 Identification of biodiversity-friendly enterprises and Analysis of Value Chains based on market potential, economic and environmental feasibility. Selection would be flexible to allow additional value chains/livelihood activities to be added during project implementation, as new opportunities can arise and market dynamics change rapidly. Two sets of criteria would be considered when undertaking a preliminary value chain selection, namely: (i) Value chain growth potential (current/potential unmet market demand, competitive advantages etc.) and (ii) Livelihood development potential (e.g. percentage of the village that can be engaged in the value chain, and additional income that can be generated from value chain).

3.4.3 Mapping and Analysis of Value Chain: Based on the list of preselected value chains, mapping and analysis of value chains would be undertaken during early project implementation, including in-depth market and feasibility analysis. The value chain analysis will be market led, meaning it would start by mapping (i) the market potential of the product/service, (ii) the customer requirements and (iii) the challenges faced by marketers/customers. Based on the market data the existing value chain (stakeholders, role of the stakeholders, infrastructure availability, practices and processes, value extracted at each step, etc.) gaps in the value chain will be assessed. The objective of this is to identify value chains where rural producers and service providers have a competitive advantage and can establish sustainable livelihoods. Based on the gaps identified above, interventions will be designed and implemented in the project. Project interventions will be designed to complement and enhance ongoing interventions by other stakeholders such as the government, other donor agencies, etc.

[72] https://rmportal.net/biodiversityconservation-gateway/learning-groups/conservation-enterprises/ce-documents

3.4.4 Implementation: Project interventions will be in the following five areas, namely:

- Capacity building of stakeholders, including women, youth and indigenous people in the value chain: Training and skill development will be provided to producers and service providers to (a) help them understand customer requirements, (b) increase productivity, (c) learn necessary business skills and (d) other specific needs as per the value chain, including developing new products and services. Systems and processes will be developed to capture adequate data and monitor the functioning of the value chain;
- Infrastructure: In case of lack of infrastructure the project will work with relevant stakeholders and collaborate with national, state and private sector institutions to provide producers and service providers with both technical and infrastructure (small processing, storage and marketing facilities). When needed technical institutes will be approached to develop appropriate technology to address the gaps identified.
- Marketing: To allow producers and service providers to gain maximum value for their goods and services a marketing strategy will be developed and implemented. This would entail building communication material, communication strategy, identifying distribution channels, partnering with relevant stakeholders, etc.
- Establishing a Blue/Green Livelihood Program at the national level. This will be a Network that involve all the relevant stakeholders working at the rural areas and at provincial level. This network is the platform to share information, learn from each other and be that frontier for business endeavors for all levels of governance.
- Promote Public-Private Partnerships to support blue/green businesses. Develop the relevant regulations and policies for such partnerships. The responsible government agencies such as MAL and MECDM should engage with the private sector, and the roles of those in the market chains will be described
- Identify and Support Sustainability financing mechanisms as incentives for promoting blue/green enterprises. The project can assist in exploring financing mechanism activities that is feasible for rural areas of Solomon Islands.
- Interventions that support diversification of production through the introduction of novel organisms be they plants, insects, animals, marine system based, fresh water system based or other should ensure that first and foremost native organisms are considered and then as appropriate exotic species may be considered, but only if it is established that they have not shown invasive tendencies in other tropical areas. All proposed organism introductions to the country should undergo an appropriate risk assessment as per requirements of the BSI. Movement of organisms within the country, especially with the intent of establishing new populations should also be carefully considered and rely on careful developed assessments based on input from relevant sectorial expertise such as MAL, BSI, Forestry, MFMR, etc.

113 The interventions will be designed and implemented in a manner to ensure self-sustainability of the value chain by the end of the project period. This will allow the activity to continue beyond the life of the project reducing the risk of dependence on other forms of funding. Primary and secondary level informal or formal organizations/collectives will be encouraged to participate in these livelihood activities. To the extent feasible, the project will attempt to link new investments to national, private and private sector programs.

114 Top-down changes will be avoided, and any adjustment to natural resource use will be designed through informed stakeholder consultations (following the requirement of Free Prior, Informed Consent for instances of potential livelihood-related impacts to indigenous Solomon Islanders) taking into account potential cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area. This will result in the development of a livelihood Action Plan for activities under Component 3 in Year 1 of project implementation.

Component 4. Knowledge management, awareness, M&E and gender mainstreaming

(Total Cost: USD3,857,000; GEF project grant requested: USD 1,107,000; Co-financing: USD 2,750,000)

Component 4 will ensure increased project impact and upscaling across Solomon Islands through effective knowledge management, raising awareness, and gender mainstreaming.

Outcome 4. Increased project impact, replication and upscaling through enhanced awareness and knowledge management

Output 4.1 National communications strategy and plan implemented to raise public awareness on the crucial importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the broad benefits of ecosystem-based management

115 Output 4.1 will develop, test and implement a national communications strategy and action plan, based on an analysis of lessons learned from other GEF projects in the Pacific (including design and early implementation of the EREPA communication and outreach program, also Wakatu Fiji[73]), to raise public awareness of the crucial importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the risks and impacts from IAS and land degradation and the broad benefits of ecosystem-based management. The plan will be developed in Year 1 for testing and implementation in coordination with provincial governments, relevant sectors and NGOs/CBO partners on the ground, as well as news media (Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation (SIBC) radio and local newsprint media) and social media. Effectiveness of the strategy and plan will be evaluated internally at the end of Year 2, and adaptive measures/lessons incorporated. Specific approaches, tools and materials will be needed to address the many local languages, low levels of literacy in rural areas and challenges with absence of electricity, thus internet and mobile access (e.g. by working through local shortwave radio, extension services and face to face-meetings supported by local teachers, church leaders or nurses, women and youth in the target demonstration landscapes/seascapes – for eventual upscaling). Communication products and approaches included in the strategy might include provincial-level posters or videos of threatened and endemic species, IAS/LD risks and the benefits of SLM/CSA technologies which contribute to halting and reversing LD, as well as targeted campaigns for iconic species conservation or to address particular threats. Community chiefs and church leaders will be engaged as important advocates in the demonstration communities. Sustainability mechanisms will be explored to ensure that ECD and MAL can maintain a communications function beyond the end of the project.

116 This Output would also support through the following activities:

4.1.1 Development and Implementation of the gender sensitive Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy, so that 1) the Project is well understood, accepted, and implemented effectively and equitably; 2) knowledge management products are shared and used, 3) understanding of landscape/seascape planning is increased; 4) understanding and implementation of best practices is improved; and 5) the public has an increased understanding of IAS, support for biosecurity and engagement with both IAS prevention and management actions. Ultimately the public and visitors should champion the unique biodiversity of the Solomon Islands at both national and local levels and be strongly engaged with preventing IAS incursions through personal actions, reporting potential novel species detections and localized management of existing pest organisms through both personal actions and community-based activities.

4.1.2 Implementation of the Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan (and other Vulnerable Populations) so that 1) a gender and socially inclusive perspective is applied to every set of activities; 2) research on gender and social

[73] Wakatu = Grow the Fiji We Deserve
The "Forestry and protected area management in Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu and Niue (GEFPAS-FPAM)" [GCP /RAS/262/GFF] supported initial development of the Wakatu Fiji campaign. The TE of that project concluded "The Wakatu campaign across the whole country of Fiji provides an excellent model for awareness raising." See - https://www.facebook.com/WakatuFiji/

roles in the landscape/seascape informs resulting plans and ensures equitable distribution of benefits; and 3) information is collected and shared across gender and social lines.

4.1.3 A plan is developed to ensure that awareness of biosecurity, IAS, LD etc. is raised among young people, via youth groups in the demonstration landscapes and through formal and informal education / churches nation-wide.

4.1.4 National and provincial workshops organized to facilitate dissemination of field lessons and help inform legal and policy reform relevant to land and seascape conservation practice. Specific topics of learning and success that might evolve from the pilot sites might include the participatory sustainable fisheries or agriculture, sustainable tourism, livelihood improvement, planning, outcomes or impacts of sector specific actions, resilient agriculture development, and participatory monitoring, as well integration of livelihood development planning, soil, land and water management, etc. The initial documentation of these lessons will be included as part of the participatory monitoring process, that would be complemented by additional national technical support to distil and document lessons and experiences. The project will support regular workshops at the national and regional level (Year 3 onwards) to share lessons and experiences and a national workshop at the end of Year 6 to facilitate the sharing of lessons more widely and enable replication nationally.

4.1.5 National awareness campaigns developed and implemented at national and provincial levels to inform and engage policy makers, public and private sector entities, visitors and local communities, particularly on IAS prevention and management inclusive of biosecurity and novel species reporting.

Output 4.2 Knowledge sharing tools, biodiversity information/learning centres, events and networks developed and enhanced to aid effectiveness and up-scaling, including across the Pacific and with other SIDS

117 Output 4.2 will support knowledge sharing, tools, events and networks for safeguarding biodiversity and managing the threats and impacts from IAS/LD and demonstrating the benefits of SLM / CSA to aid effectiveness and up-scaling. The project will use mobile communication via videos and other technology to document activities and best practices, as well as supporting exchange visits between land/seascapes[74]. Low-cost, community-run, biodiversity and sustainability information/learning/visitor centers will be established for coordination and knowledge sharing in each land/seascape. Participation in regional and international events by local community representatives will be supported where clear benefits are identified, including via virtual means as appropriate. The project will place particular emphasis on sharing knowledge and lessons across the Pacific. SPREP already hosts regional information and learning portals that include information on biodiversity and IAS in Solomon Islands[75]. In particular it is important to reactivate Solomon Islands participation in the Pacific Invasive Learning Network (PILN) to share information and participate in regional training activities. Similarly, Solomon Islands should participate in the International Association for Plant Protection Sciences (IAPPS) that is a global agricultural entity that deals with plant protection and is active in the Pacific realm. Specific opportunities for knowledge sharing on IAS with the UNEP/GEF regional IAS project and with other GEF-financed IAS projects in the Pacific and other SIDS were assessed at PPG stage and will be pursued during early project implementation.

118 An indicative list of activities might include the following:

4.2.1 Documentation and dissemination of knowledge management products to increase awareness and capacity related to control and management of IAS and land degradation in the country, including screening and control of IAs into the country and integration of IAS management into activities in key natural resources sectors (agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc.). In particular, this Activity will support knowledge management products such as: (i) development of guiding documents, tools and manuals of best practices related to IAS and LD control and management in production and protection areas, taking into account low levels of literacy and the 70 different languages; (ii) a menu of SLM and CSA compatible farming practices to manage LD and IAS; (iii)

[74] This will also provide an adaptive management mechanism for the project if COVID-19 travel restrictions are prolonged.

[75] Pacific Environment Portal (PEP), Invasive Species Battler Resources Base, Pacific Invasive Learning Network, Pacific Climate Change Portal, Pacific Islands Protected Area Portal (PIPAP), Pacific Network for Environment assessments (PNEA)

tools and procedures for screening and control of entry of IAS through ports; (iii) lessons from trialing of procedures for EDRR; etc.

4.2.2 Technical reports, publications and other knowledge management products (including in local languages and accessible to local communities);

4.2.3 Sub-national workshops/meetings to facilitate dissemination of information of best IAS control and effective SLMs and CSA practices to control LD (working towards LDN) and address impacts of climate change;

4.2.4 As part of long-term strategy for improving and enhancing IAS prevention and management efforts, the project will support the update of NISSAP so that it comprehensive and serves as a 'road map' for all sectors throughout the country; (ii) the EDDR is updated with key contacts, simulation trials are run every 2-3 years to ensure functionality, setting up a reporting system, ensuring chain of command is in place and funded; (iii) the need for financial sustainability of biosecurity is recognized as a priority and a variety of mechanisms of which cost recovery is likely a significant part are under active consideration and (iv) replication of IAS management plans through the CIMP process under progress for all districts in the country

4.2.5 Policy notes based on project tested approaches that could facilitate future replication

4.2.6 End of project national seminar on outcomes of the project and options for the future.

Output 4.3 M&E system supports project impact including gender and youth mainstreaming

119 Finally, Output 4.3 will deliver a M&E system that supports project impact including gender and youth mainstreaming and adherence to social and environmental safeguards, building on baseline best practices and lessons from other projects in Solomon Islands and across the Pacific.

4.3.1 Development and implementation of monitoring framework, based on the Results Framework Agreement to validate baselines and monitor progress in achieving project outcomes and impacts

4.3.2 **Review and regular update of M&E plan**, including results framework baselines, tracking tools, Theory of Change to subsequently adopt these findings to implement all aspects of the project; and

4.3.3 Conduct **mid-term and terminal evaluation** in line with UNDP/GEF requirements and incorporate and adapt recommendations of MTR to revised project plans and monitor their implementation.

Partnerships:

Table 7: Co-financing Arrangements

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Included in project results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
Government- Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM)	Public Investment	1,200,000	No	NA
	Public Investment	9,280,000	No	NA
	In-Kind (Recurrent Expenditure)	1,600,000	No	NA
Government- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL)	Public Investment	3,000,000	No	NA
	Public Investment	1,440,000	No	NA
	In-Kind (Recurrent Expenditure)	2,080,000	No	NA
Government- Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR)	In-Kind (Recurrent Expenditure)	2,500,000	No	NA
	Public Investment	640,000	No	NA
Total (USD)		21,740,000		

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM):

Public Investment from GOSI of $1,200,000 from Government budgetary allocation for National Environment and Conservation Program.

Public Investment of $9,280,000 are for the following specific activities: (i) BIOPAMA- biodiversity and protected area management ($1,000,000) that supports capacity building and improved access to information and tools to improve mapping of PAs and Conservation areas; financial support for enhanced management effectiveness of PAs/CAs; increasing resilience of PAs/CAs to shock and recovery; maintenance and improvement of livelihoods and support for other effective area based conservation mechanisms (OECMs) that focus on community conservation mechanisms; (ii) PEBACC - Pacific Ecosystems-based Adaptation to Climate Change ($250,000) to support integration of EbA into development, climate change adaptation and natural resources policy and planning processes; (iii) MISCCAP - Climate Change Program – Managing Invasive Species for Climate Change Adaptation with SPREP Cooperation ($1,500,000) Specialist support, technical assistance, advice and training on invasive species and biosecurity management, enabling priority management actions against invasive species, supporting collaboration through the sharing of lessons, stories, expertise, and natural enemies already present in the Pacific and creating new solutions by researching (iv) LECD Community Solar Fisheries Program ($1,280,000) for promotion of solar application for fisheries sector; (v) FOVEP – Forest Value Enhancement Project and Tourism ($5,000,000) and (vi) Integrated Disaster Risk Management MAINSTREAMING PROGRAM ($250,000). In terms of forest value enhancement support for reducing negative environmental impacts, increasing revenue from proforest production to promote equitable revenue disbursement to location communities and a regulatory and enforcement framework to balance utilization of forests for both logging and non-logging purposes. IN terms of tourism, support for building government capacity to investment in sustainable tourism activities. management

In-Kind contribution ($1,600,000) in the form of staff salaries, use of office space and government assets for implementation of the project

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL)

Public investment of $3,000,00,000 from Government budgetary allocation for Biosecurity Program involving management and control of Alien Invasive Species in the Solomon Islands for six years based on annual estimates.

The Public Investment of $1,440,000 are for the following specific activities: (i) Phyto Sanitation – ($1,300,000), this supports and promotes food standards and protections from pests including Alien Invasive Species and diseases; and (ii). Support towards Research and Extension Division ($140,000) which covers work on Coconut Rhinoceros Beetles (CRB).

In-Kind contribution ($2,080,000) in the form of staff salaries, use of office space and government assets for implementation of the project.

Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR)

The Public Investment of $640,000 is targeted towards In-shore & Aqua Culture and Research Division which supports community management of marine resources, conservation of important and protected marine species and livelihood activities.

In-Kind contribution ($2,500,000) in the form of staff salaries, use of office space and government assets for implementation of the project

Risks will be monitored by the PMU with oversight from UNDP CO. Since the risks are not directly related to achievement of results, the risks innate to the co-financing relates largely to availability of staff time, office space and utilities and in terms of the 'Parallel Financing' these are existing commitments from international development agencies or NGOs that have limited risks and likely will not affect the implementation of the project.

Risks:

Table 8: Risks and Risk Mitigation

Risk	Rating	Mitigation Strategy
General Risks		
Competing mandates and poor coordination between government agencies/line ministries and provincial authorities might interfere with the effective implementation of project activities	Moderate	Coordination between government agencies will be strengthened through high level coordination arrangements established under the auspices of the Prime Minister's Office to ensure effective coordination, delegation of responsibilities, reporting and monitoring
Limited financial management capacity within the Implementing Partner may constraint effective and timely implementation of project activities	High	While the Implementing Partner will be overall responsible for planning, management, monitoring and evaluations, management of risks, procurement and delivery of project outcomes, given the IP's limited financial management capacity, this risk will be managed through direct payments by UNDP that would be made in consultation with the IP
Delays in project implementation in pilot landscapes due to limited staff and conflicting priorities	Moderate	Clear roles and responsibilities established for IP and RPs, establishment of coordination structure under the Prime Minister's Office to facilitate coordination and delivery of activities; recruitment of Provincial Coordinators, Community Liaison Associates and NGOs to support of the activities
Political support for legal, governance and institutional framework for detection, control of IAS and sustainable development might be limited	Moderate	Improved coordination mechanism across sectoral agencies and between national and provincial entities (located at Prime Minister's Office), establishment of foundation for LDN and improved information management systems, etc.
The developed capacities of governmental (particularly agencies that would be responsible for biosecurity) and supporting collaboration, coordination and technologies are sufficient to create a viable and effective means to prevent IAS entry into the country and transmission across islands	Moderate	In line with the above, there is an increasing realization that there is a need for a national strategy for management of IAS in the country, strengthen biosecurity measures at ports of entry and across islands and improved capacity to respond to emergency IAS institutions). To support this, a critical aspect of the project is to ensure that there is a national strategy for IAS prevention and management (NISSAP), strengthened EDRRs and ERPs in place and national capacity for ensuring measures are in place to manage IAS.
Limited capacities of local stakeholders, including fishers, farmers, graziers and other natural resource dependents ensure sustainable and appropriate use and management of natural resources that results in reduction of threat to endemic species and ecosystems	Moderate	The project will benefit from best practices of landscape/seascape planning and the testing of innovative approaches for community management of forest, coastal and marine areas under local community governance mechanisms. These approaches will be innovative and build on existing traditional practices as well as best practices available from other parts of the country or regionally. The support for improved blue/green livelihood measures will build adequate incentives to enhance local community participation in ensuring conservation outcomes. The lessons learned including the feedback on landscape/seascape planning will be channeled back into the collective knowledge base and will be used in other areas in the country.
Limited awareness and knowledge might result in limited political support for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and management within the country	Moderate	Awareness and knowledge management activities will aim to promote a better understanding and acceptance of supporting natural resource management and prevention and management of IAS.
Instability in the economic and political global environment might impact on co-financing, government priority shift away from conservation goals	Moderate	This impact would be addressed to an adaptive management approach to adjust and revise project implementation activities to take global concerns, including climate and Covid manifested impacts
The overall feasibility and likelihood of the long-term sustainability of the project might be constrained by the varied activities leading to the fragmentation of resources and impacts	Moderate	The design of project activities was made following an extensive review (and consultation) of institutional capacity, resources and skills to determine realistic targets and activities for project investment. On the basis of this, project design entailed (i) selection and focus of demonstration activities to ensure impacts and benefits to communities; (ii) planning at site level will be made in consultation with local

		communities and other stakeholders to ensure that these are meaningful and manageable within the community capacity; (iii) planning and implementation of on-the-ground activities to be made through existing community organizations (CMMAs, CMFAs and other institutions) rather than create new institutions; (iv) planning and implementation will be undertaken in consonance with efforts at enhancing community capacity and skills through master trainers, with training materials, demonstration and extension provided to enable uptake, with the support of the provincial level project team and in cooperation with local agricultural, fisheries and forestry staff; (v) enhanced coordination along key line agencies (MEMCD, MAL and the PMU team) to ensure that activities in the 5 sites are planned and implemented taking into consideration the human, time and financial resources at the disposal of each site); (vi) ensure that activities and expectations were realistic given the capacity and institutional structures within the country; (vii) building on the work already done by NGOs in some of the field sites to ensure that efforts are directed at investments that are cost-effective, likely to succeed and provide direct economic benefits to local communities as well as improve coordination with NGOs working in a particular site to avoid overlap, enhance collaboration and build on what has already been done; (viii) regular monitoring investments on the ground to enable adaptive management, as and when necessary; etc. The project design includes significant level of technical oversight, extensive training and extension services to build capacity within the country.
Social and Environmental Risks[76]		
The introduction of new natural resource management practices, enforcement controls and/or strengthened biosecurity protocols/clearances in the demonstration land/seascapes could affect traditional rights or access to some land and resources, potentially increasing conflict between communities and may likely affecting more marginalized or vulnerable groups including indigenous peoples.	Moderate	The process of consulting with communities in the demonstration land/seascapes began at PIF stage through discussions with relevant NGOs, CSOs and provincial authorities working in the areas, and was further strengthened through meaningful consultation at the project's potential demonstration sites during the design/PPG phase. Detailed consultations with full effective and meaningful participation of the indigenous peoples concerned have been made during the PPG phase by experts hired specifically to ensure culturally sensitive approaches to project design (see Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Annex 8 of the Project Document). Through the overarching ESMF and IPPF, these consultations will continue iteratively throughout implementation and closure of the project. Through this process, agreement (and, where required, free prior and informed consent (FPIC)) will be sought from communities on any project activities that may affect their rights and interests, lands or resources. The risk of not obtaining FPIC is included in Risk 4. All interested parties will be adequately consulted upon Project inception and during its implementation (via FPIC in the case of indigenous communities) regarding Project activities. If there is no consent of potentially affected communities in the implementation of activities that may result in restricted access to certain natural resources, these will not be implemented. There is no standard for obtaining FPIC in the Solomon Islands, nor is there any national association of indigenous people. The Solomon Islands is also not a signatory to UNDRIP. Therefore, the PPG team has worked with the tribal chiefs and Councils of Chiefs already formed in Isabel and Choiseul provinces (Tubi Forest Landscape), and with existing community groups formed for natural resource management (e.g., Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Community) to design and agree the process in each land/seascape for obtaining FPIC. Initial consent and willingness to engaged/participate in the project has been achieved (See Consent letters). However, FPIC will need to be established/achieved with all communities participating in the project, once the exact demonstration sites are finalized and before implementation begins.

[76] Social and Environmental Risks are rated as per the SESP: low, moderate, substantial or high.

		The Stakeholder Engagement Plan prepared during the PPG (Annex 8 of the ProDoc) further defines measures to ensure that the project is well informed by nominated community representatives throughout all planning and implementation phases. A comprehensive grievance redress mechanism has been co-designed with the communities during the PPG, and incorporated into the ESMF together with a monitoring and evaluation process. Capacity building, raising environmental awareness and empowering community voice has also been built into the project design. Community knowledge and attitudes will be monitored and measured by a KAP survey. The full project design has sought to ensure that natural resource management measures aim to incorporate and respect local and traditional knowledge, whilst at the same time offering best practice advice. Incentives for communities to transition to more sustainable land management and green livelihoods have also been incorporated into project design. Top-down changes will be avoided, and any adjustments to natural resource use will be designed through informed stakeholder consultations , taking into account potential cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area. This will result in the development of a Livelihoods Action Plan in Year 1 of project implementation.
Women and other marginalized groups could face discrimination or lack voice within decisions, access to benefits and resources surrounding project design and implementation (given patriarchal practices in traditional communities) .	Moderate	A detailed assessment of specific local challenges and inequalities for women and other marginalized groups has been undertaken as part of the project preparatory work (See ProDoc Annex 11) . The scope of the gender analysis/assessment sought to determine the roles of women, identify inequalities or vulnerabilities, cultural, social, religious, and other constraints on women's potential participation and any rights issues within the spatial boundaries of the project's demonstration sites and sphere of influence. Both women and men will be provided with equal access to advice and opportunities, including in project governance mechanisms and through any project-related benefits. Mechanisms were designed and established to encourage and enable people from all marginalized groups to take part in project design (via inclusive consultation proceedings) and implementation. The goal for gender-rights development within the project will be Gen 2, following the UN Markers, meaning that the project will significantly promote gender equality.
The introduction of incentives, project related employment and support for sustainable land management or green livelihoods could cause conflict if not implemented carefully and managed equitably or may support employment that fails to comply with national and international labour standards	Moderate	In the full project design document, financial incentive mechanisms and diversification of livelihoods have been planned so as not to negatively affect existing economic systems. Instead, they have been designed to ensure additional benefits to the community as a whole, with emphasis on empowering and including marginalized groups and individuals. To ensure effective management of any livelihood-related issues that may eventuate during the implementation of the project, a Livelihood Action Plan will be developed in Year 1 of the project's implementation. It shall seek to determine management measures /actions as well as monitoring indicators for any livelihood-related activities/mitigation measures. As part of the project design process, project management measures have been designed to ensure that any employment developed through the project will follow national and international equal opportunity employment laws, and will adhere to the requirements of UNDP's SES.
The project may not effectively engage and ensure participation of all stakeholders, including women, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, during the project design and the implementation phases. Due to existing inequalities, rights holders may	Moderate	As a result of the detailed consultations that have been conducted during the PPG phase, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan has been prepared as ProDoc Annex 8 . Given the triggering of Standard 6 (Indigenous Peoples), FPIC procedures have been developed and embedded throughout the consultation plans of the project. The consultations undertaken during the PPG phase included awareness raising with local indigenous communities in the relevant sea/landscapes where project activities

not have the capacity to claim their rights. Initial consultation and meaningful engagement have been undertaken with indigenous peoples across the potential demonstration land/seascapes during the project design phase. Some activities of the project will require continuous FPIC during project implementation. No activities that may affect/impact indigenous peoples shall commence until FPIC has been achieved.		may be implemented. Indigenous peoples were informed of their rights and their ability to withhold consent on certain project activities during implementation. FPIC has not been achieved at every intervention site (as some exact areas/sites are not known at the time of project preparation), and so FPIC will be required before any such activities are implemented. A grievance redress mechanism has been designed and incorporated within the project's ESMF (See Section 7). Monitoring and evaluation processes have been designed to record any complaints or grievances that arise within the project and wider community, with attention being brought to the Project Board. The GRM has been designed to be culturally sensitive and accessible to all stakeholders. Due to the COVID-19 context, related restrictions in the Solomon Islands, and to avoid the risk of transmissions, consultations have needed to be done by local specialists, remotely trained and supported by an international specialist. Through the framework and required activities of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8 of the UNDP Project Document), and the IPPF (Annex 10 of the UNDP Project Document), continuous consultation and participation of indigenous people will be sought and monitored throughout project implementation.
Duty bearers may not have the capacity to uphold their duties within the project.	Low	SES-related training and capacity building has been integrated into project design in order to support duty bearers (particularly members of the Project Board, project staff and consultants and government officials) so that they can better understand their responsibilities for human rights. Budgetary considerations to address gender/ safeguards issues have been costed and allocated as necessary in the final project design document, such that technical support and training on gender and safeguards will be provided to the PMU/Board at the start of the project. A monitoring and evaluation process will monitor the development of capacity within the project team and stakeholder groups.
The effects of climate change such as flooding, droughts and storms could impact project areas and activities and vulnerable communities. Climate variability and change will increase frequency and intensity of natural disasters and this can potentially delay or destroy project interventions as well as adversely affect project-affected people's livelihoods and safety.	Moderate	The development of terrestrial and marine ecosystems/green and blue livelihoods includes the design and implementation of sustainable management measures that will consider climate change criteria. The outputs and targets defined in Components 1 (i.e., "Enabling framework for safeguarding biodiversity, combatting land degradation and securing nature based-economy") and Component 3 (i.e., "Community-based integrated ecosystem management and threat reduction at land/seascape scale") aim at reinforcing institutional management of biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation through considerations for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures have been embedded in the project design through improved natural resources management, green livelihoods, capacity building and awareness. Demonstrations on the ground have been designed to illustrate how integrated natural resources management can be a key tool in addressing climate change. Specific indicators for sustainable management measures were established to underline carbon sequestration by indigenous forests and ecosystems under improved management. Component 3 of the project also includes indicators that were developed to monitor the area of smallholder farms adopting sustainable land management and climate smart agricultural techniques, resulting in avoided degradation of forests, land and coastal ecosystems (UNDP Project Document, Project Results Framework, indicator 16). These indicators will be monitored as described in the UNDP Project Document Section V and VII. Refer Annex 19 of UNDP Project Document for detailed Climate Analysis and Risks
The project could have unintended impacts on valuable natural habitats, globally threatened or endemic species, or production systems if activities are	Substantial	During the PPG phase, Biodiversity, SLM and IAS specialists have been hired to carry out a full assessment of current, and any possibly new, negative environmental impacts arising from the project, particularly relating to the demonstration land/seascapes and to new and sustainable livelihood and SLM options and IAS control methods. The

improperly executed, e.g. potential overharvesting of native species, improperly executed IAS control could lead to increased spread/invasion of IAS if biosecurity/ decontamination protocols are not followed, broadscale weed removal could result in bare land and increased erosion risk, poor habitat management could lead to risks to threatened species if habitat needs/requirements not met. *In addition, measures to control IAS including physical removal or the use of chemicals (pesticides or herbicides) may create hazardous waste or cause environmental pollution.*		analysis also considers existing environmental guidelines and their application as well as knowledge of standard operating procedures and capacity to follow them. The project design has sought to ensure that existing threats to biodiversity and/or land degradation are addressed and that no new threats are caused by project activities. Under demonstration activities in Component 3, the project document specifically states that no non-native species will be used for SLM, re-forestation or for livelihoods development. Any proposed IAS control/removal efforts (including under co-financing) will take place under clear SOPs and management plans, with consideration of potential environmental and social impacts. The project will ensure that appropriate protocols are developed and deployed for those working in locations that require biosecurity, with subsequent site-specific OHS plans being required where a risk to worker safety exists. If the use of chemicals is required at any point for IAS control measures, all relevant activities involving pesticide application will require a site-specific Pesticide Management Plan, developed in accordance with good international practice. The project will avoid supporting the use, manufacture and trade of chemicals subject to international bans, restrictions or phase-outs The plans will be developed in accordance with good international practice, and will avoid supporting the manufacture, trade, and use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans, restrictions or phase-outs due to their high toxicity to living organisms, environmental persistence, or potential for bioaccumulation, unless for acceptable purposes as defined by the conventions or protocols (e.g. the Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention). Previous breaches in biosecurity have, and will continue to be, examined in order to learn lessons in the interests of nature conservation and ensure that best practice protocols for biosecurity and IAS management are used. Measures such as management plans, monitoring and compliance with regulations have been included in project design so as to ensure that overharvesting of natural resources does not occur.
The project could contribute to cumulative environmental or social impacts in the area through unintended negative consequences from policy or legislative changes "upstream".	Moderate	During the PPG phase, Biodiversity, SLM and IAS specialists have been hired to carry out a full assessment of the baseline and any possible new negative environmental or social impacts that could arise from upstream policy or legislative changes introduced by the project. This included specific consideration for potential cumulative impacts. On-going monitoring of potential cumulative impacts has been included within the monitoring requirements of this ESMF. One aspect of the project that could result in the potential for cumulative impacts that could arise from upstream policy is Component 1. Mainstreaming of biodiversity into different sectors under project Output 1.1 will follow the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) approach. The project document specifically states that SESA will be applied to all new policies and legislation/regulations/ordinances (developed as part of this project) prior to approval by Government and this has been built into detailed project design.
Measures to control invasive alien species may be hazardous for the project team, officials and pose potential risks to community health, could exacerbate risks of erosion and landslides (posing safety risks to communities), and may not comply with best practice health and safety standards.	Moderate	The ESMF outlines requirements for future risk screening/assessment that must be in place during project implementation. This includes stipulations for instances where Health and Safety Plans must be in place. During project design it has been determined that new guidelines for IAS management and control will be developed at the start of the project implementation. In addition, safety equipment will be provided (e.g., PPE) and staff and local communities will be trained around dangers of managing IAS and steps to manage the associated risks. Regular safety checks have been built into the project design, with responsible parties being specified for overseeing H&S aspects of the project's implementation.

