



## **SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds**

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**Country:** SOLOMON ISLANDS  
**Resources to be invested:** US\$1.9MILLION<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The level of SGP OP5 resources is an estimated total of the GEF core grant allocation, anticipated STAR resources, as well as other sources of third party co-financing.

## List of Acronyms

AusAID	<b>Australian International Aid Agency</b>
BD	<b>Biodiversity</b>
CBOs	<b>Community-based Organizations</b>
CCA	<b>Community Conservation Area</b>
CI	<b>Conservation International</b>
CC	<b>Climate Change</b>
CPMT	<b>Central Programme Management Team (For the SGP)</b>
CPS	<b>Country Programme Strategy</b>
ECANSI	<b>Environmental Concerns Action Network of Solomon Islands</b>
FSPI	Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International
GEF	<b>Global Environment Facility</b>
GHG	<b>Greenhouse Gases</b>
IW	<b>International Waters</b>
KM	<b>Knowledge Management</b>
LD	<b>Land Degradation</b>
MECM	<b>Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Metrology</b>
MDGs	<b>Millennium Development Goals</b>
NAPA	<b>National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change</b>
NBSAP	<b>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</b>
NCs	<b>National Coordinators</b>
NGOs	<b>Non-governmental Organizations</b>
NSCs	<b>National Steering Committees</b>
NZAID	<b>New Zealand International Aid Agency</b>
PEF	<b>Pacific Environment Fund</b>
POPs	<b>Persistent Organic Pollutants</b>
REDD	<b>Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation</b>
SGP	<b>Small Grants Programme</b>
TNC	<b>The Nature Conservancy</b>
UNCBD	<b>UN Convention on Biodiversity</b>
UNDP	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
UNEP	<b>United Nations Environment Programme</b>

UNFCCC	<b>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</b>
WWF	<b>World Wildlife Foundation</b>
YEP	<b>Youth Environment Programme</b>

## **1. SGP country programme - summary background**

1.1 The Solomon Islands Small Grants Programme (SGP SI) was launched in late 2007 to directly assist national NGOs, local communities, and other grassroots organizations to reduce threats to the global environment, to address local environmental problems, and to promote sustainable development. For the purpose of the 5<sup>th</sup> Operational Phase (OP5), the SI SGP Programme will cover the whole country with annual implementation focusing on three different zones of the country for more cost-effective monitoring.

Those zones are:

Zone 1: Isabel, Choiseul, and Western Provinces;

Zone 2: Central, Guadalcanal, and Renbel Provinces; and

Zone 3: Malaita, Makira/ Urawa, and Temotu Provinces.

The prioritized zones for project implementation has been shifted annually and since the beginning of the SGP in Solomon Islands, two zones have been covered – Zone 1 and Zone 2 during the OP4 period.

During OP4, the SGP SI focused on three areas considering critical threats to the ecosystems and recourses of Solomon Islands – biodiversity conservation, climate change adaption and mitigation, and land management. A total of 17 projects have been supported by the SGP SI since 2007.

Approximately four projects have been implemented for terrestrial and marine community protected areas through the SI SGP and four protected area/community conserved area management plans have been prepared as a part of project activities. Additionally, one of the SGP biodiversity projects is strengthening environmental activities for the potential World Heritage site (Marovo Lagoon).

Under the thematic area of climate change mitigation, renewable energy has been promoting at the community level – three projects were to encourage communities to use renewable energy, specifically solar panel which was identified as the most suitable, and to increase community members' skills and knowledge on renewable technology for sustainability of the projects.

At the national level, the Solomon Islands is receiving negative impacts from land degradation caused by deforestation due to large scale of logging, large scale of plantation, and land conversion from forested areas to agricultural lands and to settlements. During OP4, SGP SI has focused on land use planning, sustainable forestry and agricultural management in the thematic area of land management sustainable agricultural practices by improving local livelihoods. For instance, ecosystem protection and global environmental benefits have been generated through organic farming projects implemented to improve soil fertility and the quality of communities' lives (e.g. through increased income and improved nutrition).

1.2 SGP SI's major partners are the Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Metrology (MECM), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, national NGOs (ECANSI, Live & Lean, Kastom Garden) and international NGOs (e.g. WWF, CI, FSPI, TNC). The

membership of the National Steering Committee (NSC) consists of representatives from these major partners. These partners also provide technical backstopping and support to other groups especially community entities who are involved in the project implementation.

SGP SI has been receiving co-finances from different institutions. During OP4, the programme received financial assistance from NZAID for capacity building as a part of partnership agreement between SGP in the Pacific and NZAID entitled the Pacific Environment Fund (PEF) involved in the provision of capacity building assistance to strengthen national ownership of the SGP and GEF focal areas at the country level.

