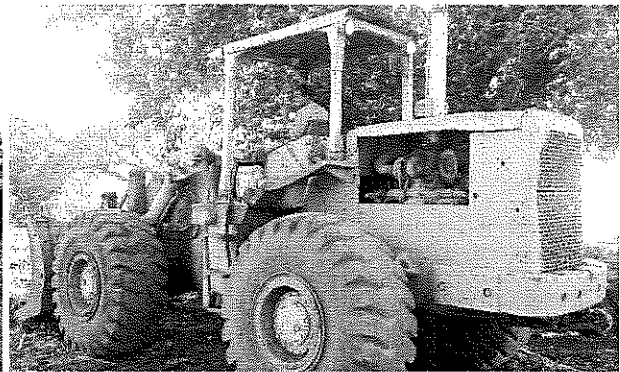


**FINAL EVALUATION OF THE  
UN REDD SOLOMON ISLANDS PROGRAMME: SUPPORT TO INITIAL READINESS**



Logs ready for export at one of the many landings (log ponds) that dot the country.

Photos taken by the consultant.

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## ACRONYMS

DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
ITC	UNCTAD/WTO International Trade Centre
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LALSU	Landowners Advocacy and Legal Support Unit
LDC(s)	Least Developed Country (ies)
MoFOR	Ministry of Forestry and Research
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Relief and Meteorology
MP(s)	Member(s) of Parliament
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification System
PEB	Project Executive Board
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REL/RL	Reference Emission Level/Emission Levels
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
UN REDD	UN Collaborative Programme on REDD in Developing Countries

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2011 the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN REDD) secured financing to the tune of US\$ 550,000 and designed and approved a REDD+ readiness programme for the Solomon Islands. This programme had as its overall objective *“to establish the necessary institutional and individual capacities required to develop full REDD+ readiness in the Solomon Island”*. It was to do this through the achievement of three Outcomes as follows: **Outcome 1:** REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes; **Outcome 2:** REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+; and **Outcome 3:** Preliminary capacity developed for REL formulation and MRV. These Outcomes in turn were to be achieved by producing 11 outputs.

As planned, the project is being evaluated at its conclusion. The objective of this evaluation can be summarized as: (1) to identify the results achieved; (2) determine the current status of REDD+ readiness; (3) identify future opportunities for reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the Solomon Islands; and (4) identify lessons relevant to future UN REDD financed programmes in this country and elsewhere.

The project was judged to be of great relevance, as the Solomon Islands are currently felling 9.5 times what is the generally recognized annual sustainable level of 250,000 cubic meters. The project was judged to be in line with both the country's and the United Nations' strategies for the Solomon Islands and the international obligations that the country is subject to by the various treaties that govern climate change, the protection of species and the protection of indigenous rights.

The evaluation concludes that not all of the planned outputs were completed or fully completed. Amongst the reasons for this were: the short time frame; the limited financial resources allocated; and very specially the effect of external factors that affected the project's implementation. Amongst the main external factors (weaknesses) that were not fully taken into consideration when the project was designed were: (1) the limited human and financial resources of the main government partners, i.e. the Ministry of Forestry and Research (MoFOR) and Ministry of the Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM); (2) the total economic dependency of the country on log exports, that currently account for 67% of exports and 13% of government income; (3) the weak controls over the whole logging process (licensing, felling, loading, customs controls etc.); (4) that 87% of the land is “customary land” that is to say owned by local tribal communities. This land is not subject to surveys, registration and the provision of titles; (5) conflict of interest and lack of transparency in the institutions that are charged with regulating logging.

While as stated, not all the planned outputs were achieved, there were some important advances. The most important ones that the consultant was able to ascertain were: (1) that amongst mid-level technical staff of both the concerned ministries as well as within the NGO community, there was a solid awareness of the problems that the sector faces and a commitment to do, within their limitations, what they can to address them; (2) that basic training was provide on the requirements to set up a National Forest Management System as well as on the establishment of a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and that this work could be completed in the near future by a regional FAO project that is already in place; (3) that a National REDD+ Unit had been established at MoFOR, a REDD + Taskforce composed of Government and NGO representatives is already in place (albeit with less than desirable private sector and landowners participation); and (3) that a national REDD+ readiness Roadmap had been drafted (although probably too ambitious to be all tackled all at once given existing human and financial resources).

Given the weaknesses outlined in the report and the current state of negotiations on carbon credits, it is clear that the effect of REDD+ readiness on the reduction of deforestation are a medium to long term aspiration. It is also evident that it is imperative to take immediate forestry management measures that can, in the short to midterm, bring down the rate of deforestation to more acceptable levels and do so in a way that is compatible with maintaining export earnings, as well as government income.

To do this the report suggests the need for a medium term programme at whose centre would be a pilot project designed to transform logs into finished forest products such as hardwood veneers, tongue and groove flooring, hardwood doors/frames, fine furniture etc. This project would have a technological and marketing component and would be carried out with a group of communities who would ensure its future sustainability. To do this the report calls for the UNDP and the UN REDD programme to take the lead and associate other UN entities such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), The UNCTAD-WTO International Trade Centre (ITC), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS) and the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) all of which could add expertise, funding or both. Bi-lateral development partners and major NGOs could also be called upon to make contributions either directly through the project or through parallel but coordinated actions.

In addition to the proposed project, the programme would also require a commitment by the Government to implement a progressive tax on the export of logs that would go from the current 25% in year 1 to a level of 300% as of year six (thus effectively pricing log exports out of the market). This would give the project the necessary time to prove the technologies, train the required skilled labor, identify markets and secure other investors. Such a programme would not only reduce deforestation (and of course greenhouse gas emission) but through this crucial export substitution strategy, it would provide the local economy with substantial high quality employment opportunities and collateral demand for other services.

The report identifies certain lessons that can be gleamed from this evaluation. The main ones are: (1) that it is very important to design projects with a full comprehension of what is possible to attain, given the context in which a project will operate, its funding and the human resources and time available; (2) that not all countries can become REDD+ ready in the short term and therefore, in some cases other parallel measures can yield important short to medium term positive results in reducing the deforestation and forest degradation.

