SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

COUNTRY RESULTS MONITORING REPORT

SOLOMON ISLANDS

2020-2025

COUNTRY PORTFOLIO

Country Programme	Solomon Islands		
Year Started	2009		
Portfolio since Inception	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	151	-	**151**
Grant amount committed	3,139,780	-	**3,139,780**
Project level co-financing in cash	321,343	-	**321,343**
Project level co-financing in kind	901,540	-	**901,540**

Source: SGP database as of September 2025

	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	July 2023 - June 2024	July 2024 - June 2025	Total 2020 - 2025
Focal Area Distribution (by completed GEF projects)						
Biodiversity	13	1	4	1	1	**20**
Climate Change	7	2	1	1	-	**11**
Land Degradation	4	-	1	-	-	**5**
Capacity Development	2	-	-	-	-	**2**
International Waters	2	-	-	-	-	**2**
GEF Projects Completed	**28**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**40**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of the Annual Monitoring Process. Verified/updated in previous country monitoring reports.

RESULTS ACHIEVED 2020-2025

Kindly note that the values 2020-2023 have undergone quality assurance by SGP country teams in previous process of producing Country Results Monitoring Report

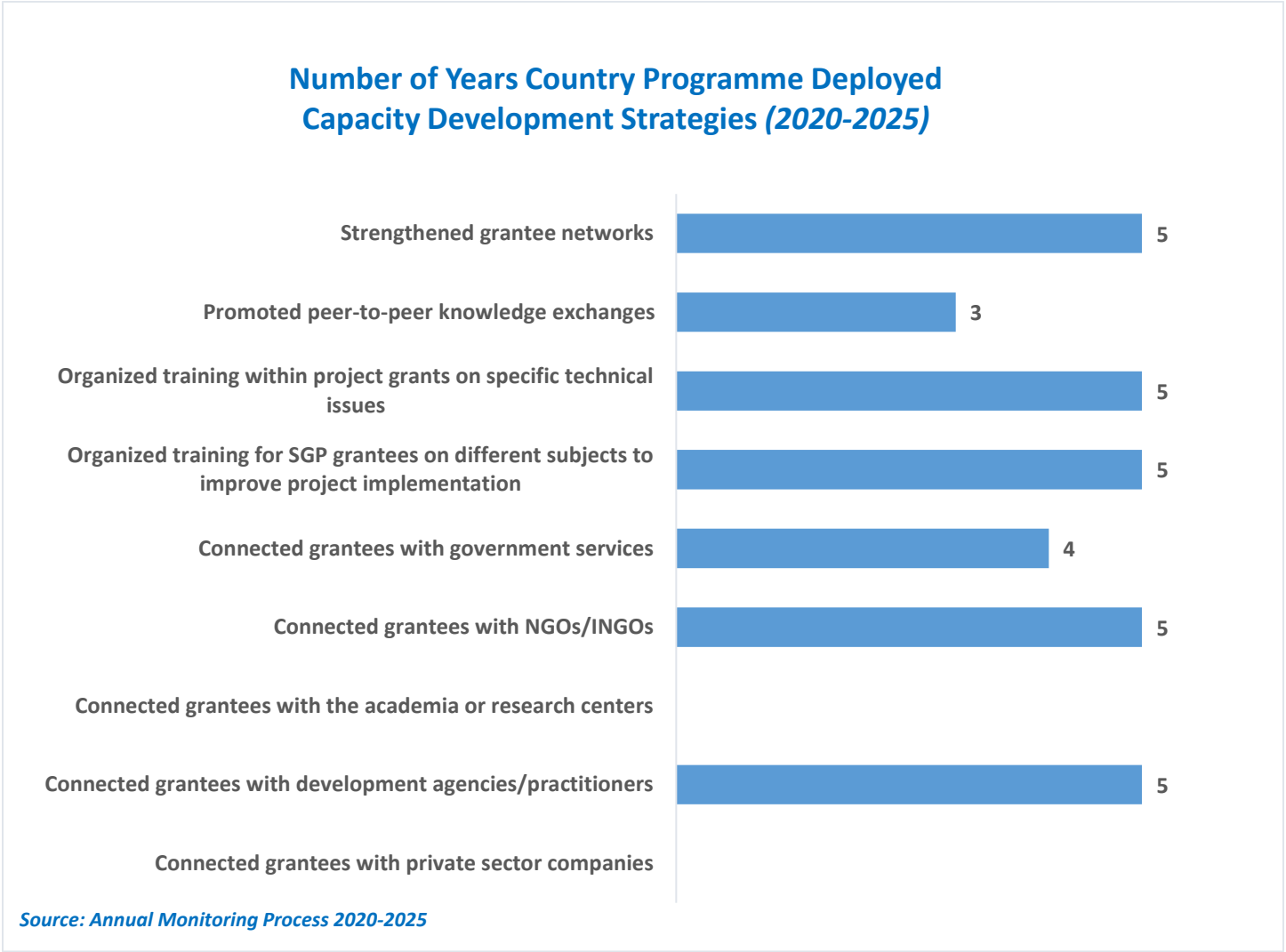
	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	July 2023 - June 2024	July 2024 - June 2025	Total 2020 - 2025
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES						
Biodiversity						
Number of Biodiversity projects completed	13	1	4	1	1	**20**
Number of ICCAs positively influenced	2	-	1	-	-	**3**
Hectares of ICCAs	5	-	20	-	-	**25**
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	2	-	-	-	-	**2**
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes	10	-	20	-	-	**30**
Climate Change						
Number of Climate Change projects completed	7	2	1	1	-	**11**
Addressing community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies?	-	-	-	Yes	-	**1**
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks	5	-	-	-	-	**5**
Breakdown of projects						
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
Land Degradation						
Number of Land Degradation projects completed	4	-	1	-	-	**5**
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	200	-	-	-	-	**200**
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	200	-	-	-	-	**200**
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	10	-	-	-	-	**10**