The project may result in interventions in the demonstration land/seascapes that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, practices).	Moderate	During initial consultation with local stakeholders, a preliminary assessment of risks to cultural heritage was undertaken. The primary project component of concern for cultural heritage (both tangible and intangible) risks is Component 3. Guidelines for safeguarding cultural heritage will be developed at the start of the project and staff, consultants and government officers will be trained about risks to cultural heritage. Procedures and protocols for handling chance finds will be coordinated with the national cultural heritage authority, with the engagement of local people.
Project or UNDP staff/consultants travelling to Honiara and demonstration land/seascapes could increase risk of COVID-19 spread if pandemic is prolonged or if a different pandemic emerges during the project's lifetime.	Moderate	Given the current restrictions and pandemic-related travel requirements, PPG activities have been undertaken by national consultants, supported remotely by international specialists and external UNDP staff (no international staff have travelled to the Solomon Islands at the time of the PPG). The potential for inter-island transmission has been reduced by the project including a high degree of devolution of implementation responsibility to local level (i.e., working through provincial staff and local coordinators). Any future international travel to project sites, during project implementation, will need to follow internationally recognized biosecurity standards. Refer Annex 18 of UNDP Project Document for Covid analysis and risks
Due diligence has not yet been completed to ensure there are no enhanced safeguards risks from working with and private sector companies / co-financers with whom the project may cooperate to support biodiversity and LDN activities.	Moderate	Partnership agreements will be established with each private sector partner prior to the start of any partnership working. Such agreements will be fully aligned with UNDPs private sector partnerships policy including any conditions according to the findings of UNDP Private Sector Risk Assessment Tool.
Certain areas of the Solomon Islands are contaminated with UXO left-over from the Second World War. UXO could potentially harm or kill project workers and/or stakeholders within the project's demonstration sites.	Moderate	While the full mapping and documentation of UXO within the Solomon Islands is not complete, injuries and fatalities remain relatively rare in the proposed demonstration sites of the project. The majority of recent injuries and fatalities relating to UXO in the Solomon Islands has been from the direct detonation, handling and/or storage of UXO and other remnants of war. During project implementation, the project team shall inform the relevant national authorities and/or NGOs or any activities that are in likely contaminated areas. In such instances, project staff shall be trained on the identification and safety measures for any activity within said areas.

Potential Social and Environmental Impacts:

120 During project development, the project was reviewed using UNDP's social and environmental screening procedure (SESP). The analysis identified a range of potential social and environmental impacts associated with the project activities. The SESP report (Annex 5) details the specific environmental and social risks that apply. The significance of each risk, based on its probability of occurrence and extent of impact, has been estimated as being Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. Where a risk is identified and assessed as being of Moderate, Substantial or High risk, it triggers the relevant standard or principle.

121 The UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) has resulted in an overall "substantial" risk rating for the project. According to the 2019 SESP guidelines, a project is considered to have "substantial" social and environmental risk when it *"includes activities with potential adverse social and environmental risks and impacts that are more varied or complex than those of Moderate Risk projects but remain limited in scale and are of lesser magnitude than those of High Risk projects (e.g. reversible, predictable, smaller footprint, less risk of cumulative impacts)".*

122 The Project's design has integrated many of the requirements triggered by the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) in order to ensure that any potentially adverse effects can be avoided or mitigated during implementation, and that the anticipated positive social and environmental outcomes are achieved. Nevertheless, there are some specific project

activities and locations that will not be fully defined until the Project is initiated. Therefore, the project's ESMF (Annex 9) establishes a framework that guides the screening and categorization, level of impact assessment, required institutional arrangements, and processes to be followed for components or activities of the project that will be further specified during project implementation.

123 A summary of the risk significance under each SES principle and standard, and the project-level safeguard standards triggered by the relevant project interventions/activities, are shown in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Summary of safeguard standards triggered based on screening conducted during project preparation

Overarching Principle / Project-level Standard	Rating
Principle: Human Rights	✓ Moderate
Principle: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	✓ Moderate
Principle: Sustainability and Resilience	✓ Moderate
Principle: Accountability	✓ Moderate
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	✓ Substantial
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	✓ Moderate
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security	✓ Substantial
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	✓ Moderate
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	✓ Moderate
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	✓ Moderate
Standard 7: Labor and Working Conditions	✓ Moderate
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	✓ Substantial
Number of risks in each risk rating category	
High	0
Substantial	1
Moderate	11
Low	1
Total number of project risks	13
Overall Project Risk Categorization	**Substantial**
Number of safeguard standards triggered	**12**

124 As a consequence of the initial project SES categorisation, an ESMF was developed (Annex 9) as part of project preparation. The ESMF identifies the steps required for detailed assessment of the project's potential social and environmental risks, and for preparing and approving the required management plans for avoiding, and where avoidance is not possible, reducing, mitigating and managing identified adverse impacts. It also sets out the additional safeguards measures that apply to the project during the inception phase, including but not limited to:

i. conducting a **Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)** of impacts associated with "upstream" aspects of the project (primarily Output 1.1) involving planning support, policy advice and reform, and/or capacity building;
ii. screening of project activities and specific interventions/outputs not yet fully specified, using the SESP, to ensure that associated impacts are adequately managed;
iii. development of an **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP);**
iv. further development of the Indigenous Peoples Planning framework (IPPF) into an **Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)** with measures for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and developed through additional stakeholder consultation with affected communities; and,

v. Livelihood's assessment to assess the project's impact on the socio-economic and livelihoods conditions of project affected peoples at the demonstration sites as outlined in Component 3 (to be incorporated into the **Livelihood Action Plan** to be developed in Year 1).

125 The relevance of the currently identified risks may vary across sites, and the significance or likelihood of the risks or impacts identified by the current SESP will not necessarily be uniform across all locations. Further screening is required to identify site-specific risk significance, and to effectively target any required further impact assessment or management.

Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation:

126 During the PPG phase, the Project objectives, and potential activities/interventions were introduced to all the identified stakeholders, including local communities, provincial and national public agencies, and private sector representatives of different natural resources industries. Field trips were conducted to various potential land/seascapes that may serve as project demonstration sites. The project team consulted with potentially affected propels/stakeholders. A full list of stakeholders engaged during his process has been recorded via attendance lists.[77]

127 The Project also has an overall Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8 of the ProDoc), whose ultimate purpose is to ensure that all stakeholders participate in the Project implementation, including their contributions to assess potential social and environmental impacts and the development of adequate management measures. If necessary, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be updated during Project implementation, with special considerations of incorporating any relevant element(s) of the IPPF/IPP.

128 The project will develop a Communication and Knowledge Management Plan in the early part of project implementation. The objective of this plan will be: (a) to reach out to the project's main stakeholders, including in particular local communities and indigenous people to inform them about the project and the expectation of their basic roles and responsibilities; (b) to take advantage of their experience and skills; and (c) to secure and safeguard their active participation in different project activities to reduce obstacles in its implementation and in its sustainability post-completion. The approach is based on the principles of fairness and transparency in selection of relevant stakeholders and, through consultation, engagement and empowerment, ensure: (i) better coordination between them from planning to monitoring and assessment of project interventions; (ii) access to relevant information and results; accountability; (iii) application of grievance redress mechanism if necessary; and (iv) sustainability of project interventions after its completion.

Identification, Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders:

129 Stakeholders are identified in Annex 8 of the UNDP Project Document**,** along with their potential roles and responsibilities. The Communication and Knowledge Management Plan will identify goals and guiding principles, target audiences, community needs, and tools and key messages. The following initiatives below will be taken to ensure participation of stakeholders in project activities.

Project inception workshop:

130 Project stakeholders will participate in the multi-stakeholder inception workshop within three months of the start of the project. The purpose of this workshop will be to create awareness amongst stakeholders of the objectives of the project and to define their individual roles and responsibilities in project planning, implementation and monitoring. The workshop will be the first step in the process to build partnership with the range of project stakeholders and ensure that they have ownership of the project. It will also establish a basis for further consultation as project implementation commences. The inception workshop will address a number of key issues including: assisting all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project; detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of

[77] See Annex 8 of the ProDoc, (Stakeholder Engagement Plan)

project partners in terms of implementation of sustainable landscape and seascape planning and management; and discussion of the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project structure, including reporting and communication lines, monitoring and conflict resolution mechanisms.

Awareness and Engagement Strategy and Action Plan:

131 This Plan will facilitate improved awareness and engagement of stakeholders (in particular local communities) of the project and its contents; and it includes details on best practices to use with particular stakeholder groups. The project will regularly review and update the Plan to ensure that all stakeholders are informed on an ongoing basis about the project's objectives, activities, progress, and opportunities for involvement. The project will develop and maintain public pages and other locally adaptable communication means (Output 4.1) for sharing and disseminating information on biodiversity conservation, good agricultural and forest management practices, IAS prevention and management and biosecurity. Activities in the Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy to engage stakeholders and stakeholder groups include:

- **Quarterly meetings with key stakeholders.** On a quarterly basis, the Project Board will hold meetings that involve key stakeholders to discuss achievements, challenges faced, corrective steps taken, and future corrective actions needed for the implementation of planned activities. Results-based management and reporting will be informed by stakeholder inputs during such meetings.
- **Sharing progress reports and work-plans.** Copies of annual and quarterly progress reports and work plans will be circulated to stakeholders to inform them about project planning, implementation and outcomes, as well as through public forums, including web based.
- **Participatory approach for involving local communities.** Such an approach will be adopted to facilitate the participation of local communities, either as a group or through their community organizations/groups, including men's, women's, and youth groups in the planning and implementation of the project activities. Facilitation training for state planning teams will be supported. To ensure participation of local communities, the project will develop Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with local communities before implementing key project activities.
- **Stakeholder consultation and participation in project implementation.** The national awareness and engagement plan will be developed and implemented immediately and reviewed at quarterly meetings with stakeholders to assess its effectiveness.

Table 10: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities / Mandate	Engagement During Implementation
[Executing Agency] MECDM: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM) http://www.mecdm.gov.sb/ Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) Climate Change Division (CCD)	The MECDM, through the ECD, is mandated with overseeing environmental management including the administration of the Environment Act, Protected Area Act, the Wildlife Management Act and the objectives of CBD (1992). The ECD serves as the secretariat of the NBSAP. The ECD's responsibilities include the conservation and management of: (i) the environment and biodiversity; (ii) the protected areas network; (iii) waste management and pollution control; (iv) development control; and, (v) environmental training. The MECDM supports synergy between biodiversity, climate change, and disaster risk management. A project coordination office supports synergies between donor-funded projects.	The MECDM is the Ministry with responsibility for project execution and will be involved in all aspects of governance and implementation as well as potentially hosting the project management office for the SAFE Project.
[Implementing Partner] MAL: Ministry of Agriculture	The MAL is mandated with overseeing the agriculture and agroforestry sectors as well as managing and promoting food security. The MAL is the lead Ministry for the UNCCD and the land degradation aspects of the	The MAL is a key project partner for biosecurity and IAS, and for sustainable land management. The MAL will be the lead executing partner for Outputs 1.2

and Livestock (MAL) Biosecurity Department Biosecurity Solomon Islands (BSI) http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/	project. BSI is mandated with managing the biosecurity risks associated with the movement of goods (trade) and people into and out of Solomon Islands. Effective biosecurity is essential for protecting subsistence agriculture for food security, the domestic production of cash crops for sale and export, and for the protection of the natural environment which is fundamental to tourism and log export industries.	and 3.3. The Biosecurity Department protocols at ports of entry that are implemented to manage and control invasive pests and diseases will be the baseline for many of the protocols and systems to address IAS. BSI will also play an important role in border control and collaborating with ECD for enforcing IAS threats and biodiversity-related trades. The Agriculture Planning and Land Use Department and Agriculture Extension and Training Department will be the key partners in SLM work.
MOFT: Customs and Excise Division (Ministry of Finance and Treasury)	Key services of the MOFT include: 1. Revenue – to assist manufacturers/importers/exporters to take advantage of new and existing opportunities in local and international markets, whilst ensuring that the revenue base of the Solomon Islands is preserved, and voluntary compliance is encouraged. 2. Border Enforcement – to ensure that the Solomon Islands' borders are kept safe and secure. Customs controls the movement of people and goods in and out of the country with minimum intervention to legitimate trade and travel.	The Customs and Excise Division will be a key stakeholder for border enforcement in respect of IAS management under this project. Officers will be trained to collaborate with biosecurity and ECD officers for reporting and enforcing IAS and biodiversity threats.
MFMR: Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) https://www.fisheries.gov.sb/	The MFMR is mandated with providing effective services to facilitate sustainable management and development of fisheries and aquatic resources for the benefit of the nation under the Fisheries Management Act 2015. The Ministry manages both offshore and inshore fisheries and plays an important role in managing licenses for the fishing industry. The MFMR also recently established a community-based resources management (CBRM) unit that supports inshore marine resources and fisheries management and marine managed areas.	The MFMR is a key partner in addressing marine biodiversity and threats from IAS in the marine environment. Their role in promoting aquaculture is critical due to the potential threat that IAS pose to indigenous species. The Ministry also manages offshore fisheries and has fisheries observers on board commercial fishing boats that will play an important role in monitoring threats to marine biodiversity and risks relating to IAS. The CBRM unit with the Ministry can support the community in the management of their marine resources.
MPNS: The Border Security Division	The main function of the MPNS is to focus on border issues with a particular focus on illegal entry. The MPNS also coordinates national security, policing, and correctional services to provide a safe and secure Solomon Islands. The MPNS is mandated with the support of corporate functions and the operations of the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) and the Correctional Services of Solomon Islands (CSSI).	The MPNS' border security offices will play an important role in providing support to the project in monitoring and enforcing biodiversity trade and IAS-related issues.
SIMA: Solomon Islands Maritime Authority (SIMA)	SIMA's mandate includes ensuring safe vessel operations, combating marine pollution from a range of threats (including threats of a land–based source, oil spills, untreated sewage, heavy siltation, nutrient enrichment, invasive species, heavy metals from mines and shipyards, acidification, radioactive substances, marine litter, over fishing and destruction of coastal marine habitats).	SIMA is a key stakeholder in combating marine pollution and therefore one of the key stakeholders for the project.
SIPA:	SIPA was established under the SI Ports Authority Act,	SIPA is a key partner for the project. SI

Solomon Islands Port Authority (SIPA)	which conferred upon them jurisdiction to operate international wharfs. SIPA endeavor to be world-class services in logistics, shipping and port management. SIPA have managed two international ports of Honiara and Noro.	Ports regularly fumigate containers as they have been passed around the globe and handled so many times. Although container washing has been done thoroughly, there are still harmful microbes present on each container that may prove detrimental to the flora and fauna in Solomon Islands.
Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration	SI Immigration is responsible for border security, which includes attending to any aircraft or vessel that arrives at or departs from any regulated port.	Immigration will have a vested interest in contributing to the design of parts of the training programs, particularly the IAS modules.
UNDP	UNDP is a key development partner of government.	UNDP is the GEF Agency for the project. UNDP will coordinate the PPG process and ensure project development process and project documentation meet GEF and UNDP-GEF requirements. UNDP provides oversight for project implementation in accordance with GEF Agency role.
INGOs: International NGOs and initiatives	The following international NGO partners have active programmes: Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific (FSPI); Coral Triangle Initiative Secretariat, Conservation International (CI); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN-Oceania); World Fish Centre (WFC); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); The Nature Conservancy (TNC); Rainforest Trust; Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Vision, Oxfam. These partners help building capacity at sector and community level depending what their project focuses on.	Synergies with ongoing projects; best practices; potential co-financing. In the demonstration landscapes, the following are already active: Ocean Watch, IUCN, CEPF, World Fish, WWF, TNC, WCS These organizations can render technical support to implement the activities of GEF 7 projects in the various project sites they work
SPREP	SPREP is a regional organization established by Governments and Administrations of the Pacific, charged with protecting and managing the environment and natural resources of the Pacific.	SPREP is currently implementing a regional invasive species project (PRISMSS), with which there are potential synergies, particularly with respect to capacity building. The project will complement ongoing initiatives implemented by SPREP, such as the Pacific Regional Invasive Species Management Support Service (PRISMSS) project.
SINU: Solomon Islands National University http://www.sinu.edu.sb/	The SINU is the only national university in the country. The School of Natural Resources and Applied Sciences within the university hosts several programs directly related to biodiversity http://www.sinu.edu.sb/snras/ including Diplomas in Environmental Studies and Tropical Forestry.	The SINU is a key partner for research, assessments, training, mobilizing students in support of the project.
PGs: Provincial governments in Temotu, Western, Central, Choiseul and Isabel Provinces	The "devolution order" has authorized provincial governments to formulate their own regulations to devolve functions to help address environmental issues. Thus, they can make ordinance and regulations with policies to protect their environment management their resource	Provincial governments are major stakeholders of the project. PGs will support activities in demonstration land/seascapes. The support can be through their technical staff, communication transport and logistical support
Local private sector	Private sector entities active in the demonstration land/seascapes include: SolTuna, Bilikiki Cruises, Dive Solomons, and local eco-resorts.	These private sector entities are key partners for developing the nature-based economy and are potential project co-financers.

National NGOs	Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership (SICCP), The Solomon Islands Locally Managed Marine Areas (SILMMA) Network, Natural Resource Development Foundation (NRDF), Solomon Island Environmental Law Association (SIELA), Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT), Oceans Watch, Ecological Solution Solomon Islands (ESSI), Kustom Garden http://kastomgaden.org/, Live and Learn https://livelearn.org , Zaina Tina Farm, Barana Community Nature and Heritage Park Association.	These national and local NGOs will play a key role in reaching out to communities and raising awareness and provide technical support with the project team.
CBOs	CBOs are key actors for CBNRM approaches to conservation of globally threatened and endemic species and IAS management for demonstration land/seascapes including: Temotu Conservation and Sustainable Development Association (TCSDA), Bushmen Farming Network, Western Province Network for Sustainable Environment (WPNFSE), Roviana Conservation Foundation, farmers associations, Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Community in Choiseul Province. These organizations can help support at the community level as they based in the communities of the project sites.	CBOs are partners for implementation in demonstration land/seascapes.
Village Councils of Chiefs	Village Councils of chiefs have been closely involved in the production of community development and management plans, which contain both district and community actions. The actions contain activities that each community unusually carried out at the community level , The councils are well respected at community levels	Cooperation and support from Village Councils will be pivotal in determining an effective coordination mechanism for realizing the catchment approach. Village Councils of chief/elders will benefit from training and capacity building interventions as well as being provided with an opportunity to secure financial support through the through any Small Grants Program to enhance interventions related to the project focus area.
Local Communities, Indigenous People	The GEF7 proposed project sites Communities in the four projects sites of the five provinces are the primary stakeholders for most aspects of the project, as they will benefit directly from its investments.	It is particularly important that local communities own the project with regard to their respective catchments. It is anticipated that many interventions in the target catchments will be community-based. Community members will benefit from training and capacity building interventions as well as being provided with an opportunity to secure financial support through the LVG mechanism through the GEF SGP to enhance interventions related to the project focus area.
Women and Youth	These groups are generally under- represented in the management structure and decision making at the community level; however, they often play a significant role in ensuring the sustainable use of a community's resources.	Women and youth will participate in the project implementation at community demonstration sites as well as throughout capacity building, awareness, and training programs. The project will seek to ensure interventions are gender/youth inclusive and sensitive, striving for representation of both vulnerable groups in decision-

		making, management, restoration, and capacity-building interventions. Women and youth will benefit from training and capacity-building interventions as well as being provided with an opportunity to secure financial support through the LVG mechanism through the GEF SGP to enhance interventions related to the project focus area.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

132. In the Solomon Islands, particularly in the rural areas, where the project sites are located, women have limited participation in both informal and formal businesses despite the fact that they are actively engaged in the economy through subsistence production and in-kind and on-farm work[78]. Barriers to women's participation in small businesses include time constraints due to reproductive and caregiving responsibilities, subsistence food production and community expectations that women will provide free labour to prepare and serve food at community and church events. Additionally, women's lower levels of education and lack of literacy make it more difficult for them to identify and respond to opportunities and understand requirements of formalized business development[79]. Geographic isolation, poor financial services, weak transportation and telecommunication networks and lack of knowledge on quality assurance and marketing are all barriers to women's engagement in employment. Financial inclusion programs and savings clubs are working to increase women's financial literacy and opportunities to save and learn basic business skills. However, power differentials within households and systems of traditional obligation often make it difficult. Solomon Islanders use ferries, small private boats, a nationally-owned airlines and roads to travel around the country. Transportation costs are generally high relative to incomes. This limits mobility, especially for rural women who have few income generation opportunities. Service delivery and the quality and safety of services are negatively impacted by isolation of rural communities and lack of infrastructure.

133. A range of variables shape gender relations in Solomon Islands and influence rural women's experiences of life. Traditional male-dominated systems of governance combined with patriarchal colonial assumptions about women's roles in the family and in development have historically disadvantaged women. Heavy workloads and high rates of violence against women and girls significantly constrain both rural and urban women from exercising their rights to participate equally in the social, economic, and political spheres. To address, the gender disparity, the Government has made legislative and policy commitments to promote gender equality. A number of local and international civil society and faith-based organizations also support this work through programs aimed at equitable engagement of women and men in natural resource management, economic development and social change. Local initiatives in the country that address gender activities are usually capacity building, promotion of sustainable livelihood, healthy lifestyle, resource management and upholding of culture and traditions.

134. Gender and Social inclusion considerations have been integrated into the project design (under Output 4.1) following the development of the Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan (Annex 11 of UNDP Project Document). As the project entails a multi-stakeholder approach in dealing with landscape and seascape planning, IAS control and management and address of land degradation, integration of gender concerns is critical to ensure equity and participation of both men and women. Rather than focus only on gender alone, the project adopts an approach that does not simply focus on women, but rather on overall inclusivity and multiple vulnerable populations. The R2R planning approach may have significant long-term impacts on both gender and social groups, and thus the Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan includes specific actions for applying a gender and socially inclusive lens to every decision, expanding representation, filling in gender and social-based research gaps, and investing in approaches to gather and share information among more groups. It is the intent of this project for it to become a model for improving gender and

[78] ibid
[79] Ibid n3

social mainstreaming into government and planning processes. Gender mainstreaming in the project will be addressed (refer Annex 11 of UNDP Project Document) through the following actions:

- Reducing the burden of work on women and improving their livelihood opportunities through improved access to resources and services.
- Ensuring gender equality in opportunities for education, skill building, training and capacity building.
- Promoting the voice, participation and empowerment of women, and reducing opportunities for elite misuse of benefits and leaders' sole decision making
- Ensuring that project materials, including meeting agendas, reporting templates, communications materials, and all written policies include gender and social mainstreaming;
- Creating and requiring minimum standards for community planning teams, including representation from multiple gender and social groups and/or tasking of planning team members to speak for vulnerable peoples;
- Capacity building and training for project staff and planning team facilitators to include the input of multiple groups into resulting plans;
- Investing in staff to enable adequate connections with multiple groups. Instead of general community meetings, meetings with (i) women's groups; (ii) men's groups; (iii) youth groups; and (iv) individuals with access to or influence over vulnerable people (e.g., landowners or village leaders);
- Applying a gender and socially inclusive lens to every meeting, report, plan, and activity;
- Diversifying sustainable livelihood opportunities, specifically for women and youth
- Implementing the Communications and KM plan, including holding multiple, targeted meetings by disaggregated groups;
- Making better use of oral/audio content, with less emphasis on writing to better communicate with women and youth; and
- Incorporating gender and socially sensitive indicators and collect gender-disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluating project results.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

135 Innovation: The project will build on and try to replicate proven "best practices" from the country and Pacific region to support an integrated focus on conserving the endemic and globally threatened biodiversity of Solomon Islands, on addressing land degradation, and on the addressing the impacts of IAS across terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems – in a way that aligns to the blue-green economy opportunities linked to the government's broader development strategy and longer-term COVID-19 recovery potential. While, the proposed integrated landscape/seascape approach will benefit greatly from existing high levels of ownership of existing community managed forest and marine protected areas, it will further try to integrate the existing community managed areas into a broader and holistic reef to ridge approach through innovative coordination mechanisms and platforms that involve a wider range of government, non-governmental and community partnerships. This move from a local village planning approach to a more holistic landscape/seascape approach is an innovative and modern approach to mainstreaming biodiversity and biosecurity that is rarely seen in the developing world. It is also innovative in that it facilitates effective ecological linkages between production areas (community lands) and community Protected Areas (terrestrial and marine), High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) and wetlands and the implementation of conservation practices at a land/seascape scale, thereby guaranteeing the long-term conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for the country, and not just the natural sites. The strengthening and improved functionality of biosecurity measures will provide a national multi-stakeholder and multi-sector coordination mechanism for biodiversity conservation, IAS control and management and biosecurity activities will ensure that resources and capacity are being used as effectively as possible is Innovative for the Solomon Islands. Other opportunities for innovation include the establishment of a cadre of community-based farmer trainee practitioners trained in a variety of semi-technical topics to build capacity within communities. Specifically, the project will for the first time in Solomon Islands: support an intersectoral committee with a mandate for mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors, overseeing implementation of the NBSAP and elaborating a strategy for a blue green economic pathway (Output 1.1); provide a coordination platform and initiate the foundations for achieving land degradation neutrality (LDN) (Output 1.2); along with demonstrate integrated approaches to biodiversity conservation, IAS management and SLM across four land/seascapes (Component 3). Communities will be at the heart of the project,

leading the improved management of biodiversity with support of government, and with citizen science as a new way of gathering data, information and traditional knowledge for assessments and monitoring to support adaptive management. The project will actively seek to identify how citizen science data collection methods and techniques can be used to leverage additional data on species distribution and land condition (including traditional knowledge and information on species and resource condition), while also raising awareness and engagement of communities.

136 Sustainability: The long-term commitment of the Government of the Solomon Islands to protecting its natural endowments and biosecurity provides very positive signs for sustainability of project impact. The project will further build on this commitment, by helping support and build the capacity of permanent entities such as government departments, decentralized bodies, community-based mechanisms, traditional governance, existing local CSOs, so that further progress after completion of the project does not depend on external funding for follow-up activities. This will optimize the future investments for conservation of globally threatened and endemic species and increase sustainability of project IAS and SLM outcomes. Specifically: under Component 1, the project will support implementation of the existing NBSAP and National Rural Land Use Policy, build on the structure and work of the existing Environmental Advisory Committee, build capacity of existing extension services and use/strengthen existing portals for sharing information; Under Component 2, the project will support finalization of the draft NISSAP and strengthen and build on the existing capacity and frameworks of the Biosecurity Department of MAL; under Component 3, demonstration land/seascapes were selected to build on existing community initiatives and the project will prioritize working through existing extension services, NGOs, farmer cooperatives etc.; under Component 4, knowledge sharing will make great use of existing regional platforms including those developed and managed by SPREP and supported by other GEF investments. In the Solomon Islands, ownership and resource rights to land, reefs, and fisheries are enshrined in constitutionally recognized customary ownership. Any successful conservation initiative needs the support of local clans and communities to be sustainable. Thus, the project will employ a community-driven, participatory approach to support community natural resource management governance systems. To facilitate long-term sustainability of existing biosecurity activities in the Solomon Islands, the project will ensure the following: (i) support tailored training and capacity building through the Farmer Training School approach to strengthen functionality and capability of extension workers; (ii) strengthened collaborations for comprehensive SLM management and IAS prevention and management, including in case of the latter strengthening of the agencies that are responsible for biosecurity; (iii) outreach and awareness programs delivered at national, provincial and village levels in parallel to build local community and stakeholder support for SLM< forest and marine resource conservation. And biosecurity and IAS control and management; and (iv) Identification of the best option for cost-recovery systems to support biosecurity.

137 Potential for scaling-up: Under Component 1, support for NBSAP implementation and delivering the foundations for LDN, supported by improved coordination, regulations and tools, and capacity building at national and provincial levels, will give high potential for up-scaling. Similarly, Under Component 2, approval of the NISSAP will provide a strategic framework for addressing IAS impacts across the country. Demonstrations of integrated approaches to biodiversity conservation, IAS management and SLM in Component 3 will have high potential for replication, both with additional communities in the concerned provinces, but also nationally. Component 4 has a particular focus on mechanisms to support upscaling and replication nationally through the communication strategy and plan, and through knowledge sharing mechanisms. The project will seek to develop scaling up and replication mechanisms in close coordination with the GEF-6 EREPA project to leverage this earlier GEF investment and build upon mechanisms it has established. Further the location of the respective project landscapes/seascapes in different provinces (with the exception of Malaita Province in which the two projects have a demonstration landscape) will further support the potential for replication and upscaling between the two projects. This will be supported by knowledge management activities and platforms elaborated under Output 4.2 that was developed at PPG stage. The project is also designed to provide demonstration models for up-scaling in the country. In particular, the capacity building and the development of best practices to control and manage land degradation and IAS will strongly support up-scaling. Ensuring that activities, impacts and lessons learnt from the demonstration sites are disseminated widely helps generate a bottom-up demand for similar activities throughout the country. The project's investment component will seek to develop synergies among rural development actors and programs with an objective of raising additional emphasis on SLM and IAS prevention and management will expand current models of sustainable resource use and alternative livelihood activities within and outside of the targeted landscapes/seascapes.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture); SDG 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development) and SDG 15 (Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss*)				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Climate Change, Disaster Resilience , and Environmental Protection (Outcome 1): By 2022 People and ecosystems in the Pacific are more resilient to the impacts of climate change, climate variability, disasters and environment protection is strengthened **NDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021: Signature Solution 4**: Promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet; **Output 1.4.1** Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators **(no more than a total of 20 indicators)**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective: *Solomon Islands indigenous species and ecosystems at reduced risk from invasive alien species, land degradation and unsustainable resource use as a result of effective government enabling and capacity, community participation and resilient blue/green livelihoods.*	*Indicator 1:* **Mandatory** GEF Core Indicators 1: **Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	*METT baseline scores:* *Western Biosphere Reserve (15,290 ha) – 42* *Maliata Highlands (2,000 ha) – 20* *Solomon Tubi Forest Reserve (10,074 ha) - 27*	*At least 27,364 ha of terrestrial protected area under improved management with 10 point increase from baseline values*	*At least 27,364 ha of terrestrial protected area under improved management with at least 20 point increase from baseline values*
	Indicator 2: **Mandatory** GEF Core Indicators 2: **Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	*METT baseline scores:* *Temoto seascape (20,400 ha) – 29* *Western Biosphere Marine Reserve (14,800 ha) – 32* *Lau Lago (4,200 ha) - 29*	*At least 39,400 ha of marine protected area under improved management with at least 10 point increase from baseline values*	*At least 39,400 ha of marine protected area under improved management with at least 20 point increase from baseline values*
	Indicator 3: **Mandatory** GEF Core Indicators 4: Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) (including seascapes and landscapes) includes: CI 4.1 Area of landscape under improved management to benefit biodiversity – 61,829 hectares CI 4.3 Area of landscapes under SLM in production systems – 14,429 hectares	No concerted efforts currently exist at landscape/seascape level that enables integrated and holistic natural resources use practices	*At least 22,000 hectares of production landscapes under improved management practices, including:* *CI 4.1: 20,000 hectares under improved management to benefit biodiversity and* *CI 4.3: 2,000 hectares under SLM in production systems*	*At least 76,258 hectares of production landscapes under improved management practices to benefit biodiversity (61,829 ha) and under SLM (14,429 ha) as measured by (i) commitment of local communities to implement improved conservation and land use practices; (ii) technical support and training being delivered to communities; (iii) monitoring system in place to monitor improved outcomes*
	Indicator 4: **Mandatory** GEF Core Indicators 6: **Greenhouse gas emission mitigated** (tCO2e)	Currently limited or no efforts to assess carbon values	*Monitoring system and methodology established for monitoring and staff trained*	*819,118 (tCO2e) mitigated over 20 year period*
	Indicator 5: **Mandatory** GEF Core Indicators 11: Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by**	*Current number not available, however, some*	*At least 2,000 persons directly benefiting from GEF*	*At least 18,238 persons directly benefiting from GEF investment (At*

	gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	*IAS and SLM related training and extension services available, but no wide spread and comprehensive actions being implemented*	*investment (at least 50% women)*	*least 50% women)*
Project component 1	Enabling framework for safeguarding biodiversity, combating land degradation and securing a nature-based economy			
Project Outcome 1 Strengthened inter-sectoral governance, capacity and strategies to mainstream biodiversity and LDN and support a nature-based economic pathway	*Indicator 6:* National coordination mechanisms for implementation of NBSAP, including (i) IAS prevention and management (ii) promotion of sustainable land management and (iii) promotion of blue/green economy	*Existing Environmental Advisory Committee not fully operationalized to support mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors including through the promotion of resilient blue/green development pathways*	*Existing EAC strengthened with new mandates and working arrangements for improving coordination and mainstreaming biodiversity across all key sectors*	*EAC fully operational and functional and actively support mainstreaming biodiversity across key sectors as measured by: (i) number of key sectors participation; (ii) number of annual meetings; (iii) number of mainstreaming decisions made and acted upon*
	Indicator 7: National capacity for integrated natural resources management in key sectors increased as measured by UNDP capacity development scorecard baseline value for (i) Biodiversity Conservation and PA management = 16 and (ii) SLM = 7	*a cross-sector biodiversity mainstreaming committee will be operationalized, with the aim to strengthen the*	*At least 5 point increase in national capacity for biodiversity conservation/PA management and sustainable land management i as measured by UNDP capacity development scorecard*	*At least 15 point increase in national capacity for biodiversity conservation/PA management and sustainable land management in as measured by UNDP capacity development scorecard*
	Indicator 8: Number of plans and tools for conservation of globally threatened and endemic species, IAS and sustainable land management operationalized across sectors	*BSI has a national IAS strategy (2020-2030);* *MFMR has a national aquatic biosecurity plan focused on aquaculture, but tools and training limited*	*Assessment and validation of usefulness of existing tools and measures to strengthen use of existing tools or promotion of new tools; staff trained in use of tools and monitoring of applications initiated*	*At least 5 plans and tools for conservation of globally threatened and endemic species, IAS and sustainable land management developed or improved and actively being used*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	1.1 Cross-sectoral committee operationalized/strengthened to mainstream biodiversity across sectors, supported by blue/green economy strategy, relevant MOUs, improved national/local coordination and strengthened regulatory framework 1.2 Foundations for achieving land degradation neutrality (LDN) are developed through improved land use policy, sectoral policies and regulations, multi-sector coordination and advise on climate smart agriculture for sustainable land management 1.3 Government stakeholders at national and provincial levels (including agriculture, forestry and fisheries extension officers and PA managers) capacitated to enforce key mandates related to conservation of globally significant and endemic species, IAS and sustainable land management through institutionalized training and provision of equipment 1.4 Strengthened information management for biodiversity, IAS, LD, SLM and CSA linked to existing integrated data portal, along with enhanced decision support through improved monitoring, targeted gap-filling assessments, data-sharing protocols and priority species conservation lists and plans			
Project component 2	Comprehensive risk management approach to address IAS threats to biodiversity and land degradation			
Outcome 2	**Indicator 9:** The National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan are finalized, strengthened and	*No NISSAP exists, except for a preliminary draft*	*NISSAP completed and approved as a plan to address*	*NISSAP is updated during life of the project and that update is*