Lastly the evaluation makes 11 recommendations, of which 9 are directed to government and 2 to the United Nations. In addition to legislative/regulatory measures, the main recommendations to the government refer in general terms to: (1) increasing its forestry/customs control mechanisms by selecting one of several renowned international independent customs inspection and verification agents and hiring it to carry out the required controls as well as, over a medium term period, carry out on the job training for forestry and customs officers; (2) strengthening the mechanisms to protect the landowner (indigenous community) rights; and (3) establishing a fairer distribution of the resources generated by forest exports. The 2 recommendations to the UN refer to providing assistance to the government in putting together a medium term programme, as described above.

## I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE SOLOMON ISLANDS<sup>1</sup>

The country is located in the tropical area of the South Pacific Ocean at 9 degrees 26 minutes S, 159 degrees 57 minutes E. Its land areas is 28,400 square kilometers (11,000 square miles) of which 27,986 square kilometers which are land area and the remainder territorial sea. It is composed of multiple islands the main ones being Choiseul, the Shortland Islands, the New Georgia Islands, Santa Isabel, the Russell Islands, Nggela (the Florida Islands), Malaita, Guadalcanal, Sikaiana, Maramasike, Ulawa, Uki, Makira (San Cristobal), Santa Ana, the Santa Cruz Islands and three remote, tiny outlying islands, Tikopia, Anuta, and Fatutaka. The distance between the western and eastern most islands is approximately 1,500 kilometres or 930 miles. As of 2011 it was estimated that agricultural land accounted for 3.9% of total land (of which arable land was 0.7%, permanent crops occupied 2.9% and permanent pastures 0.3%) while natural forests accounted for 77.6% of total land. The remaining 18.5% of total land area was classified as having other uses. In terms of natural resources endowment, forest products, fisheries, gold, phosphates, zinc, lead, and nickel are available in commercial quantities.

The climate is tropical and the country is subject to typhoons during the Pacific Ocean typhoon season as well as heavy rains between the months November and April, although this rain pattern is being subject to some modification as a result of global climate change. As a result of deforestation, rain and wind are also causing severe land degradation.

The country has a population estimated at 622,649 in mid-2015. It is a very young population, as almost 46% are under 24 years of age and the median age being 21.6 years. The birth and mortality rates are 2.6% and .39 % respectively. Of the population total only 22.5% is urbanized, the rest living rural areas. The majority of the population is of Melanesian origin, but there are small Polynesian, Micronesian, and Chinese minorities. They are divided into various tribes and that speak 120 local languages.

The Solomon Islands was, for close to a century, a protectorate of the United Kingdom. During the Second World War, the islands were invaded by the Armed Forces of the Japanese Empire and the islands were the venue of some of the fiercest fighting on the Pacific front. In 1976 it was given self-rule and on July 7th. 1978 it became an independent country within the Commonwealth Community. As such the formal head of state is the British Monarch. She is represented locally by a Governor General.

The country is organized as a parliamentary democracy with a Prime Minister heading the Executive Branch. The Legislative Branch is composed of 50 Members of Parliament (MPs), elected from single seat constituencies for a term of four years. While formally, several political parties have been created over time, such as the Democratic Alliance Party (DAP), Kadere Party of Solomon Islands (KPSI), People's Alliance Party (PAP), Solomon Islands People First Party (SIPFP), Solomon Islands Party for Rural Advancement (SIPRA), United Democratic Party (UDP) and others, most MPs are elected as independents and as a norm, coalitions have been formed to secure a viable government. The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the largest parliamentary group and the Deputy Prime Minister is appointed by the Governor General from amongst the MPs on suggestion of the Prime Minister.

Within the Judiciary Branch, the highest court is the Court of Appeal, which consists of the court president, and ex officio members to include the High Court chief justice and its puisne judges. Immediately below the Court of Appeal is the High Court which is composed

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<sup>1</sup> Information quoted in this section comes from a series of sources.

of the chief justice and puisne judges. Lower courts include Magistrates' Courts, local courts and Customary Land Appeal Court. The Court of Appeal and High Court president, chief justices, and puisne judges are appointed by the Governor-General upon recommendation of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission, chaired by the chief justice and 4 additional members, mostly judicial officials and legal professionals. All these judges are appointed until retirement, at age 60. English Common Law and Customary Law apply.

While according to certain statistics, over 5% of GDP is spent on health, this seems somewhat distorted as the health infrastructure is very poor. There are only 0.22% of doctors and 1.3 healthcare beds per 1000 inhabitants. The literacy rates are 88.4% for males and 79.2% for females. The average school life is 9 years. There is one university with limited career options.

The gross domestic product is estimated at US\$ 1.04 billion in 2014 and the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated at US\$ 1,800 for that same year, putting the Solomon Islands in the category of a Least Developed Country (LDC). In 2014 the economic growth rate was estimated at 0.1% a significant fall from the 3% registered in 2013. The consultant was told that the most significant reason for this fall was the closure of a foreign owned goldmine, which had ceased to operate and been sold for a token amount to a local company due to some serious environmental problems, which are still to be resolved and threaten the health and livelihood of a significant percentage of the population. The budget for 2014<sup>2</sup> was 3.5 billion SBD, Government revenue was 3.28 billion SBD and expenditures were 3.16 billion SBD. As can be seen, in 2014 revenue from the export of logs constitutes 17.4% or US\$ 551 million comes from the forestry sector.

The labor force is estimated at 202,500 people for 2007. Of these, as of 2002, 75% were involved in agriculture and fisheries (overwhelmingly in subsistence agriculture and fisheries with a very small percentage involved in forestry). Up to 20% are involved in the services sector (mainly civil service) and 5% in industry. The budget figures for 2014 show a fully balanced budget with no deficit or surplus, inflation was 6.9% in 2014, the tax burden was 38.4% of the gross domestic product. Exports in 2014 were estimated at 3.54 billion SBD (equivalent to approximately US\$484 million) and consisted mainly of timber products (accounting for over 67% of exports in 2014 – and overwhelmingly exported as logs) and the rest were fish, copra, palm oil and cocoa. The main markets were Malaysia, China, Australia and Italy. Imports that same year were estimated at approximately 3,39 billion SBD (equivalent to approximately US\$ 471 million) mainly equipment, food, chemicals, fuel and petroleum products and the main partners here were Australia, Singapore, China, Malaysia and New Zealand. As can be seen in 2014 the country had a small trade surplus. The local currency is the Solomon Island Dollar which currently is valued at around 7.3 per US\$.