	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	July 2023 - June 2024	July 2024 - June 2025	Total 2020 - 2025
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	5	-	-	-	-	**5**
Sustainable Forest Management						
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	5	-	-	-	-	**5**
International Waters						
Number of international waters projects completed	2	-	-	-	-	**2**
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
Capacity Development						
Number of Capacity Development projects completed	2	-	-	-	-	**2**
GRANTMAKER PLUS						
Gender						
Number of gender responsive completed projects	7	1	2	1	1	**12**
Number of completed projects led by women	1	-	2	1	1	**5**
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	Yes	**1**
Indigenous Peoples						
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	2	-	4	1	1	**8**
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	4	-	5	-	-	**9**
Ways to encourage IP projects						
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	**5**
Youth						
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)						
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	2	3	1	1	-	**7**
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS						
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	-	1	-	**1**

	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	July 2023 - June 2024	July 2024 - June 2025	Total 2020 - 2025
Community-level trainings conducted	2	1	-	1	-	**4**
Number of projects monitored through field visits	11	11	17	15	16	**70**
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT						
National Steering Committee						
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	1	2	1	1	**7**
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	4	4	6	5	4	**5**
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	NA	NA	20	20	15	**18**

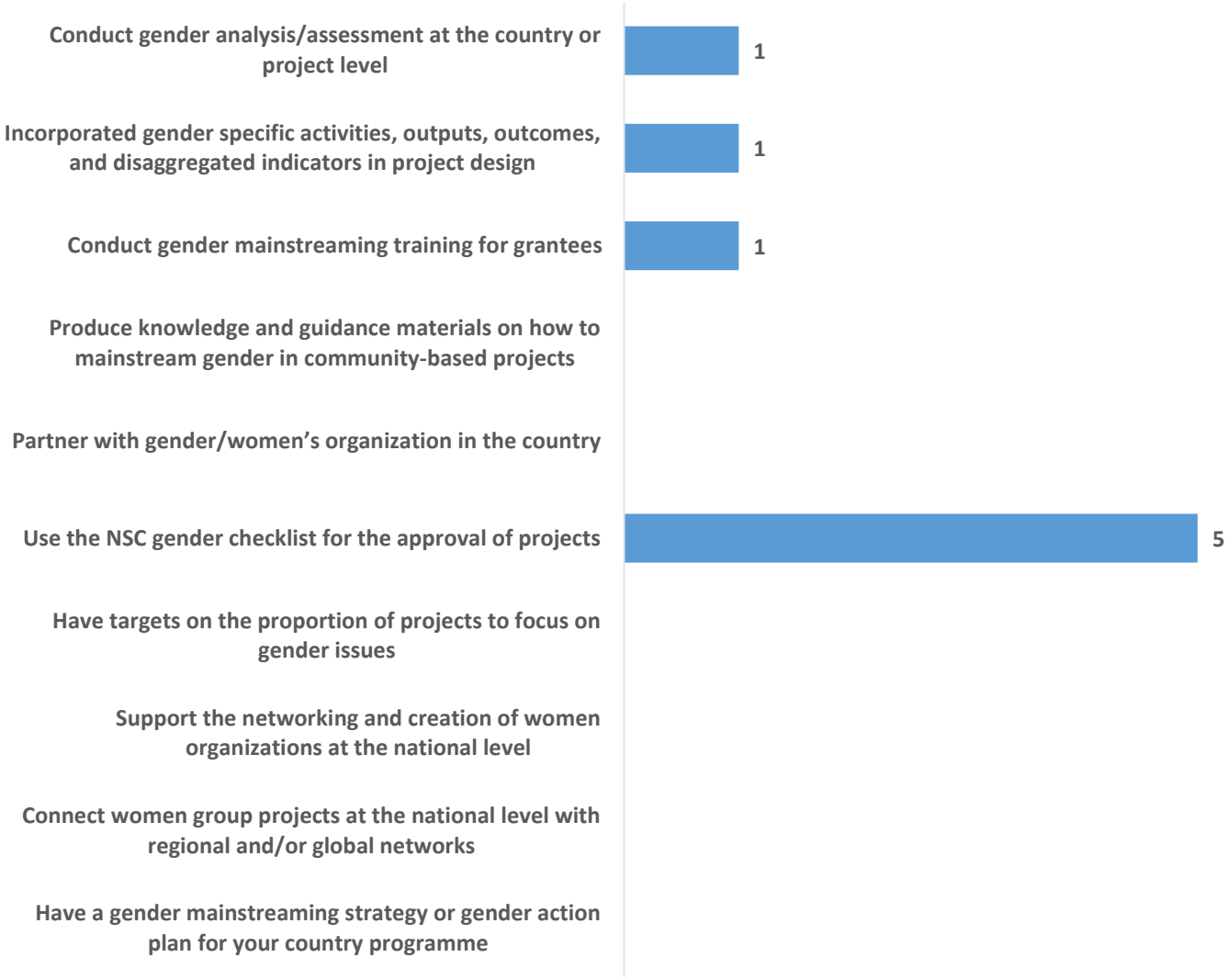
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

The bars in the graphs indicate the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a bar is absent, it indicates that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.