Comprehensive IAS framework for early detection, control and management identifies and prioritizes highest-risk invasion pathways to safeguard natural and production systems from IAS	implemented	*that has not be acted upon for years*	*all IAS related issues in the country. Coordination arrangements for NISSAP implementation established with timetable for delivery of key actions*	*comprehensive and serves as a 'road map' for all sectors to follow throughout the country.*
	Indicator 10: National capacity for biosecurity increased to prevent incursions of new IAS organisms into the country as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard (modified for IAS) with baseline score of 7	*Current national biosecurity capacity is limited to several of the major international ports and is mostly focused on agricultural pests*	*By mid-term, these efforts would be expanded to all international ports as well as several (2) domestic transit points to provide at least 5 point increase in Capacity Scorecard baseline*	*Biosecurity screening and prevention activities well developed at all international ports and be inclusive of all potential IAS for terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems and biosecurity at domestic demonstration transit points be solidified and lessons learned being expanded to other domestic transit ports through a prioritized effort to provide at least 15 point increase in Capacity Scorecard baseline*
	Indicator 11: No increase in established high-risk IAS threatening biodiversity and ecosystem services	*Although some capacity exists for EDRR, there is likely no planning document for EDRR and there is limited information on how information regarding pest reports are handled*	*EDRR plan developed with at least one or more ERPs* *Response team established at national level* *Invasive Species Emergency Response Plan approved and simulation training conducted on a few key species.* *Project Provinces have trained response teams*	*No increase in established high-risk IAS in project locations*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	2.1 National strategy for IAS management (NISSAP) adopted and operationalized through appropriate governance and established Standard Operating Procedures and prioritized lists of high-risk IAS 2.2 Strengthened biosecurity measures including essential equipment and capacity to support prevention, enforcement and control of IAS at key entry/exit points and between islands, with strengthened Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) mechanism and Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) in place and tested			
Project component 3	Community-based integrated ecosystem management and threat reduction at land/seascape scale			
Outcome 3 Community participation and improved livelihoods from a nature-based economic pathway that supports biodiversity conservation and	**Indicators 12:** Area of Marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity	No concerted efforts currently exists at landscape/seascape level that enables integrated and holistic natural resources use practices	*At least 20,000 hectares of marine habitat under improved management practices,*	*At least 110,039 hectares of marine habitat under improved management practices as measured by: (i) commitment of local communities to implement improved conservation and resource use practices; (ii) technical support and training being delivered to*

reduces threats from IAS and land degradation				*communities; (iii) monitoring system in place to monitor improved outcomes*
	Indicator 13: Number of species actions plans developed and approved (could include single species, species groups or critical ecosystems)	*Currently there are no detailed national species plans*	*Stakeholder consultations completed to identify a priority list of species (and critical ecosystems) for which actions plans need to be developed and a timeline for their preparation* *2-3 species and/or critical habitats identified for action plan preparation and draft actions plans under government review (Possible options to be formalized could include the parrot fish group, butterfly fish group and coral reef ecosystem)*	*At least 2-3 species and/or critical ecosystem actions plans developed and approved by government and a timetable agreed to action implementation. Implementation of at 25% of the identified priority actions for each plan initiated*
	Indicator 14: - Key species and habitats for globally threatened species enhanced and populations maintained Potential list of species groups such as Rabbit fish and parrot fish and Sturgeon fish and Tubi tree *(Xanthostemon melanoxylon,),* Gizo White-eye *Zosterops luteirostris,* White-throated Nightjar *Eurostopodus mystacalis,* Giant rat Vikas, *Solomys vikas and Rhipidura malaitae.* Selection of species will be based on agreed criteria to be determined by the Environment Advisory Committee. Potential criteria might include: currently vulnerable to decline or even extinction; or species with an observed, significant decline in occupied area; the appearance of new threats or intensification or accumulation of existing threats, or all these; significant habitat loss or fragmentation; when a species or populations face an imminent major threat in the form of the predicted arrival of devastating disease or alien invasive species; a population subject to significant harvesting or impacted by climate change, etc.	*Limited baseline information available. Baseline for selected species will be established in the inception phase of project implementation*	*Species populations and habitats stable or improved*	*Species populations and habitats stable or improved*

	Indicator 15: Number of smallholder new farms adapting sustainable land management and climate smart agricultural techniques, resulting in avoided degradation of forests, land and coastal ecosystems.	*Limited number of land users employing SLM techniques, including composting and a very poor interpretation of agroforestry. Baseline will be determined at inception phase when community planning and mapping is initiated*	*At least an additional 250 number of smallholder farms adopting sustainable land management and climate smart agricultural techniques, resulting in avoided degradation of forests, land and coastal ecosystems*	*At least an additional 1,000 number of smallholder farms adopting sustainable land management and climate smart agricultural techniques, resulting in avoided degradation of forests, land and coastal ecosystems*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	3.1 Integrated land/seascape management plans with strong community governance developed and implemented over 82,000 ha of land/seascapes, using traditional and other knowledge to reduce threats from IAS, land degradation and unsustainable resource use 3.2 National species conservation action plans implemented for globally significant and indigenous biodiversity including in-situ measures to enhance habitats and reduce IAS threats and over-exploitation 3.3 Smallholder farmers supported to implement innovative agricultural practices for sustainable land management that deliver LDN, protect ecosystem services, reduce threats from IAS and improve incomes, including through learning by doing approaches (farmer field schools) and demonstration 3.4 Diversified resilient livelihoods options co-developed with communities to support ecosystem services provision, species and habitat recovery and the emergence of new green business opportunities (e.g. food, ecotourism, handicrafts, circular economy), particularly for women and youth			
Component 4	Knowledge management, awareness, M&E and gender mainstreaming			
Outcome 4 Increased project impact, replication and upscaling through enhanced awareness and knowledge management	**Indicator 16.** Percentage of sampled project stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of IAS and unsustainable land management practices, disaggregated by gender as measured by Knowledge, Aptitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys	Coordinated outreach on conservation threats and biosecurity lacking. Limited awareness of impact IAS among the general public. Baseline KAP surveys to be undertaken in Year 1. Followed by surveys at mid-term and end of project	*At least 25% of sampled project stakeholders (50:50 men and women) aware.*	*At least 50% of sampled project stakeholders (50:50 men and women) aware.*
	Indicator 17. Number of project best practices and lessons (including on gender and youth mainstreaming and socio-cultural benefits) are accessed and applied throughout the Solomon Islands	A few best practices and lessons available, but currently limited resources do not exist for their implementation.	*At least 5 project best practices and lessons (including on gender and youth mainstreaming and socio-cultural benefits) being accessed and documented*	*At least 10 project best practices and lessons (including on gender and youth mainstreaming and socio-cultural benefits) are accessed and applied throughout the Solomon Islands*
	Indicator 18: Number of initiatives that demonstrate participation and knowledge exchanges in Pacific biodiversity, IAS and SLM platforms	Very limited participation and knowledge exchanges in Pacific platforms.	*Linkages for participation and knowledge exchange established in at least three Pacific biodiversity, IAS and*	*At least 10 initiatives undertaken that demonstrate active participation and knowledge exchange in Pacific biodiversity, IAS*

			SLM platforms established	*and SLM platforms*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	4.1 National communications strategy and plan implemented to raise public awareness on the crucial importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the broad benefits of ecosystem-based management 4.2 Knowledge sharing tools, biodiversity information/learning centers, events and networks developed and enhanced to aid effectiveness and up-scaling, including across the Pacific and with other SIDS 4.3 M&E system supports project impact including gender and youth mainstreaming			

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

138 Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

139 Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[80]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

140 In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

141 Inception Workshop and Report:

- A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:
- Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)

142 The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:

[80] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

143 The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 16 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website. If relevant to the project: The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) have been prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): MTR commencing June1, 2025

144 The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard UNDP templates and UNDP guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

145 The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

146 The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

147 The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by October 31, 2025. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

148 An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

149 The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

150 The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

151 The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by July 31, 2028. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

152 The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

152 Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[81] and the GEF policy on public involvement[82].

[81] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[82] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Monitoring Plan:

Table 11: Monitoring Plan

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective *Solomon Islands indigenous species and ecosystems at reduced risk from invasive alien species, land degradation and unsustainable resource use as a result of effective government enabling and capacity, community participation and resilient blue/green livelihoods.*	***Indicator 1*** **Mandatory** GEF Core Indicators 1: **Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	*MTR: At least 27,364 ha of terrestrial protected area under improved management with 10 point increase from baseline values* *TE: At least 27,364 ha of terrestrial protected area under improved management with at least 20 point increase from baseline values*	*Improved management effectiveness from METT baseline scores:* *Western Biosphere Reserve (15,290 ha) – 42* *Maliata Highlands (2,000 ha) – 20* *Solomon Tubi Forest Reserve (10,074 ha) - 27*	*METT scorecards increase measured through (i) improved management practices; (ii) integration of IAS prevention and management actions; and (ii) enhanced capacity and skills*	*MTR and TE* *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU and MECDM*	*GEF METT Scorecard, Consultant Reporting, Community records and PMU annual reports*	*Assumptions* *- Government and sector agencies consider it priority to support integrated planning of its landscape/seascapes* *-IAS prevention and management practices readily available from the country or region* *-Communities managing CCAs and CMMAs are organized to support collective actions* *Risks:* *-Demonstration of prevention and control measures time consuming and costly and hence uptake uncertain* *-Lack of financial resources for ensuring sustainability of investments* *-Communities might not see immediate benefits from collective actions and might not readily support sustainable*
	Indicator 2 **Mandatory** GEF Core Indicators 2: **Marine protected areas** created or under improved management	*MTR: At least 39,400 ha of marine protected area under improved management with at least 10 point increase from baseline*	*Improved management effectiveness from METT baseline scores:* *Temoto seascape (20,400 ha) – 29* *Western Biosphere*	*METT scorecards increase measured through (i) improved management practices; (ii) integration of IAS prevention and management*	*MTR and TE* *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU and MECDM*	*GEF METT Scorecard, Consultant Reporting, Community records and PMU annual reports*	

[83] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	*values* *TE: At least 39,400 ha of marine protected area under improved management with at least 20 point increase from baseline values*	*Marine Reserve (14,800 ha) – 32* *Lau Lago (4,200 ha) - 29*	*actions; and (ii) enhanced capacity and skills*				*actions* *-State sector agencies might not invest time and resources to support community activities*
	Indicator 3 **Mandatory** GEF Core Indicators 4: Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) (including seascapes and landscapes)	*MTR: At least 22,000 hectares of production landscapes under improved management practices,* *TE: At least 76,258 hectares of production landscapes under improved management practices to benefit biodiversity and under SLM*	*This includes:* CI 4.1 Area of landscape under improved management to benefit biodiversity – 61,829 CI 4.3 Area of landscapes under SLM in production systems – 14,429 hectares	*Consultations with communities*	*Annual* *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU and Provincial Coordinators*	*Progress reports, Consultant reports*	*Assumptions:* *- Communities see direct benefit in supporting improved landscape/seascape plans* *-Willingness of communities to engage in alternate sustainable activities* *Risks:* *-Benefits of biodiversity conservation and IAS prevention and management requires hard labor and continued efforts thus limited uptake* *-Communities might not see any direct economic benefits to engage in sustainable resource management if gestation periods for benefit access is lengthy*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 4 **Mandatory** GEF Core Indicators 6: **Greenhouse gas emission mitigated** (tCO2e)	*MTR: Monitoring system and methodology established for monitoring and staff trained* *TE: 819,118 (tCO2e) mitigated over 20 year period*	*PA management activities, restoration activities result in forest and productivity loss avoided and land restored through SLM actions*	*Consultation with local communities, Forest, Agriculture and Livestock staff Field visits and observations*	*MTR and TE Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU and consultants*	*Progress reports in terms of forest and agriculture restoration survey reports etc.* *-Status of natural system reports*	*Assumptions:* *-Success of forest and marine conservation actions, restoration efforts, etc.* *- smallholders take action to conserve their natural resources, including KBAs, mangroves and seagrass beds* *Risks:* *--Slack opportunities for livelihood improvements may likely constraint community engagement in conservation actions*
	Indicator 5 **Mandatory** GEF Core Indicators 11: Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	*MTR: At least 2,000 persons directly benefiting from GEF investment (at least 50% women)* *TE: At least 18,238 persons directly benefiting from GEF investment (At least 50% women)*	*Number of community members benefiting from awareness, outreach and solutions for the control and management of IAS, sustainable land and marine use practices and blue/green livelihood options*	*Consultations with communities, KPA surveys*	Annually *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU and consultants*	*Progress reports* *KAP survey reports*	*Assumptions:* *- Comprehensive training program designed and implemented* *- National capacity exists to conduct training effectively* *-Government agencies consider it their priority and staff and communities willing to participate in training activities* *-The local administrations, CBOs, private sector and communities would work in close collaboration for improved SLM and*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
								livelihood benefits *Risks:* *-Lack of capacity in government, private sector and communities to meet obligations related to project.* *- Lack of involvement from resource users with continued unsustainable practices*
Project Outcome 1 Strengthened inter-sectoral governance, capacity and strategies to mainstream biodiversity and LDN and support a nature-based economic pathway	***Indicator 6*** National coordination mechanisms for implementation of NBSAP, including (i) IAS prevention and management (ii) promotion of sustainable land management and (iii) promotion of blue/green economy	*MTR: Existing EAC strengthened with new mandates and working arrangements for improving coordination and mainstreaming biodiversity across all key sectors* *TE: EAC fully operational and functional and actively support mainstreaming biodiversity across key sectors*	*Measured by: (i) number of key sectors participation; (ii) number of annual meetings; (iii) number of mainstreaming decisions made and acted upon*	*Consultation with MECDM, EAC committee members and others,*	Annual	PMU, MECDM	Progress reports of PMU Minutes of meetings	*Assumptions:* *-The government is committed to the strengthening of the ECA with provision of adequate staff and resources for its functioning* *-Sector agencies are committed to working together through their active engagement* *Risks:* *-Sector agencies might not be willing to release their staff for training and engagement in IAS, SLM and PA management* *-Infrequency of ECA meetings might constrain their ability to guide and support project activities*
	Indicator 7: National	*MTR: At least 5 point increase in*	*UNDP Capacity Scorecard*	*Consultations with relevant institutions*	*MTR and TE*	PMU and MECDM	UNDP capacity	*Assumption:* *-The agencies, including*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	capacity for integrated natural resources management in key sectors increased as measured by UNDP capacity development scorecard baseline value s	*national capacity biodiversity conservation/PA management and sustainable land management as measured by UNDP capacity development scorecard* *TE: At least 15 point increase in national capacity biodiversity conservation/PA management and sustainable land management as measured by UNDP capacity development scorecard*	*baseline values are:* *(i) Biodiversity conservation/PA management - baseline 7* *(ii) SLM baseline value = 7*	*and staff*	*Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*		development scorecards	*MECDM will develop institutional and technical measures that facilitate integrated conservation planning and management in a timely manner.* *Risks:* *-Priorities of agencies and smallholders might shift if gestation period for realization of benefits take too long* *- Plans are developed by not used*
	Indicator 8: Number of plans and tools for conservation of globally threatened and endemic species, IAS and	*MTR:* *Assessment and validation of usefulness of existing tools and measures to strengthen use of existing tools or*	*These include specific tools for landscape/seascape planning, conservation of globally threatened and endemic species, IAS and sustainable land*	*Consultations with legal and policy experts*	*Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	PMU and MECDM	*Plans, regulations, strategies and guideline documents* *Project progress reports*	*Assumption:* *Key agency willingness to support and use new tools and protocols*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	sustainable land management operationalized across sectors	*promotion of new tools; staff trained in use of tools and monitoring of applications initiated* *TE: At least 5 plans and tools developed and approved*	*management*					
Project Outcome 2 Comprehensive IAS framework for early detection, control and management identifies and prioritizes highest-risk invasion pathways to safeguard natural and production systems from IAS	***Indicator 9*** The National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan are finalized, strengthened and implemented	*MTR: NISSAP completed and approved as a plan to address all IAS related issues in the country. Coordination arrangements for NISSAP implementation established with timetable for delivery of key actions* *TE: NISSAP is updated during life of the project and that update is comprehensive and serves as a 'road map' for all sectors to*	*The NISSAP is developed and updated to ensure it is comprehensive and serves as a road map for all sectors throughout the country*	*Consultation with key agencies, including biosecurity entities*	*Annual* *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU*	*Project progress reports NISSAP and related reports*	*<u>Assumptions</u>* *There is political commitment to prevention and management of IAS, including support for the NISSAP* *_Adequate manpower and resources are available to implementation of NISSAP* *<u>Risks:</u>* *-The lack of effective coordination might constraint effectiveness of NISSAP implementation*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		follow throughout the country.						
	Indicator 10 National capacity for biosecurity increased to prevent incursions of new IAS organisms into the country as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard (modified for IAS)	*MTR: : At least 5 point increase in national capacity as measured UNDP capacity development scorecard* *TE: At least 15 point increase in national capacity as measured by UNDP capacity development scorecard*	*Baseline value for IAS prevention and management = 7*	*Consultations with relevant institutions and staff, including biosecurity agencies*	*MTR and TE Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	PMU and MECDM	UNDP capacity development scorecards	*<u>Assumptions</u>* *-The national and local administration will develop institutional and technical measures that facilitate integrated IAS protection and management in a timely manner.* *-The key sector agencies will take active part in developing the strategies and implementation using new knowledge and skills provided by the project* *-Local communities are convinced mainstreaming biodiversity and IAS management into key development sectors is in their long-term interests* *<u>Risks:</u>* *-Priorities of local communities might shift if development benefits take long to manifest* *- Plans are developed by not used, particularly by resource users* *- Planning bodies that build capacity are not effective in*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
								implementation
	Indicator 11: No increase in established high-risk IAS threatening biodiversity and ecosystem services	*MTR: EDRR plan developed with at least one or more ERPs* *Response team established at national level* *Invasive Species Emergency Response Plan approved and simulation training conducted on a few key species.* *Project Provinces have trained response teams* *TE: No increase in established high-risk IAS in project locations*	*The EDDR plans are reviewed, updated and simulation training conducted on key IAS.*	*Consultation with MEDCM and other agencies*	*Annual* *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU and MECDM*	*The EDDR plans* *Report of simulation exercises.*	*<u>Assumptions</u>* *There is political commitment to prevention and management of IAS,* *_Adequate manpower and resources are available to under EDRR* *-There is active engagement of key entities for EDDR simulation on a regular basis to test control effectiveness* *<u>Risks:</u>* *-Key agencies might not be willing to participate on EDDR simulation exercises*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Outcome 3 Community participation and improved livelihoods from a nature-based economic pathway that supports biodiversity conservation and reduces threats from IAS and land degradation	***Indicators 12:*** Area of Marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity	*MTR: At least 20,000 hectares of marine habitat under improved management practices,* *TE: At least 110,039 hectares of marine habitat under improved management practices*	*This will be measured by: as measured by: (i) commitment of local communities to implement improved conservation and resource use practices; (ii) technical support and training being delivered to communities; (iii) monitoring system in place to monitor improved outcomes*	*Field surveys and consultation with fishermen, land owners and NGOs*	*MTR and TE* *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU and MECDM and consultants*	*Field survey reports and consultation reports*	*<u>Assumptions</u>:* *- Communities see direct benefit in supporting seascape plans* *-Willingness of communities to engage in alternate sustainable activities* *<u>Risks:</u>* *-Benefits of biodiversity conservation requires continued efforts thus limited uptake* *-Communities might not see any direct economic benefits to engage in sustainable resource management if gestation periods for benefit access are long*
	Indicator 13 Number of species actions plans developed and approved (could include single species, species groups or critical ecosystems)	*MTR: 2-3 species and/or critical habitats identified for action plan preparation and draft actions plans under government review* *TE: At least 2-3 species actions plans developed and approved by government*	*Possible options to be formalized could include the parrot fish group, butterfly fish group and coral reef ecosystem*	*Consultations with conservation groups, NGOs etc.*	*Annual* *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU and MECDM and consultants*	*Approved species plans* *Project progress reports*	*<u>Assumption:</u>* *There is consensus of key species for plan preparation* *<u>Risk:</u>* *-There might not be sufficient information available to make informed decisions on conservation actions*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		and a timetable agreed to action implementation. Implementation of at 25% of the identified priority actions for each plan initiated						
	Indicator 14: - Key species and habitats for globally threatened species enhanced and populations maintained	*MTR: Species populations and habitats stable or improved* *TE: Species populations and habitats stable or improved*	*Indicators will be selected from the following list based on practical means for baseline information access and could include: Rabbit, Parrot and Sturgeon fishes, Gizo white eye, White throated nightjar and Malaita Fantail* *Baseline for selected species will be established in the inception phase of project implementation*	*Consultations with conservation groups, NGOs etc.*	*Annual* *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU and MECDM and consultants*	*Monitoring reports* *Project progress reports*	*Assumption:* *-Adequate technical capacity available for undertaking stringent monitoring of populations of key species* *-Monitoring results are readily available for decision-making* *Risk:* *-External factors beyond the control of the project (e.g. climate change) might effect populations negatively*
	Indicator 15: Number of new smallholder farms adapting sustainable land management	*MTR: At least an additional 250 number of smallholder farms adopting sustainable land management*	*Indicators will be based on evaluation changes from current practices in terms of improved land management,*	*Consultations with local communities, Field observations, etc.*	*Annual* *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU and MECDM and consultants*	*Monitoring reports* *Project progress reports*	*Assumptions;* *-Communities recognize the value and benefits that they can derive from SLM activities* *-Technical support and expertise readily available*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	and climate smart agricultural techniques, resulting in avoided degradation of forests, land and coastal ecosystems	*and climate smart agricultural techniques* *TE: At least an additional 1,000 number of smallholder farms adopting sustainable land management and climate smart agricultural techniques*	*erosion control and development of multi-cropping systems.* *Baseline will be determined at inception phase when community planning and mapping is initiated*					*at local level* *Risks:* *-Plans are developed by not used, particularly by resource users*
Project Outcome 4 Increased project impact, replication and upscaling through enhanced awareness and knowledge management	***Indicator 16*** Percentage of sampled project stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of IAS and unsustainable land management practices, disaggregated by gender as	*MTR: At least 25% of sampled project stakeholders (50:50 men and women) aware.* *TE: At least 50% of sampled project stakeholders (50:50 men and women) aware.*	Percentage of sampled project stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of IAS and unsustainable land management practices, disaggregated by gender as measured by Knowledge, Aptitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys	Community surveys	MTR and TE *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	PMU	KAP survey reports	*Assumption:* *- Gender and Social Inclusion Mainstreaming Plan followed and benefits distributed equitably.* *-Stakeholders willing to actively participate in the review process.* *-Project management will be able to identify, document and disseminate the best practices* *-Mid Term Review and End of Project Evaluation of the project will also contribute to identifying the best practices*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	measured by Knowledge, Aptitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys							*-Best practices on sustainable resource management readily available to resource users* *Risks:* *-Government priorities may change from due to political pressure from resource users* *-Actions among the assorted agencies, private sector and CSOs remain uncoordinated*
	Indicator 17. – Number of project best practices and lessons (including on gender and youth mainstreaming and socio-cultural benefits) are accessed and applied throughout the Solomon Islands	*MTR At least 5 project best practices and lessons (including on gender and youth mainstreaming and socio-cultural benefits) being accessed and documented* *TE: At least 10 project best practices and lessons (including on gender and youth mainstreaming*	*Best practices will cover project success in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and being applied to agriculture, coastal ecosystems, fisheries and marine resource use by both genders and multiple social groups.*	*Consultations with all stakeholders and field visits*	*Last 2 years* *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU*	*Document reports* *Best practice reports*	*Assumptions* *-Project management will be able to identify, document and disseminate the best practices* *-Mid Term Review and End of Project Evaluation of the project will also contribute to identifying the best practices* *-Best practices on sustainable resource management readily available to resource users*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		and socio-cultural benefits) are accessed and applied throughout the Solomon Islands						
	Indicator 18: Number of initiatives that demonstrate participation and knowledge exchanges in Pacific biodiversity, IAS and SLM platforms	*MTR: Linkages for participation and knowledge exchange established in at least three Pacific biodiversity, IAS and SLM platforms established* *TE: At least 10 initiatives undertaken that demonstrate active participation and knowledge exchange in Pacific biodiversity, IAS and SLM platforms*		*Consultations with key regional institutions*	*MTR and TE* *Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR*	*PMU*	*Document reports* *Best practice reports* *Regional use reporting*	
Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool		*Completed in timely fashion*	Standard GEF Tracking Tool available at www.thegef.org	After 2nd PIR submitted to GEF	*Project Manager and UNDP CO*	Completed GEF Tracking Tool	*Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool*	*Assumption:* *-National and local administration commitments to*

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[83]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			Baseline GEF Tracking Tool included in Annex 15					*assessment* *- Information available to enable appropriate level of evaluations* *- Adequate expertise available for update of tracking tool and reviews* *Risks* *-Willingness of government and communities to take corrective actions following evaluations might not be forthcoming*
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool		*Completed in timely fashion*	Standard GEF Tracking Tool available at www.thegef.org Baseline GEF Tracking Tool included in Annex 15.	After final PIR submitted to GEF	*Project Manager and UNDP CO*	Completed GEF Tracking Tool	Terminal GEF Tracking Tool	
Mid-term Review		*Completed in timely fashion*	To be outlined in MTR inception report	Submitted to GEF same year as 3rd PIR	*Project Manager and UNDP CO*	Completed MTR	*Mid-term Review report*	
Terminal Review		*Completed in timely fashion*	To be outlined in MTR inception report	Submitted to GEF at end of project	*Project Manager and UNDP CO*	Completed TE	*Terminal Review report*	
Environmental and Social risks and management plans, as relevant.		*Completed in timely and diligent manner*	Updated SESP and management plans	Annually	*Project Manager UNDP CO*	Updated SESP	Environmental and Social risks and management plans, as relevant.	*Assumption:* *National and local administration recognize and committed to manage social and environmental risks*

Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 12: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (US$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	30,000	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement (at national and target site levels)
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	90,000	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Monitoring of [SESP, IPP, ESMP GAP, SEP,]	91,000	Continuously as an on-going activity. To be undertaken by provincial and national consultants involved in monitoring related assignments and associated travel costs
Other M&E activities	40,000	Regular workshops and consultation associated with monitoring and evaluation of RFA, SESP, IPP, ESMP GAP, SEP, etc.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	NA	Annually typically between June-August
Supervision/learning missions	NA	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):	55,000	Includes international and national consultants and travel costs Date: July 31, 2025
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	58,000	Includes international and national consultants and travel costs Date: July 31, 2028
TOTAL indicative COST	364,000	Equivalent to TBWP component (M&E)

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

154 Implementing Partner:
The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM)

155 The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

156 Responsible Parties: The Responsible Partners for the project would be the following:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

- Specific tasks of the responsible parties include:

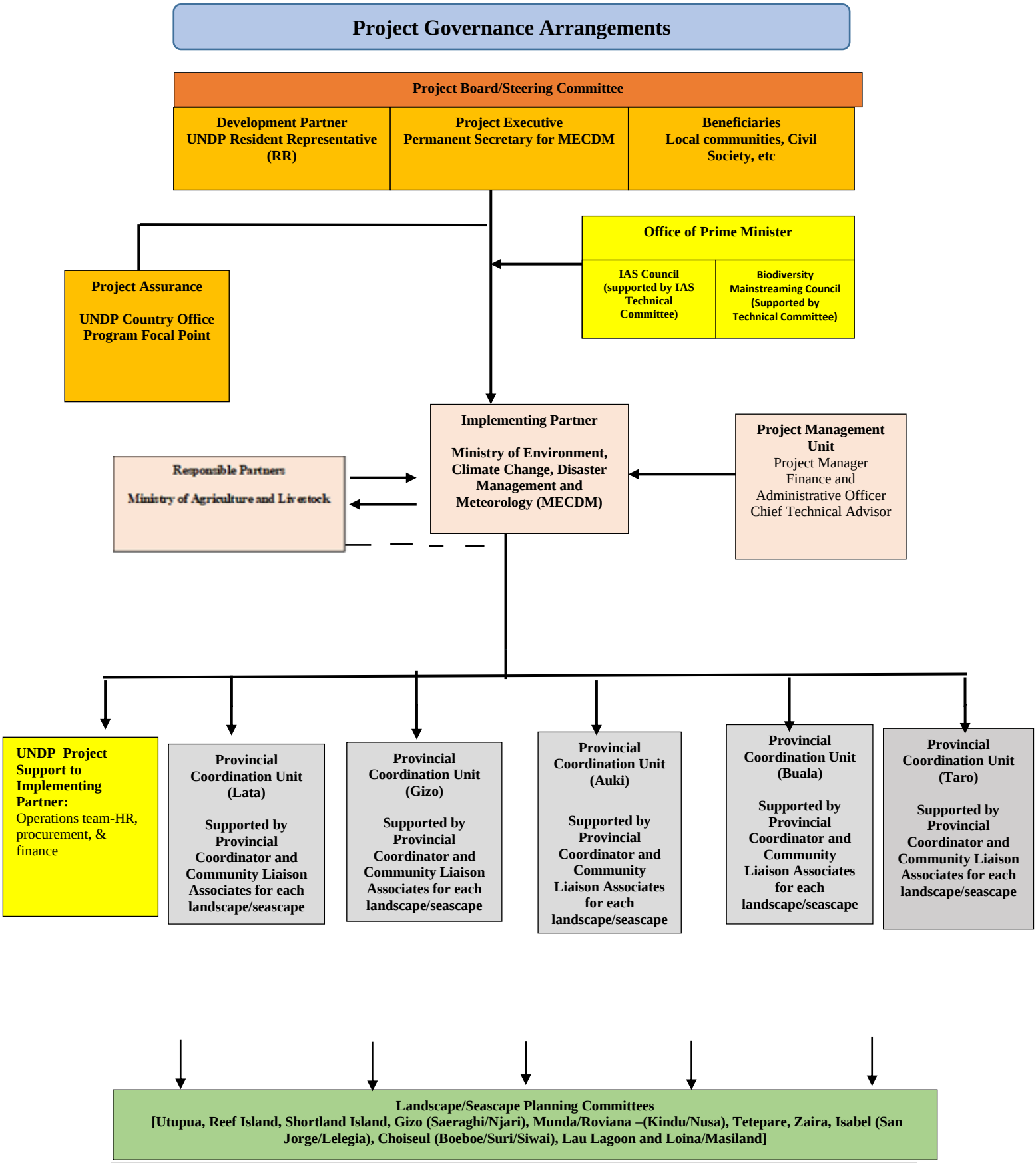
- MAL will provide support in technical advice, training, and support for towards the sustainable land management and Land degradation neutrality aspects of the project; as will support the IP in implementing the invasive alien species components of the project;

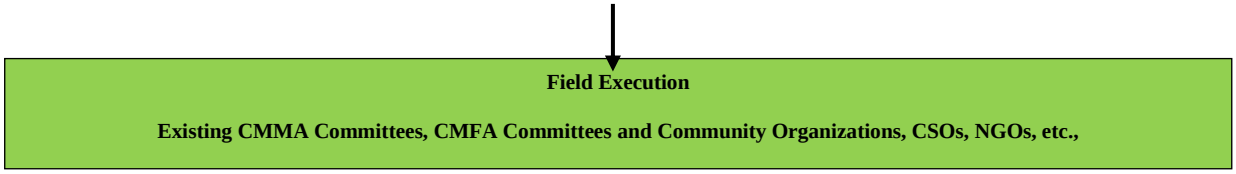
157 Project stakeholders and target groups: The key beneficiaries, namely the local resource dependents in the 12 landscape/seascape sites that will be directly involved through their respective community institutions in all aspects of the project, namely in the integrated landscape/seascape planning process, in the planning and management of conservation, habitat restoration, sustainable land and marine resource use, livelihood and small-scale enterprise development activities, as well as overseeing and supporting the monitoring of the condition of the landscape/seascape through their individual CFMA, CMMA and SLM plans. The project will invest in technical and capacity development support to strengthen existing CFMA, CMMA and other community institutions, support training and capacity development of these institutions, provide extension support in relation to income generation, agriculture, fisheries and other livelihood improvement activities.