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<sup>2</sup> Budget and revenue figures provided by the Central Bank of Solomon Islands

The country has faced some periods of social unrest that have their roots in inter-island rivalry. Following some violent episodes, several countries in the Pacific Community, under the leadership of Australia, offered to support the Solomon Islands in peacekeeping and in 2005 the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands was established. Its stated objectives are to improve economic governance, strengthen the Government's financial management, help rebuild the economy and encourage sustainable broad based long term growth. This Mission which has begun to phase out, will continue its support at least through 2017.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION:** *In summary, the Solomon Islands constitute a recently independent country, composed of many tribes, various ethnic minorities, living in many islands, speaking different native languages, with a relatively weak economy whose balance of trade is heavily dependent on timber exports, a population that is acquiring more and more skills, but is still wanting in terms of numbers and levels of educated professionals and national governance institutions are also weak.*

## II. THE SOLOMON ISLANDS UN REDD READINESS PROJECT

The Solomon Islands was selected as one of the countries that was eligible to benefit from the UN REDD programme's financing in order to prepare and take advantage of REDD+ mechanisms. Drafting of the project proposal began in April and was completed in June of 2011. In November of that year the Initial National project Document (INDP) was signed by both the Government and UN REDD. Project implementation started in early 2012, with the groundwork for the establishment of a Project Implementation Unit through the recruitment of a National Project Manager and an assistant. An inception workshop was carried out early in 2013.

To complete the management structure for project implementation a Programme Executive Board (PEB) was established. It was chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) and co-chaired by UNDP. It was also composed of representatives of the Ministry of Forestry and Research (MoFOR), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Lands and Housing, other government entities, local NGOs, and FAO. The function of the PEB was to provide basic programme guidance and approve the annual work plans. A REDD+ Taskforce was also established under the chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary of the MECDM and had the Permanent Secretary of MoFOR as vice-chairman. Membership in the Taskforce was open to government and civil society organizations and it established three working groups dealing with 1) Drivers of Deforestation and Strategies; 2) Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards; and 3) Reference Levels (REL) and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV). The working groups were to meet as required. Lastly an Advisory Panel was established to provide technical support to the Task Force. It was composed of technical staff of UNDP, FAO, UNEP, and the Secretariat of the Pacific and selected International NGOs. The outcomes/outputs that the project was designed to achieve/produce were:

**Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes.**

Output 1.1: A broad-based, multi-stakeholder national REDD+ working group

Output 1.2: Collated and analyzed forest resource data

Output 1.3: A REDD+ readiness roadmap



**Outcome 2: REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD**

Output 2.1: A constituency-based education and awareness raising programme.

Output 2.2: A process to ensure the right of free, prior and informed consent for actions to be undertaken on REDD+

Output 2.3: A rapid/initial cost-abatement assessment.

**Outcome 3: Preliminary capacity developed for REL formulation and MRV.**

Output 3.1: REL and MRV capacity assessment

Output 3.2: Assessment of potential for regional cooperation on MRV

The project was completed in mid-2014. No midterm review was carried out and no final report was written.

### III. OBJECT THE CURRENT EVALUATION

The objectives of this evaluation are:

***To provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements,***

***To assess the status of REDD+ readiness in the Solomon Islands, gaps and challenges that need to be addressed to achieve REDD+ readiness and the UN-REDD Programme's possible role in the future REDD+ process in the country.***

***To promote learning, feedback and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among the participating UN Organizations and other partners. The evaluation will identify lessons of operational and technical relevance for future programme formulation and implementation in the country, especially future UN-REDD Programmes, and/or for the UN-REDD Programme as a whole.***

The methodology to be used is in accordance with the Theory of Change. That is to say it follows the chain of the logical framework of the project design, by determining if the inputs were adequate in quantity and quality for the planned activities, if the activities were adequate and enough to produce the 9 outputs envisioned and if in turn the outputs were achieved and were adequate and enough to achieve the 3 outcomes that the project envisioned. Any voids in the logic was to be identified, as well as any external factors (anticipated or not during the design phase) that may have affected the outcome. The consultant is also expected to review the cost effectiveness (efficiency) as well as point out any lessons that should be drawn for the benefit of future programmes.

For this purpose, the consultant reviewed all existing relevant documentation (see annex 1 which contains a list of the documentation) as well as carried out interviews in person or by SKYPE with a list of persons involved in the design and execution of the project (see annex 2 which contains a list of persons interviewed).

#### IV. CONTEXT

Prior to proceeding to describe the findings of the evaluation, it is important to understand the context in which the project was executed.

##### IV.A. LAND TENURE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

In terms of ownership, there are two parallel land tenure regimes. The first covers alienated lands and account for 13% of the total land area. That land is government owned, derives mainly from what were "crown lands" during colonial times, with a small proportion having been converted from "freehold ownership" to government owned alienated land after independence. This land is surveyed and can be available for long-term lease by private investors.

The overwhelming majority of land, approximately 87% is under the regime of customary ownership. It is owned jointly by the various tribes and family clans that populate the various islands and although recognized by law, in general is not surveyed, the exact boundaries are therefore based on local tradition which leads to many disputes and of course is not registered for title. Furthermore, there are no clear legal and uniform regulations in place to determine what individuals are empowered by the communities to represent their interests in regard to the use their land.

##### IV.B. WORKINGS OF THE FORESTRY SECTOR IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

- **The licensing process**

To deal with all of this, a timber rights acquisition process is foreseen under the Forestry and Timber Rights Utilization Act. (a) The process begins by the person who wishes to acquire a timber license (normally a national of the Solomon Islands) contacting the landowners i.e., the particular community, identifying who represents them and carry out a preliminary negotiation with that person or persons. (b) An application to negotiate with the Provincial Government must be secured from the Commissioner of Forests known as Form 1. (c) Within a prescribed period, the Provincial Government calls for a Timber Rights Hearing to which all landowners are invited (d) Based on the results, the Provincial Government issues a Form 2 Certificate. A one month period is given to appeal the decision to the Customary Land Appeals Court (e) Assuming no appeals are filled the person interested in securing a license signs a Logging Agreement (known as Form 4) with the landowners that were identified in Form 2. (f) The Form 4 is reviewed by the Commissioner of Forest who, if he approves, recommends that the Provincial Government issue a Certificate of Approval (Form 3). (g) The licensee can then request a Logging License from the Commissioner of Forests. (h) He/She should in principle also secure the consent of the Ministry of the Environment, although this is not a legal requirement of the Forestry and Timber Rights Utilization Act. Furthermore, the Environment Act leaves it up to the Director of Environment and Conservation Division of the Ministry of the Environment to decide in which cases it is required.