In 2009, the Solomon Islands was included along with the rest of the SGP Pacific programme in the AusAID Mekong Asia Pacific Community-Based Adaptation (MAP CBA) programme to fund small scale projects in support of localized adaptation to climate change. The Solomon Islands CPS Annex for MAP CBA was completed at the start of 2011.

Additionally, SGP SI has received co-financing through a project titled “*Strengthening Environment Management and Reducing the Impact of Climate Change in Solomon Islands*” (SEMRICC) funded by UNDP TRAC resource to reinforce SGP SI by attaching a SGP analyst / international UNV from 2010 until 2012. This post is to assist the NC for technical backstopping to SGP.

## 2. SGP country programme niche

### 2.1 Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

<b>Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks</b>	<b>Date of ratification / completion</b>
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	October 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 1995
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	June 2009
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	December 28 <sup>th</sup> , 1994
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	1 <sup>st</sup> Communication was submitted in 2004 and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Communication is to be submitted in October 2011.
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	1 <sup>st</sup> Communication was submitted in 2004 and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Communication is to be submitted in October 2011.
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	April 16 <sup>th</sup> , 1999
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	Draft is finalized and it will be submitted to the Cabinet for endorsement in 2011.
Stockholm Convention (SC)	July 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2004 (Accession)
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	To be confirmed
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	To be confirmed
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2005

GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	To be confirmed
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	To be confirmed

2.2 SGP SI will use OP5 resources to continue to focus on the following thematic areas; biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, land degradation, and sustainable forest management to support the national government priorities and GEF’s strategic priorities for GEF5.

The Solomon Islands’ biodiversity is becoming more recognized both nationally and internationally. However, the status of biodiversity is severely threatened by various causes including rapid population growth; extractive industries; unsustainable logging; large scale forestry; expansion of agricultural crop plantations; resources conflicts; as well as poor governance. Considering the fact that 85% of lands are customary land owned by tribal groups, whilst 15% are state land, it is very critical to leverage community-based efforts to conserve biodiversity.

SGP SI will contribute to the two SGP OP5 biodiversity objectives for GEF-5 notably: (i) to improve the sustainability of protected area systems and community conservation areas managed by communities; and (ii) to mainstream biodiversity conservation into production landscapes, seascapes, and sectors. To achieve these objectives, SI SGP will support community driven activities to promote the conservation and sustainable biological resources in forest ecosystems; coral, marine, and freshwater ecosystems; mountain / highlands ecosystems; as well as arid and semi-arid ecosystems. With SGP SI’s support, conservation practices and sustainable use of natural resources will be developed and improved at the community level.

As an island nation in the Pacific Ocean, Solomon Islands is vulnerable to natural disasters including the increasing impacts of global climate change. Although the Solomon Islands is not a large-scale emitter of Green Houses Gases (GHGs), due to its status as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), the country has been affected by climate change and many coastal communities have been directly experiencing the negative impacts of climate change. Many coastal streams and rivers have dried up and coastal erosion is sinking many coastal villages.

SGP SI objectives for climate change adaptation and mitigation will be coherent with three strategic objectives of the SGP OP5 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy for GEF5 including: (1) to promote the demonstration, deployment, and transfer for innovative low-carbon technologies at the community level, (2) to promote energy efficient, low-carbon transport and urban systems at the community level, and (3) to promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry, at the community level.

To promote low-carbon technologies during OP5, SGP SI will provide grants to project activities which will reduce demand for conventional fuels (diesel, kerosene, fuel wood, etc) and will promote low-carbon facilities (solar power, small scaled hydro power, bio-fuel, etc) and improve energy efficiency (fuel-efficient stoves).

During OP4, SGP SI has provided USD ( ) to community-based climate change projects, specifically with regard to the installation of solar panels. Reviewing the progress reports submitted by the grantees, those projects helped communities to save the cost of use of kerosene and to use saved financial resources for other necessities such as school fees. Thus, SGP SI will continue to support innovative technologies which will reduce GHGs and will lead to the improvement of communities' livelihoods.

Under the objective of the promotion of energy efficient and low-carbon transport, the SGP SI will promote low (or zero) emission and energy efficient transport, such as bicycle routes or pedestrian walkways.

SGP SI will provide grants for community based projects to support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry linking with relevant international initiatives, such as REDD. The Solomon Islands is not a significant source of GHGs in comparison with many other developed countries. However, the country is contributing to the global net GHG emission from destructive logging and unplanned land change. Therefore, supporting the enhancement of carbon stocks will be an appropriate approach for climate change mitigation.