158 UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

159 A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Section 2: Project governance structure





160 First line of defense: UNDP oversight of project support to IP cannot be UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR.

161 Second line of Defense:

- Regional Bureau oversees RR and Country Office compliance at Portfolio level;
- BPPS NCE RTA overseas technical quality assurance, and GEF compliance. BBPS NCE PTA overseas RTA functions.
- UNDP NCE Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

162 The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

163 **UNDP project support***:* The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of *USD$ [70,717* for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services [and for the cost of these services to be charged to the project budget] The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document. Execution support is sought to address capacity gaps interms of financial and asset management as identified in the latest HACT and PCAT assessments.

164 To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

165 As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

166 In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by UNDP Resident Representative and may be delegated to Country Manager/Deputy Resident Representative. UNDP's execution support role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by UNDP Operations -finance, procurement, and human resources, who will report to UNDP Operations Manager.

Section 4: Roles and Responsiblities of the Project Organization Strucutre:

a) Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project. The project Board will be Chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MECDM and include senior representatives from MAL, MFMR, MOFR, MOFT and UNDP

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board: Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.

- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
  - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
  - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
  - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
  - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
  - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
  - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
  - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
  - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);

- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

✓ Risk Management:
- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

✓ Coordination:
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: Dr. Melchior Mataki – Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management (MECDM)

2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: Local level governments and local community based groups from the landscape/seascape demonstration sites.

3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: Deputy Resident Representative who will ensure the policies of UNDP and the GEF are complied with.

b) **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

c) **Oversight Councils:** Given, the importance of biodiversity mainstreaming and IAS prevention and management, the agreement is to create two high-level Councils in the Prime Minister's Office, an IAS Council for overseeing and coordination IAS prevention and management throughout the Solomon Islands and across all sectors (*perse* implementation of a solid NISSAP) and a Biodiversity Mainstreaming Council to improve focus on biodiversity and SLM across sector (with the possible option of converting the existing ECA to the Biodiversity Mainstreaming Council and moving it under the PM's Office). These two Councils will be approved by government, with defined terms of reference, operational procedures, funding agreements, MOUs signed with participating members and technical working groups to support the Councils.

165 A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is/are: Joanne Alhunu, Team Leader, Resilient Sustainable Development

d) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers. The PM will devote 30% of his/her time for technical aspects of the project (refer Annex 7 TORs) given the need to provide technical oversight, guidance and coordination across 5 provinces and a number of technical subjects involving a number of sector entities.

A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: *(Add name and title)*

Composition of the Project Management Unit: The PMU will comprise of a Project Manager, Project Finance and Administrative Officer. The Project Management unit will be housed within the IP premises in Honiara. An international Technical Advisor will be attached to the PMU to provide technical oversight and implementation support, initially for 9 months each in Years 1 and 2, 4 months each in Years 3,4 and 5; and 3 months in Year 6. The Project Management unit will be housed within the IP premises in Honiara. The PMU will be supported by Provincial Coordinators in each of the 5 Provinces, who will be stationed at Lata, Gizo, Auki, Buala and Taro to faciliate the planning and management of project-related activities in the 12 landscapes/seascapes, who will be supported by part-time Community-based Liaison Associates in each of the 12 landscapes/seascapes to faciliate and coordinate the on-the-ground activities.

The Landscape/Seascape Planning Committees that will provide oversight and coordination support for planning and implementation at the target landscapes/seascapes. Some of the provinces/landscapes-seascapes already have such committees that would be strengthened, and where such committtees do not exists, these will be established. Typically, the Provincial Coordination Committee will include the following: Provincial Secretary (chair of the Committee), representatives from MAF, MECDM, MAL and MAFM; Provincial Planning Officer, Provincial Legal Advisor, Community members from respective landscapes/seascapes; Women representatuve, Youth representative, representatives from Church groups, Representatives from Indigenouse NGOs, etc. The Provincial Project Coordinator will serve as the secretary to the committee

The project activities will be implemented through existing CMMA, CFMA, Community organizations or other village level committees that are already engagement in conservation and sustainable management activities. These existing committees will be supported by the community liaison associates and NGOs that

operate in the area, with technical oversight provided by the sector extension staff and project consultants and include representatives of women and youth.

One of the roles and responsibilities of the project management unit is to track and monitor cofinancing for the project.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

166 The total cost of the project is USD 30,952,358. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 9,212,358 administered by UNDP and co-financing of USD 21,740,000 from the Government of Solomon Islands. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

167 **Co-financing**: The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the *mid-term review* and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount
Government- Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, disaster Management and Meterology (MECDM)	Public Investment	1,200,000
	Public Investment	9,280,000
	In-Kind	1,600,000
Government- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL)	Public Investment	3,000,000
	Public Investment	1,440,000
	In-Kind	2,080,000
Government- Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR)	In-Kind	2,500,000
	Public Investment	640,000
Total (USD)		**21,740,000**

168 **Budget Revision and Tolerance**: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

169 Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.

b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

170 Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount must be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

171 **Project extensions:** The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's guidance set out in UNDP POPP.

172 Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

173 **Project Closure**: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

174 **Operational completion**: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen at the end date calculated by the approved duration after the Project Document signature or at the revised operational closure date as approved in the project extension. Any expected activity after the operational date requires project extension approval.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the project should have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

175 **Transfer or disposal of assets**: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project (it is strongly encouraged to be done before the operational closure date). In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[84]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

176 **Financial completion (closure):** The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

177 The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. If Operational Closure is delayed for any justified and approved reason, the Country Office should do all efforts to Financially Close the project within 9 months after TE is completed. Between operational and financial closure, the

[84] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/NCE-VF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

178 Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Award ID:	00125458	Quantum Output Project ID:	00119816
Quantum Proposal or Award Title:	Safeguarding Solomon Islands endemic and globally threatened biodiversity and ecosystem services from key threats, particularly invasive alien species and unsustainable land use practices (SAFE project)		
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-FJI		
Primary Output Project Title	Safeguarding Solomon Islands endemic and globally threatened biodiversity and ecosystem services from key threats, particularly invasive alien species and unsustainable land use practices (SAFE project)		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6566		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM)		

Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Implementing Agent (Responsible Party, IP, or UNDP)	Quantum Fund ID	Donor Name	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	YEAR 1 (USD)	YEAR 2 (USD)	YEAR 3 (USD)	YEAR 4 (USD)	YEAR 5 (USD)	YEAR 6 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1 Enabling framework for safeguarding biodiversity, combating land degradation and securing a nature-based economy	**MECDM**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	195,000	190,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	495,000	1
				71300	Local Consultants	30,000	69,000	45,000	-		-	144,000	2
	UNDP			71400	Contractual services – Individual	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	17,000	3
	MECDM			72100	Contractual services - Companies		200,000	410,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	790,000	4
				72800	IT Equipment		10,000					10,000	5
				75700	Training, workshops and Conferences	15,000	32,000	29,000	24,000	10,000	1,000	111,000	6
				71600	Travel	33,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	9,000	112,000	7
					Total Component 1	**275,000**	**534,000**	**532,000**	**132,000**	**113,000**	**93,000**	**1,679,000**	
COMPONENT 2: Comprehensive risk management	**MECDM**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	45,000	80,000	61,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	201,000	8
				71300	Local Consultants	18,000			12,000	-	-	30,000	9

approach to address IAS threats to biodiversity and land degradation	**UNDP**			71400	Contractual services – Individual	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	10
	MECDM			72100	Contractual services - Companies		75,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	155,000	11
				72200	Equipment and furniture		70,000	60,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	295,000	12
				75700	Training, workshops and Conferences	8,000	8,000	79,000	20,000	20,000	50,000	185,000	13
				71600	Travel	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	14
					Total Component 2	**88,000**	**250,000**	**231,000**	**123,000**	**111,000**	**141,000**	**944,000**	
COMPONENT 3: Community-based integrated ecosystem management and threat reduction at land/seascape scale	**MECDM**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	167,000	169,500	99,500	65,000	65,000	12,000	578,000	15
				71300	Local Consultants	21,000	20,000	20,000	15,000			76,000	16
	UNDP			71400	Contractual services – Individual	175,000	219,000	212,000	217,000	221,000	209,000	1,253,000	17
	MECDM			72100	Contractual services - Companies	180,000	425,000	415,000	400,000	370,000	238,690	2,028,690	18
				71600	Travel	60,000	60,000	55,000	55,000	50,000	25,000	305,000	19
				75700	Training, workshops and Conferences	61,000	91,000	102,000	102,000	70,000	60,000	486,000	20
				72200	Equipment and furniture		60,000	90,000	70,000	70,000	30,000	320,000	21
					Total Component 3	**664,000**	**1,044,500**	**993,500**	**924,000**	**846,000**	**574,690**	**5,046,690**	
COMPONENT 4: Knowledge management, awareness, M&E and gender mainstreaming	**MECDM**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	50,000	**22**
				71300	Local Consultants	33,000	9,000	18,000	9,000	9,000	18,000	96,000	**23**
	UNDP			71400	Contractual services – Individual	16,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	99,000	**24**
	MECDM			72100	Contractual services - Companies	70,000	85,000	15,000	15,000	35,000	40,000	260,000	**25**
				71600	Travel	25,000	25,000	27,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	157,000	**26**
				75700	Training, workshops and	10,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	40,000	81,000	**27**

					Conferences								
					Total Component 4 (excluded M&E)	**174,000**	**151,000**	**90,000**	**74,000**	**105,000**	**149,000**	**743,000**	
MONITORING AND EVALUATION (OUTPUT 4.3)	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF**	71200	International Consultants	20,000	20,000	33,000	5,000	5,000	33,000	116,000	28
				71300	Local Consultants			12,000			15,000	27,000	29
				71400	Contractual services – Individual	12,000	7,000	13,000	8,000	8,000	13,000	61,000	30
	MECDM			75700	Training, workshops and Conferences	35,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	70,000	31
				71600	Travel	10,000	10,000	25,000	10,000	10,000	25,000	90,000	32
					Total M&E	**77,000**	**42,000**	**93,000**	**28,000**	**28,000**	**96,000**	**364,000**	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT COST	**UNDP**	**62000**	**GEF**	71400	Contractual services – Individual	58,032	58,032	58,032	58,032	58,032	58,032	348,193	33
				74100	Professional Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,258	2000	2000	13,758	34
	MECDM			72500	Supplies	500	500	500	500	500	500	3,000	35
	UNDP			74598/ 64398	Direct Project Costs - GOE	10,717	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	70,717	36
					Total Management	**71,749**	**73,032**	**73,032**	**72,790**	**72,532**	**72,532**	**435,668**	
				PROJECT TOTAL		**1,349,749**	**2,094,532**	**2,012,532**	**1,353,790**	**1,275,532**	**1,126,222**	**9,212,358**	

Summary of Funds:

	Amount Year 1	**Amount Year 2**	**Amount Year 3**	**Amount Year 4**	**Amount Year 5**	**Amount Year 6**	**Total (USD)**
GEF grant administered by UNDP	**1,349,749**	**2,094,532**	**2,012,532**	**1,353,790**	**1,275,532**	**1,126,222**	**9,212,358**
Government	**2,424,000**	**4,451,000**	**4,556,000**	**3,950,000**	**4,270,000**	**2,089,000**	**21,740,000**
TOTAL	**3,773,749**	**6,545,532**	**6,568,532**	**5,303,790**	**5,545,532**	**3,215,222**	**30,952,358**

Budget Note Number	Project Description
Component 1:	
1	International Consultant - $495,000 (i) International Technical Advisor (intermittent long-term with 9 months in Year 1 and 2, 4 months in Years 3-5 and 3 months in Year 6) - for Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 - $175,000 (ii) International Consultant – For development of guidelines/standards for landscape/Seascape planning, governance and mainstreaming at $15,000/month for 6 months in Year 1 and 2 respectively (Output 1.1) - $150,000 (iii) International consultant to conduct biosecurity system wide assessment at 40 days @$625/day in Year 1 (Output 1.2) - $25,000 (iv) International consultant to review existing BSI strategy and update at 40 days @$625/day in Year 2 (Output 1.2) - $25,000 (v) International SLM/CSA Master Trainer for 4 months for each of Year 1 and 2 at $15,000/month (Output 1.2) -$120,000
2	Local Consultants - $144,000 (i) National consultant (to support international TA providing technical support for development of guidelines/standards for landscape/Seascape planning, governance and mainstreaming at $2,500/month for 24 months in Year 1,2 and 3 (Output 1.1) - $60,000 (ii) National Consultant: 40 days @ $300/day to develop modular training program for landscape seascape planning (Year 2) (Output 1.1) - $12,000 (iii) National Consultant: 40 days @ $300/day to develop advocacy strategy for promotion of landscape/seascape approach in Year 2 (Output 1.1) - $12,000 (iv) National legal Consultant for 100 days@$300/day to support review/update of Agriculture and Livestock Act and Regulations and NRLUP related policy and guidelines (Output 1.2) - $30,000 (v) National IAS data management consultant to compile data from existing ministries and sectors (50 days @$300/day (Output 1.3) - $15,000 (vi) National IAS data management consultant to compile data from existing ministries and sectors (50 days @$300/day) (Output 1.4) - $15,000
3	Contractual Services – Individual - $17,000 (i) Part costs of National Project Manager (to support technical aspects at 30% of time) for Outputs 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 = $17,000
4	Contractual Services – Firm -$790,000 (i) Consultancy Firm to support development of demonstration sites in 2 ports for biosecurity strengthening, enhanced equipment and operations (@$300,000/port) and maintenance (from Year 4 onwards @$50,000/Year) until cost-recovery on-stream (Output 1.3) - $750,000 (ii) NGO to provide Farmer Field School facilitations at $10,000/year from Year 3 onwards (Output 1.3) - $40,000
5	IT Equipment - $10,000 (i) Equipment for information management system (Output 1.4) - $10,000
6	Training, workshops and Conferences - $111,000 (i) Environment Advisory Committee meetings (Output 1.1) - $1,000/annually - $6,000 (ii) Consultation meetings related to preparation of landscape/seascape guidelines/standards in Year 1 and 2 (Output 1.1) -$4,000 (iii) Meetings to promote advocacy strategy development in Year 3 and 4 (Output 1.1) - $2,000 (iv) Training to sector agencies and other stakeholders on promotion of landscape/seascape planning in Year 2, 3 and 4 - $9,000 (v) Workshops to develop LDN baselines and targets at national and provincial levels in Year 1 and 2 (Output 1.2) - $10,000 (vi) Consultation workshops to support legal and policy reviews of Agriculture and Livestock Acts and regulations in Year 2, 3 and 4 (Output 1.2) - $25,000 (vii) Workshops for training staff in application of new legislation and policies/guidelines in Years 3 and 4 (Output 1.2) - $10,000

	(viii) Training workshops to support implementation of RLUPs in 4 demonstration sites in Years 3, 4 and 5 (Output 1.2) - $12,000 (ix) Workshops to support IAS biosecurity system wide assessment in Year 1 (Output 1.3) - $5,000 (x) Workshops to support review of BSI strategy and update in Year 2 (Output 1.3) - $5,000 (xi) Workshops for LDN (through SLM and CSA) at national and provincial level in Years 2 to 5 at $5,000/year (Output 1.3) - $20,000 (xii) Workshops for economic analysis in Year 1 and 2 (Output 1.4) - $3,000
7	Travel - $112,000 (i) Travel costs for international Technical advisor and consultants (Output 1.1) - $31,000 (ii) Travel costs associated with LDN and legal/policy reviews (Output 1,2) - $20,000 (iii) FFS Trainer to travel to demo sites and train locally based FFS Facilitators (lead farmers / extension staff / NGO staff) (Output 1.3) - $40,000 (iv) International consultant travel related to biosecurity system wide assessment and BSI strategy update (Output 1.3) - $21,000
Component 2	
8	International Consultants - $201,000 (i) International Technical Advisor part costs in Year 1 (Output 2.1) - $10,000 (ii) International Technical Advisor part costs in Years 1 through 5 (Output 2.2) - $30,000 (iii) International consultant to NISSAP development 50 days@700/day in Year 1 (Output 2.1) - $35,000 (iv) International biosecurity expert to support BSI strengthen biosecurity measures throughout the country and develop cost-recovery measures in Year 2 (50 days @$700/day) (Output 2.2) - $35,000 (v) International legal expert to develop regulations and protocols for national biosecurity measures (50 days @$700/day) (Output 2.2) - $35,000 (vi) International consultant to coordinate development of EDRR strategy in Year 1 (50 days @$700/day) (Output 2.2) - $35,000 (vii) International consultant to develop ERPs 30 days@$700/day in Year 2 (Output 2.2) - $21,000
9	Local Consultants - $30,000 (i) National Consultant to provide support for NISSAP development -60 days@$300day in Year 1 (Output 2.1) - $18,000 (ii) National Consultant to develop EDRR funding mechanism 40 days at $300/day in Year 3 (Output 2.2) - $12,000
10	Contractual services – Individual - $8,000 (i) National Project Manager -part cost for Year 1 (Output 2.1) - $2,000 (ii) National Project Manager -part cost for Years 2 through 5 (Output 2.2) -$6,000
11	Contractual services – Companies - $155,000 (i) Contractual Firm for development of awareness strategy and materials for national awareness (Year 1 and 2) strategy for IAS detection and reporting and carry out awareness campaign from Year 3 onwards ($20,000/year) (Output 2.2) - $155,000
12	Equipment and furniture - $295,000 (i) Initial purchase and set up of early detection equipment in Year 2 and thereafter maintenance/upgrade (Output 2.2) - $25,000 (ii) Equipment and materials for strengthening biosecurity for international and domestic operations in Years 3 through 6 (Output 2.2) - $200,000 (iii) Initial purchase of equipment for EDRR work in Year 1 and later to be funded through cost recovery (Output 2.2) - $70,000
13	Training, workshops and Conferences - $185,000 (i) Consultation workshops for NISSAP development in Year 1 and 2 (Output 2.1) - $10,000 (ii) Workshops and Consultation costs for support biosecurity training in Years 3 through 6 at $20,000/year (Output 2.2) - $80,000 (iii) Initial training for the ED reporting system operators in Year 3 (Output 2.2) - $5,000 (iv) Training of staff for EDDR and ERP implementation, including mock exercises in Year 3 and 6 (Output 2.2) - $60,000 (v) Initial training for new hire domestic biosecurity officers and managers in Year 3 (Output 2.2) - $20,000

	(vi) Workshops and Consultation costs associated with biosecurity development and regulations in Years 2 and 3 (Output 2.2) - $10,000
14	Travel - $70,000 (i) Travel costs related to NISSAP development in Year 1 (Output 2.1) - $15,000 (ii) Travel costs associated with biosecurity consultancies and EDRR exercises in Years 2 through 6 (Output 2.2) -$55,000
Component 3	
15	International Consultants - $578,000 (i) International Technical Advisor - part costs from Year 2 through 6 (Output 3.1) $55,000 (ii) International advisor -part costs (prioritization of species and support for development of species action plans)in Year 2 and 3 (Output 3.2) - $20,000 (iii) International technical advisor part costs from Years 1 through 6 to support (Output 3.3) - $60,000 (iv) International Advisor part costs to oversee blue/green agenda development from Year 1 through 6 (Output 3.4) - $27,000 (v) International Consultant to undertake preparation of IPP and ESMP and SESA in year 1/2 (Output 3.1) - $60,000 (i) International consultant to facilitate preparation of species actions plans (70days) in Years 2 and 3 –(Output 3.2) $51,000 (ii) International farmer field schools master trainer for 6 months in Year 1 and 3 months thereafter for each of Years 2-5 (Output 2.3) - $270,000 (iii) International consultant to support development of blue/green livelihood plan at 50 days (Output 3.4) - $35.000
16	Local Consultants - $76,000 (i) Gender consultant at 50 days in Year 1 and 30 days in Years 2,3 and 4. at $300/day (Output 3.1) - $42,000 (ii) National Consultant to support species action planning at $300/day (Output 3.2) - $34,000
17	Contractual services – Individual $1,253,000 (i) Provincial Coordinators 5 (part costs) (Output 3.1) - $230,000 (ii) Community Liaison Associates 12 (part costs) (Output 3.1) - $96,000 (iii) National Project Manager -part cost (Output 3.1) - $4,000 (iv) Provincial coordinators part costs (Output 3.2) - $100,000 (v) National Project Manager -part cost (Output 3.2) - $3,000 (vi) Provincial coordinators part costs (Output 3.3) - $300,000 (vii) Community Liaison Associates- part costs (Output 3.3) - $198,000 (viii) National Project Manager -part cost (Output 3.3) - $9,000 (ix) Provincial Coordinators - part costs (Output 3.4) – $190,000 (x) Community Liaison Associates= part costs (Output 3.4) – $114,000 (xi) National Project Manager – Part costs - part costs (Output 3.4) –$9,000
18	Contractual services – Companies -$2,028,690 (i) Firm for mapping of the landscape/seascape sites. Including seagrass beds (Output 3.1) - $100,000 (ii) Firm to undertake scoped ESIAs for each site (Output 3.1) - $130,000 (iii) Firm/NGO to provide facilitation support to land users to adopt SLM/CSA through period of project (Output 3.3) - $140,000 (iv) Consultancy Firm/NGO to support community implementation of land management activities at ground level to cover around 14,000 ha (Output 3.3) - $1,028,690 (v) Consultancy Firm/NGO to oversee and support blue green community livelihoods (Output 3.4) - $630,000
19	Travel - $305,000 (i) Travel associated with landscape/seascape planning (Output 3.1) - $40,000

	(ii) Travel costs associated with field visits regarding species planning (Output 3.2) - $45,000 (iii) Travel related to facilitation support, training and extension for on-the-ground investment in SLM/CSA/IAS management (Output 3.3) $110,000 (iv) Travel associated with training and consultancies for promotion of blue/green livelihoods (Output 3.4) - $110,000
20	Training, workshops and Conferences - $486,000 (i) Consultation meetings for mapping exercises at landscape/seascape level (Output 3.1) - $8,000 (ii) Workshops for training on gender and safeguard aspects (Output 3.1) - $13,000 (iii) Capacity building training for IAS safeguarding at local communities level from Year 3 onwards (Output 3.1) -$40,000 (iv) Training of staff(s) for implementation of species actions plans (Output 3.2) - $20,000 (v) Consultation workshops related to preparation of species action plans (Output 3.2) - $20,000 (vi) Workshops for dissemination of best practices and lessons learned on IAS control and management (Output 3.3) - $45,000 (vii) Workshops for training in FFS for community members through 6 years (Output 3.3) - $180,000 (viii) Training workshops to promote livelihood activities through 6 years (Output 3.4) - $160,000
21	Equipment and furniture - $320,000 (i) Purchase of materials and equipment to support community based IAS prevention and management actions as indicated in the integrated land and seascape management plans (Output 3.1) – 80,000 (ii) Equipment and materials to support implementation of species actions plans (Output 3.2) - $40,000 (iii) Equipment and materials to support implementation of small farmer practices to reduce threats from IAS and improve sustainable land and forest management and CSA(Output 3.3) - $100,000 (iv) Equipment in support of promotion of blue/green livelihood activities (Output 3.4) - $100,000
Component 4 (excluding Output 4.3 M&E)	
22	International Consultants - $50,000 (i) International Advisor To provide oversight/guidance for developing awareness and communication strategy and materials (Output 4.1) - $50,000
23	Local Consultants - $96,000 (i) National consultant to undertake KAP surveys at 30 days/survey at $300/day in Years 1, 3 and 6 (Output 4.1) - $27,000 (ii) Gender consultant at 80 days in Year 1 and 30 days in Years 2,3 and 4. at $300/day to support gender training and oversight (Output 4.1) - $69,000
24	Contractual services – Individual - $99,000 (i) Provincial Coordinators (part costs) for support awareness and communications programs (Output 4.1) - $35,000 (ii) National Project Manager -part cost for support awareness and communications programs (Output 4.1) -$4,000 (iii) Provincial coordinators part costs for supporting KM and documentation (Output 4.2) - $55,000 (iv) National Project Manager -part cost for supporting KM and documentation (Output 4.2) - $5,000
25	Contractual services – Companies - $260,000 (i) Development of IAS/LD awareness and communication plan and materials in Year 1 and 2 (Output 4.1) - $130,000 (ii) Firm to undertake implementation of awareness and communication at national and field levels from Year 2 onwards (Output 4.1) - $45,000 (iii) Firm/NGO to establish and maintain project website (Output 4.1) - $35,000 (iv) Firm/NGO to undertake documentation of best practices/preparation of policy notes etc. (Output 4.2) - $50,000
26	Travel -$157,000 (i) Travel associated with awareness and gender aspects and KAP surveys (Output 4.1) - $62,000 (ii) Travel costs associated with development of KM products and dissemination events (Output 4.2) – 95,000

27	Training, workshops and Conferences - $81,000 (i) Workshops for training on gender and safeguard aspects (Output 4.1) - $35,000 (ii) Consultation meetings associated with development of KM products and dissemination events (Output 4.2) - $16,000 (iii) End of Project workshop(s) at national and provincial levels (Output 4.2) - $30,000
Component 4 – Output 4.3 (Monitoring and Evaluation)	
28	International Consultants -$116,000 (i) International technical advisor part costs to support monitoring framework and guide monitoring (Output 4.3) - $60,000 (ii) International Consultant for MTR (Output 4.3) - $28,000 (iii) International Consultant for TE (Output 4.3) - $28,000
29	Local Consultants - $27,000 (i) National Consultant for MTR (Output 4.3) - $12,000 (ii) National Consultant for TE (Output 4.3) - $15,000
30	Contractual services – Individual - $61,000 (i) Provincial coordinators part costs related to support M&E (Output 4.3) - $45,000 (ii) Project Manager part costs related to M&E (Output 4.3) - $16,000
31	Training, workshops and Conferences - $70,000 (i) Launch workshop(s) at national and provincial level in Year 1 (Output 4.3) - $30,000 (ii) Workshops/consultations associated with M&E and MTR and TE 1 (Output 4.3) - $40,000
32	Travel - $90,000 (i) Travel associated with M&E work (Output 4.3) - $60,000 (ii) Travel associated with MTR and TE (Output 4.3) - $30,000
Project Management	
33	Contractual services – Individual - $348,193 (i) 70% cost of Project Manager for administration functions - $168,19372 (ii) Finance and Administrative Officer at $30,000/year - $180,000
34	(i) Audit costs - $13,758
35	(i) PMU Supplies- $3,000
36	Direct Project Costs – GOE – $70,717

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Solomon Islands and UNDP, signed on 4 April 1986. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and 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 an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, 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. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) 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;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. 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 the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no 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/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation,

when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

    i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

    ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

    iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

    iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

    v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

    b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The

Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. GEF Budget Template (available from BPPS NCE-VF)
2. GEF Execution Support Letter
3. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
4. Multiyear Workplan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6. UNDP ERP Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)
10. IPF
11. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
12. Procurement Plan – for first year of implementation
13. especially GEF focal area specific annexes (e.g. METT, GHG calculations, target landscape profile, feasibility study, other technical reports)
14. Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments etc.
15. Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)
16. Tracking tools (METT and FAO EXACT)
17. GEF Core indicator worksheet
18. Taxonomy worksheet
19. Covid Analysis
20. Climate Analysis
21. Capacity Scorecard (i) SLM (ii) IAS ; (iii) BD
22. Menu of blue/green livelihood options
23. Menu of SLM and climate smart agriculture options
24. PPG consultations report
25. Co-financing letters
26. Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment
27. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