On paper, the landowner communities have access to legal advice. Within the Public Solicitor's office there is a Landowners Advocacy and Legal Support Unit (LALSU) whose purpose is to do just this. However, the Unit is composed of two lawyers (one of which is currently on leave doing a Master's degree). They have no assistants, no transportation, no independence and no operational budget. Therefore, in practice, the landowners have little or no resources to understand and exercise their rights. **(NOTE: A similar parallel process for securing mineral rights exists for mining operations, which may in the future become an increasingly bigger driver of deforestation.)**

- **The felling and exporting processes<sup>3</sup>**

The licensee then negotiates with a logging company (almost all are foreign owned) a felling contract known as a Technology Management Agreement a Technology Management Agreement to have that company fell the trees and sell the logs on behalf of the licensee. Logging companies then transport the logs to one of numerous specially created logging ports (known locally as “log ponds” of which there are known to be over 60 in the country). There a sample of the logs (10%) are supposed to be inspected by staff from the Ministry of Forestry in order to review that the species and cubic meters declared by the logging company are in conformity. They then secure from the purchaser of the particular export lot of logs, an irrevocable letter of credit to be executed through a local Bank (only two banks continue to accept these documents, as the other two – ANZ and West Bank – no longer want to accept transactions involving log exports). Following this, an export license must be secured from the Central Bank. Then they are ready to be loaded and delivered to the foreign purchasing companies. At this stage, again in theory, 100% of logs to be exported are then supposed to be inspected by staff from the Ministry of Forestry, prior to loading on ships. Once loaded, the ships should then proceed to the port of Noro for Customs inspection and the payment of export duty. In fact the consultant was told that, given the resource limitations faced by the 10 operating control points (lack of fuel, outboard motors out of service, and abolition of financial incentives – special duty allowance) the aforementioned inspections are in many, if not most cases, not carried out.

- **The Customs and revenue sharing process**

All ships coming into Solomon Islands Waters are meant to report first to the port of Noro. They then proceed to the specific “log pond” where they are to load. There they receive the paperwork from the loggers and then they return to Noro for customs clearance. Customs told the consultant that, as mentioned above, they were aware that in many cases the quantities, value and species are not verified by the forestry officers. However, they did not poses themselves the expertise to determine what species were on board, they relied entirely on the declaration of the logging companies. Therefore, they had no choice but to accept without any questioning, both the quantities and species quoted as TRUE.

In terms of fixing the value of the shipment, they relied entirely on a “reference value” provided by the Economic Reference Unit of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) (which the consultant was told by various sources is substantially below market value). The process is as follows: On a quarterly basis, this Unit consults prices for CIF log exports prices paid by importers in China from the Global trade Atlas. They then consult the International Timber Trade Organization’s data base to determine shipping and insurance costs to determine the FOB price (CIF-Shipping and Insurance minus 3% handling costs). This is the price they are supposed to give to Customs. However, political/lobbying pressures come to bear and many times that price is lowered. Per example, in July a price of US\$ 157 per cubic meter was set and a few days later it was reduced by 20% to US\$ 126 The consultant was also told by knowledgeable senior government officials, the value set by MoF normally coincided exactly with the sales price agreed to by the logging companies and the foreign purchasers of the shipment.

In terms of the distribution of the revenue of log exports, 25%<sup>4</sup> is paid as duty to Customs, 60% belongs to the logging company and only the remaining 15% are to be shared between the possessor of the logging

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<sup>3</sup> Information in this sub-section provided by several interviewees from the two concerned government ministries as well as other knowledgeable stakeholders.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Customs, verified with MoFOR and the Central Bank of the Solomon Islands

permit (licensee) and the community that owns the land. The split of this 15% portion varies according to what was contracted in each case between the landowners and the licensee.

- **Weaknesses and loopholes**

Unfortunately, the procedures and controls that exist on paper are not always followed. The consultant has been told from many sources that this is due to:

- **poor controls** (processes are not in place to ensure compliance)
- **loopholes in the existing legislation,**
- **lack of awareness of their rights by the customary community landowners,**
- **poorly trained staff,**
- **scarcity of staff,** (the MoFOR has 180<sup>5</sup> total staff and these, the consultant was told only 10 have the equivalent of a University education; the MECDM has only 27 staff to deal with all Environmental and Climate Change issues)
- **poorly paid staff** (per example, officers in charge of controlling log shipments are paid the equivalent of US\$ 220<sup>6</sup> a month)
- **corruption and conflict of interest**

The consultant can attest to the accuracy of the first six reasons above. He cannot of course corroborate that corruption and conflicts of interest are major factors leading to poor management of forestry resources in the Solomon Islands, but what can be said is that given the lack of controls and the institutional weakness that exist, it cannot be discarded that indeed they may indeed play a major role.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON CONTEXT:** *The net result of this is that sustainable levels of timber exports (around 250,000<sup>7</sup> cubic meters) are exceeded by about 9.5 times (reported current exports account for at least 2,449,336<sup>8</sup> cubic meters a year). The value of log exports in 2014 was SBDs 2,205,300,152.<sup>9</sup> The consultant has been told by several sources that: quantities may be under-reported; that rosewood and other valuable red wood species may be being exported as logs and classified as other species; transfer pricing practices are relatively common; price set for customs purpose is subject to manipulation; and the returns to Government, the Licensee, the Landowners and the Loggers does not seem equitable. Given the weaknesses described above, these assertions are very credible.*

## V. FINDINGS OF THE UN REDD PROJECT EVALUATION

### V.A. RELEVANCE

Obviously, when in a given country forest products accounted for over 67% of its total exports and 13% of total government revenue<sup>10</sup> and when the occupation of over 80% of the population depends on subsistence agriculture, forest products and services and coastal fisheries, any initiative designed to ensure forest preservation is of crucial importance and relevance. More so, when forest cover is

<sup>5</sup> Information provided by Senior Staff of the Ministry of Forestry and Research

<sup>6</sup> Information provided by Senior Staff of the Ministry of Forestry and Research

<sup>7</sup> Project Document - UN-REDD Solomon Islands Programme: Support to Initial Readiness