The Solomon Islands government is currently implementing a UN-REDD+ Project and community involvement in the project is considered as crucial for its success. SGP SI will likely have the opportunity to collaborate with the project to broaden the involvement of communities in monitoring carbon stocks, climate change mitigation efforts at the local level, and assessing the associated social and biodiversity co-benefits to communities of forest conservation.

SGP SI will support two objectives to address land degradation (desertification and deforestation) focal areas. First, the program will help communities to sustain or improve their livelihood through maintaining or improving of agro-ecosystem services. Second, the program will assist communities to reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses at the community level.

During OP4, SGP SI supported the international waters focal area as a part of a multifocal area as approach including biodiversity conservation and coastal management. The issues of loss of coastal habitats caused by unplanned urban development, water pollution, and deforestation, are becoming more serious and have started to produce negative impacts on marine eco-systems, as well as community livelihoods which depend on fisheries. SGP SI will encourage communities to prevent further damage on coastal habitats trying to achieve the GEF's strategic objectives for International Waters.

Solomon Islands has used a number of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), including uses in large forest and agricultural plantations and health programmes, such as malaria control. Some of these chemicals were imported in the past and are still being used in the country. However, at the community level, information on POPs is not widely prevalent and well understood. During OP4, the SGP SI supported communities' activities for the POPs focal area as a part of a multifocal area as approach, including sustainable land management (SLM) through promotion of integrated pest management and appropriate techniques from organic farming. During OP5, SGP SI will support projects which are

aiming to improve communities' awareness on POPs and to encourage introducing of environmentally-friendly practices in pesticide/fertilizer management.

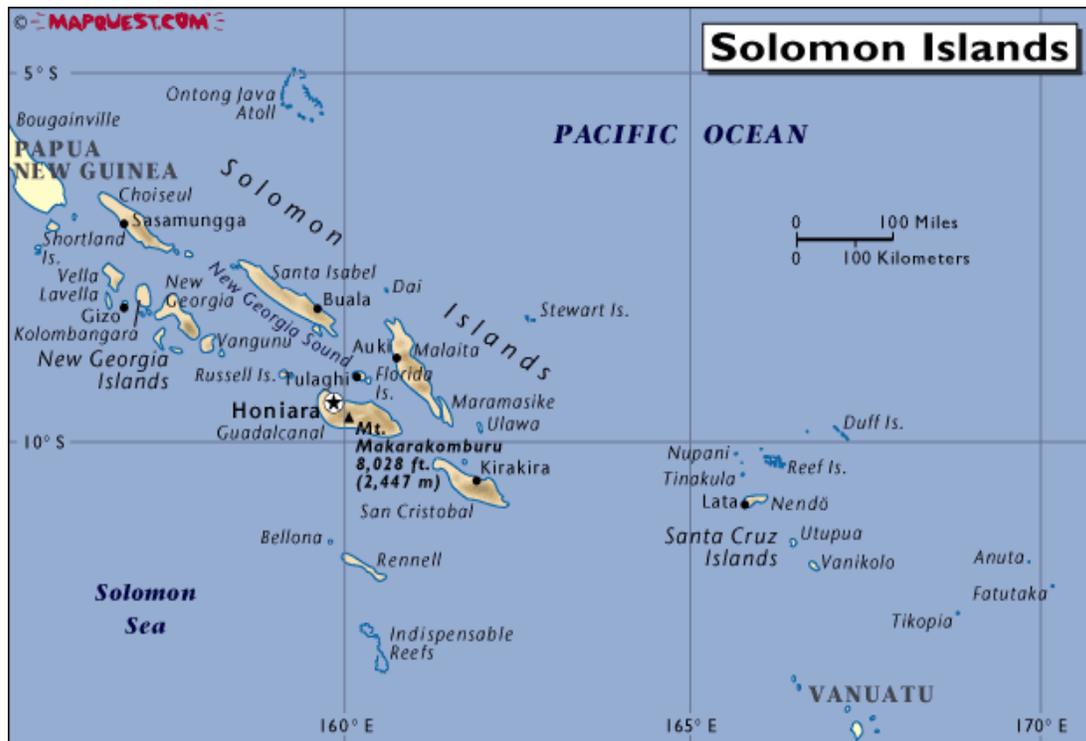
During OP5, SGP project concepts and project proposals will continue to be reviewed by the NSC members with provision of SGP SI team member's technical and administrative assistance. Communities in the Solomon Islands often have limited access to technical and financial resources due to their geographic remoteness, thus the SGP SI country support team plays a very important role to assist communities to deal with these environmental challenges.