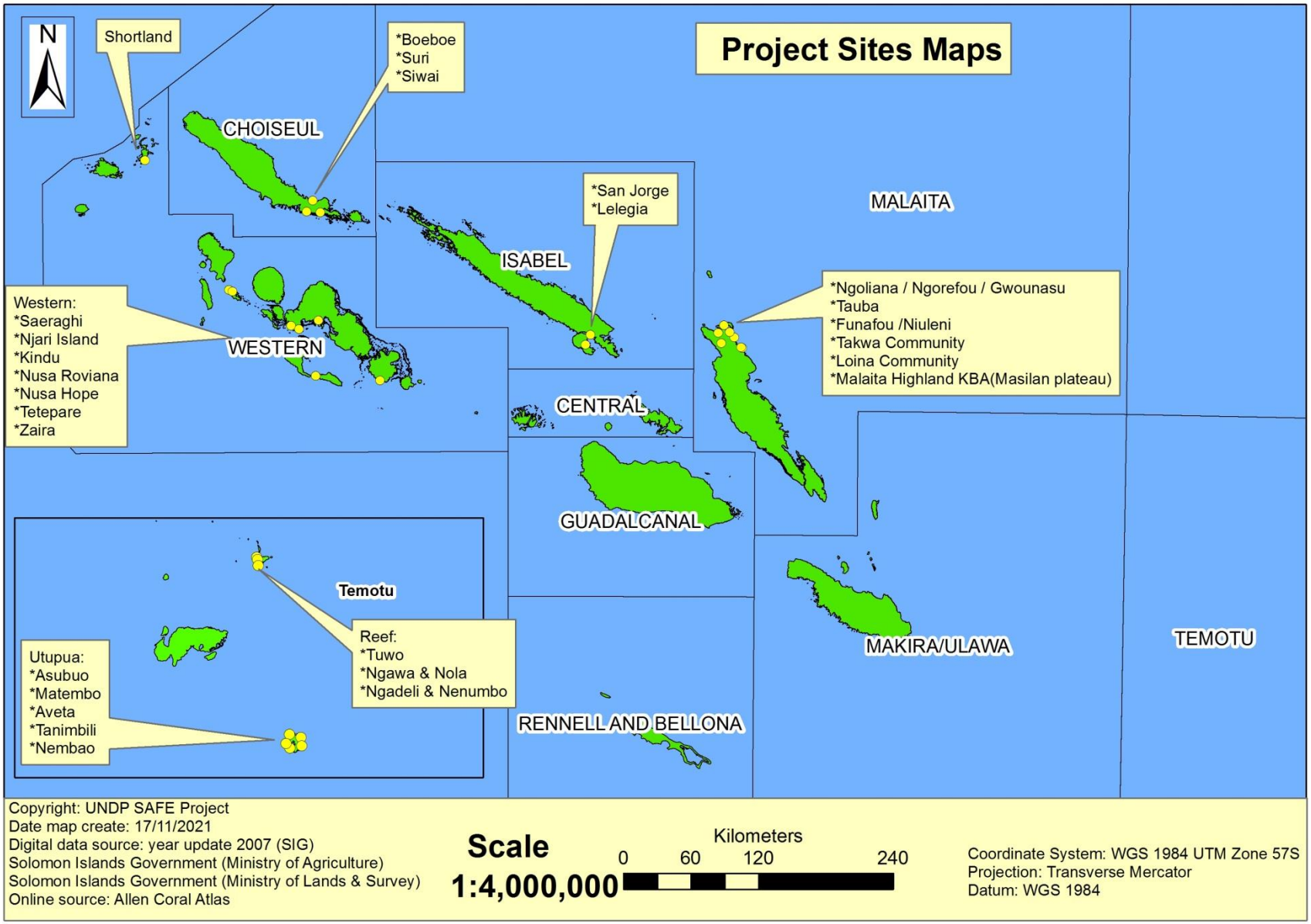
See separate folder

Annex 2: GEF execution support letter

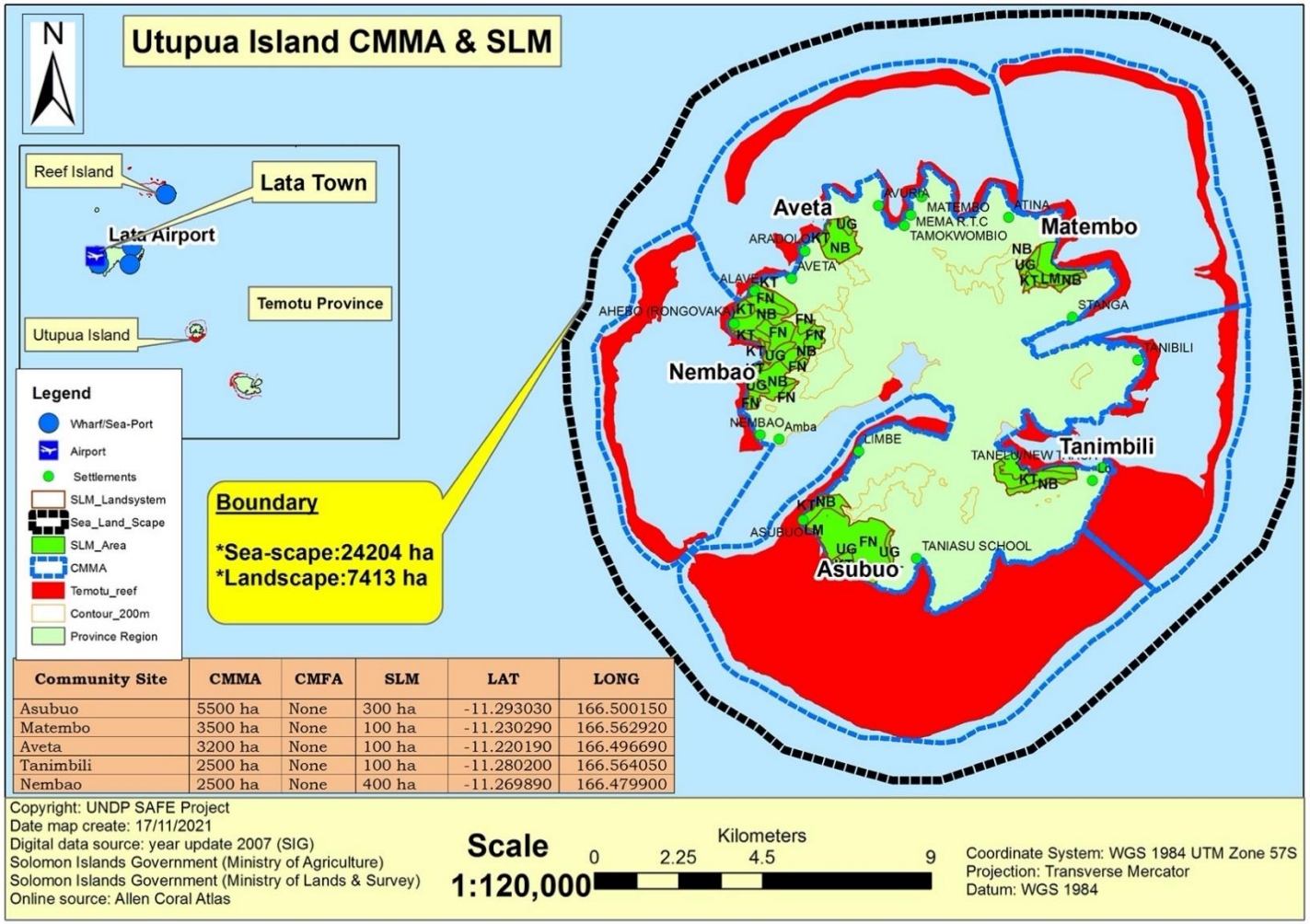
Submit as a supplementary annex

Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

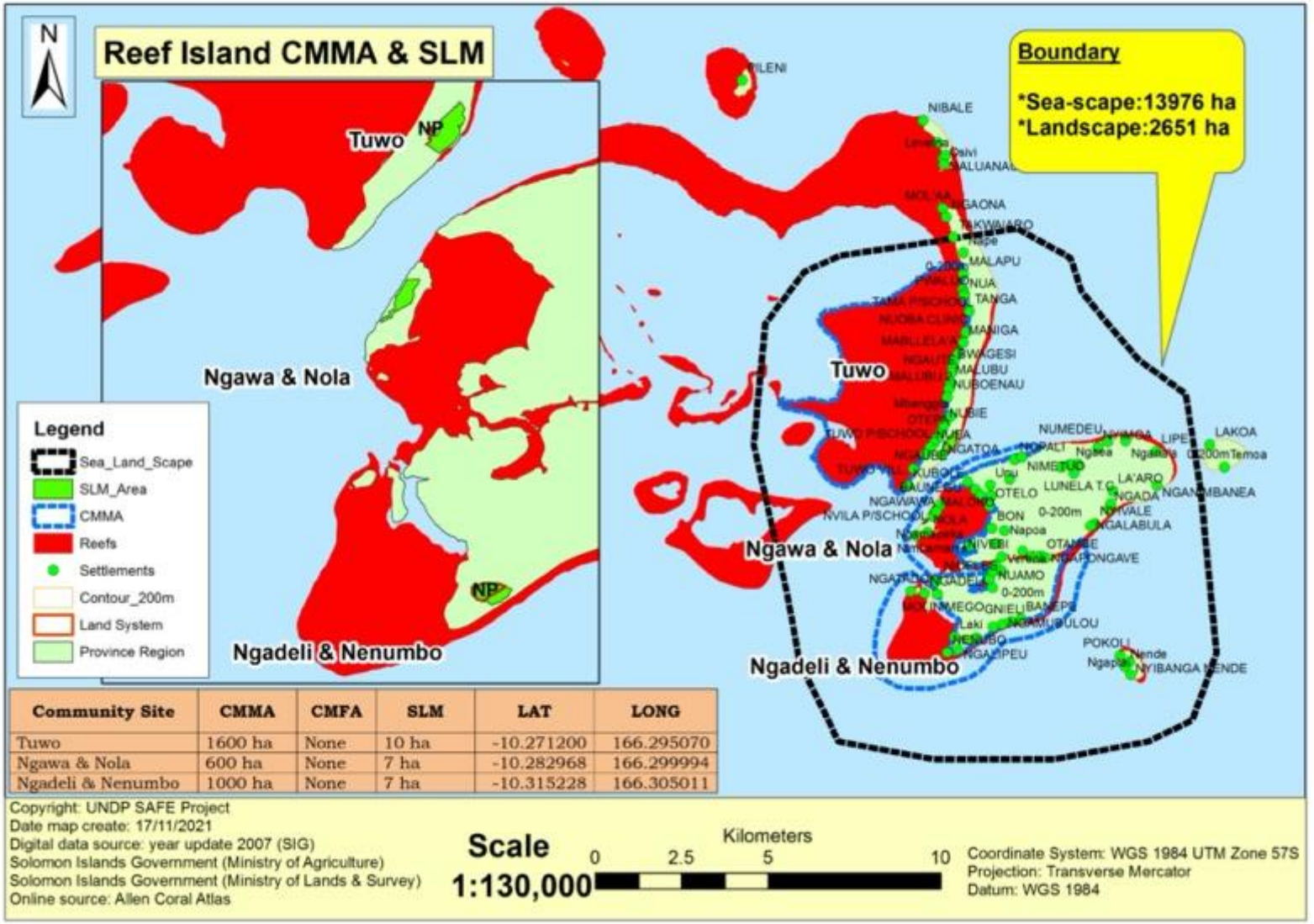
Solomon Islands Overview Map



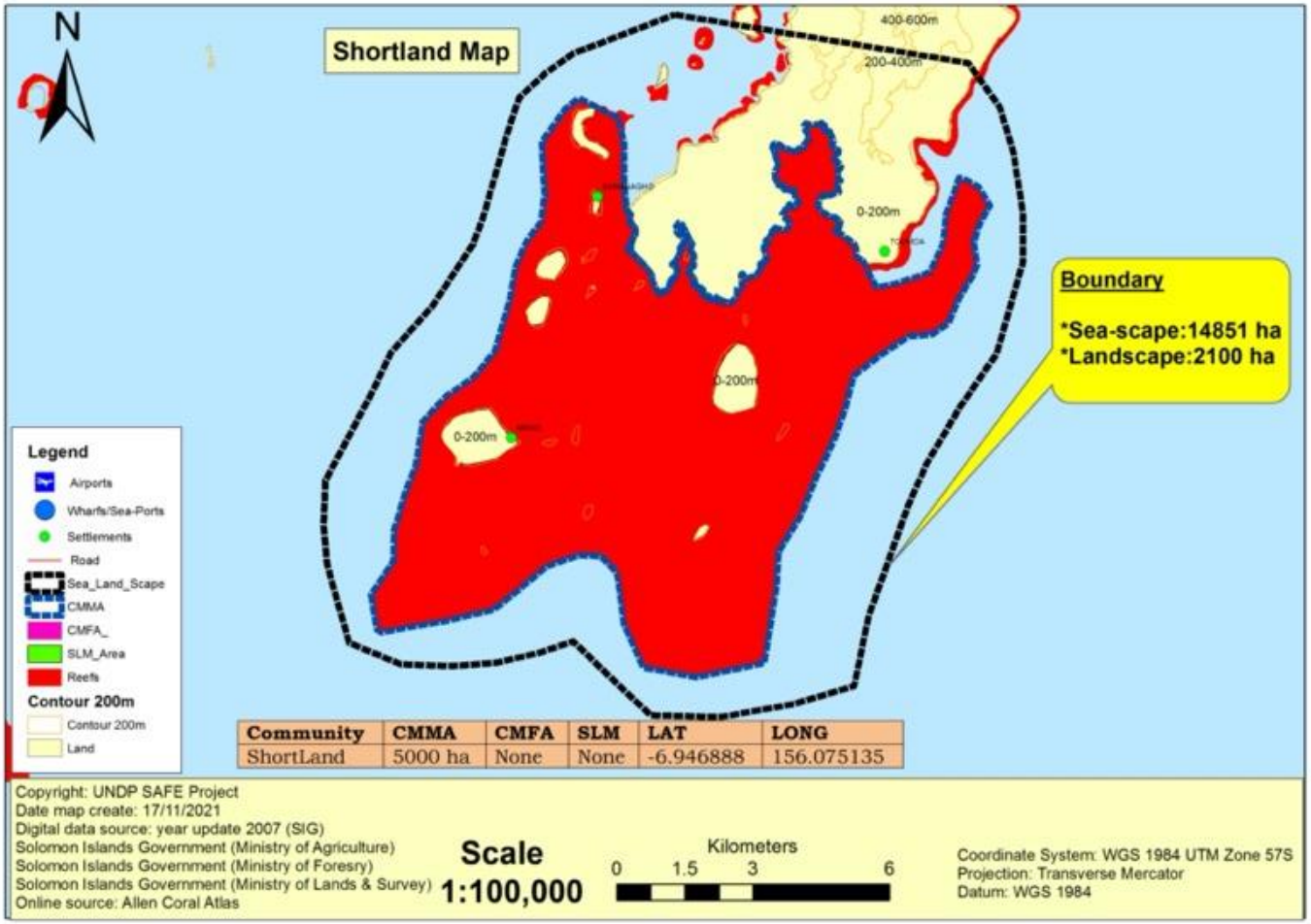
Target Site A: Reef Islands and Utupua Seascape

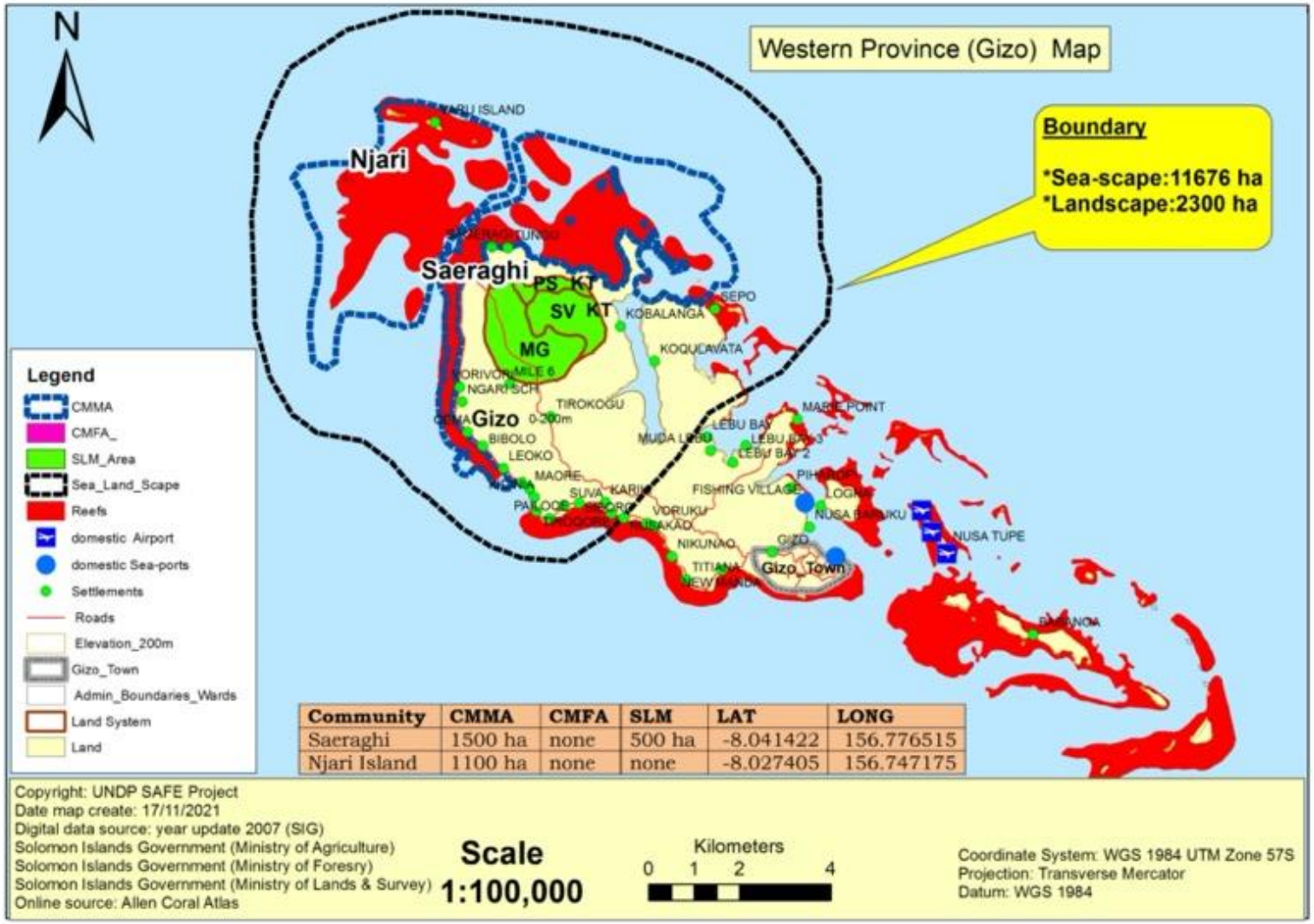


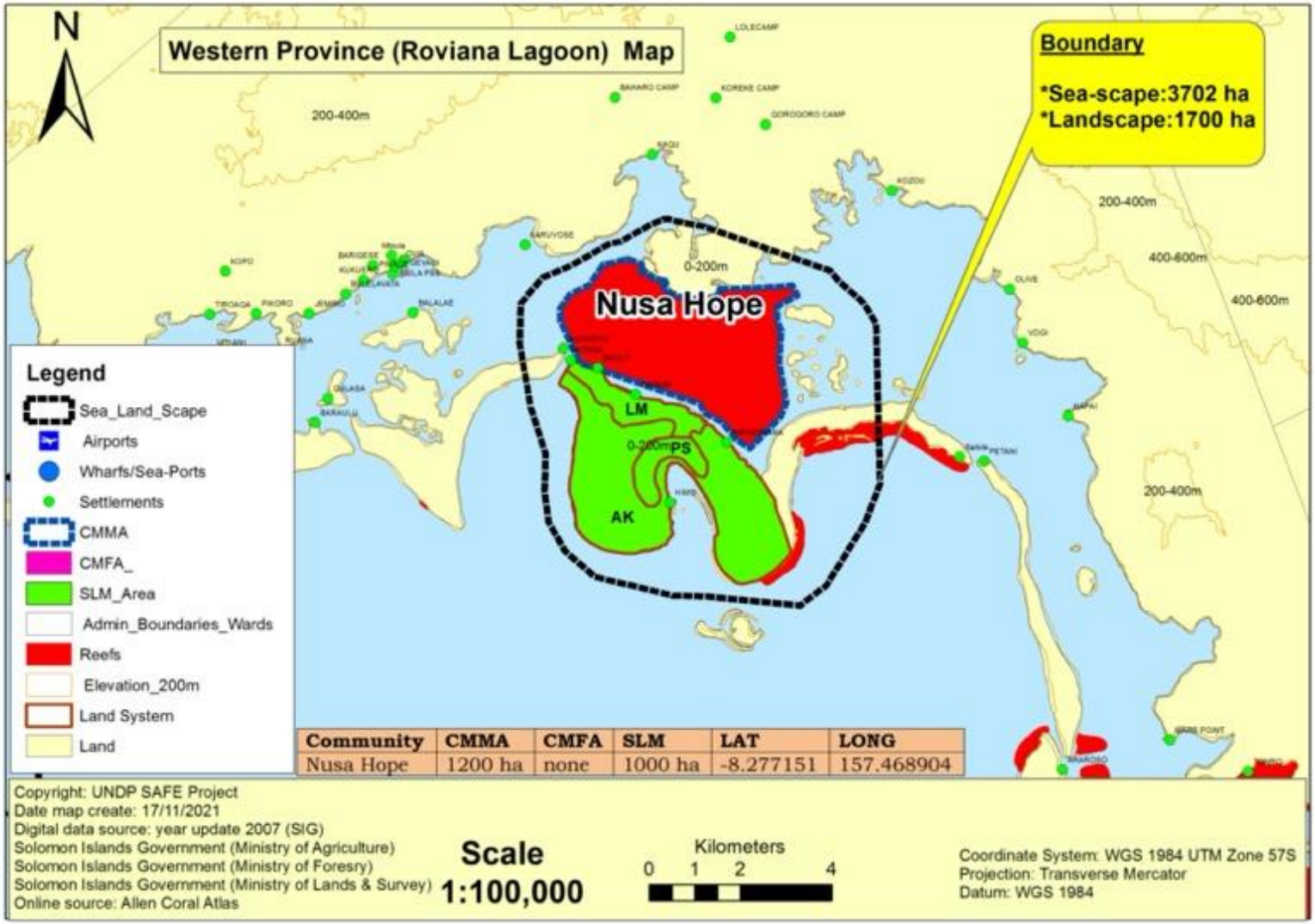
Community Site	CMMA	CMFA	SLM	LAT	LONG
Asubuo	5500 ha	None	300 ha	-11.293030	166.500150
Matembo	3500 ha	None	100 ha	-11.230290	166.562920
Aveta	3200 ha	None	100 ha	-11.220190	166.496690
Tanimbili	2500 ha	None	100 ha	-11.280200	166.564050
Nembao	2500 ha	None	400 ha	-11.269890	166.479900

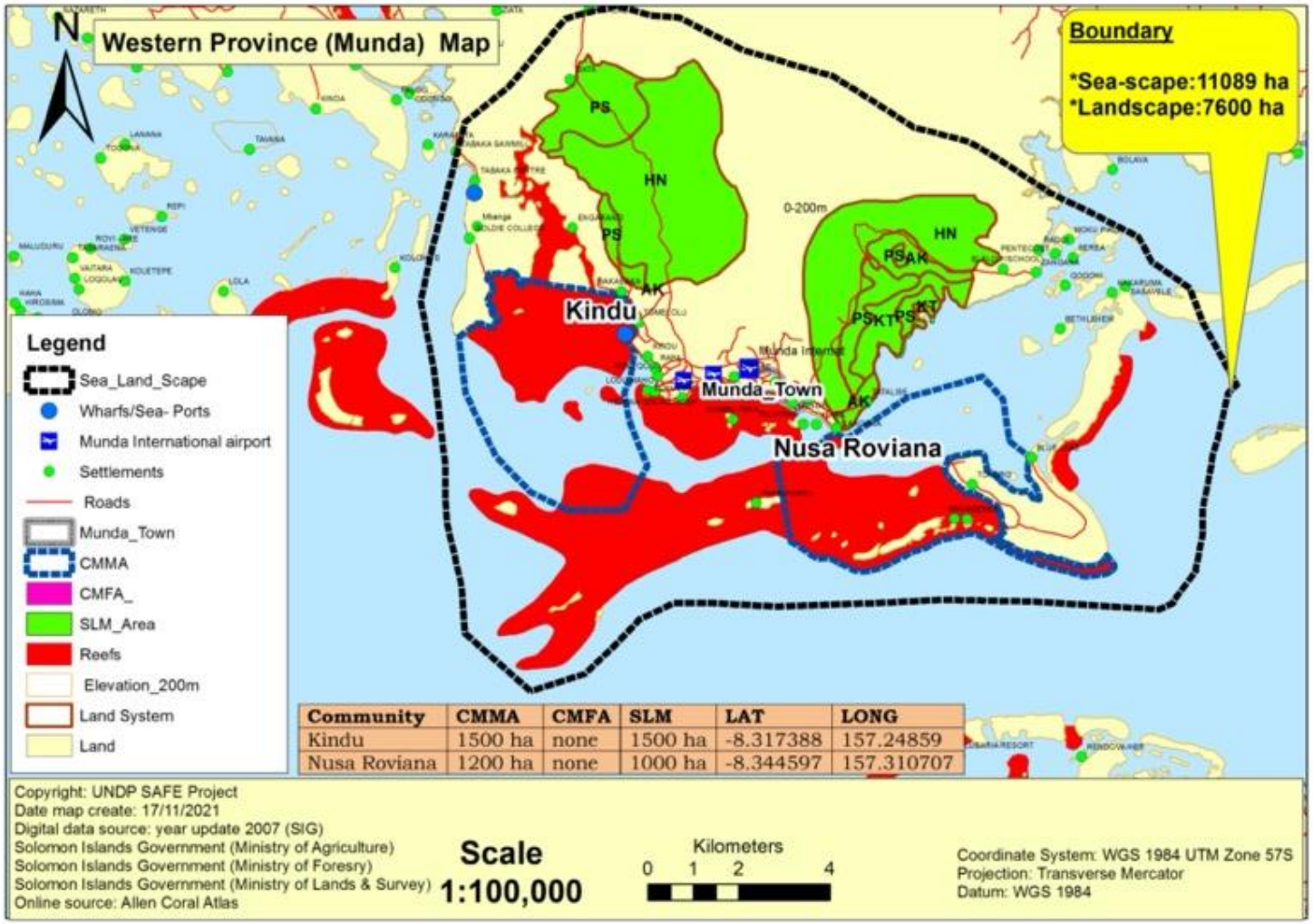

Reef Island CMMA & SLM
N
Boundary
*Sea-scape:13976 ha
*Landscape:2651 ha
Tuwo
NP
Ngawa & Nola
Ngadeli & Nenumbo
Legend
Sea_Land_Scape
SLM_Area
CMMA
Reefs
Settlements
Contour_200m
Land System
Province Region
NIBALE
MALUANA
NGAONA
MALAPU
TANGA
MANIGA
SWAGESI
MALUBU
NUBOENAU
NUBIE
NUMEDEU
LAKOA
LIPE
NGATOA
NIMETUO
LA'ARO
LUNELA T.C
NGADA
NGANIMBANEA
OTELO
BON
0-200m
NGALABULA
Napoa
OTANIBE
NUAMO
POKOLI
Nende
NYIBANGA NENDE
Community Site | CMMA | CMFA | SLM | LAT | LONG
Tuwo | 1600 ha | None | 10 ha | -10.271200 | 166.295070
Ngawa & Nola | 600 ha | None | 7 ha | -10.282968 | 166.299994
Ngadeli & Nenumbo | 1000 ha | None | 7 ha | -10.315228 | 166.305011
Copyright: UNDP SAFE Project
Date map create: 17/11/2021
Digital data source: year update 2007 (SIG)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Agriculture)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Lands & Survey)
Online source: Allen Coral Atlas
Scale
1:130,000
Kilometers
0
2.5
5
10
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 57S
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

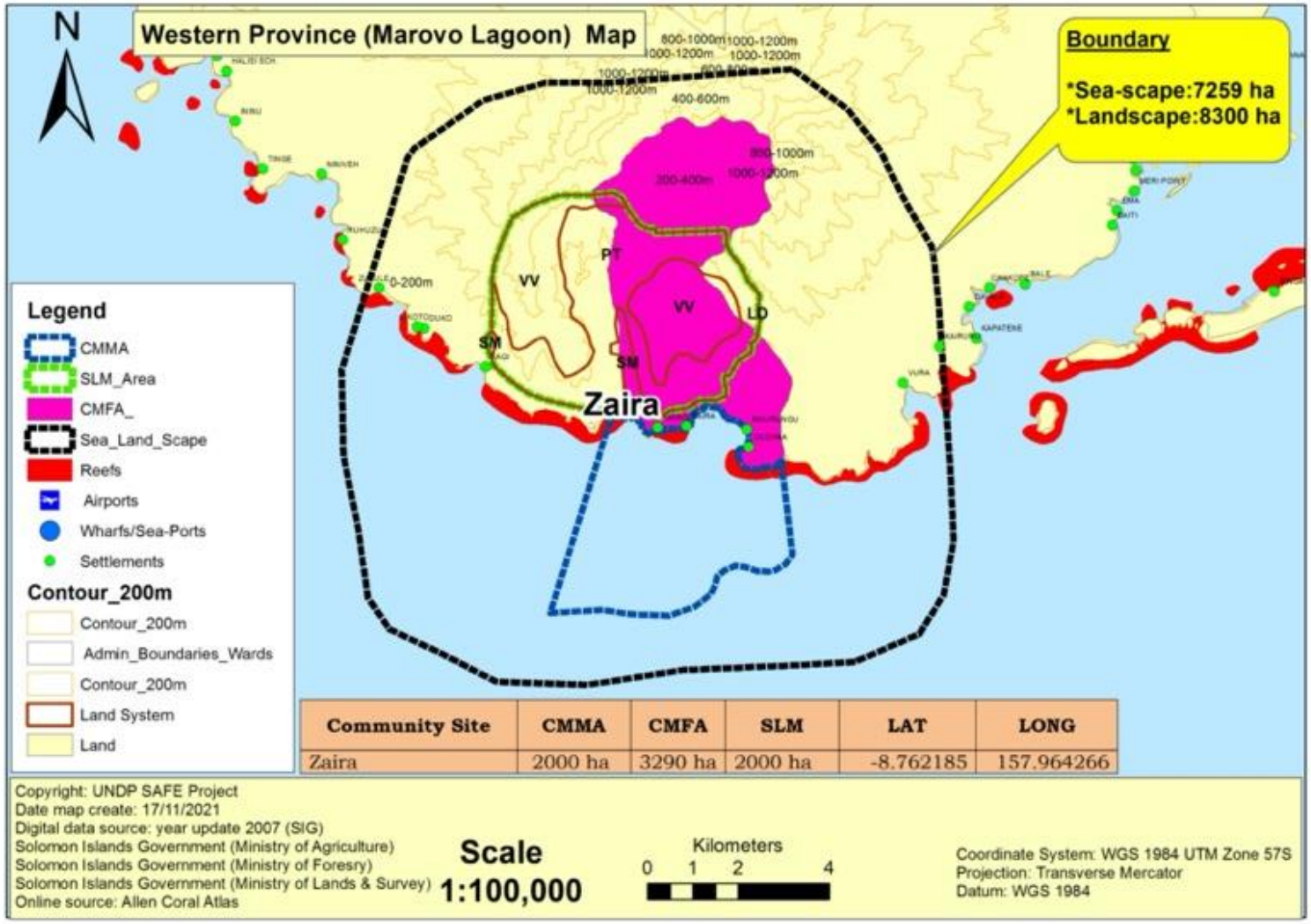
Target Site B: Western Province

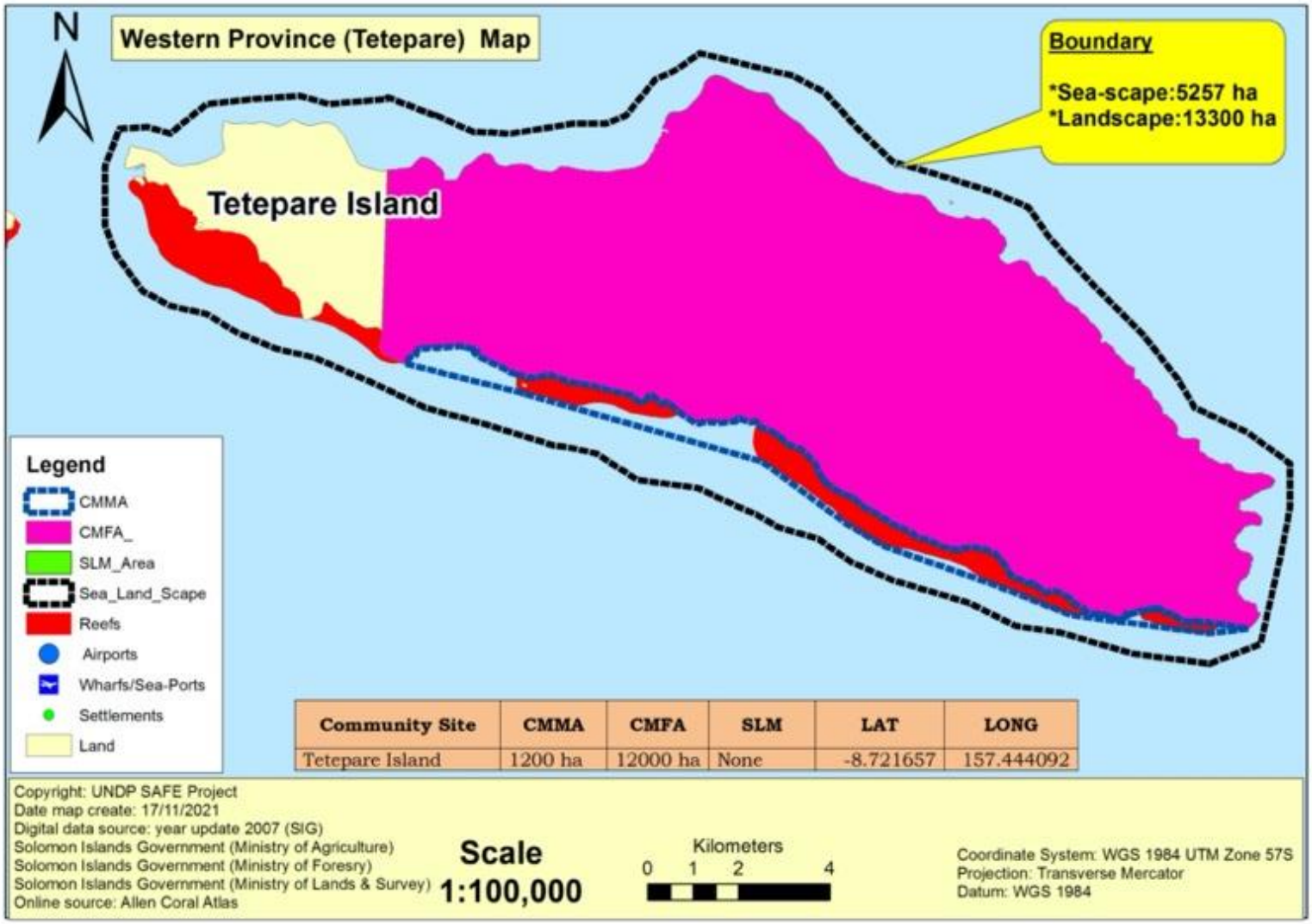

N
Shortland Map
400-600m
200-400m
0-200m
0-200m
0-200m
Boundary
*Sea-scape:14851 ha
*Landscape:2100 ha
Legend
Airports
Wharfs/Sea-Ports
Settlements
Road
Sea_Land_Scape
CMMA
CMFA_
SLM_Area
Reefs
Contour 200m
Contour 200m
Land
Community | CMMA | CMFA | SLM | LAT | LONG
ShortLand | 5000 ha | None | None | -6.946888 | 156.075135
Copyright: UNDP SAFE Project
Date map create: 17/11/2021
Digital data source: year update 2007 (SIG)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Agriculture)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Foresry)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Lands & Survey)
Online source: Allen Coral Atlas
Scale
1:100,000
Kilometers
0 1.5 3 6
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 57S
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984


N
Western Province (Gizo) Map
Boundary
*Sea-scape:11676 ha
*Landscape:2300 ha
Njari
Saeraghi
PS KT
SV KT
MG
Gizo
Gizo_Town
NUSA TUPE
Legend
CMMA
CMFA_
SLM_Area
Sea_Land_Scape
Reefs
domestic Airport
domestic Sea-ports
Settlements
Roads
Elevation_200m
Gizo_Town
Admin_Boundaries_Wards
Land System
Land
Community | CMMA | CMFA | SLM | LAT | LONG
Saeraghi | 1500 ha | none | 500 ha | -8.041422 | 156.776515
Njari Island | 1100 ha | none | none | -8.027405 | 156.747175
Copyright: UNDP SAFE Project
Date map create: 17/11/2021
Digital data source: year update 2007 (SIG)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Agriculture)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Foresry)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Lands & Survey)
Online source: Allen Coral Atlas
Scale
1:100,000
Kilometers
0 1 2 4
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 57S
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