<sup>8</sup> Source: Central Bank of the Solomon Island

<sup>9</sup> Source: Central Bank of the Solomon Islands

<sup>10</sup> Estimates - Project Document - UN-REDD Solomon Islands Programme: Support to Initial Readiness

disappearing at an alarming rate due to overharvesting of logs to the tune of about 950% above sustainable levels. Therefore the Outcomes, Outputs and Activities conceived under the UN-REDD Solomon Islands Programme: Support to Initial Readiness were in line with one of the country's key sustainable development priorities. Furthermore, the UN REDD programme was fully in line with Outcomes 2 and 4 of the United Nations Regional Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) that state "National and regional governance systems exercise the principles of inclusive good governance, respecting and upholding human rights; and resilient Pacific island communities participate in decision-making at all levels." and "The mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes; and Pacific communities sustainably using their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage" respectively. Lastly, the programme was also in full compliance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action as it emphasized national ownership, it was focused on achieving measurable results, mutual donor-recipient partnership and capacity development.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON RELEVANCE:** *The project as designed, was highly relevant to the development needs of the Solomon Islands and fully in line with the United Nations stated regional objectives, as well as with international development guidelines.*

#### V.B. EXTERNAL FACTORS

Prior to designing a project or programme it is crucial to understand the context in which that project/programme will be operating and identify clearly what are the external factors that can eventually have either a positive or negative effect on its capacity to achieve the desired outcome(s). As we have stated before, there were a series of factors and weaknesses that would have had to be taken into account prior to designing the project. The fact that: the Ministry of Forestry and Research had only 180 employees of all levels across the country to carry out all the tasks assigned to it; the Ministry of the Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology has only 27 posts to deal with all the environmental and climate change issues assigned to it<sup>11</sup>; the poor remuneration of key staff in these Ministries whose function is to intervene in controlling an industry valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars; the lack of effective control systems in the forestry sector; and the potential environment for corruption that these weaknesses create; were all elements that should merit detailed analysis.

Furthermore, even if these weaknesses did not exist, what would be the "short to medium term incentives" for the government to curtail logging activities to sustainable levels, when de facto this would mean reducing their foreign exchange income as a result of exports by close to 60% and government revenue by about 11%. Such cutbacks would be disastrous to the country's economy. The potential for tapping in the future into a carbon credit scheme does not, in itself, appear to be enough. There needs to be a medium term plan that can indeed curtail logging activities to sustainable levels, while at the very least maintaining export earnings and government revenue. A possible broad outline of such a plan will be presented in section V. **LESSONS LEARNT AND AN OUTLINE FOR POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES** below.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON EXTERNAL FACTORS:** *In the opinion of the evaluator, these external factors (weaknesses) were not properly considered when the project was designed in order to determine if there was a base for promoting a conventional REDD+ Readiness project in the Solomon Islands.*

<sup>11</sup> MECDM Human Resources Development Plan. Several of the 28 posts are listed as vacant.

#### V.C. PROJECT DESIGN

This refers to logic used when designing the project as well as the care taken to identify those factors that can have an effect on its execution

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSIONS WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT'S DESIGN:** *The programme that was designed followed a "logical framework" approach. Desired **Outcomes** were formulated; **Outputs** believed required to achieve those outcomes were described; and finally **Activities** that would allow the production of those outputs were designed. Under the following sub-headings, we shall look at which of these **Activities** were indeed completed; how effective they were in producing the described **Outputs**; and finally if the desired **Outcomes** were indeed achieved. We shall also provide some judgement as to the use of the budget and how reasonable were the expenditures used to deliver the various activities; the degree of "national ownership" that has been achieved with regard to REDD+ future activities; and finally we shall also provide judgement as to the impact the project has and will have on environmental degradation and deforestation in the Solomon Islands.*

#### V.D. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ACTIVITIES/OUTPUTS

This refers to how successful the activities and outputs carried out in contributing to the achievement of the OUTCOMES that the project was meant to achieve.

**Output 1.1:** [Establishment within 2 months of] **A broad-based, multi-stakeholder national REDD+ working group** [de facto called Task Force]

Under this output there were 3 activities envisioned: (1) to draft Terms of Reference for the REDD+ Task Force; (2) to identify possible members for the working; and (3) to provide a workshop and follow-up on the meetings of the working group.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON OUTPUT 1.1:** *Good progress was made. All three activities were fully completed (albeit not within two months, which was not a realistic time frame). - Terms of reference were indeed drafted and were adequate. - The working group was formed although heavily biased towards government and NGO participation with less than desirable participation from the private sector. - The group met five or six times during the life of the project (although minutes were kept for only two of those minutes).*

**Output 1.2:** **Collated and analyzed** [new] **forest resource data** [to cast considerable light on forest management]

Under this output there were three activities foreseen: (1) to report on data availability; (2) to collate and analyze data [on deforestation, forest degradation and climate change]; and (3) to carry out a review workshop.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON OUTPUT 1.2:** *No significant progress was made. The consultant was not provided evidence that the project had prepared a systematic and comprehensive report on what forest resources data was data was available, nor that there had been an exercise designed to collate and analyze such data, nor that a workshop to review such a process had been carried out.*

### **Output 1.3: A REDD+ readiness roadmap.**

Under this output there were five activities foreseen: (1) to carry out stakeholder consultations [on the Roadmap]; (2) to analyze current and planned [required] activities; (3) to identify gaps; (4) to carry out consultations on [possible] approaches; and (5) to develop a monitoring and oversight process [for progress on the roadmap].

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON OUTPUT 1.3: Good progress was made.** Activities (1) through (4) were fully completed. Activity (5) has been partially completed. A REDD+ Unit has been set up within the Ministry of Forestry and Research to monitor future REDD+ activities. However, that Unit as of today, is manned by a single staff member. The draft Roadmap (pending final approval from the Cabinet since March 2014) is a very complex set of strategic actions (39 all together) and activities (92 in total) that in order to complete requires not only a clear political will, but human and financial resources that are not currently available. In order to allow the reader to grasp the complexity of what is being planned under the Roadmap, the consultant has put together a list of the main activities that the Roadmap contains. This list can be found under **Annex 3** to this report. Therefore, as stated in points **IV.A.** and **V.B.** above, the weaknesses in the sector are such that it is the opinion of the consultant that the Roadmap needs to be prioritized and executed in a staggered manner, while in parallel carrying out a set of activities designed to strengthen sustainable forest management (see section **V.I** below).