SGP SI will continue to encourage community-based organizations and local NGOs to have "technical partners" from relevant governmental departments, such as department of forestry for agro-forestry projects, in order to achieve the countries' priorities through established partnership between communities and the government. Strengthened partnership opportunities between the government and communities/local NGOs will contribute to the objectives of global Rio conventions following the motto of "*think globally and act locally.*"

In addition to the establishment of a partnership with the government, SGP SI will promote partnership with communities, local and/or international NGOs based in Solomon Islands for technical support to carry out project activities.

SGP SI will continue to ensure funding and project activities with required reports, including progress report and financial reports, and will conduct site visits for monitoring (see detailed M&E in Section 5 below).

2.3 Map of Solomon Islands including geographic focus.



Zone 1: Isabel, Choiseul, and Western Provinces

Zone 2: Central, Guadalcanal, and Renbel Provinces

Zone 3: Malaita, Makira/ Urawa, and Temotu Provinces

## 2.4 Table 2. Consistency with national priorities

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1:</u> Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions</p>	<p>Establish additional protected areas solving financial constraints and tenure problems</p> <p>Ensure collaborative approach with indigenous people for establishment of protected areas</p>	<p>Assist communities to establish community conservation areas through community-based actions for prevention of further biodiversity loss or environment degradation</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</u> Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</p>	<p>Ensure the commitment t of Solomon Islands government and stakeholders to conserving and managing biodiversity is integrated into national legislation, sectoral plans, policies, and program</p> <p>Integrate national environmental issues in a holistic way so as to adapt to climate change and variability, halt deterioration of the ecosystems, restore damaged ecosystems, restore damaged ecosystems and ensure their long term survival for the benefit Solomon Islanders.</p> <p>Conserve biodiversity for healthy livelihoods options / opportunities Coastal community stakeholders experienced in applying and adapting best management practices in ecosystem-based management.</p>	<p>Encourage communities to pursue community initiatives and actions to mainstream biodiversity and sustainable land use into community policies / regulations and management plan.</p> <p>Support coastal community stakeholders in applying and adapting best management practices in ecosystem-based management.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</p>	<p>Promote alternative energy resources for all Solomon Islanders which will reduce impacts on biodiversity and climate change</p> <p>Ensure availability and efficient use of energy to achieve development goals of improving the livelihood and quality of life for all the people in Solomon Islands.</p>	<p>Support communities to reach low carbon technologies through provision of information and technical assistance and community-based actions</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4:</u> Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level</p>	<p>Provide regular, reliable and cost effective shipping services to all areas of the country to facilitate movement of people and goods.</p> <p>Road networks will connect inland communities to coastal</p>	<p>Encourage communities to use low (or zero) carbon mission transport</p>

	<p>roads and maritime networks and to give access to agricultural land and for rural communities.</p> <p>Improve local transport services for rural and urban population.</p> <p>Safeguard requirements or policies are generally understood to be policies and processes that seek to avoid or minimise adverse environmental and social impacts, including protecting the rights of those likely to be affected or marginalized by project development or the development process in general.</p> <p>The development of the transport sector is to be plan to implement in a way that minimizes adverse impacts on the environment.</p>	
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5:</u> Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry</p>	<p>Ensure that pressures, impacts, and mitigation measureless of climate change are adequately supported and address to conserve the country's biodiversity and to promote sustainable land management</p> <p>Conduct readiness activities for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and related conservation and sustainability measures (REDD) and inform line Ministries about the programme and carbon financing alternatives to logging, working with NGOs and CSOs on REDD compatible projects.</p>	<p>Support communities' practices to carry out conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through provision of information on carbon emission and land degradation and provision of technical assistance.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p>	<p>Promote Sustainable use of natural resources to increase production, productivity, value added and rural incomes</p> <p>Develop and implement programs to alleviate poverty based on improved market access and a vibrant smallholder sector through sustainable natural resource use and commercial activities in rural and remote areas.</p>	<p>Assist communities to reduce impacts on agro and forest ecosystem through provision of adequate information and community based actions.</p>