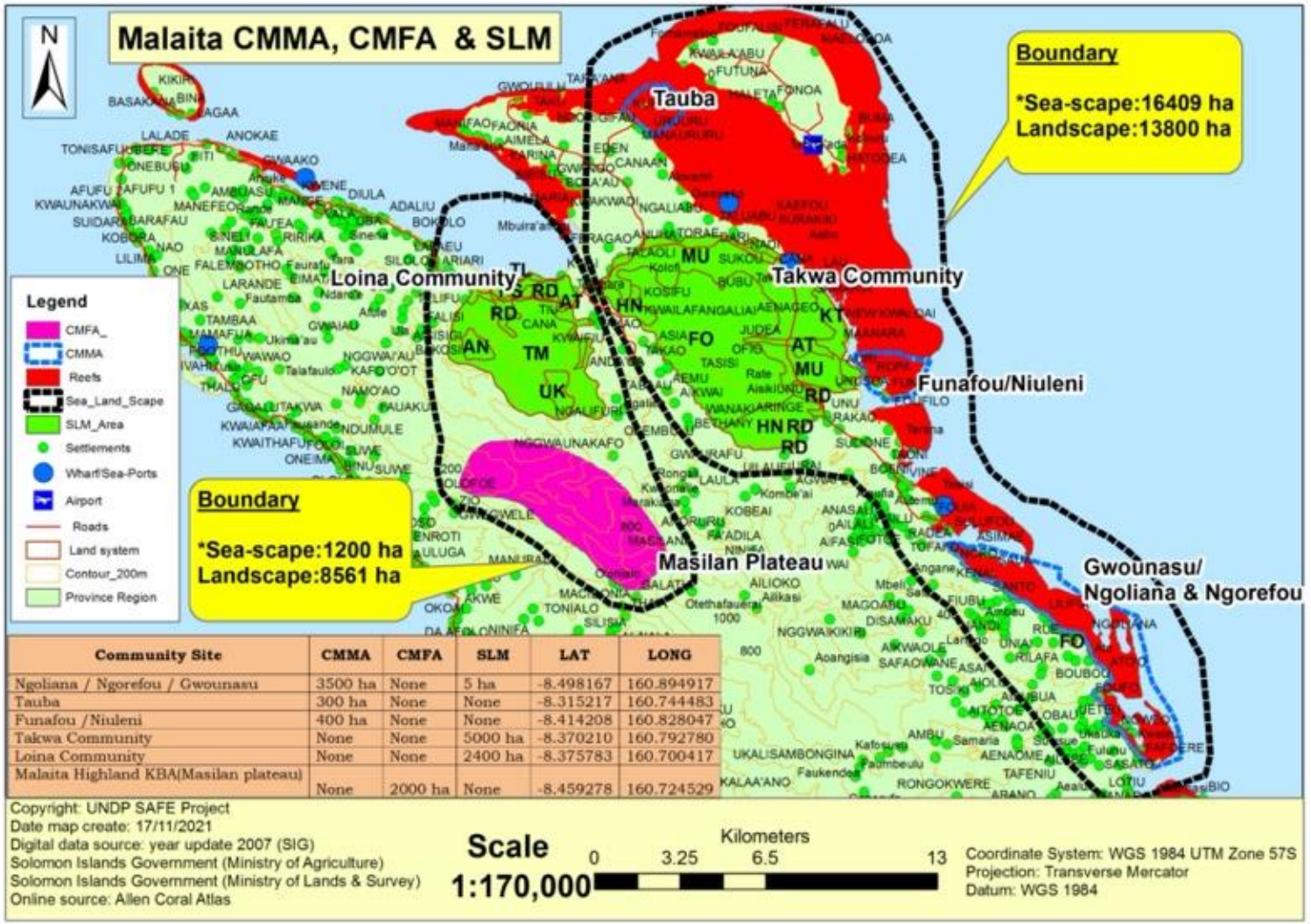

Western Province (Roviana Lagoon) Map
N
Boundary
*Sea-scape:3702 ha
*Landscape:1700 ha
Nusa Hope
LM
PS
AK
0-200m
200-400m
400-600m
Legend
Sea_Land_Scape
Airports
Wharfs/Sea-Ports
Settlements
CMMA
CMFA_
SLM_Area
Admin_Boundaries_Wards
Reefs
Elevation_200m
Land System
Land
Community | CMMA | CMFA | SLM | LAT | LONG
Nusa Hope | 1200 ha | none | 1000 ha | -8.277151 | 157.468904
Copyright: UNDP SAFE Project
Date map create: 17/11/2021
Digital data source: year update 2007 (SIG)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Agriculture)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Foresry)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Lands & Survey)
Online source: Allen Coral Atlas
Scale
1:100,000
Kilometers
0 1 2 4
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 57S
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984


Western Province (Munda) Map
N
Boundary
*Sea-scape:11089 ha
*Landscape:7600 ha
Legend
Sea_Land_Scape
Wharfs/Sea- Ports
Munda International airport
Settlements
Roads
Munda_Town
CMMA
CMFA_
SLM_Area
Reefs
Elevation_200m
Land System
Land
Kindu
Munda_Town
Nusa Roviana
PS
HN
AK
PSK
KT
0-200m
Community | CMMA | CMFA | SLM | LAT | LONG
Kindu | 1500 ha | none | 1500 ha | -8.317388 | 157.24859
Nusa Roviana | 1200 ha | none | 1000 ha | -8.344597 | 157.310707
Copyright: UNDP SAFE Project
Date map create: 17/11/2021
Digital data source: year update 2007 (SIG)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Agriculture)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Foresry)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Lands & Survey)
Online source: Allen Coral Atlas
Scale
1:100,000
Kilometers
0 1 2 4
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 57S
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984


Western Province (Marovo Lagoon) Map
N
Boundary
*Sea-scape:7259 ha
*Landscape:8300 ha
Legend
CMMA
SLM_Area
CMFA_
Sea_Land_Scape
Reefs
Airports
Wharfs/Sea-Ports
Settlements
Contour_200m
Contour_200m
Admin_Boundaries_Wards
Contour_200m
Land System
Land
Zaira
PT
VV
VV
LD
SM
SM
0-200m
400-600m
800-1000m
1000-1200m
Community Site | CMMA | CMFA | SLM | LAT | LONG
Zaira | 2000 ha | 3290 ha | 2000 ha | -8.762185 | 157.964266
Copyright: UNDP SAFE Project
Date map create: 17/11/2021
Digital data source: year update 2007 (SIG)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Agriculture)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Foresry)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Lands & Survey)
Online source: Allen Coral Atlas
Scale
1:100,000
Kilometers
0 1 2 4
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 57S
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

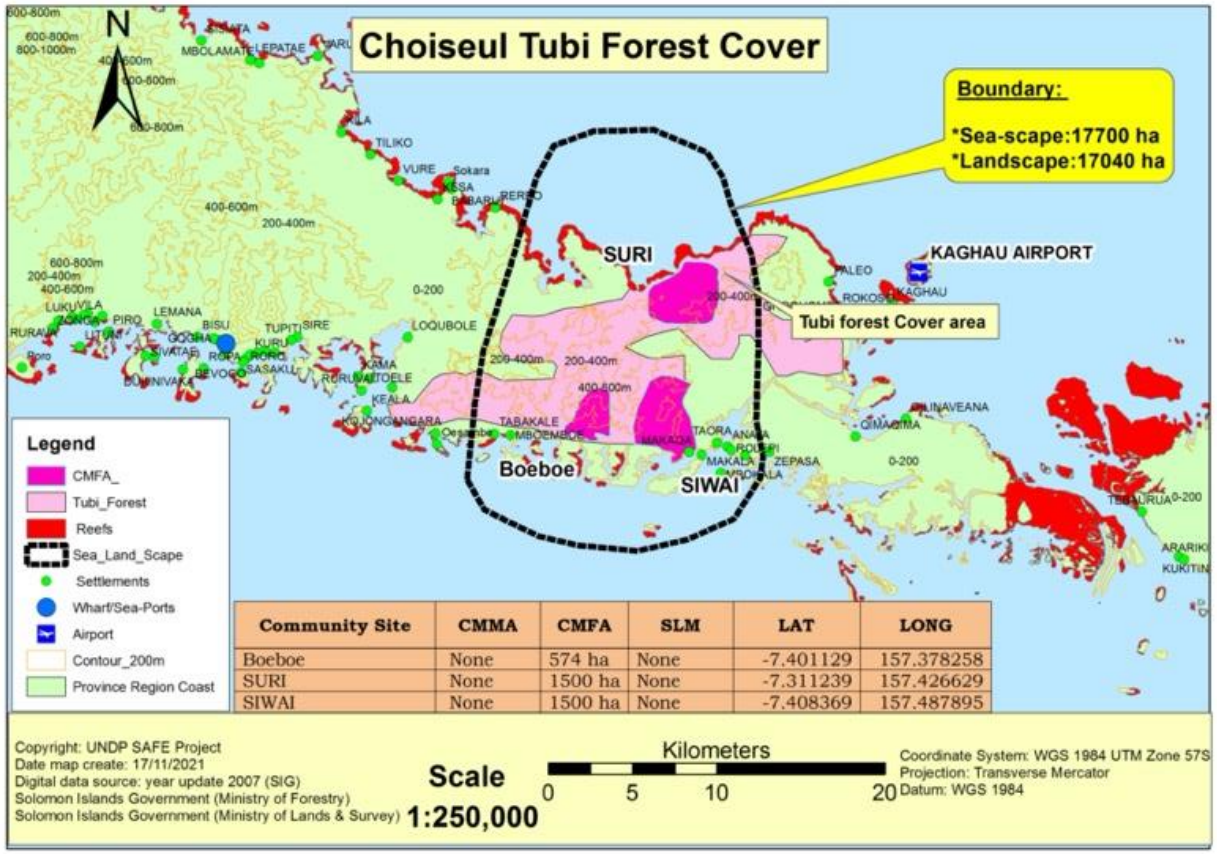

N
Western Province (Tetepare) Map
Boundary
*Sea-scape:5257 ha
*Landscape:13300 ha
Tetepare Island
Legend
CMMA
CMFA_
SLM_Area
Sea_Land_Scape
Reefs
Airports
Wharfs/Sea-Ports
Settlements
Land
Community Site | CMMA | CMFA | SLM | LAT | LONG
Tetepare Island | 1200 ha | 12000 ha | None | -8.721657 | 157.444092
Copyright: UNDP SAFE Project
Date map create: 17/11/2021
Digital data source: year update 2007 (SIG)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Agriculture)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Foresry)
Solomon Islands Government (Ministry of Lands & Survey)
Online source: Allen Coral Atlas
Scale
1:100,000
Kilometers
0 1 2 4
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 57S
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

Target Site C: Malaita

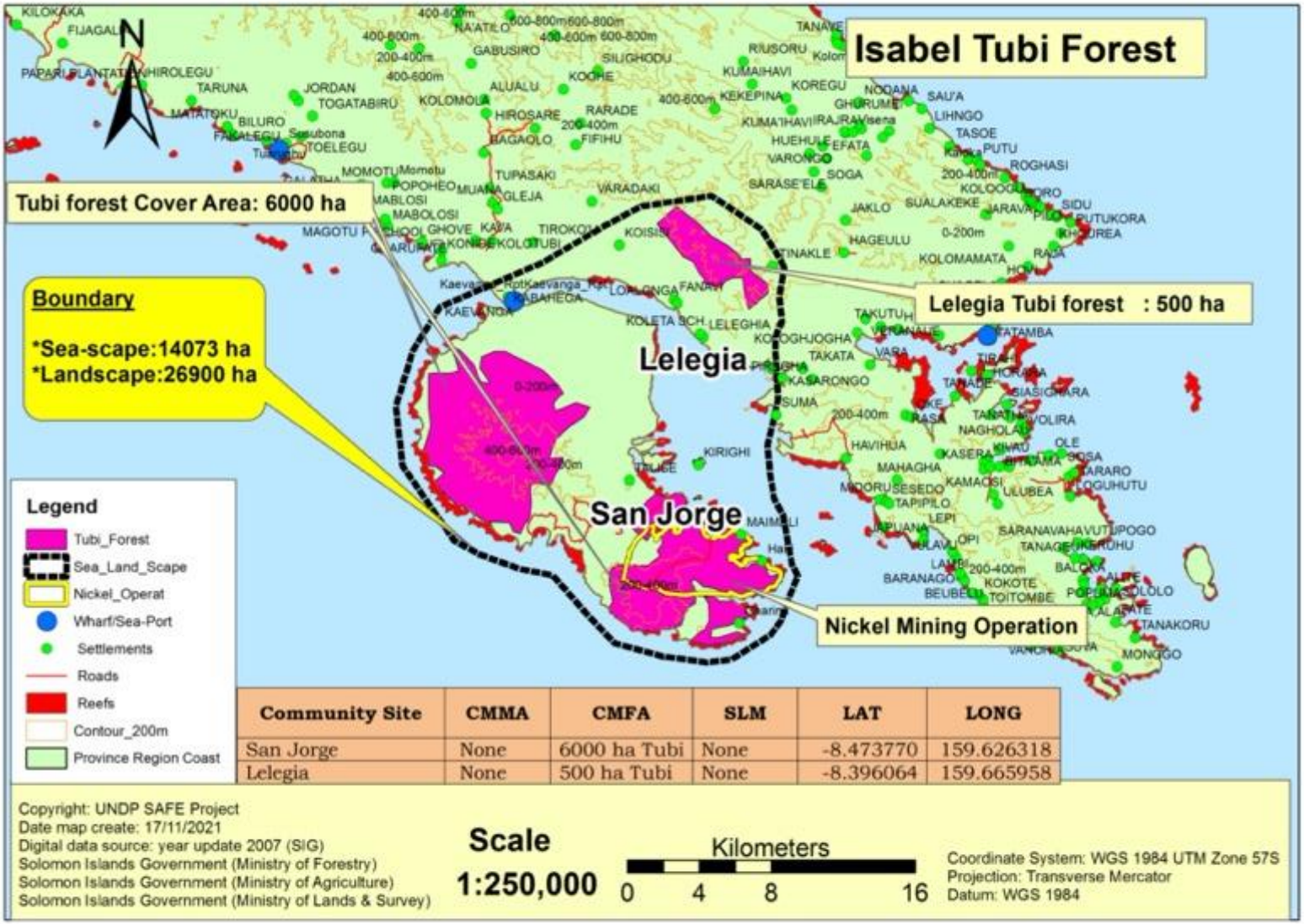


Community Site	CMMA	CMFA	SLM	LAT	LONG
Ngoliana / Ngorefou / Gwounasu	3500 ha	None	5 ha	-8.498167	160.894917
Tauba	300 ha	None	None	-8.315217	160.744483
Funafou /Niuleni	400 ha	None	None	-8.414208	160.828047
Takwa Community	None	None	5000 ha	-8.370210	160.792780
Loina Community	None	None	2400 ha	-8.375783	160.700417
Malaita Highland KBA(Masilan plateau)	None	2000 ha	None	-8.459278	160.724529

Target Site D: Isabel/Choiseul



Community Site	CMMA	CMFA	SLM	LAT	LONG
Boeboe	None	574 ha	None	-7.401129	157.378258
SURI	None	1500 ha	None	-7.311239	157.426629
SIWAI	None	1500 ha	None	-7.408369	157.487895



Community Site	CMMA	CMFA	SLM	LAT	LONG
San Jorge	None	6000 ha Tubi	None	-8.473770	159.626318
Lelegia	None	500 ha Tubi	None	-8.396064	159.665958

Following document are submitted as separate annexes

Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

Annex 7: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies

Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Annex 9: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Annex 10: Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

Annex 11: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

Annex 12: Procurement Plan

Annex 13: Additional agreements:

Annex 14: Signed LOA

Annex 15: GEF focal area specific annexes (GHG calculations)

Annex 13a: GEF Core indicators

GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**							***(Hectares)***
				Hectares (1.1+1.2)			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
1.2	Protected Areas under Improved Management			22,000	27,364		
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Sum					
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Western Biosphere Reserve (Tetepare Community Conserved Area)	*555547868*	V Protected landscape/Seascape	15,290	NA	42		
Solomon Tubi Forest Reserve	N/A	V Protected landscape/Seascape	10,074	NA	27		
Maliata Highlands	N/A	V Protected landscape/Seascape	2,000	NA	20		
		Sum	27,364				
Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**							***(Hectares)***
				Hectares (2.1+2.2)			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*
				26,128	39,400		
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares			
				Expected		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Sum					
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Western Biosphere Marine Area	*555547883, 555547884, 555547885, 555547887,*	V Protected Landscape/Seascape - A single complex and collective marine area comprising a	14,800	NA	32		

	555547873, 555544144, 555547881, 555544149, 555547867,	number of smaller units, each with their own WDPA ID number) (comprising the *Saeraghi Reef, Suvania reef, Varu North Reef, Njari island, Nusa Hope mangrove, Nusa Roviana, Nusatupe reef, Beta Kandilae -Kindu, Tetapare))*					
Temoto Seascape (Reef Islands and Utupua Seascape) (Reef Islands Marine Managed Area)	*N/A*	V Protected Landscape/Seascape	20,400	NA	29		
Lau Lagoon	*N/A*	V Protected Landscape/Seascape	4,200	NA	29		
		Sum	39,400				

Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**					***(Hectares)***
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
		Hectares				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
		Hectares				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
		Hectares				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
		Hectares				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					***(Hectares)***
		Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)				
		Expected		Expected		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	*20,000*	*61,289*			

4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems		*14,000*	*14,429*		
	Total		*34,000*	*76,258*		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			20,000	*61,829*		
		SUM	*20,000*	*61,829*		
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Sum	*14,000*	*14,429*		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**					***(Hectares)***
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	**Greenhouse gas emission mitigated**					***(Metric tons of CO_2e)***
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO2e (direct)	*667,729*	*819,118*		
		Expected CO2e (indirect)				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					

			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct) over 20-year period		*667,729*	*819,118*		
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting		*2022*	*2022*		
	Duration of accounting		*20*	*20*		
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)					
	Expected CO2e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	**Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**					***(Number)***
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	**Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels**					***(Metric Tons)***
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core	**Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global**					***(Metric***

Indicator 9	**concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products**					***Tons)***
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
		POPs type	Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	**Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources**					***(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)***
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**					***(Number)***
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	*5,153*	*9,119*		
		Male	*5,153*	*9,119*		
		Total	*10,306*	*18,238*		

Annex 13b. Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒**Influencing models**			
	☒**Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒**Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☒**Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☒**Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☐**Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒**Stakeholders**			
	☒**Indigenous Peoples**		
	☒**Private Sector**		
		☐Capital providers	
		☐Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐Large corporations	
		☒SMEs	
		☐Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐Project Reflow	
	☒**Beneficiaries**		
	☒**Local Communities**		
	☒**Civil Society**		
		☒Community Based Organization	
		☒Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒Academia	
		☐Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒**Type of Engagement**		
		☒Information Dissemination	
		☒Partnership	
		☒Consultation	
		☒Participation	
	☒**Communications**		
		☒Awareness Raising	
		☒Education	
		☒Public Campaigns	
		☒Behavior Change	
☒**Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☒**Enabling Activities**		
	☒**Capacity Development**		
	☒**Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☐**Targeted Research**		
	☐**Learning**		
		☒Theory of Change	
		☒Adaptive Management	
		☒Indicators to Measure Change	
	☐**Innovation**		
	☒**Knowledge and Learning**		
		☒Knowledge Management	
		☐Innovation	
		☒Capacity Development	
		☐Learning	
	☒**Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒**Gender Equality**			
	☒**Gender Mainstreaming**		

		☒Beneficiaries	
		☒Women groups	
		☒Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒**Gender results areas**		
		☐Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☒Access to benefits and services	
		☒Capacity development	
		☒Awareness raising	
		☐Knowledge generation	
☒**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐**Integrated Programs**		
		☐Commodity Supply Chains ([85]Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☐High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☐Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐Sustainable Food Systems
			☐Landscape Restoration
			☐Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐Integrated Landscapes
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning

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			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems
			☐Energy efficiency
			☐Municipal Financing
			☐Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐Urban Resilience
	☒**Biodiversity**		
		☒Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☒Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☒Productive Landscapes
			☒Productive Seascapes
			☒Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒Mainstreaming	
			☐Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☒Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☒Tourism
			☒Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☒Fisheries
			☐Infrastructure
			☐Certification (National Standards)
			☐Certification (International Standards)
		☒Species	
			☐Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☒Threatened Species
			☐Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐Crop Wild Relatives
			☐Plant Genetic Resources
			☐Animal Genetic Resources
			☐Livestock Wild Relatives
			☒Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒Biomes	
			☒Mangroves
			☒Coral Reefs
			☒Sea Grasses
			☒Wetlands
			☒Rivers
			☒Lakes
			☒Tropical Rain Forests
			☐Tropical Dry Forests
			☐Temperate Forests
			☐Grasslands
			☐Paramo
			☐Desert
		☐Financial and Accounting	
			☐Payment for Ecosystem Services

			☐Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐Conservation Trust Funds
			☐Conservation Finance
		☐Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐Biosafety
			☐Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐**Forests**		
		☐Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐REDD/REDD+
		☐Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☒**Land Degradation**		
		☒Sustainable Land Management	
			☐Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☒Ecosystem Approach
			☒Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☒Community-Based NRM
			☒Sustainable Livelihoods
			☒Income Generating Activities
			☒Sustainable Agriculture
			☐Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☒Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☒Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☒Land Productivity
			☐Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐Food Security	
		☒**Climate Finance (Rio Markers)**	☐Sustainable Development Goals
			☐Climate Change Mitigation 0
			☒Climate Change Mitigation 1
			☐Climate Change Mitigation 2
			☐Climate Change Mitigation 0
			☒Climate Change Adaptation 1
			☐Climate Change Adaptation 2

Annex 14

Summary analysis and project implications of COVID-19

The emergence of COVID-19 in January 2020 and the subsequent increase in infection rates worldwide, has potential to disrupt the project development and implementation. The Government of Solomon Islands has taken firm steps to contain the introduction and spread of the virus in the country, and to vaccinate the population. During project preparation, the COVID-19 pandemic halted all international travel and social distancing measures prevented face-to-face PPG meetings taking place. As of January 2022, the future scale, duration and impact of this pandemic upon project implementation cannot be confirmed, but it has the potential to be High. The project will comply with government directives and follow UN advice at https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/UN-response in order to reduce health risks to project staff and stakeholders.

The country's restrictions as of January 2022 are the following:

The government is implementing tight rules in the Honiara Emergency Zone, a designated area from Poha to Alligator Creek. Authorities are enforcing a nightly 17:00-08:00 curfew, though exceptions are possible for essential reasons. Gatherings of more than five people are banned. Residents in the zone must also wear facemasks in all public settings. Almost all entertainment businesses and hospitality premises are closed; restaurants can offer takeaway services. Retail can operate at 25-percent capacity, but owners, employees, and patrons must be fully vaccinated. Vaccination is also mandatory to use most public transport; officials have also reduced capacity for taxis and buses in Honiara.

The government has empowered provincial governments to address COVID-19 outbreaks as they occur, and local officials could order lockdowns or other restrictions at short notice. Authorities ordered a lockdown in Pelau, Ontong Java, Malaita Province, Jan. 18 and suspended travel between the town and Luaniua. The Western Province government previously ordered lockdowns in Marovo, Munda, Noro, and Gizo, but it is unclear if restrictions are ongoing in these areas.

Authorities typically prevent travel to and from areas under lockdown orders; similar transport restrictions continue to the Honiara Emergency Zone until further notice. The central government has suspended all vessel movement between the capital and provinces. Additionally, provincial officials have halted inbound vessels in some cases. Domestic flights remain suspended nationwide. Authorities are likely to permit some air and maritime cargo shipments, but shipping delays are highly likely to continue. Supply chain disruptions and good shortages are possible, especially in outlying islands.

International Travel

Most international commercial flights remain banned through July 2. Solomon Airlines (IE) operates a weekly service to Brisbane, Australia. Repatriation flights are possible. Fully vaccinated citizens and foreign nationals can enter the country, though foreigners must obtain permission from the prime minister's office. Entrants must complete a Pre-Departure Questionnaire and Instructions on Conduct at least five days before departure flights. Officials also require a Pre-Departure Checklist submitted one day before departure. Permitted travelers must take COVID-19 PCR tests 9-11 days and within 72 hours before departure. Officials also require inbound passengers to receive a negative rapid antigen test result on the day of departure.

Travelers must quarantine 7-14 days at designated sites upon arrival at their own expense; the duration of quarantine depends on official risk assessments. People traveling with unvaccinated children must quarantine for 21 days.

The project will comply with government directives and follow UN advice at https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/UN-response in order to reduce health risks to project staff and stakeholders. The Project Steering Committee will guide project responses through email correspondence for ongoing situations, as required. Revision of the project workplan may be necessary and an extension request may be required if implementation is substantially delayed.

Table 18.1: Covid19 Potential Risks

Risk category	Potential Risk	Mitigation and Management Strategy
Impacts of exchange rate fluctuations on the budget available to support implementation plans, and global economic recession impacting delivery of cofinancing commitments for project implementation.	The initial stages of the COVID-19 pandemic have seen the greatest disruption of financial markets and currencies of recent decades. Generally, this has strengthened the USD against local currencies, with exchange rates extremely dynamic as of July 2020, adding uncertainty to the budgeting of activities. There is a significant risk of global economic recession impacting national economies, including co-financing commitments for project implementation.	The budget will be reviewed during project inception and any necessary measures taken to address any shortfalls due to exchange rate fluctuations between the approved budget and project start up. Annual budget reviews should track and respond to subsequent fluctuations. Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through workplan adjustments. The Project Steering Committee will monitor and address significant financial constraints arising due to both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in cofinancing delivery.
Economic disruptions to livelihoods due to COVID-19.	Disruptions to trade may impact the availability of food and other supplies, increasing the economy's reliance on subsistence agriculture. Non-farm workers may lose employment, and some of the urban population may return to rural villages. Such a scenario is likely to cause pressure on protected areas, could accelerate deforestation, resource exploitation and associated biodiversity loss due to increased need for forest resources.	During the early part of project implementation, particularly during the preparation of site level interventions, an evaluation will be undertaken to assess any potential future risks. The assessment will focus on potential social and economic risks, in particular on vulnerable and poor populations, and identify potential options for provision of income generation opportunities if the pandemic becomes a problem. The gender actions will also specifically focus on vulnerable women. Special efforts would be made to enhance technical support, extension services and materials to enable the successful implementation of such activities, if the need arises. The project will also convene discussions on better targeting of communities and increasing options for financing for these livelihood activities as well as to tide over difficult periods.
Project Start-Up	Project start up could be delayed if necessary due to ongoing health risks and operational constraints caused by social distancing, quarantine and other measures.	Flexibility has been provided in the project budget through allowing a six month buffer at each end for potential start-up and completion delays.
Project Schedule and changes in timelines	Project implementation activities could be suspended or delayed in the case of continuation or recurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic or similar.	Implementation may be paused, if necessary in affected areas while government disease prevention or control measures are implemented, and resumed at a later time if feasible. The Project Steering Committee will guide project responses through email correspondence for ongoing situations, as required. Revision of the project workplan may be necessary and an extension request may be required if implementation is substantially

		delayed. Some adaptive adjustment may be needed to project strategy during implementation (eg on livelihood interventions, policy development, enforcement of regulations).
Stakeholder engagement process	Risk of infection may deter stakeholders from attendance at community meetings, and engagement in the project.	Consultations will be held at the community level to ensure that effective and acceptable safety protocols are in place before consultations are undertaken at the field level. Local level consultation will only be undertaken if it complies to national and local government guidelines and UNDP guidelines. For example, it is likely that the consulting team will be small (1-2 people), national staff, and may have to be across design, gender, social and environmental issues, and they will likely consult with small group sizes (under 10 people or per local guidelines) and will have PPE for themselves and for people they talk to in person. COVID protocols will be developed and followed, including testing, supply of sanitizer and use of masks. Where either party is not comfortable with the arrangements, meetings will not proceed. As far as possible, remote connections will be sought for consulting with plantation workers and communities. In all cases, continued attention will be given to ensuring the voices of women, youth, and any underrepresented community members are heard, using gender and community development specialists. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan for implementation will be updated to address such restrictions and define mitigation measures.
Working Restrictions	In the event that the pandemic becomes more severe, restrictions on office working may be imposed.	Measures will be put in place for staff to ensure that they can continue to perform their official duties. If the situation becomes untenable, meetings can be conducted in small groups and via other communication methods, to the extent possible. COVID-19 protocols will be enforced (e.g. current practice of designated places where meetings are allowed with sanitary facilities, masks, social distancing and temperature checks) for meetings that will be restricted to smaller numbers of staff using masks and social distancing. The project team will take these constraints into consideration when planning, liaising with government at all times, developing annual plans and implementation schedules, using best possible means to try to reduce and minimize delays.
Enabling financial environment	COVID-19 and other potential disease outbreaks could pose serious difficulties for ensuring effective implementation of co-financing agreements. Co-financiers might be unwilling to actively engage in the project if current control measures do not yield results adequate vaccination	There is likelihood that if the COVID-19 situation continues or is not effectively contained, the availability of co-financing could be affected by shifts in government and private sector fiscal priorities and exchange rates. The government has shown strong support for the project that might help to ensure some level of commitment to financing. Additionally, some co-financing is

	coverage by the time of implementation.	solicited through ongoing donor funded programs where funding has already been committed, so likely these co-financing activities might not be affected in the long-term.

Opportunities

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought the need for biosecurity to worldwide prominence. Solomon Islands has had good success in battling the virus. As of January 31, 2022, the country has recorded 303 cases, and three deaths[86]. The success has been in large part due to the efforts of border security, and the stringent controls described above. The project, especially those elements of the project concerned with biosecurity at the border, is well placed to build on this .

The pandemic has set the stage for cooperation between the Quarantine Services, the Ports Authorities and Customs, by considerably raising the profiles of the agencies and their work, which has brought into sharp focus the need for biosecurity on a local, regional and global scale. The success of these agencies in keeping the country with a low rate of infections would indicate that they have considerable experience in border security, albeit with a focus on Covid-19 rather than the wider target of multiple species of potentially harmful non-native organisms. There are nevertheless considerable synergies between the work of these authorities and the project aims, and it is hoped that the agencies will be able to provide valuable lessons and experiences for enhancing solutions for IAS prevention, control and management.

Selected outputs which are particularly relevant to these synergies, and ways in which they can capitalize on the success of the pandemic control measures, are described below:

Output/Activity	Relevance to Covid-19
Output 2.1 - National strategy for IAS management (NISSAP) adopted and operationalized through appropriate governance and established Standard Operating Procedures and prioritized lists of high-risk IAS	The pandemic has underlined the need for, and the advantages of, cross-sectoral approaches to biosecurity. The project will be able to build on this approach, utilizing the expertise of all relevant sectors, including the Quarantine Services, Ports Authorities and Customs.
Output 2.2 Strengthened biosecurity measures including essential equipment and capacity to support prevention, enforcement and control of IAS at key entry/exit points and between islands, with strengthened Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) mechanism and Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) in place and tested	Strengthening risk assessment procedures, so that they are inclusive of social, economic, cultural, health, climate and environmental consequences, is a key project aim. The covid pandemic brings to prominence the issue of public health. This is an excellent environment for raising community awareness of hygiene and public health, for the purposes of limiting IAS spread, and for health reasons. The will also strengthen capacity for screening, identifying and controlling of IAS for biosecurity purposes, dovetails well with Covid control. The planned national review of monitoring, screening and enforcement systems and capacities, update of protocols and regulations, front-line agency staff training, and the public interface system, will all gain from heightened public awareness of the importance of biosecurity.
Output 3.1 Integrated land/seascape management plans with strong community governance developed and implemented over 12 landscapes/seascapes using traditional and other knowledge to reduce threats from IAS, land degradation and unsustainable resource use	Integrated management plans, encompassing identification and prioritization of species within community land and sea production areas, will be strengthened by widespread knowledge of the risks of Covid-19 in communities. Emphasis on improved hygiene, brought about by Covid, will also be beneficial in reducing

[86] https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/

	IAS contamination.
Output 3.3 Smallholder farmers supported to implement innovative agricultural practices for sustainable land management that contribute to LDN, protect ecosystem services, reduce threats from IAS and improve incomes, including through farmer field schools and demonstration of model farms	This will strengthen capacity of communities for control and management of IAS
Output 3.4 Diversified resilient livelihoods options co-developed with communities to support ecosystem services provision, species and habitat recovery and the emergence of new blue/green business opportunities (e.g. food, ecotourism, handicrafts, circular economy), particularly for women and youth	Diversification and improving livelihood will strengthen communities economically so will help in tiding over economic hardship on livelihoods that are affected by Covid
Output 4.1 National communications strategy and plan implemented to raise public awareness on the crucial importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the broad benefits of ecosystem-based management	Heightened public awareness of biosecurity risks, offers an ideal environment for the development and implementation of the IAS awareness strategy.
Output 4.2 Knowledge sharing tools, biodiversity information/learning centers, events and networks developed and enhanced to aid effectiveness and up-scaling, including across the Pacific and with other SIDS	The multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder landscape/seascape approach to safeguarding biodiversity and food production systems from unsustainable land and marine use practices, and IAS aligns well with the relevant government agencies' existing mandates. The project will be able to build on the expertise of all relevant sectors, including Quarantine Services, Ports Authorities and Customs, and share lessons learned from the successful pandemic control experience in Solomon Islands.

Annex 15

Climate Risk Screening Report

The following climate change risk screening has been completed to ensure that the project sufficiently considers risks associated with climate change impacts that may affect project planning and implementation. It is intended that the project will be prepared for, and resilient to, potential impacts of climate change, thus enabling more effective and impactful contributions towards national and global environmental benefits, despite ongoing and inevitable climate change effects.