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON OUTCOME 1 – "REDD+ readiness supported by [an] effective, inclusive and participatory management process".** Good progress was made. In the consultant's opinion, this Outcome was mostly achieved. A REDD+ Taskforce was established and a Roadmap drafted (though as stated not yet approved by the government). Both of these were important outputs and achieved with what were limited financial resources and within a relatively short time frame. However, the process was only partially inclusive, as the membership of the Taskforce did include officials from key government ministries, relevant NGOs, selected members of the international community and a few (too few) private sector representatives. Unfortunately, the representation of the landowners (indigenous communities) was also less than desirable.

### **Output 2.1: A constituency-based education and awareness raising programme.**

Under this output three activities were foreseen as follows: (1) to carry out a needs assessment [of awareness raising requirements]; (2) to prepare the necessary material; and (3) to train trainers in awareness raising.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON OUTPUT 2.1: Only modest progress was made.** The consultant saw no evidence that a full needs assessment of awareness raising requirements was completed, nor that "training of trainers" in awareness raising took place. Two brochures entitled "Solomon Islands UN REDD Programme" and "National Approach to REDD+ in the Solomon Islands" were produced and distributed in very modest quantities.

**Output 2.2: A process to ensure the right of free, prior and informed consent for actions undertaken by REDD+**

Under this output four activities were foreseen as follows: (1) to design a participatory approach process; (2) to prepare required [training and awareness] material; (3) to train trainers [in the participatory approach process]; (4) to carry out a pilot experience and evaluate it.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON OUTPUT 2.2: Modest progress was made.** Stakeholder guidelines were prepared, but a full process as such was not designed. Two missions were carried out and on the second (Makira Ulawa Province) some contact with stakeholders in several villages did take place. No detailed training of trainers on FPIC or materials for such a purpose were prepared. Possible sites for a pilot experience were subject to preliminary review, but no site has been ultimately chosen and no pilot experience carried out.

**Output 2.3: A rapid/initial cost-abatement assessment.**

Under this output four activities were foreseen as follows: (1) to carry out a review of and select potential methodologies; (2) to select and contract an agency to collect and analyze data; (3) to prepare a cost abatement curve and report; (4) to discuss the report with stakeholders and adopt it.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON OUTPUT 2.3: No progress made.** None of these activities were carried out.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION OUTCOM 2- "REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD" Modest progress made.** Concerned government officials and some NGO staff have indeed an understanding of the REDD process. This does not appear to be the case for landowners, many private sector actors and the public at large.

**Output 3.1: REL and MRV capacity assessment**

Under this output, three activities were foreseen: (1) to carry out a costed plan for REL, RL and MRV capacity building with an implementation timeline; (2) to carry out an assessment of REL and MRV and draft a capacity report; (3) to carry out a consultative workshop[on that plan].

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON OUTPUT 3.1: Good progress was achieved.** Three national workshops on MRV methodology were completed, as was a study tour to Fiji. An attempt to introduce selected participants to forest carbon measurement techniques was completed in Choiseul province. For this exercise, three forestry officers from Fiji flew in and acted as team leaders under the MRV consultant. However, there should be no expectations that a true capacity to establish a REL or implement an MRV process has been achieved. Only the foundation for this was set and an FAO regional project entitled "Strengthening Regional Support for National Forest Monitoring Systems for REDD+ in the Pacific" is now in place and will carry this effort forward.



### **Output 3.2: Assessment of potential for regional cooperation on MRV**

Under this output two activities were foreseen: (1) to carry out national and regional meetings; and (2) to carry out MRV workshops.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON OUTPUT 3.2: Completed.** *The Solomon Islands were one of the promoters of the FAO regional project mentioned in the previous point.*

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON OUTCOME 3 - Preliminary capacity developed for REL formulation and MRV.** *The activities foreseen were carried out. However, a true capacity has not been created nor could this have been achieved, given the relatively meager financial allocation for this purpose, the time frame involved and more importantly the weakness of the human resources available for this purpose. The good news is that FAO, as previously stated, has established a regional programme to carry forward this national aspiration.*

**EVALUATOR'S OVERALL CONCLUSIONS ON EFFECTIVENESS:** *If one measures the project's achievements in relation to the actual attainment of the Outcomes as designed, then we have to conclude that the project fell short of expectations. However, the consultant believes this would be a very narrow view. Failure or success must be viewed in regard to what was achieved within a particular context (see point IV. CONTEXT above). If we take into consideration that: - in its design, the context and external risk factors had not been properly identified and addressed; and - that the resources and time frame provided were not enough to achieve the designed outcomes, then we could reach a different conclusion. The consultant has evidenced that within key staff of key ministries and in the local NGO community, the level of awareness of the potential damage that GHG emission and the consequential climate change can have on their country has changed exponentially, as has the awareness of the need for reform within the forestry sector to ensure its sustainability. **Therefore, it is concluded that, in terms of "value for money," the modest investment of US\$ 550,000 was well worthwhile.** However, a great deal still remains to be done to control the effects of deforestation and forest degradation. (See point VI. LESSONS LEARNT AND AN OUTLINE FOR POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES Below)*

#### **V.E. NATIONAL OWNERSHIP, STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND GENDER**

The project was designed with the hope of promoting national ownership of this effort. A multi-stakeholder approach was foreseen. The Project Executive Board set up to direct the project and also approve the annual work plans, was composed mainly of Government and UN officials with limited NGO participation. A technical task force and, under it three technical working groups, were established to provide technical guidance to the project, but again this structure was overwhelmingly composed of government and UN staff. The participation of landowners was limited to an association of landowners of one of the Islands. As far as drivers of deforestation, only a mining company participated as did someone from the Solomon Islands Forestry Association, who the consultant was told by several sources was not an active participant. The Project Implementation Unit sat at the UNDP office, as the Government could not provide office space. There was no government counterpart cash contribution involved. The Government did provide staff time for purposes of attending meetings, workshops etc.