<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</p>	<p>Improvement of the land registration system in all of the provinces and Honiara.</p> <p>Community participation in land registration and alignment.</p> <p>The Environment Act regulations set out a series of requirements in relation to impact assessments, consultation, land acquisition, resettlement and compensation.</p>	<p>Assist communities to establishment of clear property rights (e.g. land survey and mapping) and to establishment of partnership for better conservation practices.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives</p>	<p>Improve catchment management through reforestation, land use controls and appropriate water legislation.</p> <p>Ensure clean water and proper sanitation is available in all communities, ensuring the water resources are sufficient and chemically safe for all communities</p> <p>Improve water supplies and sanitation in urban and rural areas in terms of quality, reliability and coverage.</p>	<p>Support communities' activities for better coastal management</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</p>		<p>Provide information on POPs to improve community members' awareness on chemicals Support communities activities to reduce use of chemicals sustaining agricultural production and promoting environmentally friendly practices</p>
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10:</u> Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p>	<p>Strengthen energy sector planning and policy implementation through an integrated approach supported by appropriate capacity and dissemination of energy related information through school curricula, community training and wider consultations on policy issues, legislation and regulations.</p> <p>Continually develop and maintain measures to support communities in reducing their risks and managing consequences of disasters.</p> <p>Empower communities to make informed decisions relating to mangrove management.</p> <p>Increase institutional and</p>	<p>Increase communities' awareness of environmental issues which they are facing at the local level and global and provide / share information how they can resolve</p> <p>Support CBOs / communities to improve their capacity of monitoring environmental impacts</p>

	technical capacity for improved environmental governance at all levels of government and communities.	
<u>Cross-Cutting Results:</u> Poverty reduction, livelihoods, gender, and right of indigenous/ traditional people's natural resources management	<p>Advance gender equality and enhance women's development ensuring the active contribution and meaningful participation of both Solomon Islands women and men in all spheres and at all levels of development and decision making.(pg: 16 NDS)</p> <p>Increased opportunities for women as gender equality is advanced consistently across government.</p> <p>Develop and implement programs to alleviate poverty based on improved market access and a vibrant smallholder sector through sustainable natural resource use and commercial activities in rural and remote areas.</p> <p>Improve equity in social services provision and develop the capacity of communities identified and address their needs.</p> <p>Ensure that the education and training system supports economic and social development so that Solomon Islanders with required skills and attitudes will be available to satisfy local and international labor market demand.</p>	<p>Encourage more women and youth to get involved in project activities</p> <p>Protect and promote indigenous / traditional people's knowledge on natural resources management</p> <p>Emphasize the linkage causes of poverty and environmental degradation issues during consultation for project preparation</p>

### 3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP <sup>2</sup>

In the Solomon Islands, environmental NGOs groups are very active and have been playing significant roles in influencing public policy at national and local levels. We have recognized that their capacity to develop, implement and monitor projects is well established. However, there are some challenges for them such as resources including financial resources and human resources. For example, the Solomon Islands is addressing the socio-economic status of the beneficiary communities. Therefore, environmental local NGOs are having difficulty of accessing donor entities which are prioritized more livelihood projects than environmental issues. SGP SI has been assisting national NGOs to achieve their objects and has been encouraging them to find linkage between environmental issues and livelihood issues to explore more opportunities.

<sup>2</sup> During OP5, the SGP capacity development outcome is cross-cutting and relates to interventions corresponding with each of the relevant GEF focal areas.

Community based organizations (CBOs) and community organizations have more challenges to develop and implement projects. For examples, most community members are not aware of managing projects including financial management for environment issues. Also they have difficulties to access to technology and adequate information. To overcome these challenges, SGP SI has been encouraging community organizations to establish partnership with NGOs (either national or international) to carry out their projects to solve environmental issues. This leads to communities' capacity building and improved communities consciousness of how to tackle environmental issues at the community level and how they are contributing to the global environmental benefits. In addition to this partnership, during OP4, SGP SI received grants from NZAID PEF for capacity building for the program and grantees (since this partnership was discontinued during OP5, SGP SI will seek another financial resource for capacity building).

SGP SI has seen importance of women and youth's participation in the projects through supporting projects during OP4. During OP5, this set of targeted stakeholders will be very important for the programme. SGP SI will approach relevant program or NGOs, such as YEP (Youth Environment Programme) and *Voice Blo Mere* (a local NGO supporting women's right and capacity) through the provision of information on local and global environmental benefits.