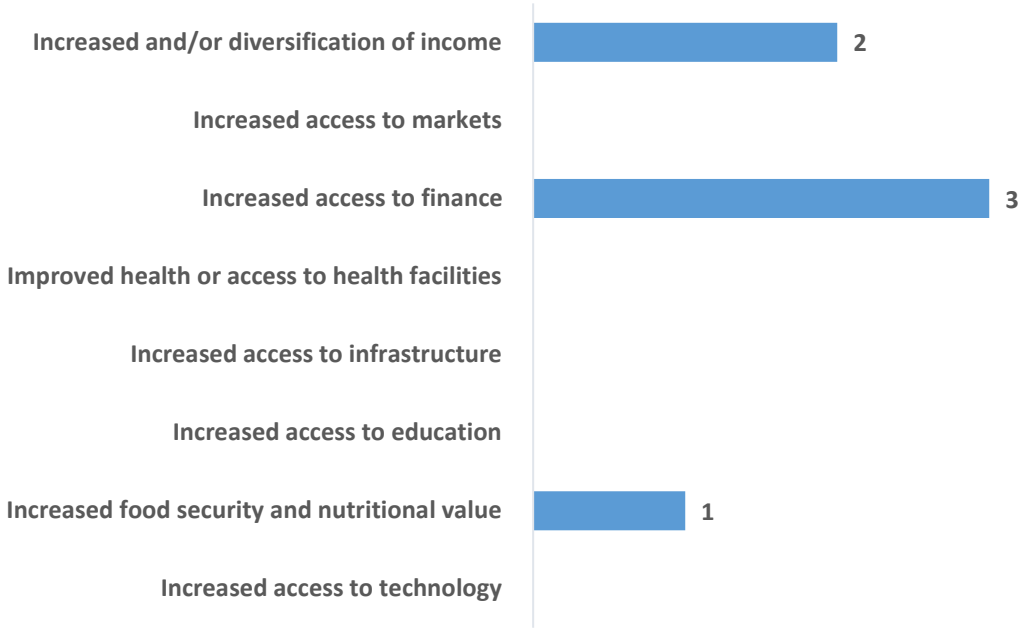
Source: Annual Monitoring Process 2020-2025

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies *(2020-2025)*



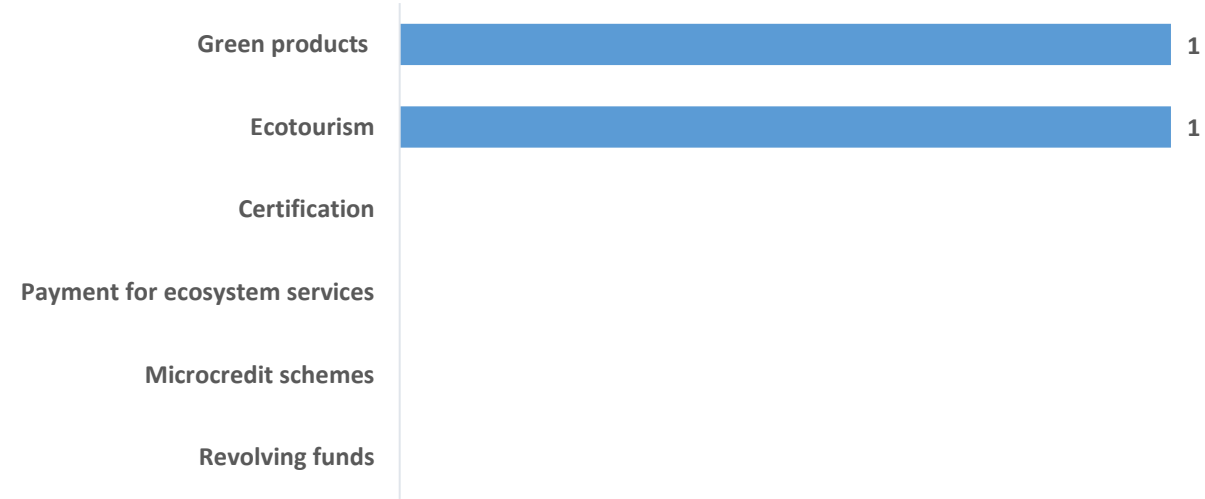
Source: Annual Monitoring Process 2020-2025