At the level of the technical staff of the Ministries of Forestry and Environment, there was clarity as to the differences between what UN REDD and what REDD+ are. This was not the case at other levels or departments. There was no evidence of grassroots involvement either in the project design stage, in its management, or in its monitoring process. As stated before, the awareness raising activities and materials were limited in scope. The government was certainly a major actor in ensuring that this project came into existence as a response to its COP obligations, but once established, the driving force seems to have been the Programme Implementation Unit staff and the consultants. The main output (the Roadmap), was in essence drafted by them and submitted for review, discussion and endorsement to the Taskforce. It is noteworthy that after 18 months, the Roadmap is still awaiting cabinet approval.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON GENDER:** *The Solomon Islands Council of Women was in theory a member of the project's Taskforce. However, they did not participate in the two meetings for which minutes were kept. No gender-specific activities were designed or carried out by the project. The logical activities in which the participation of women could have been promoted (i.e. those related to the implementation of FPIC) were not implemented (see Evaluators Conclusions on Output 2.2 above)*

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON OWNERSHIP AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION:** *The consultant is convinced that there was not sufficient national ownership of the process and that critical drivers of deforestation/stakeholders (community landowners, licensees and logging companies) were either not involved at all or played a very marginal role.*

#### V.F. EFFICIENCY AND THE USE OF FUNDS

Efficiency refers to timeliness in the delivery of outputs, their actual cost vis-a-vis the planned budget, adequate monitoring (budgetary revision and reporting), the adequacy of the human resources that managed the process and adequacy of the technical backstopping.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSION ON EFFICIENCY AND USE OF FUNDS:** *As stated above, not all foreseen outputs were delivered, but those that were, followed the work programmes as designed and were executed within the foreseen budgetary allocation. Several budget revisions were prepared to reflect the expenditures incurred and realign expenditures. Periodic monitoring reports were produced. While the Programme Implementation Unit was composed of one officer and one assistant, their profiles were in line with requirements, their salaries reasonable for similar local positions and they performed their tasks competently. The three consultants contracted also had profiles in line with their Terms of Reference and within the limitations of the environment, provided the outputs expected of them. The technical backstopping was provided from Bangkok by UNDP and FAO technical staff who travelled to Honiara and were in constant contact with the Programme Implementation Unit. The UNDP sub-office in Honiara provided sound managerial and administrative support. The costs of inputs/activities were within reasonable levels.*

## V.G. IMPACT

Impact refers to the positive or negative changes that have or are likely to occur as a result of the attainment of the Outcomes of a particular project. The stated Objective of the project was “**to establish the necessary institutional and individual capacities required to develop full REDD+ readiness in the Solomon Islands**” The project has not achieved this, as only some of the 8 planned outputs were totally or partially completed. There is no likelihood that this objective will be attained in the future, based exclusively on the performance of the project and the outputs it produced.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSIONS ON IMPACT:** *The project has not achieved its objective, as only some of the 8 planned outputs were totally or partially completed. There is no likelihood that this objective will be attained in the future, based exclusively on the performance of the project and the outputs it produced. However, it did manage to get key actors (technical staff of the Ministries of Forestry and Environment and the NGO community) to understand and discuss the depth of the problems related to deforestation and forest degradation in the Solomon Islands. It has also set a base for the future implantation of a national forest inventory, a forest monitoring, reporting and verification system and a capacity to measure forest carbon stocks. There are a series of projects now under execution by other development partners that are working on further developing these capacities. Additionally, the project produced a comprehensive Roadmap for REDD+ readiness which can have a very important future impact if: (1) it gains the political support required (not just formal Cabinet approval, which as stated is still pending, but if it secures true political commitment for its execution) and (2) it is prioritized to make it a workable plan, consistent with the existing human and financial resources available for its implementation. Its impact or lack thereof can only be judged in the next few years.*

## V.H. SUSTAINABILITY

This refers to the capacity to continue lines of action and capabilities created through the project well into the future.

**EVALUATOR'S CONCLUSIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY:** *As stated, there are a series of projects now under execution by other UN and non-UN development partners that are working on further developing the capacities that the UN REDD project initiated (see annex 5 which provides a comprehensive list of past and current projects). There is therefore reason to hope that there will be continuity and sustainability for those specific efforts. Ultimately of course this will depend, both on the capacity of those partners to execute this cooperation and more importantly, on securing the Government's willingness to make tough but necessary changes in the way the forestry sector operates.*

## VI. LESSONS LEARNT AND AN OUTLINE FOR POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

### VI.A. LESSONS

➤ At the design stage, it is extremely important to fully consider the context in which the particular project will operate. It is not the same to implement a UN REDD project in a country whose economic dependence on forestry is relatively low, as it is in a country that is very heavily dependent on that sector.

- Not all countries are ready to implement complex systems. The content of a Roadmap for a country like Brazil, Mexico or Indonesia cannot be the same as the one for a country like the Solomon Islands.
- Expected results from a project must be commensurate to the financial resources allocated, existing counterpart capacities and a realistic time frame.
- In some cases, there may be non-REDD+ actions that the donor community might take that are in the short term, more effective in reducing reforestation and forest degradation and financing for these activities should also be made available, as the ultimate objective is to protect stored carbon and reduce GHG emissions.

#### **VI.B. Possible follow-up activities**

Solomon Islands cannot afford to continue to wait before it takes concrete actions to reduce logging to sustainable levels. It will not only run out of forest resources in the coming years, killing its overwhelming main source of export earnings and government income, but will have increasing social unrest as the livelihood of local communities dependent on the forest for its living. Moreover, the International Community will be closely monitoring progress in this respect and failure to tackle its part in the fight against global warming could have a very negative effect on its development cooperation, its capacity to accede to international financing, its exports as well as its capacity to benefit from integration schemes.

It is therefore imperative that action in this direction be taken. Amongst others, the consultant believes the following 3 are immediately possible:

**(1)** Hire for a minimum period of five years a company that can assist Inspection/Verification agent (such as the Société Générale de Surveillance, Bureau Veritas, COTECNA etc.) to carry out the Inspection of all log exports at the log pond, verify the quantities and species being exported, fix a “minimum export price floor” for each lot based on the latest international market price and assist customs to verify the accuracy of the paperwork and certify that the right amount of taxes have been paid. In doing so, it should work side by side with staff of the Ministry of Forestry and Research and the Customs Office, in order to ensure they are fully capable of sustaining the same level of expertise in the future. The additional income generated from closing the current control loopholes should more than pay for this cost. Furthermore, the contract might even contain “performance clauses” where a part of the compensation is subject to increases in government revenue.