#### 4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities

Table 3. Results Framework

<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions</u>			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<p>1.1 SGP SI BD Outcome 1.1: Establishment of new CCAs and Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and indigenous and community conservation areas</p> <p>1.2 Benefits generated at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and indigenous and community conservations areas</p> <p>1.3. Increased recognition and integration of indigenous and community conservation areas into national biodiversity planning or policy</p>	<p>Number and hectares of ICCAs and other PAs through SGP support</p> <p>Number of community members with improved livelihoods related to benefits from CCAs or PAs</p> <p>Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status</p> <p>Number and hectares of significant ecosystems with maintained or improved conservation status</p>	<p>SGP Database, project reports, monitoring visits</p> <p>SGP case studies</p> <p>SGP grantees' database for monitoring and / or ecosystem monitoring reports</p>	<p><i>18 projects</i></p> <p><i>At least 250ha protected areas and ICCAs influenced</i></p>

1.4. Increased understanding and awareness at the community level of importance and value of biodiversity			
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</b> Mainstream Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes, and sectors through community initiatives and actions			
2.1 Established and improved community level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes / seascapes and establishment of better practices  2.2 Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use / practices of biodiversity	Hectares of project areas to establish and improve practices for sustainable use and for biodiversity conservation  Number of community members who participate in trainings / workshops  Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status  Number and hectares of significant ecosystems with maintained or improved conservation status	SGP Database, project reports, monitoring visits  SGP case studies  SGP grantees' database for monitoring and / or ecosystem monitoring reports	<i>18 projects</i>  At least 100 ha of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices  2000 community members attended workshops / trainings
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</b> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level			
3.1 Innovative low-GHG technologies deployed and successful demonstrated at the community level	Number of communities with demonstration low GHG technologies  Number of agencies from the government which are aware of SGP practices and lessons	SGP database, project reports, and monitoring visits  SGP case studies	<i>12 projects</i>  <i>1500 communities members access to low GHG technologies</i>
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4:</b> Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level			
4.1. Low carbon transport options demonstrated at the community level	Number of communities demonstrating low carbon transport options  Number of people who are aware of low carbon transport options supported by SGP	SGP database, project reports, and monitoring visits  SGP case studies	<i>12 projects</i>  <i>500 communities members access to low carbon transport</i>
<b>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5:</b> Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry			
5.1 Sustainable land use, land use change, and forestry management and climate proofing practices adopted at the community level for forest and	Hectares under improved sustainable land management and climate proofing practices	SGP database, project reports, and monitoring visits  SGP case studies	<i>12 projects</i>  <i>At least 1500 ha improved sustainable</i>

non-forest land use types  5.2 Restoration and enhancement of carbon stock in forests and non-forests lands	Hectares of forest and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement initiated		<i>management and climate proofing practices</i>
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities			
6.1 Improved actions and practices at the community level and reduced negative impacts on agro-, and forest ecosystems and ecosystem services to sustain ecosystem functionality  6.2. Community –based forest management developed and shared good practices with other communities, and linked to carbon sequestration for possible up -scaling and replication to reduced GHG emission from deforestation	Hectares under improved agricultural, land, water management practices  Number of communities who attended training / workshop for sustainable forest management Number of communities who are aware of linkage between carbon sequestration and reforestation  Number of partners from GoSI are aware of SGP's support	SGP database, project reports, and monitoring visits  SGP case studies	<i>12 projects</i> At least 500ha land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices  500 ha rehabilitated forests  1000 community members attended workshops / trainings
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)			
7.1 Established clear property rights (e.g. land survey and mapping) and to establishment of partnership for better conservation practices.	Number of community members with improved actions and practices to reduce negative impacts on land uses	SGP database, project reports, and monitoring visits  SGP case studies	<i>12 projects</i>  <i>1000 communities members attended workshops / trainings</i>  <i>At least 1000 ha established better consecration practices</i>
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives			
8.1 Improved communities' practices to sustain coastal management or to reduce negatives impacts on coastal habitats	Number of community member who attended training / workshop Number of communities who improve actions and practices to reduce negative impacts on coastal habitats  Number of species which	SGP database, project reports, and monitoring visits  Ecosystem survey monitoring and reports  SGP case studies	<i>18 projects</i>  <i>1000 community members attended workshops/trainings</i>

	are seen		
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level			
9.1 Improved communities' awareness of POPs / chemicals	Number of communities who attend training for alternative practices and workshop on POPs	SGP database, project reports, and monitoring visits	<i>3 multi-focal area projects</i>
9.2. Communities' practices using alternatives to POPs to reduce use of chemicals to sustain agricultural production and promoting environmentally friendly practices	Measurement of how much communities reduce use of chemicals	SGP case studies	<i>1000 community members attended workshops / trainings</i>  <i>At least 50 kg reduced chemicals per project</i>
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10:</u> Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends			
10.1 Increased communities' awareness of environmental issues which they are facing at the local level and global and provide / share information how they can resolve	Number of CBOs and CSOs demonstrating understating of the role of monitoring of environmental trends / impacts at the community level	SGP database, project reports, and monitoring visits	<i>All approved projects</i>
10.2 Improved CBOs / communities' capacity to monitor environmental impacts at the community level and the global level	Number of CBOs and CSOs	SGP case studies	<i>10 community-based monitoring systems demonstrated</i>
10.3 Strengthened capacity of CBOs / communities support implementation of global conventions	Quantity and quality of evaluation documentation of expected project results and unexpected results		<i>10 projects linked to national actions for global conventions</i>
<u>Cross-Cutting Results:</u> Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender			
Better understanding of linkages causes of poverty and environmental degradation at the community level and stronger support from NSC to support environment and livelihood projects.	Number of women and youth involved in the project activities  Number of NSC members to pass the Gender module from UNDP online-course	SGP database, project reports, and monitoring visits  SGP case studies	50 % of livelihood component per project  2500 participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects)