The Samoa Government has committed to proactive mitigation and adaptation responses to address climate change, including high level policy and institutional changes. The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) is the lead government department for climate issues, and has implemented an over-arching policy - the National Climate Change Policy 2012-2017.

The policy sets out key policy commitments to enhance adaptation, disaster risk reduction and mitigation capacity throughout the Solomon Islands to contribute to increase resilience and achievement of sustainable development goals. It serves as a comprehensive and integrated whole-of-government approach to climate change. It is intended to be provide a guiding framework to: integrate climate considerations and support the implementation and achievement of Solomon Islands National Development Strategy and other regional and international policies and frameworks and to guide the government and its partners efforts in ensuring that; the people, natural environment and economy of the country are resilient and able to adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change; and the country benefits from clean and renewable energy, energy efficiency and mitigation technologies that improves people's livelihoods and the national economy, is environmentally sustainable and contributes to global efforts to reduce GHG emissions and global warming.

This demonstrates the Government's strong commitment to mitigate the effects of climate change, providing a resilient political, physical and socio-cultural environment in which project activities can be implemented more efficiently and effectively. The project will strongly support these objectives in line with the national climate agenda by providing integrated landscape and ecosystem-based approaches to enhance the natural ability of Samoa to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.

Current Climate Trends and Predictions

Climate in the Solomon Islands is influenced by a complex set of interconnected large-scale climate phenomenon. Its location places it in what is termed the 'warm pool' between the South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ) and the Intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ). These features are not static, and their relative location to the Solomon Islands can control wind direction and rainfall patterns. El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) also influences inter-annual rainfall patterns and wave direction.

The World Bank's Climate Risk profile for the Solomon Islands (2021)[87] notes the following **current trends** evidenced from climate science for Samoa:

- **Temperatures have increased** with warming trends and are expected to experience warming trends throughout the 21st century. Future rates of warming are clouded by current models' inability to simulate very localized changes but are likely to be in the range of 0.7°C–2.8°C depending on the 21st century rate of global emissions.
- **Rainfall:** Although natural variability between years means short and medium-term rainfall changes are difficult to detect and project into the future, when the median estimate of the full model ensemble there is some evidence that annual precipitation may increase slightly in the Solomon Islands. However, there is much uncertainty around future changes in average annual precipitation since there is disagreement among models and a very wide range in the ensemble estimate. Challenges to the certainty of the model average rainfall change are affected by the usual complexity in simulating tropical rainfall, as well as uncertainty in ENSO changes, which especially influences year-to-year rainfall variability within the region.
- **Extreme events:** The Solomon Islands has significant vulnerability to extreme rainfall events and in the context of uncertainty, disaster risk reduction is of critical importance. In terms of occurrence of heat waves, this probably steadily increases in the

[87] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/country-profiles/15822-WB_Solomon%20Islands%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf#page=12&zoom=auto,-463,596

long term for the Solomon Islands. From a baseline situation in which the key threshold of Heat Index 35°C is rarely breached, the Solomon Islands can expect multiple breaches per year under all climate change scenarios.

- **Floods and cyclones**: The Solomon Islands experience significant risk driven by extreme rainfall, with notable events in 2008 and 2010 involving loss of life and damage to infrastructure and livelihoods. Rare precipitation events are often referred to as events of a certain return level, and the 5-day cumulative rainfall indicator focuses on the maximum rainfall amount over any 5-day period that can be expected once in an average 25-year period. Changes in this indicator may have potentially significant impacts on infrastructure and endanger life and property through direct physical effects and perhaps through water quality issues. As such, any significant changes in their magnitudes would need to be understood.
- **Droughts:** For the Solomon Islands, it is likely that the percentage of time spent in drought may decrease, and this is generally shown across emissions scenarios. The most extreme droughts are projected to maintain their length and frequency, while lower intensity events are expected to reduce in frequency. However, it should be noted that complex processes relating to rainfall projections, including the limited consensus of future ENSO influence for the region, hinder the confidence of these projections of drought frequency and duration, as well as magnitude of change.
- **Ocean acidification has been increasing**. Aragonite saturation, required for adequate coral growth has declined since the 18th century.
- **Sea level rise:** According to its Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, the Solomon Islands are in an area that has experienced above average rates of sea-level rise in recent decades. Estimates show rises of an average of 8–10 mm/year for the tropical western Pacific between 1993 and 2010. This compares to a global average rate of around 3.4 mm/yr. This has reportedly impacted on communities inhabiting some remote islands (Ontong Java atoll and the outer Reef Islands). Localized sea-level rise can in fact be an extremely complex phenomenon to measure and model, notably due to the influence of large-scale climate phenomena such as ENSO. Some studies have suggested that the western Pacific has been experiencing above average rates of sea-level rise, but the extent to which this is attributable to human-driven climate change and/or likely to continue requires further research.

Based on the above current and projected climate change effects, the following key **impacts** are anticipated:

- **Water:** The uncertainty in future climate change-driven impacts on the hydrological regime of the Solomon Islands is expected to constrain effective planning and disaster risk reduction. The challenge is also compounded by the diversity of the different water-related threats faced across different islands. Extreme rainfall is an almost universal pressure, but at the same time the Solomon Islands is home to low-lying river delta regions vulnerable to inundation and saline intrusions, low-lying atolls with groundwater supplies vulnerable to saltwater contamination, and rivers which threaten fluvial flooding. Food security concerns have also been raised by recent incidences of drought which impacted on crop productivity. Considering also remoteness, poverty and limited government resource, the adaptation challenge is significant, and studies have shown that there is a risk of 'maladaptation' if a systems approach is not taken to planning a response.
- **Coastal environment:** Studies have shown that rises even at the lower end of IPCC projections threaten the homes and livelihoods of communities in the Solomon Islands' coastal areas. Sea-level rise due to the projected increase in the frequency of extreme sea-level events is further exacerbated by the threat due to long-term encroachment on coastal areas. The return period of exceptionally high sea-levels, driven by climate circulations, is expected to reduce and low-lying Pacific Island nations are particularly at risk. In addition to natural fluctuations in wave height which can result in inundation, there is a high risk of tsunamis in the Solomon Islands. This indicates there is more than 20% chance of the occurrence of a potentially-damaging tsunami in the next 50 years and highlighting the critical need for adaptation action. The Solomon Islands are located near to the Pacific "ring of fire" where regular earthquake increases the frequency of such hazards. Studies focused on learning from past tsunami events in the Solomon Islands have emphasized the importance of reducing social vulnerability, improving disaster risk reduction and readiness for such events, and having adequate formal disaster response protocols in place. Processes such as the loss of naturally occurring mangroves have been identified as amplifying disaster risk in regions of the Solomon Islands.
- **Coral Reefs:** Having some of the world's richest marine diversity, including more than 75% all known coral species, 30% of the world's coral reefs, and 40% of coral reef fish species, the Solomon Islands' reefs face a very serious climate change threat. Calcium carbonite is used for the external skeletons of multiple marine organisms – for instance, plankton, coral reefs, and shell-fish. Increases in atmospheric carbon dioxide are understood to lead to reduced levels of calcium carbonite saturation on the ocean's service via an increase in ocean acidification and by decreasing carbonite ion concentrations. As a result, there are serious concerns that if carbonite minerals, such as aragonite, become under saturated, it could undermine current ocean

ecosystems. There is a high degree of confidence of the increased risk of coral bleaching due to a warmer ocean, but there is only medium confidence in the ranges of estimates of projected changes in severe coral bleaching risk for the Solomon Islands. This is due to limited confidence in the sea surface temperature change projections as well as complexities of understanding reef-scale changes. As well, such potential changes may not include other reef stressors, such as local environmental concerns, and impacts of ocean acidification, which are all also likely to affect the entire marine ecosystem impact the key ecosystem services provided by reefs.

- **Marine Fisheries**: Climate change and human resource exploitation represent a dual threat to fisheries. Species living in and around coral reefs, either permanently or in their juvenile period, and particularly larger species, face an extinction threat. As a result of changes in temperature, dissolved oxygen, and acidity, the maximum catch potential of currently resident species has been forecast to decline significantly in the Solomon Islands, potentially by over 50%. Additionally, there is a significant threat to deep sea fisheries within Solomon Islands' exclusive economic zone. The migration range of tuna, for example, is expected to shift eastward. Studies have suggested that without adaptation the Solomon Islands faces a fish catch deficit which could impact on the dietary health of the population, but also that adaptation strategies sufficient to mitigate this deficit are feasible. As a result there have been strong calls for support to communities to identify suitable responses and financing mechanisms, and to adapt to the changing marine environment.
- **Habitat destruction:** While the majority of the land surface remains covered by tropical rainforest, increasing human pressure, particularly from logging, threatens ecosystem integrity. Climate change and variability may compound these pressures. Sea-level rise, for instance, threatens the unique ecosystem functions and ecology. Past seismic activity provides insights into the potential long-term impacts of sea-level rise., in particular the rapid subsidence and hence 'relative' sea-level rise, highlighted the vulnerability of the Solomon Islands' mangrove forests to climate change that might result in the inundation of low-lying islands and have the potential to remove important refuges for migrating birds. As climate changes so the suitable range for species to inhabit shifts, typically either upslope or away from the equator. Major concerns have been raised for the terrestrial ecology of low lying Pacific islands, for example endemic lizards, which may become trapped in a shrinking habitat. Compounding the direct impacts of climate change on species' viable ranges, concerns have also been raised about the potential for climate change to drive introduction of new weeds, pests, and diseases in Pacific habitats which threaten the productivity of forests and other ecosystems.
- **Agriculture and Food:** Reportedly, agriculture sustains 85% of the country's rural economy and 96% of rural households grow at least some of their own food. Climate change could influence food production via direct and indirect effects on crop growth processes. Direct effects include alterations to carbon dioxide availability, precipitation and temperatures. Indirect effects include through impacts on water resource availability and seasonality, soil organic matter transformation, soil erosion, changes in pest and disease profiles, the arrival of invasive species, and decline in arable areas due to the submergence of coastal lands.
- **Tourism**: Although levels of tourism are modest in Solomon Islands, in the long-term, the dual threats of rising sea levels and coastal erosion could reduce the quantity and quality of available beach space without significant adaptation measures and could therefore reduce the attractiveness of the country as a tourist destination. Another area of vulnerability is the valuable recreational diving sector, which is threatened by environmental degradation, loss of reeds, and coastal erosion.
- **Communities:** Many of the climate changes projected are likely to disproportionately affect the poorest groups in society. For instance, heavy manual labor jobs are commonly among the lowest paid whilst also being most at risk of productivity losses due to heat stress. Poorer farmers and communities are least able to afford local water storage, irrigation infrastructure, and technologies for adaptation.
- **Gender**: Climate-related disasters have impacted human populations in many areas including agricultural production, food security, water management and public health. The level of impacts and coping strategies of populations depends heavily on their socio-economic status, socio-cultural norms, access to resources, poverty as well as gender. Key factors that account for the differences between women's and men's vulnerability to climate change risks include: gender-based differences in time use; access to assets and credit, treatment by formal institutions, which can constrain women's opportunities, limited access to policy discussions and decision making, and a lack of sex-disaggregated data for policy change.

As a Pacific Island Country (PIC), the Solomon Islands is particularly vulnerable to the effects and impacts of a changing climate, and the islands will face increasing threats to sustainable development. Sectors likely to be most affected include human health, infrastructure, coastal resources, disaster management, freshwater availability, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, marine ecosystems and tourism. These same sectors (as well as others) are also likely to be further impacted by Invasive Alien Species or IAS.

Both climate change (or modification) and IAS are on-going impacts both of which can be expected to worsen unless appropriately addressed. Because climate change is an ongoing process and due to lack of data on climate and impacts, there is much in terms of specifics that is currently unknown. However, it is to be expected that these stressors combined will have worse impacts on natural systems and human communities than either one individually would have. The cumulative effects of the above-mentioned impacts will cause significant challenges for human health and stability in terms of food and water security (availability, quality and affordability), infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries and other livelihoods such as tourism, all of which have socio-economic impacts and reduce the resilience of communities. They will also impact biodiversity due to effects on habitats, restricted ranges, changes to food webs (loss/introduction of prey/predators) and increase vulnerability to catastrophic events such as invasive alien species incursions, including introduced diseases. This will further impact ecosystems and ecosystem services that rely on the interrelated functions of biodiversity and relatively stable climate conditions.

How the climate scenarios are likely to affect the project

The project has been screened using the World Bank Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Tool, which provides high-level screening to help consider short- and long-term climate and disaster risks at an early stage of project design. The tool applies an Exposure–Impact–Adaptive capacity framework to characterize risks. Potential risks are identified by connecting information on climate and geophysical hazards with users' subject matter expertise of project components (both physical and non-physical) and understanding of the broader sector and development context. It is worth noting that the Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Tool does not provide a detailed risk analysis. The tool informs on the need for further consultations and analytical work to strengthen resilience measures in the course of project design.

Climate & Disaster Risk Screening Tools

Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Report[88]

Project Information

Project Title:	Enhancing integrated sustainable management to safeguard Samoa's natural resources
Project Number:	6457
Project TTL:	Enhancing integrated sustainable management to safeguard Samoa's natural resources
Assessment completed by:	PPG Team with input from MNRE
Estimated timeline for PCN Year:	2021
Screening Tool Used:	Rapid Screening Assessment (Natural Resource Projects)

Summary of Climate and Disaster Screening Report for Samoa (2021)

1. Exposure of the project location: This step assesses the current and future exposure of the project location to relevant climate and geophysical hazards as an aggregate.

Exposure Rating

High

Climate and geophysical hazards that are likely to be relevant to the project location both in present and in the future

- Coastal Flooding, Sea Level, Storm Surge.
- Drought
- More intense storms
- Extreme temperature

2. Impacts on the project's physical infrastructure and assets: This step assesses the current and future impacts of identified climate and geophysical hazards on the project's physical infrastructure and assets as currently designed.

[88] This is the output report from applying the World Bank Group's Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Project Level Tool (Global website: climatescreeningtools.worldbank.org). The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed from applying this tool are those of the individual that applied the tool and should be in no way attributed to the World Bank, to its affiliated institutions, to the Executive Directors of The World Bank or the governments they represent. The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the information included in the screening and this associated output report and accepts no liability for any consequence of its use.

Impact Rating	Relevant project subsectors		
High	Forestry	Biodiversity	Agriculture and Fisheries (including aquaculture).

3. Modulation of risks by the project's soft components and development context: This step assesses how the project's soft components as currently designed, together with the project's broader development context, modulate the risk from climate and geophysical hazards. This step also considers particularly vulnerable groups, namely women, migrants and displaced

Modulation of risks by the project's soft components	Modulation of the risks by the project's development context	Components designed to help alleviate the risks to women from climate and geophysical hazards
Reduce Risk	Reduce Risk associated with IAS, supporting CC resilience	Component 2 and 3

Selected soft components

- Policy Development
- Long-term Strategic Planning
- Capacity Building-Training-Outreach At Regional, National & Local Levels
- Maintenance and Operations
- Restoration of degraded catchments

4. Risk to the outcome/service delivery of the project: This step assesses the level of risk to the outcome/service delivery that the project is aiming to provide based on the previous ratings.

Outcome / Service Delivery Rating

Moderate

Notes from the Screening Process

1. Exposure of the project location	Exposure Rating	High

This step provides information on exposure to climate and geophysical hazards at the project location. The Exposure rating is High. The project location has experienced climate and geophysical hazards in the past and is expected to experience these in the future

with high intensity, frequency, or duration. The rating is based on climate information drawing on global, quality-controlled data sets from the Climate Change Knowledge Portal. The following guiding questions are used to assess exposure:

- What have been the historical trends in temperature, precipitation and drought conditions for Samoa overall and specific to project sites when available?
- How are these trends projected to change in the future in terms of intensity, frequency and duration?
- Has the location experienced strong winds, sea level rise, storm surge, and/or geophysical hazards in the past that may occur again in the future?

Summary of climate and disaster hazards in the project landscapes:

Based on the information summarized in the World Bank disaster risk reduction online tool Think Hazard (https://thinkhazard.org), the climate and disaster hazards at the locations where the project landscapes are located are summarized below.

	Hazard levels at project landscapes								
Hazard	**Maninoa**	**Tafitoala**	**Nuusuatia**	**Lotofaga**	**Mulifanua**	**Palauli**	**Falealupo**	**Asau**	**Apolima**
Wildfire	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	High	Low
Cyclone	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
River flood	High	High	High	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Landslide	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Urban flood	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Extreme heat	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium
Earthquake	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Water scarcity	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium

Notes:

- **Wildfire hazard**. High hazard defined as: there is a greater than 50% chance of experiencing weather that could support a significant wildfire that is likely to result in both life and property loss in any given year.
- **Cyclone hazard**. High hazard level defined as: there is more than 20% chance of potentially damaging wind speeds in the project area in the next 10 years.
- **River flood hazard**. High hazard level defined as: potentially damaging and life-threatening floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years.
- **Landslide hazard**. High hazard level defined as: this area has rainfall patterns, terrain slope, geology, soil, land cover and (potentially) earthquakes that make localized landslides a frequent hazard phenomenon.
- **Urban flood hazard**. High hazard level defined as: potentially damaging and life-threatening urban floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years.
- **Extreme heat hazard**. High hazard level defined as: prolonged exposure to heat, resulting in heat stress, is expected to occur at least once in the next five years.
- **Earthquake hazard.** High hazard level defined as: there is more than 20% chance of potentially damaging earthquake shaking in the project areas in the next 50 years.
- **Water scarcity hazard**. Medium hazard level defined as: there is up to a 20% chance droughts will occur in the coming 10 years.

2. Impacts on the project's physical infrastructure and assets	**Exposure Rating**	**High**

This step provides an indication of the potential impacts of climate and geophysical hazards on the project's physical infrastructure and assets as currently designed under relevant subsectors. The Impact rating is High. Climate and geophysical hazards are likely to significantly impact the structural integrity, materials, siting, longevity and overall effectiveness of investments. The impact rating is based on the exposure rating and the understanding of the project's sensitivity by the review group. Please note that for this step the

tool is helping judge the effect these impacts may have on the investment, and the ability of the project to sustain and enhance physical infrastructures and assets under a changing climate. Understanding where risks may exist and identifying where further work may be required to reduce or manage these risks can help inform the process of dialogue, consultation and analysis during project design.

The following guiding questions are used to assess potential impacts:

- *Can identified climate and geophysical hazards affect the welfare, livelihoods, or access to education of project beneficiaries?*
- *Does the project design take into account recent trends and future projected changes in identified hazards?*
- *Does the project design consider how the structural integrity, materials, siting, longevity and overall effectiveness of project infrastructure, if applicable, may be impacted?*
- *In particular, does the design "lock in" certain decisions for the future?*

User Notes:

The project objective is predicated on strengthening the resilience of natural systems within Samoa with specific focus on the identified demonstration sites and the ability to strengthen and engage support from communities within these same areas. The biodiversity of Samoa and the associated systems are closely linked to communities and their production systems including agriculture, forestry and fishing. In the context of the project, strengthening community systems through reducing both risks and impacts associated with IAS at national and local levels in turn provides capacity building, incentives and engagement as well as direct support through implementation of actions for strengthening the resilience of both natural and community production systems. Actions can include, but are not limited to, improve risk assessment for proposed important live organisms, strengthen biosecurity at ports of entry, implementation of biosecurity at internal transit points, improved treatment and identification capacities, integrated pest management (IPM) at demonstration sites, implementation best management practices (BMPs), etc. The exposure rating is considered High as these assets may be impacted by more than one of the climate hazards relevant to the project landscapes including sea level rise, increases in landslides, elevated temperatures, and saltwater flooding of low-lying production areas.

Project resources will add incremental value to the Samoa Climate Road map activities by strengthening resilience to climate change in demonstration sites. Samoa's Climate Road Map provides strategies for strengthening Samoa's climate change resilience through eight broad objectives:

1. Establish an effective Governance framework and support systems in place for effective response to climate change impacts;
2. Implement Adaptation measures to protect Samoa from the impacts of climate change;
3. Implement Mitigation measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions including matters relating to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC);
4. Implement measures to enhance sustainable climate finance;
5. Effectively mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation into national planning, implementation and monitoring processes;
6. Improve data and information management on climate change for informed decision making;
7. Strengthen effective Coordination and representation at the national, regional and international Level;
8. Promote and implement effective awareness, education and advocacy activities on climate change issues.

Over the short to medium terms, the ecosystems undergoing restoration across the 9 catchments would be susceptible to climate and geophysical hazards. These risks will be mitigated through a combination of hard and soft measures. Indigenous species that are resistant to climate variability will be selected for planting, for instance. Participation of local communities will further mitigate risks associated with climate and geophysical hazards. Mixed forest systems involving agroforestry systems are anticipated as part of the restoration approaches demonstrated through the project. These agroforestry systems will provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for local communities, resulting in higher income security compared to depending only on outputs from monoculture operations and strengthened resilience to climate hazards and variability.

The multi-level, multi-stakeholder dimension of the restoration approach is another important risk mitigation measure. Through collaborating with provincial and local government entities, the demonstration and management plans will link up with existing disaster management systems and structures in the target landscapes, including early warning systems (e.g., automatic weather stations operated by village, district and national disaster management entities) and disasters insurance policies and programs.

Participation of local communities will be voluntary. The local beneficiaries who do participate will benefit from involvement in the multi-level, multi-stakeholder mechanisms, which are expected to facilitate increased awareness and new and strengthened partnerships. Moreover, the project will build upon ongoing government initiatives, including but not limited to the MNRE "2 Million Tree Campaign".

The project design does not "lock in" certain decisions for the future. The restoration approach is an adaptive management approach, with adjustments implemented as information becomes available from the field.

3. Modulation of risks by the project's soft components and development context

This step provides information on how the potential impact on key components/subsectors due to exposure from hazards is modulated by the project's soft components and broader development context. This step also takes into account particularly vulnerable groups including women, migrants and displaced populations.

Modulation of risks by the project's soft components	**Modulation of risks by the projects development context**
	
This rating reflects how the project's soft components (enabling and capacity building activities) can modulate risks. The right kind of capacity building measures could increase preparedness and long-term resilience and reduce risk.	*This rating reflects how the larger development context, including the sector context and other social, economic and political factors can modulate risk.*
User Notes: The soft components on the project contribute towards achievement of increased preparedness and long-term resilience to climate and geophysical hazards. Substantive project resources are allocated for institutional strengthening, including amendments to the policy framework for enabling and incentivizing restoration approaches, and capacity building through learning-by-doing in the field, targeted training, and learning exchanges domestically and internationally. Institutional strengthening will also be delivered through the implementation of the multi-level, multi-stakeholder restoration approaches in the target landscapes. Facilitating collaboration across sectors will result in strengthened resilience, shifting from the business-as-usual compartmentalized practices that involve limited cooperation and joint planning across production (e.g., forestry, agriculture, water resources, tourism, etc.), conservation sectors, and community development sectors.	**User Notes:** The cyclone-prone, flood-prone and drought-prone areas across Samoa pose significant risks to both property and life. Strengthened resilience of the project landscapes to climate and geophysical hazards will generate mutually supportive co-benefits for ecosystems and their services, including supporting sustainable livelihoods for local, forest-dependent communities. The gender mainstreaming strategy of the project has a strong emphasis on facilitating new and strengthened livelihood opportunities for women. Livelihood options for women and other marginalized groups, including ethnic minorities, will avoid unintended consequences, e.g., increasing women's unpaid work burden, climate maladaptation, limiting access to natural resources, etc. Strengthening linkages with governmental programs and initiatives and partnerships with business enterprises will help ensure women-led sustainable livelihood models have access to financing.

Under Component 3, opportunities for improving ecological compensation mechanisms will be explored. Strengthened partnerships between governments, business enterprise and communities will also be promoted, to broaden stakeholder involvement and financing of sustainable forest management initiatives.	Knowledge of women, ethnic minorities and other marginalized groups will be recognized and reflected, through free, prior and informed consent, into the restoration demonstration and CIM plans for the target landscapes and the sustainable livelihood business models.

4. Risk to the outcome/service delivery of the project	**Outcome/Service Delive** **Moderate**

This step provides an indication of the level of risk to the outcome/service delivery that the project is aiming to provide. The Outcome/Service Delivery rating is Moderate. This rating is derived from hazard information, subject matter expertise, contextual understanding of the project, and modulated on the basis of the project's soft components and broader development context. Keep in mind that in considering resilience measures for risk management, each element of risk should be taken into account, not just the collective risk rating at the outcome/service delivery level.

User Notes:
The project interventions are designed to strengthen national mechanisms and equip and empower local communities to safeguard Samoa's indigenous species, natural ecosystems and food production systems from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and unsustainable land use practices. In turn, these interventions will support resilience building of natural and food production systems, as well as the adaptive capacity of local actors, to the threat of climate change.

The overall risk to the outcome / service delivery of the project is considered **MODERATE**.

The project will implement a series of measures to mitigate the risks associated with climate and disaster hazards on outcome/service delivery. The project will undertake a multi-stakeholder approach, inclusive of high-level policy makers as well as NGOs and community groups, advocating for the mainstreaming of more sustainable and resilient practices to improve the management of IAS and biodiversity. To this end, it will generate co-benefits for ecosystems and their services, including strengthening resilience to events such as flooding, cyclones, and other negative impacts to indigenous species, natural and food production systems.

The project will work to facilitate sustainable livelihood options that provide good return on investment through the demonstration of sustainable IAS management practices, ensuring that qualified professionals are engaged and provide supervisory and advisory support and coordination throughout. Knowledge generated from the demonstrations will be disseminated among key stakeholder groups, facilitating mainstreaming and upscaling in other regions in the country.

Climate Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures to Protect GEBs:

RISK	RATING	MITIGATION MEASURES
Project outcomes are at risk because of climate change.	Moderate	Project activities have been developed in line with national climate plans/frameworks/ actions/agendas, ensuring they are cognizant of and resilient against climate threats, thereby supporting Samoa's efforts in enhancing the abilities to adapt to such risks. Activities have been designed with a climate lens applied and will be conducted with readiness to adapt management should unforeseen impacts arise that affect project implementation. Project activities will be planned and executed efficiently to ensure that issues are mitigated, and experienced options remain for adaptive strategies.
Climate sensitivity has not been adequately addressed.	Low	Climate sensitivity is applied to all activities to varying degrees. This document has been developed in collaboration and consultation with key stakeholders who hold significant knowledge/experience relating to climate/disaster action and mitigation. Hence, climate sensitivity is believed to have been applied comprehensively. Furthermore, project activities aim to enhance the country's ability to respond to climate risks and mitigate its vulnerability and sensitivity to climate threats.
Resilience practices and measures do not address projected climate risks	Moderate	Strong consultation and collaboration between various stakeholders, including Government agencies, CSOs and the general public will ensure that project activities adequately address national goals and interests, including mitigation against climate risks and impacts. This collaborative and inclusive approach

RISK	RATING	MITIGATION MEASURES
and impacts adequately.		is already underway with inclusion of the key stakeholders contributing to the development of the project. This support will continue throughout project implementation.
There is inadequate technical and institutional capacity and information to address climate change impacts.	Moderate	Capacity building forms a core part of project activities, and it will include a climate lens throughout to ensure these considerations are sufficiently included.. Strong collaboration with national and regional partners will also ensure the collective intellectual and technical capacities of Samoa and the Pacific region are harnessed and maximised in response to climate threats and impacts.

Annex 16: Capacity Scorecards

See separate folder

Menu of Preliminary Assessment of Potential of Blue/Green Economy Activities in Target Landscapes/seascapes

Province	Grouping (seascape/ landscape biosphere cluster)	Community sites	Existing Activities		Proposed activities for SAFE project		Relevant stakeholders
			Blue Economy	Green Economy	Blue Economy	Green Economy	
Temotu	Seascape	Reef islands (Tuo, Ngao'wa, Nenumbo & Nendeli)	Harvested marine resources (fish, shells etc.) are sold at the community/the nearby local markets.	Garden produce (cassava, taro, kumara) are sold at the local market.	A Storage Facility is needed for fish, and explore market links within Temotu and beyond.	Soil scarcity is an issue in the Reef islands, so gardening techniques/soil improvement techniques should be explored for these communities.	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource (MFMR), Temotu Provincial Government & NGO Partners (Kastom Garden, World Vision).
		Utupua Island	Activities in this space is very limiting	Activities in this space is very limiting	Explore possible market links for local produce from Utupua	Explore possible market links for local produce from Utupua	MAL, MFMR, Temotu Provincial Government & NGO Partners (Kastom Garden, World Vision).
Western	Biosphere	Ghizo Cluster (Njari Island and Saeraghi) Njari Island completing the PAA 2010 Process.	Sea grapes Project for Saeraghi Sea Grape Vendors.	Garden produce to sell at Ghizo market, but mostly for household consumption	A Storage facility is needed for the market vendors	Explore gardening activities for the people of Saeraghi that may include diversification of crops, with a focus on use of native species and as needed exotics that are not known to have invasive tendencies	MAL in collaboration with the Western Province Agriculture Extension Office, MFMR, Western Provincial Government, NGO Partners (WWF, Save the Children, OXFAM)

					Establish market links for market Vendors within the Western Province or beyond.		MAL, MFMR, Western Province Government.
		Roviana Cluster (Nusa Hope, Nusa Roviana)	Harvest of marine resources are sold within the community.	Harvest of garden produce is sold/barter at within the community	Establish market links for market Vendors within the Western Province or beyond.	Explore gardening activities for the people of Saeraghi that may include diversification of crops.	MAL, MFMR, Western Province Government.
		Zaira Resource Management Area	Harvest of marine resources are sold within the community.	Processing of Ngali nuts for Sol Algro (a local exporter)	Develop a Storage Facility for marine & Ngali nuts at Zaira community	Explore potential market links locally, regionally and internationally for raw Ngali nuts.	MAL, MFMR, MCILI and NGO Partners (SICCP, WCS, ZRMA)
		Tetepare Island	No Livelihood activity	No Livelihood activity	Explore Potential livelihood activities for nearby communities of Tetepare Island	Explore potential livelihood activities for nearby communities of Tetepare Island	MAL, MFMR, MECDM, NGO Partners (SICCP, TDA, WWF)
Isabel & Choiseul	Tubi Forest Reserve	Isabel (Kolomola, Kolotubi, Talise)	No activities for Kolomola and Kolotubi communities because they are in-land communities	Kava is the leading commodity, followed by Betelnut to Honiara	No Blue livelihood activity for these communities	Explore training needs for Kava growers	MAL
		Choiseul (Boeboe and surrounding communities	Marine resources are harvested for daily consumption or sold within the community.	Garden produce is limiting, because of the condition of the soil. Two commonly grown crops are kumara and pineapple.	Upgrade of Storage Facility (considering space for agriculture produce)	Explore alternative growing techniques to accommodate other crops (kumara, yam, taro).	MAL
Malaita	Lau Lagoon	Ngoliana & Gwaunasu (Ferasubua	Marine resources are harvested	No Livelihood activity	Connect these Communitie	Explore options to practice	MAL, MFMR, Malaita

		)	and sold within the community.		s to Takwa Storage Facility	agriculture activities on these artificial islands	Provincial Government
		Artificial Island (Funafou, Niuleni & Tauba)	Marine resources are harvested and sold within the community/or at local market	No Livelihood activity	Connect these Communities to Takwa Storage Facility	Explore options to practice agriculture activities on these artificial islands	MAL, MFMR, Malaita Provincial Government
		Takwa Community	Marine resources are harvested and sold within the community/or at local market	Melon growers bring their produce to Honiara market.	Connect these Communities to Takwa Storage Facility	Seek market links for Melon growers in Takwa	MFMR, MAL, Malaita Provincial Government
	To'obaita area	Loina Community	Marine resources are harvested and sold within the community/or at the nearby local market	Farmers crop a range of crops (cassava, taro, kumara), farm ducks, chickens, kava however have very limited market opportunities	Connect this community to Takwa Storage Facility and market opportunities at Auki and to Honiara	Seek market links/opportunities of these farmers	MFMR, MAL, Malaita Provincial Government

Preliminary Assessment of Potential SLM and Climate Smart Interventions in Target Demonstration Landscapes