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life *(2020-2025)*



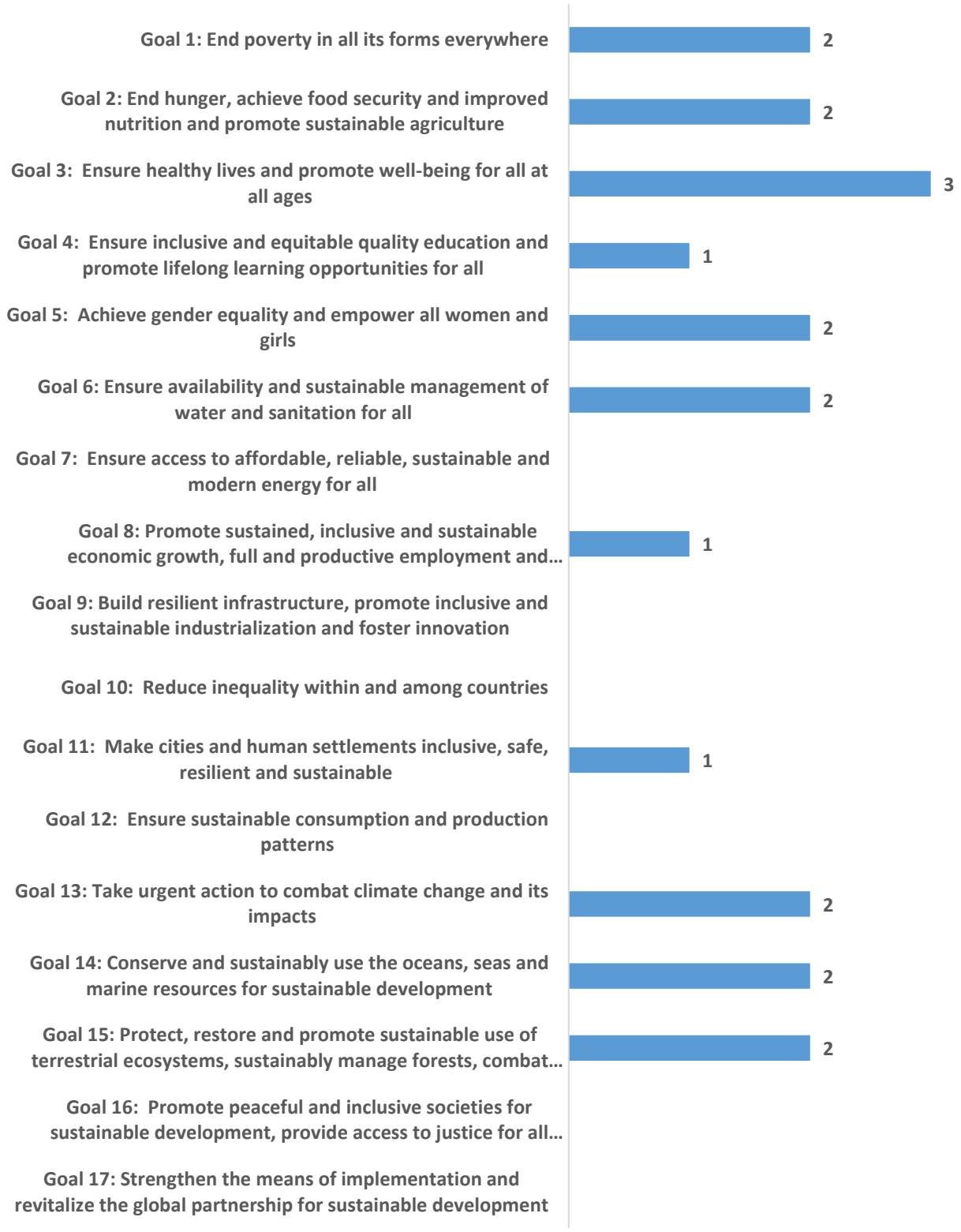
Source: Annual Monitoring Process 2020-2025

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods *(2020-2025)*



Source: Annual Monitoring Process 2020-2025

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals *(2020-2025)*



Source: Annual Monitoring Process 2020-2025

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In the **Solomon Islands**, SGP supported grantee *Isi Akson Theatre Inc* in the Kolokisu Afforestation Project. This was a successful initiative that planted 5,872 trees of 5 different species and other local species over 5.04 hectares of formerly grassland area. SGP Solomon Islands supported this project through the provision of tools and equipment, admin support, and labor. This project really benefits the local community and other stakeholders such as the Solomon Islands National University, and other interested communities. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