			All members passed the Gender module
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## 5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan

5.1 The monitoring and evaluation programme of individual SGP Projects will be an essential component as it will provide the necessary feedback on the achievements of strategies and if recourses provided have been used to meet programme and project objectives. The role of the monitoring and evaluation will be on the SGP NC, NSC and the grantees. First and foremost, the indicators for monitoring projects will be required to be an integral part of any projects that are approved for grant funding. Approved projects will therefore be required to have a monitoring and evaluation component inbuilt within them so that essential information and lesson learnt are gathered for further analysis to be fed into an adaptive management framework for the programme.

The monitoring will be conducted by region (Zone 1, Zone 2, and Zone 3) in the Solomon Island considering the geographic remoteness and cost-effectiveness. At least one monitoring trip should be organized each year. However, reviewing progress reports and any issues risen, monitoring visit will be conducted for verification. Due to limited resources and remoteness of project sites, the followings will be deployed to conduct project monitoring at provincial level in cost effective manner:

- YEP (Youth Environment Programme) professionals;
- Environmental Officers posted in each province under Climate Change Adaptation Fund;
- NSC members based upon prioritized zones; and
- Provincial Advisors / International UNVs with support from Provincial Governments.

Besides geographic rotation, the approved projects should be monitored and evaluated by thematic niches. First, how socio economic benefits have been delivered and have improved communities' livelihood, including income generation, school enrollment, gender equality, and youth's participation. SGP SI will encourage the project proponents to include the livelihood activities together with environmental protection activities considering the poverty issues in the country.

Secondly, the approved projects should be assessed by environmental indicators (detailed indicators are shown in Annex 1) to understand how the projects have been contributing to restore ecological biodiversity and degraded lands, to reduce GHG at the community levels, and establish practices for climate change adaption.

5.2 Local stakeholders' participation is important for project development including setting project objectives and implementation. The approved project documents are required to narrate how the stakeholders will be communicated and will be involved in the project activities. During the monitoring session, questionnaires and feedbacks and individuals consultation with stakeholder groups will be conducted. This feedback and results from questionnaires will be consolidated into project evaluation and evaluation reports.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection <sup>3</sup>	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports ( <i>depending on agreed disbursement schedule</i> )	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project
NC Project Proposal Site Visit ( <i>as necessary / cost effective</i> <sup>4</sup> )	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit ( <i>as necessary / cost effective</i> )	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit ( <i>as necessary / cost effective</i> )	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report ( <i>as necessary / cost effective</i> )	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

5.3 The country programme objectives will have to be monitored and evaluated as well as to measure the achievements of the objectives. This will be the programme monitoring level. This will be one of the main tasks of the SGP NC who will need to get the project sites to collect the necessary information for monitoring and evaluation. The OP[5 project level indicators (see Annex 1) will be supplemented by additional programme indicators with regard to country programme performance (including inter alia additional baseline information and improvement indicators on ecosystem health, youth and gender empowerment, as well as institutional change) which will be reflect in the annual cycle of programme monitoring:

With the support with the NSC and any other relevant staff under the country SGP (such as the UNDP Country Office), the SGP NC will need to visit SGP project sites and monitor the activities in accordance with submitted project and the CPS criteria. All reports under the project and programme monitoring regime will be sent to the NC and SGP country team for their review and endorsement before they are aggregated into the

<sup>3</sup> Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for “climate proofing” of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

<sup>4</sup> To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.

Annual Report on country programme results to be sent to Central Programme Management Team (CPMT).

Under the project monitoring regime, grantees will need to report regularly to the NC (quarterly basis). A six monthly financial report will be compiled by the NC to be sent to UNOPS. The Solomon Islands CPS shall be reviewed midway during the implementation of the OP5 cycle.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report <sup>5</sup>	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

## 6 Knowledge Management Plan (1 page max)

6.1. The objectives of the SGP SI's knowledge management is to leverage lesson learned from successful and unsuccessful projects, replicate good practices, and influence from community level to national and global level. Knowledge gathered will improve project efficiency and effectiveness and to indicate the effects of the investment.