Province	Target Demonstration Landscape	Existing Issue	Proposed Activity (Intervention)	Relevant stakeholders
Temotu	Reef islands(Tuwo, Ngawa & Nola, Ngadeli & Nenumbo)	Reef Islands commonly have a soil that is dark brown in color developed mainly from a thin sheet of volcanic ash mostly on coral terraces from the subaerial volcano of Tinakula Island. The volcano sheet covers either before or after the limestone surfaces making it productive but requires careful management. Close to the sea is the weakly weathered alkaline coral beach sand with moderate phosphorus and low potassium status and does not support much vegetation except for coconuts. Its major land limitations include wetness and alkalinity making it the least sparsely vegetated land system.	*(i) For low availability of trace elements e.g. Zn, Fe, and Mn* (a)Applying trace elements to these soils in the normal way will not be very effective. Because of the high soil pH, the trace elements in the soil and those added via fertilizer will not be available for plant uptake. For this reason, the trace elements have to be added via other means apart from the soil, e.g. via foliar sprays and plant injection. *(ii) For low water-holding capacity* *There are four ways of dealing with this problem.* (a) Grow crop species or varieties that can withstand low soil water; (b) Practice deep planting whereby you first dig a pit then you plant your crops in the pit enabling the crop roots to obtain water from the water table; (c) Build up the organic matter content of your soil and thereby increase the water holding capacity of your soil. In addition, mulching will assist in preserving soil moisture; and (d) Practice irrigation techniques suitable for soils with low water-holding capacity by using drip irrigation.	Departments of (Agriculture Planning & Land Use, Agriculture Research & Development and Agriculture Extension & Training) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), Kastom Gaden Association (KGA) and Agriculture Department of the Solomon Islands National University (SINU) and others
	Utupua Island (Aveta, Matembo, Tanimbili, Asubuo & Nembao)	(i) Slash-and-burn cultivation is recommended by their forefathers to help clean the garden area and help eliminate pests and diseases that attack crops and few landslides on steeper cultivated slopes	(i) SLM Intervention (a) Soil improvement practices (composting, mulching, alley cropping, cover crops, crop rotation and the use of legume crops) (b) Cultivation/Farming systems (agroforestry, alley cropping, contour farming for hilly areas, crop diversification) (c) Water management (water	MAL, KGA, SINU, Ministry of Forestry & Research (MOFR) and Solomon Islands Development Agency (SIDA) and others

		(ii) The community of Nembao planted teak and mahogany but lack basic knowledge and skills about the benefits of forestry (iii) Due to its isolation and being prone to tropical cyclones local food preservation is paramount.	harvesting and storage is essential for farming. (ii) Awareness and training on sustainable forest management. (iii) Training on food processing, storage and preservation by SIDA. Existing traditional ones are nambo making and masi which is fermented cassava in the ground.	
Western Solomons Biosphere	Saeraghi	(i) The main problem with farming in the area is that the soil is extremely dry, and most sweet potato tubers are quite small and close to the village is the Pusuraghi land system, which consists of freshwater swamps where villagers grow giant swamp taros. (ii) Coconut palms are attacked by the Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*). (iii) Various crops being attacked by pests and diseases hence villagers need awareness and training how to manage the situation	(i) SLM Intervention (a)Soil improvement practices (composting, mulching, alley cropping, cover crops, crop rotation and the use of legume crops) (b) Cultivation/Farming systems (agroforestry, alley cropping, contour farming for hilly areas, crop diversification) (c) Water management (water harvesting and storage is essential for farming) (ii) Conduct phyto-sanitation of coconut plantations or the surrounding area to reduce Coconut Rhinoceros breeding sites and also set traps on the island. (iii) Plant Health Clinics	MAL, KGA & SINU and others
Western Solomons Biosphere	Kindu	(i) Crop yields are frequently low due to low soil fertility, as fallow periods have been reduced to one or two years, and no SLM measures are used on farms. (ii) Various plant pests and diseases are wreaking havoc on garden crops.	(i) SLM Intervention (a) Soil improvement practices (composting, mulching, alley cropping, cover crops, crop rotation and the use of legume crops) (b) Cultivation/Farming systems (agroforestry, alley cropping, contour farming for hilly areas, crop diversification) (c) Water management (water harvesting and storage is essential for farming) (ii) Plant Health Clinics	MAL, KGA & SINU and others

Western Solomons Biosphere	Nusa Roviana	(i) Due to the alkaline nature of the soil, which does not support the majority of agricultural products, subsistence farming has become a burden. Most gardening is happening on the mainland of New Georgia but they need wooden canoes or Outboard Motors for regular visits to their gardens. (ii) Despite Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*) attack on coconut palms little copra is done by few villagers (during visit a woman was witnessed drying coconut in the sun at her home) (iii) Different plant pests and diseases are attacking garden crops	(i) SLM Intervention (a) Soil improvement practices (composting, mulching, alley cropping, cover crops, crop rotation and the use of legume crops) (b) Cultivation/Farming systems (agroforestry, alley cropping, contour farming for hilly areas, crop diversification) (c) Water management (water harvesting and storage is essential for farming) (ii) Conduct phyto-sanitation of coconut plantations or the local area to reduce breeding sites of Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle or install traps on the Island (iii) Plant Health Clinic	MAL, KGA & SINU and others
Western Solomons Biosphere	Nusa Hope	(i) People there rely more on imported or processed food than on food grown locally. This is true because the bulk of their gardening areas have degraded and need to be restored. Processed foods are unhealthy for your health and may contribute to NCDs. (ii) Various plant pests and diseases are attacking garden crops	(i) SLM Intervention (a) Soil improvement practices (composting, mulching, alley cropping, cover crops, crop rotation and the use of legume crops) (b)Cultivation/Farming systems (agroforestry, alley cropping, contour farming for hilly areas, crop diversification) (c) Water management (water harvesting and storage is essential for farming) (ii) Plant Health Clinic	MAL, KGA & SINU and others
Western Solomons Biosphere	Zaira	(i) Coconut is plentiful at the coastline but copra making has not happened for a long time. The reason for no copra is due to the very low buying price,	(i) Procure materials for a crushing mill for virgin oil production due to the remoteness of the site. (ii) SLM Intervention	MAL, KGA, SINU and Kokonut Pacific Solomon Islands (KPSI) and others

		transportation costs, and no regular buyer around the catchment area. (ii) Crop deficiency symptoms are common to garden crops hence needing soil improvement activities (iii) Various plant pests and diseases are attacking garden crops	(a) Soil improvement practices (composting, mulching, alley cropping, cover crops, crop rotation and the use of legume crops) (b) Cultivation/Farming systems (agroforestry, alley cropping, contour farming for hilly areas, crop diversification) (iii) Plant Health Clinic	
Lau Lagoon	Ngoliana/Ngorefou/Gwounasu	(i) Farming has a few problems, such as insect and disease attacks on various crops, as well as some deficiency symptoms. The worm (leaf roller) and potato weevil are two of the most frequent pests that attack sweet potatoes. The shoot borer is the primary pest of slippery cabbage. (ii) Minimal farming since land is scarce and many locations on flat ground are marshy or unsuited for food cultivation, therefore most gardening is done on mountainous terrain nearby. Therefore, low crop yield, low soil fertility, soil degradation and poor agricultural practices (slash & burn) (iii) Kava farming is becoming more common in the community, but they lack skills in husbandry and processing (after harvest). (iv) Villagers have extensively used their mangrove ecosystem for firewood (fuel),	(i) These problems can be solved by applying simple IPDM which is an abbreviation for integrated pest and disease management. Simply said, IPDM entails assessing your pest problems and then adopting a systems approach to managing them in a crop production setting or a Plant Health Clinic (ii) SLM Intervention (a) Soil improvement practices (composting, mulching, alley cropping, cover crops, crop rotation and the use of legume crops) (b)Cultivation/Farming systems (agroforestry, alley cropping, contour farming for hilly areas, crop diversification) (c) Establish backyard gardens with raised beds where the soil is unsuitable for producing vegetables (especially for artificial Islands & low-lying areas). (iii) Provide training in kava husbandry and processing. (iv) Awareness and training on mangrove conservation/benefits and REDD+ and rehabilitation	MAL, KGA, SINU, Varivao Holdings Limited MOFR and others

		building materials for houses, and clearing new settlements.		
Lau Lagoon	Takwa	(i) Pest and disease attacks are the only things that limit their farming activity. Their melon farms have been infested with the white diamondback moth, and because the problem is so serious, they are utilizing multi-guide pesticides, which are pricey but help keep the moth population from being so damaging. The common Papuan beetle has been damaging the corms in their taro crops, but the beetles have been controlled with charcoal. (ii) Continuous farming hence resulted in land degradation of some sites (iii) Rural residents have extensively used their mangrove ecosystem for firewood (fuel), building materials for houses, and clearing new settlements.	(i) Plant Health Clinic (ii) Upscaling of SLM Intervention (a) Soil improvement practices (composting, mulching, alley cropping, cover crops, crop rotation and the use of legume crops) (b) Cultivation/Farming systems (agroforestry, alley cropping, contour farming for hilly areas, crop diversification etc.) (c) Water management (water harvesting and storage is essential for farming) (iii) Awareness and training on mangrove conservation/benefits and REDD+ and rehabilitation	MAL, KGA, SINU, MOFR and others
North Malaita Integrated Sustainable Management Area	Loina	(i) Rural dwellers there continue to farm despite the high population pressure on their land, but they have failed to implement SLM practices. Most lands are only left fallow for a year before being replanted. They simply continue to cultivate various crops, primarily for human consumption. They believe that the more they plant, the more they will harvest, and	(i) SLM Intervention (a)Soil improvement practices (composting, mulching, alley cropping, cover crops, crop rotation and the use of legume crops) (b) Cultivation/ Farming systems (agroforestry, alley cropping, contour farming for hilly areas, crop diversification etc.) (c)Water management (water harvesting and storage is essential for farming) (ii) A Plant Health Clinic (iii)Training on kava husbandry	MAL, KGA, SINU, Varivao Holdings Ltd and others

		this is what they have been doing over the years. (ii) Presence of pests & diseases attacking their crops (iii) Kava farming is becoming common in the community but they lack husbandry and processing (post-harvest) skills.	and processing	

Annex 19

Safeguarding Solomon Islands endemic and globally threatened biodiversity and ecosystem services from key threats, particularly invasive alien species and unsustainable land use practices (SAFE project)

Summary Report of Stakeholder Consulted during PPG stage

List of Acronyms

BSI	Biosecurity Solomon Islands
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
DEC	Department for Environment and Conservation
ESSI	Ecological Solution of Solomon Islands
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MECDM	Ministry of Environment Climate Change Disaster Management and Meteorology
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MOFR	Ministry of Forestry and Research
MOFT	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
MPAs	Members of Provincial Assembly's
NRDF	Natural Resource Development Foundation
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PG	Provincial Government
SIACL	Solomon Islands Airport Cooperation Limited
SINU	Solomon National University
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
SPREP	Secretariat for the Pacific Region Environment Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WCS	World Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ZTF	Zai Tina Farm

1.0. Introduction

During the project preparation grant (PPG) phase of the GEF 7 project, the following consultation visits were carried out from the 16th of July to the 4th of August 2021 in each of the communities of the four target project sites. Government ministries and other stakeholder consultations were carried out from the 9th of August to the 10th of September 2021. These consultations followed the inception workshop of the GEF 7 project which was conducted on the 26th of May 2021 at the UNDP conference room in Ranadi, Honiara.

These consultations were meetings of relevant stakeholders including Government agencies, local and international Non-Governmental Organizations and community-based organizations conducting conservation efforts with indigenous communities in the project sites.

As part of these consultations, more than 20 indigenous communities were visited in Temotu, Western, Malaita, Choiseul and Isabel. More than 20 Government Ministries, regional, local and international NGO representatives, community members, provincial, national, regional, academic, and private entities were involved.

Table 1 below provides a summary of the stakeholders involved in these consultations with reference to the focused purpose of each consultation activity as well as a brief summary of the issues raised in each of these consultations.

2.0. Stakeholders consulted throughout the project preparation grant (PPG) phase, are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of stakeholder Consulted during PPG phase.

Project Stage	Stakeholder level	Date	Stakeholder consulted	Purpose	Summary
Inception	National	26/05/21	MECDM, MAL, MFMR, MOFR, UNDP, SI GEF Focal point.	The inception workshop served to engage stakeholders with their roles and responsibilities during project implementation and was an opportunity to schedule proposed future consultations with stakeholders and provide a more detailed overview of the PPG process. This session also focused on supporting the development of the project concept into a full Project Document (ProDoc) following GEF and UNDP guidelines and timelines.	MECDM highlighted current work and recognized challenges relating to BD in the country including future plans. The targeted sites were confirmed. Being the focal ministry, SAFE project will support much of the conservation work administered by the Ministry in the country. MAL presented issues on IAS and the challenges/risks IAS present to the country and provided an overview of their plans to alleviate the current challenges faced due to the division being under-resourced. During the inception workshop, targeted demonstration landscapes were earmarked for SLM activities. SLM International and National Consultants were also introduced.
PPG	Community Consultation	16/06/2021 – 22/06/2021	Temotu Province: Reef Islands, Tuwo, Ngawa, Nola, Ngadeli, Nenumbo. Utupua: Asubuo, Matembo, Aveta, Tanimbili, Nembao.	The community consultations served to introduce the proposed project to the communities and to gauge their interest in participating in project activities. An important goal of these consultations was to promote an understanding of the aims and objectives of the project, and to	The community consultation provided an opportunity to hear, see and understand BD and IAS concerns in the communities. Reef Islands: The three communities considered under the project (Tuwo, Ngawa & Nola, and Ngadeli & Nenumbo) have potentially problematic governance structures in place to manage their marine resources.

				identify existing knowledge and practices on IAS control and SLM at the relevant sites. These consultations were also opportunities preliminarily to identify the potential impacts and risks that may arise during the implementation of the project. . During the community site visits, a rapid survey was carried out on key IAS in order to inform recommendations for the design of site-specific activities.	Being small Islands, they depend very much on marine resources and therefore, proper management thereof is of vital importance. The communities highlighted issues relating to a low stock of fish and uncontrolled harvesting. The communities indicated that they are well aware of climate change and it's likely future effects. The yellow crazy ant is the latest IAS to have arrived on the Reef Islands but currently it is localised at Tuwo village only and has not spread to other villages. Wasmannia sp was also identified as widespread in the communities. Utupua: Five villages are part of the project. These villages have traditional ownership over their land and sea resources. The communities are fully aware of the need to better manage their resources. There are a few communities practicing good management of their marine resources through traditional means, i.e., using taboos and churches to ban certain fishing techniques. In both Reef and Utupua, marine resources are very diverse and rich and there is a need to properly manage these resources. During the PPG Field visits to all the selected demonstration sites, community/village leaders (chiefs, church leaders, elders, primary and secondary teachers, women and youth leaders, nurses etc.) were consulted using the prepared questionnaire. The questionnaire covered population (disaggregated by gender,

					also if possible % children and % youth), land ownership/land tenure system, livelihoods, common crops, cash crops, agroforestry, wild foraging, livestock, forestry, tourism, men/women & youths' roles, food security, habitat destruction, agro-chemicals, extension service, traditional knowledge, SLM & LDN awareness and existence of Provincial SLM or Environmental Committees. Agriculture officers in Lata Temotu Province, Gizo & Munda Western Province and Auki Malaita Province who should assist with the SLM work with SAFE Project were also consulted. The consultation was meant to introduce the project and the targeted project sites and to find out from the officers the existing agricultural activities the Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock (MAL) supported. From the field visits, the following sites were identified for SLM activities: 1. Reef: Tuwo, Ngawa, Nola, Ngadeli, Nenumbo. Utupua: Ausbuo, Matembo, Aveta,Tanimbili, Nembao. 2. Western Province: Saeraghi, Kindu, Nusa Roviana, Nusa Hope and Zaira. 3. Isabel and Choiseul Provinces: No SLM activities but conservation of Tubi forest reserves. 4. Malaita Provinces: Ngoliana/Ngorefou, Gwounasu, Takwa and Loina.
		24/06/2021 –	Western Solomon Biosphere: Njari,	.	The Western Biosphere, stretching from

		02/07/2021	Saeraghi, Kindu,Nusa Roviana, Nusa Hope, Tetepare, Zaira	Shortland Islands to the north-west, right through to Gizo, Roviana/Munda and across to Tetepare and to Zaira in the Marovo lagoon to the south-west. The Western Biosphere is a significant biodiversity area in the Solomon Islands. It is also a region well supported by a number of NGOs. Challenges remain on the work to conserve these diverse land and marine resources, particularly in relation to the undertakings in destructive industries such as logging and mining. The relevant communities welcome the initiative of the project to continue the work of conservation in their area. The community manged areas have a good connection through the NGOs and CBOs that worked in the Western Province , thus they are not standalone. Western Biosphere has both international sea and airports which offer opportunities for the entry of IAS. In addition, Shortland Islands is also an entry point for people from Bougainville which also represent risks to entry of IAS. In terms of SLM in the Western Province, Saeraghi, Kindu, Nusa Roviana, Nusa Hope and Zaira are the communities to implement the proposed SLM activities.
		06/07/2021- 10/07/2021 19/07/2021	Solomon Tubi Forest Reserve: Isabel and Choiseul Province: San	The Tubi forest continues to be a pressing issue between the landowners, government and mining and logging industries.

		– 23/07/2021	Jorge, Kolomola, Lelegia BoeBoe, Siwai, Suri.		Communities acknowledge the rarity of Tubi tree and the need to conserve them as well as expressing concerns regarding mining companies having rights over the Tubi forest areas. Existing long term plans include ensuring areas of Tubi forest are not logged, re-forestation, and nursery of Tubi trees. For Isabel and Choiseul Provinces, there are No SLM activities to be implemented. Only conservation of Tubi forests is planned.
		28/07/2021 – 04/08/2021	Lau and North Malaita Integrated Sustainable Management: Ngoliana, Ngorefou, Gwounasu, Tauba, Funafou, Niuleni, Takwa, Loina.		Lau lagoon represents one the highest seagrass beds in the Solomon Islands. This seagrass bed is a very important ecosystem for dugongs and turtles. Two important fish species found in this seagrass bed are the Rabbit fish and *Lethrinus* sp. On the Masiland plateau (Malaita high land), there are a number of endemic species including Malaita fantail *Rhipidura malaitae*, Malaita white-eye *Zosterops stresemanni* and Red bellied Myzomela *Myzomela malaitae*. It is seen by the communities as vitally important that the forest is protected from destructive industries. The Lau lagoon communities have connection through NGOs working there (World fish) and the Community based organisations with the conservation serving communities. For SLM activities in Malaita Provinces, Ngoliana/Ngorefou, Gwounasu, Takwa and

					Loina communities will have the opportunity to implement SLM activities.
PPG	Government Ministries and NGO Consultation	09/08/2021 – 10/09/2021	MECDM MAL, BSI, MFMR, MoFR, MPNS, SIMA, SIPA, SIACL, MCT, SINU, KG, ZTF, PG, MPAs, CBOs, UNDP, SPREP, WWF, TNC, CEPF, WCS, SICCP.	These consultations were aimed at introducing the project to key Government agencies and seeking potential integrations of activities in the approved PIF with on-going activities in their existing programs.	Each team member had time to visit relevant stakeholders that related to their areas to introduce the project and discuss possible synergies.
			MECDM	The prime objectives of these meetings were providing an update on the PPG and seeking potential co-financing arrangements with existing projects/programs and validate and confirm project sites.	Meetings were held with the Permanent Secretary (PS) and relevant project staff within the Environment and Conservation Division. Ongoing consultation will be carried out with these stakeholders regarding the project doc as they are the key ministry responsible for matters that are the key focus of this project.
			MAL	The prime objectives of these meetings were providing an update on the PPG and seeking potential co-financing arrangement with existing projects/programs and validate and confirm project sites.	Meetings were held with the PS and relevant project staff within the ministry. A workshop was held with MAL Deputy Secretary Michael Ho'ota and all Technical Directors and Senior Officers to review a 'Report on the detailed analysis of SLM/LDN baseline (legal, multi-sector cooperation and information-sharing, institutional capacity) and recommended project interventions to improve prevention, identification,

					management and control of land degradation through improved legislation, policy, multi-sector cooperation, capacity and stakeholder engagement'. The review helped the SLM consultant to identify the gaps tailor the kind of activities of intervention
			MFMR	The prime objectives of these meetings were providing an update on the PPG and seek potential co-financing arrangement with existing projects/programs and validate and confirm project sites.	Meetings were held with the PS and relevant project staff within the ministry that relates to the activities to be implemented under GEF 7 project
			MWYCFA	The aim of the consultation was to discuss gender issues and gaps in the country, understand the gender policy and framework and its relevance for the project.	There are activities under the project the Ministry can be able to support with their technical officers on gender issues and awareness
			BSI	Seeking co-financing arrangements with Biosecurity activities and taking note of policy priorities that align to the SAFE Project.	There is discussions on synergies that the Project will be able to support some of the activities under IAS in which the Government is currently doing and will be able to do under this project
			SINU	Consulting with faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to review baseline Analysis of SLM/LDN in country and get recommendations and suggestions on project interventions.	A workshop was held with the Academic Staff of the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to review a 'Report on the detailed analysis of SLM/LDN baseline (legal, multi-sector cooperation and information-sharing, institutional capacity) and recommended project interventions to improve prevention,

					identification, management and control of land degradation through improved legislation, policy, multi-sector cooperation, capacity and stakeholder engagement. The consultation helped to identify the Gaps and prepare activities that SINU as the only local university in the country to be able to participate.
			UNDP	Consulting GEF small grants program coordination office to explore grants program that can support SLM and other relevant livelihood activities in the community's project.	Had a consultation with the UNDP GEF Small Grants Program (SGP) National Coordinator Mr. Teiba Mamu regarding SLM work at various communities throughout Solomon Islands in which SAFE Project can work.
			SPREP	Consulting on IAS protocols, policies and Biodiversity and Climate change activity implementation.	Talked to a SPREP officers in country on the work that SPREP had done on IAS and related Biodiversity activities in Solomon Islands that is important for the GEF 7 project. Best practices and practical examples in some of the works done in other parts of the region will be applied
			WWF	The prime objectives of the meeting were to provide an update on the PPG and seek potential co-financing arrangement with existing projects/programs. Another important objective was to validate and confirm Western provincial site marine activities, and seek possible alignments with community projects on biodiversity and blue/green	Visited the WWF office in Gizo while in the Western Province and had face to face consultation discussion with the officer in charge. The staff were very interested in supporting the GEF 7 project in sites of Western Province.

				economy activities.	
			TNC	Consulting on Choiseul and Isabel Provincial site marine activities validation and Community current projects support. Consulting regarding support for project implementation and advice on blue/green project initiatives and key biodiversity areas in SI.	Consulted with the TNC country director face to face. Explored livelihood activities the organization has implemented in Choiseul and Isabel Provinces that can be carried out in other sites under this GEF 7 project. Activities such as small-scale eco-lodge accommodation and support women savings activities by supporting other partners such as NRDF.
			WCS	The prime objectives of this meeting were to provide an update on the PPG and seek potential co-financing arrangement with existing projects/programs. Another important objective was to validate and confirm Western provincial site marine activities, and seek possible alignments with community projects on biodiversity and blue/green economy activities.	Consulted the WCS country manager on the work that they are doing and potential synergies that may present themselves in respect of this project. Great support from WCS on providing information and recommendations on the type of activities is possible for the sites under the project in which they also work. WCS fully supported the team and is looking forward for collaboration during GEF 7 project implementation.
			MPAs	Members of Provincial Assembly Political support for communities and Support community awareness and implementation.	Some Members of Provincial Assemblies in every province were consulted and made aware of the project. They fully support the project and are looking forward to working with the project in support of their wards.
			PGs	Overall support and endorse the project in their province Back up support for the project implementation	Courtesy visits were carried out to the Premiers office and their administration of the five Provinces of the four project sites. The visit was to briefly inform them of the

				Oversee community project implementation	SAFE project that is going to take place in their Provinces and the type of support that is required of the Provincial Government towards the project
			ZTF	Consulting and discussing Information on Tubi nursery project and Support on soil identification information. The Technical support for Tubi reserve activities for Choiseul and Isabel is needed from this organization.	Members of the team consulted Dr Shane Tutua on his areas of expertise with regards to Tubi tree nursery, replanting and rehabilitation. Support by Dr Shan will be on areas of technical aspects of setting up Tubi nursery plots and advice on the soil type that needed.

3.0. Conclusion

The stakeholders consulted helped contribute and support the team throughout the PPG stage. Though there were challenges encountered in terms of meeting time, availability of officers to consult, and obtaining the relevant information needed from relevant Ministries and organizations, the team generally managed to get the most relevant information and documents.

The community consultations to the four sites within the five provinces was the best part of the team's task, as we encounter people of different culture, way of life and perceptions on the project based on their past experience and future assumptions. However, the best outcome was their contribution to the project proposal. The tribal communities and indigenous people's acceptance of the project to be carried out in their tribal land and sea is paramount to the implementation of the project.

The consultation process was completed for the PPG stage, whereby relevant National Government Ministries, Provincial Governments consulted and the indigenous communities, where the project will take place. The team managed to get the support from relevant ministries through Co-finance and technical support and the potential synergies with different organisations that will be rendered to the SAFE project.

Lessons learned during the consultation is that one has to continuously contact and pursue the relevant Government officers for important document required. With regards to the community's consultation, it is always vital to attend the time you proposed to visit . Once you missed the proposed date and time, it will cause inconvenience to the people and the number of people to attend will be less. In addition, it is equally important to relay the correct information that will not cause high false expectations to the communities. Therefore, it is always wise to not give any promise to the community at any point in time during any consultations.

VALIDATION WORKSHOP

7th March 2022

Safeguarding Solomon Islands endemic and globally threatened biodiversity and ecosystem services from key threats, particularly invasive alien species and unsustainable land use practices (SAFE project).

Concept Note

Background

The GEF Secretariat approved full project preparation of the "Safeguarding Solomon Islands endemic and globally threatened biodiversity and ecosystem services from key threats, particularly invasive alien species and unsustainable land use practices (SAFE project) based on a PIF submitted by UNDP and Solomon Island Government (SIG). The major project component and activities are as follow:

1. Enabling framework for safeguarding biodiversity, combating land degradation and securing a nature-based economy
2. Comprehensive risk management approach to address IAS threats to biodiversity and land degradation
3. Community-based integrated ecosystem management and threat reduction at land/seascape scale
4. Knowledge management, awareness, M&E and gender mainstreaming

The inception workshop of the project was conducted on 26th May 2021 at the UNDP Conference Room, Honiara Solomon Islands. The workshop was organized with the support from the RSD Team - UNDP Solomon Islands – GEF Program Coordination Unit, UNDP Regional Technical Advisor, Penny Stock
the National and International PPG team. The following Ministries and Agencies were also represented, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Forestry and Research, Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Solomon Islands National University and Oxfam. A total of 30 participants took part in the workshop.

The objectives of the Inception Workshop were to (i). revisit the Project Implementation Form (PIF) way forward, (ii). to re-orient project stakeholders to the project status and to consult with relevant government institutions, national and international partners, and the PPG team to reconfirm the proposed project scope, potential operational and financing arrangements; (iii). to introduce stakeholders to the Consultant Teams, both international and Nationals and (iv). to identify and confirm project sites with the stakeholders. Presentation and discussion point in the inception workshop includes (a) **the overview of Project -** Presentation of the basic outline of the project (strategy, objective, components, outcomes, outputs, key indicators), (b). **Analysis of changes in the Project Context -** Present overview of changes since PIF was approved that may impact the project / require some changes in the project design. These include important GEF 7 requirements for projects: impact of covid 19 pandemic, revised SESP and project management costs (including gov't co-financing), (c). **Roles and Responsibilities for PPG phase** (d). **PPG Calendar and Next Steps**

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The objective of the project is as follows:

To Safeguarding Solomon Islands endemic and globally threatened biodiversity and ecosystem services from key threats, particularly invasive alien species and unsustainable land use practices (SAFE project).

Objectives of Validation Workshop

To validate the proposed project scope, activities, potential operational, and financing arrangements with relevant government institutions, national and international stakeholders, and the MECDM team.

Key Partner of the Validation Workshop

The meeting participants will be all governmental and non-governmental organization focusing on biodiversity and conservation, invasive species, sustainable land management and livelihoods.

Outcome of the Validation Workshop

The outcome of the Validation Workshop would be to validate the project scope, activities, and operational arrangements with all relevant government institution, as well as with national and international stakeholders.

Date:

Tuesday the 7th of March, 2022, 9.30 am – 12.30 pm

Venue:

UNDP Conference Room

Safeguarding Solomon Islands endemic and globally threatened biodiversity and ecosystem services from key threats, particularly invasive alien species and unsustainable land use practices (SAFE project).

Date: Monday 7th of March 2022
Venue: UNDP Conference Room

AGENDA

Monday, 7th March, 2022		
		Chair / Presenter
9:30-9:50	Registration	Wendy Wara - RSD Team - UNDP Solomon Islands – GEF Program Coordination Unit
10:00- 10:10	Welcome and Opening Remarks/Introductions	Berdi - RSD Team - UNDP Solomon Islands – GEF Program Coordination Unit
10:10-10.20	Speech of Special Guest	Doley Tshering – UNDP Regional Technical Advisor
10:20-10.30	Speech of Chief Guest	Mr. Barnabas Bago (MECDM) & Josef Hurutarau (MECDM)
11: 00 – 11: 10	Project Summary: Project design, proposed activities, institutional arrangements and results framework	Malcolm Jansen– PPG Team Leader (International Team Leader)
11:10 – 11:40		PPG National Team Leader – Dr. John Fasi
11:40 – 12:15	Discussion	All
12:15- 12:30	GEF approval process and timelines and Closing remarks	Joanne Aihunu - RSD Team - UNDP Solomon Islands – GEF Program Coordination Unit

- **List of Validation Workshop Participants:**

S.No	Name	Organization/Country	Designation	Contact Detail Email & Cell Phones	
1	Mr. Chanel Iroi	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology	Deputy Secretary - Technical	CIroi@mecdm.gov.sb	
2	Barnabas Bago	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology	National Program Coordinator	BBago@mecdm.gov.sb	20449
3	Agnetha V. Karamui	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology	Chief Conservation Officer - ECD	agnetha.vavekaramui@gmail.com	7469426
4	Josef Hurutarau	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology	Deputy Director - ECD	jhurutara@mecdm.gov.sb or jhurutarau@gmail.com	
5	Mr. Veira Pulekera	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology	Principal Environmental Officer - ECD	VTalilotu@mecdm.gov.sb	7643740
6	Ms. Nelly Kere	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology	Chief Programmes Officer	nzkere@gmail.com	
7	Ethel Tebengi Frances	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Permanent Secretary	Ethel.Frances@sig.gov.sb	
8	Mr. Michale Ho'ota	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Deputy Secretary Technical	michael.ho'ota@sig.gov.sb	
9	Francis Tsatsia	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Director - Biosecurity		
10	Andrew Melanolu	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Director - Extension	Andrew.Melanolu@sig.gov.sb	
11	Crispus Fanai	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Deputy Director - Biosecurity	cfanai@biosecurity.gov.sb	7436175
12	Frank Odona	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Chief Field Officer – Climate Change & Risk Resilience	fodona@sig.gov.sb	7593699
13	Myknee Sirikolo	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Chief Botanist	mykneesirikolo@gmail.com	
14	Ben Buga	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources		BBuga@fisheries.gov.sb	
15	Ivory Akao	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Deputy Director Inshore	iakao@fisheries.gov.sb	

16	Mrs. Assaneth Buarafi	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Senior Fisheries Officer	ABuarafi@fisheries.gov.sb	
17	Doley Tshering	UNDP	UNDP Regional Technical Advisor	doley.tshering@undp.org	
18	Malcolm Jensen	USA	International consultant team leader	mjansen217@verizon.net	
19	Dr. David Annandale	UK	International Safeguards & Gender Specialist	ddannandale@gmail.com	
20	Dr. James Stanford	Hawaii-USA	International Invasive Alien Species Specialist	jsecology@gmail.com	
21	Dr. Anne Woodfine	UK	International Sustainable Land Management Specialist	awoodfine@gmail.com ,	
22	Mr. Berdi Berdiyev	UNDP - Solomon Islands	Country Manager/Deputy Resident Representative		
23	Joanne Aihunu	UNDP RSD Team Leader	UNDP Sol Is.	joanne.aihunu@undp.org	
24	Mrs. Wendy Wara Bau	UNDP RSD Unit	UNDP Sol Is.	wendy.wara@undp.org	
24	Dr. John Fasi	PPG Team Leader / Biodiversity & IAS Consultant	UNDP	fasi.john@gmail.com	
25	Senoveva Mauli	National Blue / Green Economy Consultant	UNDP	saemauli007@gmail.com	
26	Franklyn Derek Wasi	National Sustainable Land Management Consultant	UNDP	franklyn.wasi@gmail.com	
27	Jimmy Kereseka	National Safeguard & Gender Consultant	UNDP	kereseka@gmail.com	

Program Activities:

1. Mr. Berdi Berdiyev (UNDP Deputy Representative and Country Manager) on-behalf of UNDP made the opening remarks: Welcomed everyone and highlighted the significance of the project while thanking everyone for the effort in putting together the prodoc.

2. Doley Tshering – the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor made opening remarks outlining the processes in preparation of the prodoc. And the next steps from here

3. Mr. Barnabas Bago and Josef Hurutarau both from MECDM, highlighted the significance of this project and thank UNDP and the team for the work

4. Presentations were made by Malcolm Jansen (International consultant and team leader) and Dr. John Fasi (local consultant and team leader). Presentations are available on the last page of this document.

5. Discussions: questions and comments raised in the discussion session in general centers around the Organogram (different levels of work and responsibilities). There was also support and appreciation from the participating Ministries (MECDM, MAL, MFMR and MFR) to the work on the prodoc.

6. Final remarks made on behalf of UNDP by Joanne Aihunu

Annex 20: Co-financing Letter
See separate folder