Land Degradation

In the **Solomon Islands**, SGP supported grantee *Barana Community Nature & Heritage Park* Association in a land use management and sustainable livelihood project to help the local community to engage in sustainable land management and farming techniques. The Barana upland forests and catchments are well-known tourism sites run without much coordination and any support from the government. The community interested in the sustainable management of the nature park would like to extend the work on sustainable land use and eco-tourism by strengthening community understanding and thus generating a viable income. The community would also like to embark on managing land sustainably by improving subsistence farming practices to reduce deforestation and land degradation. To this end, training sessions have been organized and a Barana Association was established and managed by a project committee. Through this project, a training center was also created and organized with office equipment. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

International Waters

In the **Solomon Islands**, SGP supported grantee *Ecological Solutions* in the Tuzu Community Water Supply Project. This initiative took a USD5,000 Planning Grant and used it for community consultation with the aim to establish a water supply. Through this fund, the community was able to engage technical people in the Rural Water and Sanitation Sector to assess and design a solar powered system for the Tuzu local population. Thanks to the measures put into place with this grant, the community is now ready to receive a full funding of USD45,000 to implement this project. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

Social Inclusion – Indigenous Peoples

In the **Solomon Islands**, the *White Rock Group* completed a project that supported the Indigenous Peoples of *Rennell* Island, a minority Polynesian race. The *Hatagua* community in west *Rennell* faced constant water shortages due to their distance from water sources and reliance on rain catchment. Families had to fetch water using buckets and containers from local shops, with some resorting to pots and bottles, while others had nothing to collect water with due to low supply and high demand. Over the years, changing weather patterns resulting from climate change led to frequent droughts.

The sustainable water supply project provided easy access to clean and safe water, especially for women, children, and people with special needs, by installing solar-powered pumps. Two water tanks of 10,000 liters capacity each, along with pipes and other materials, were purchased. Technical experts from the community advised the project team on the optimal locations for the water tank stands and solar panels. Community members actively participated throughout the project, which enabled fresh water to be pumped from the ground using solar power, stored in water tanks, and distributed throughout the community. Previously, during the dry season, community members had to walk long distances to access underground water. With the solar-powered pumps, this water is now easily accessible to 132 people, including children, ensuring a reliable supply for cooking, drinking, and household sanitation. It will help minimize the spread of water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrhea. The reliable water supply also enhances the community's resilience to the impacts of climate change. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2023-2024)***

Partnership

In the **Solomon Islands**, the *Ado Rural Farmers Association (ARFA)* is carrying out a project under the Community-Based Adaptation Programme to support their community in achieving food security, resilience, and sustainable development. With support from CBA, the association provided local farmers with the necessary skills and resources to boost agricultural productivity, restore forests, and maintain their communities for future generations. CBA's financial backing made it possible to construct a facility for administration and technical operations, where farmers can access knowledge, tools, and materials focused on sustainable agroecological methods. Central to this effort is the expansion of ARFA's agro-forestry nursery, which serves as a site for growing seedlings, improving soil health, and encouraging collaboration among community members around effective practices. Farmers receive training there in nursery management and sustainable forestry techniques and are given high-quality seeds for both crops and forest trees. This approach enables ARFA to support its members in advancing food security and income stability while restoring land previously damaged by logging and invasive species. The success of this project is rooted in the community's shared understanding of ARFA's long-term goals, along with backing from other important partners and stakeholders. Having witnessed the impact of deforestation, climate change, and invasive species such as the African giant snail and the rhinoceros beetle, ARFA is focusing on cultivating climate-resilient plants and crops. ARFA also distributes seeds throughout the community, helping to ensure ongoing access to quality seedlings and giving neighboring communities the tools to continue fighting land degradation. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2024-2025)***

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
GEF-7 National Dialogues	
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	October 3rd, 1995
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	June 2009
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	May 3rd 2018
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	December 28th, 1994
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	1st Communication was submitted in 2004 and 2nd Communication submitted on September 2017
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	September 2015
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	21 Sep 2016
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	April 16th, 1999
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	28 July 2004
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	26 Sept 2006
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	Not yet ratified
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	September 2015
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	Planned for 2020
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies (IW) [3]	
Others (list) as relevant United Nations Pacific Strategy 2018-2022[4] and Subregional programme document for the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (2018-2022)[5]	2018

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.

- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

    - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.

    - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change**.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.