6.2. Intended beneficiaries from the SGP SI's knowledge management are: grantees, potential grantees (e.g. CBOs / NGOs); project partners; government partners; donors; educational institutes; private sectors; and other interested groups. Those beneficiaries will be able to reach (i) analysis and codification of lesson learned through knowledge products and services, (ii) knowledge dissemination from SGP and other mechanism as well as other environmental communities' practices, (iii) knowledge uptake for application and improvement, and (iv) feedback loop.

6.3. The SGP SI will take to following methods to address knowledge management and share knowledge:

- ✓ NSC meetings
- ✓ Trainings to exchange knowledge among CBOs, NGOs, and the government
- ✓ Knowledge products (handbook, booklets, leaflets, and DVD)

<sup>5</sup> The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

- ✓ Knowledge fairs
- ✓ Regular newspaper articles provided by the SGP SI
- ✓ Posting good practices on the SGP / GEF website (<http://sgp.undp.org/>).

## **7 Resource Mobilization Plan**

7.1 A national resources mobilization strategy should target in-kind or cash contribution from various potential parties which could include communities, NGOs / CBOs, the private sector, provincial and national government, and multilateral and bilateral donors. Some of the existing programmes could provide the avenue for the NSC / NC to pursue efforts to affect the purpose of resources mobilization programme. These are:

- ✓ AusAID community Sector Programm in the Solomon Islands
- ✓ EU Micro-Project Programme
- ✓ Japanese Embassy's GrassRoots Scheme
- ✓ Rural Development Programme (under ARDS)
- ✓ UND REDD project (maybe other UNDP projects)
- ✓ Continuation of UNDP TRAC funds
- ✓ UNV and international volunteer support for additional M&E needs

The implementation of a resources mobilization strategy could be approached at the both the project and programme level. At the project level, partnerships can be established with partners for in-kind and in-cash contributions to implement projects. In kind contribution can be in various forms and may include communities' in-kind contribution as labor and materials, and partners' technical assistance. At the programme level, partnerships could be formed with supporting entities for specific types of programmes or geographical/ecological interests for technical assistance and for capacity development for SGP SI.

The pursuance and formulation of a resources mobilization strategy should be done through the NSC and the NC with the support of other relevant authorities under the national GEF framework. In mobilizing resources for the SGP country programme, the NSC and NC will need to ensure that there is already promotion of the SGP so that it is recognized amongst potential donors. It will be critical for the SGP to provide good influence in environmental issues and livelihood as well as providing effective programme management records.

Annex 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

<b>SGP OP5 results indicators</b>	
<b>Biodiversity (BD)</b>	
<b>BD1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced</li> <li>○ Hectares of protected areas influenced</li> <li>○ Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status</li> </ul>
<b>BD2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices</li> <li>○ Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status</li> <li>○ Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change (CC)</b>	
<b>CCM1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renewable energy measures (please specify)</li> <li>▪ Energy efficiency measures (please specify)</li> <li>▪ Other (please specify)</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies</li> <li>○ Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)</li> </ul>
<b>CCM4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low carbon transport practices (please specify)</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)</li> </ul>
<b>CCM5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices</li> <li>○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices</li> </ul>
<b>Land degradation (LD) &amp; Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)</b>	
<b>LD1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices</li> <li>○ Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated</li> </ul>
<b>LD3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices</li> </ul>
<b>International Waters (IW)</b>	
<b>IW</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs</li> <li>○ Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably</li> <li>○ Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided</li> </ul>
<b>Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)</b>	
<b>POPS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal</li> <li>○ Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately</li> <li>○ Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity Development, Policy and Innovation (all focal areas)</b>	
<b>CD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks (please specify)</li> <li>○ Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify)</li> <li>○ Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify)</li> <li>○ Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5)</li> <li>○ Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5)</li> <li>○ Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. (to be specified according to type of training)</li> </ul>

**SGP OP5 results indicators**

**Livelihoods, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment (all focal areas)**

<b>Cross-cutting</b>	<p><b>Livelihoods &amp; Sustainable Development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects)</li><li>○ Number of days of food shortage reduced</li><li>○ Number of increased student days participating in schools</li><li>○ Number of households who get access to clean drinking water</li><li>○ Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent)</li><li>○ Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investments to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3).</li></ul> <p><b>Empowerment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered</li><li>○ Number of indigenous peoples directly supported</li><li>○ Number of women-led projects supported</li><li>○ Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place</li></ul>
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