**(2)** Eliminate the duality of a licensee and a logging company. Licensees act as de-facto middlemen adding nothing to the process. The Licensees should either be the landowners themselves or the logging companies directly. Furthermore, the landowners are not receiving a decent share of the export price of logs. It is believed that by eliminating the “licensee” - as a separate entity from the landowners and logging company - the distribution of the share could be taken to 25% to the Government, 25% to the landowners (the communities) and 50% to the logging company, resulting in a fairer price received by the owners of the logs (i.e. the landowners). After this paragraph had been drafted, an article appeared in the Solomon Star where a landowner (community Chief) complains about this very point (see Annex 4)

These two measures should immediately have a positive effect on both government revenue and the income of the communities. But they alone are not enough. In a country whose economy is as dependent on forestry as is the Solomon Islands, bringing down the current levels of deforestation to sustainable levels is simply not possible without adding value to the wood that is exported. Exporting logs (timber)

must cease in the medium term and the goal must be to export higher value added wood products such as wood veneers, hardwood flooring, furniture, hardwood fine doors and frames and similar products. This would not only allow for the attainment of similar export earnings from much lower levels of felling, but has the added advantage of creating local opportunities for entrepreneurs, important increased levels of employment and income, increased taxes and government revenue and increased respectability for the Solomon Islands in the international arena. In achieving this, the development partners of the Solomon Islands and very specifically the UN family can play an important role.

**(3)** A large pilot project should be set up in a partnership between a provincial government and selected communities to produce these types of products from indigenous hardwood species. The pilot could benefit from support as follows:

- As the Solomon Islands are classified as an LDC, the country qualifies for grant funding from the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) which could provide the financial contribution necessary to purchase the required equipment. One of the UNCDF's focuses is climate change and they are committed to working with local governments and communities.
- The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) can be relied upon to identify the necessary consultants to transfer the necessary technology required for the pilot experience.
- The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) could identify highly motivated, qualified and very cost effective expertise to assist running the project.
- The UNCTAD/WTO International Trade Centre (ITC) which specializes in assisting small and medium enterprises from developing countries to find export markets for their products can identify the necessary expertise to assist in finding markets and in carrying out specific marketing tours to identify what the markets want as well as putting together the producer with specific buyers.
- The UNDP, UN REDD, FAO, UNOPS and other bilateral donors such as JICA, DIFT and NORAD could make substantive, technological and/or financial contributions be it through cost sharing or parallel financing modalities.

## **VII. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **• TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS**

**(1)** Approve the REDD+ Roadmap and request assistance from the UN to design a timeline for its implementation, prioritizing the activities that can be currently implemented (given the human and financial resources at the Government's disposal) and establish a tentative chronogramme for subsequent implementation of the next steps.

**(2)** Approve the revised Forestry Act currently pending Cabinet review.

**(3)** Approve legislation designed to ensure that:

- Community lands are registered and title is given to the corresponding community;

- Establish a legal mechanism for communities to select the representatives who can transact business on behalf that community and establish a term of office for them.
- (4) Strengthen the Landowners Advocacy and Legal Support Unit (the only organ that is designed to defend community rights and provide them with legal assistance and capable of promoting FPIC processes) by de-linking it from the of the Public Solicitor's Office, making and independent entity and providing it with an assured annual level of resources by assigning it by law a fixed percentage of the national budget.
- (5) Should engage the services of private company with prestige in Customs Inspections and Verification to assist the Ministry of Forestry and Research to monitor logging activities at the log ponds, verifying log species, and quantities; assist the Ministry of Finance in fixing realistic and market-based "minimum export price floors" for each export lot; and assist the Customs Authority in ensuring that the corresponding export revenue is realized.
- (6) Should takes steps to eliminate the figure of a licensee (middleman) between the landowners (community) and the logging company by granting the license (permit) either to the community or the logging company directly.
- (7) Change the split of export earnings by lowering the percentage paid to the logging company and increasing the percentage that is earned by the landowners in order to reflect better their respective contribution.
- (8) Request from its development partners cooperation programmes to develop a pilot designed to ensure that in the mid-term, export of wood products replace exports of logs.
- (9) Consider putting in place a tax on the export of logs that starts at the current 25% in year one and progresses to 300% in year 6 as a way of giving time for the pilot project to:
- prove the viability of exporting manufactured wood products
  - identify markets
  - generate the necessary investment

thus discouraging log exports after year 6.

- TO THE UNITED NATIONS

- (10) The UNDP regional office and UN REDD should work with the Government and mobilize the various UN agencies/funds mentioned above as well as bilateral donors concerned with climate change to put together a programme designed to replace log exports with the export of manufactured wood products.
- (11) The UNDP Solomon Islands sub-office should monitor closely the progress in implementing these recommendations and stand ready to support the Government's effort to do so.

## ANNEX 1

## SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

1. UN REDD Rules of Procedure and Operational Guidelines
2. UN REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015
3. Project Document - UN-REDD Solomon Islands Programme: Support to Initial Readiness
4. UN REDD Inception Workshop Report
5. Budget Revisions 2012 A/B/ and C.
6. Budget Revisions 2013 and 2014
7. Second No-Cost Extension Document
8. Endorsement of the National Readiness Roadmap (Cabinet Paper pending consideration)
9. Progress of the Solomon Islands UN-REDD National Programme (Cabinet Paper)
10. Establishment of the Solomon Islands National REDD+ Taskforce (Cabinet Paper)
11. Project Executive Board (PEB) Terms of Reference
12. Minutes of the PEB meeting of 2013 (21 February)
13. Minutes of the PEB meeting of 2014 (6 March)
14. PEB Meeting Record of Attendance 2013 (21 February)
15. Proposed Membership of the REDD+ Task Force
16. Minutes of the 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the REDD+ Task Force (8 November 2012)
17. Minutes of the 2<sup>nd</sup>. Meeting of the REDD+ Task Force (20 February 2013)
18. REDD+ Readiness Roadmap (awaiting cabinet approval)
19. Draft of the MRV REDD+ Guidelines
20. Draft Guidelines for Developing Stakeholder Engagement
21. Draft Guidelines on the Development of REDD+ Safeguards
22. 11 Back to office reports
23. Full text of Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act (1996)
24. Full text of Protected Areas Act (2010)
25. Full text of the Wildlife and Protection and Management Act (1998)
26. Full text of the Wildlife Protection and Management Regulations (2008)
27. Full text of the Environment Act (1998)
28. Full text of the Environment Regulations (draft 2008)
29. Central Bank Foreign Exchange Regulations for Round Log Export
30. Central Bank – Round Log Export Information Sheet
31. Project Annual Report for 2013
32. Project Annual Report for 2014
33. Project Semi-Annual Report 2012
34. Project Semi-Annual Report 2013
35. Quarterly Report 1<sup>st</sup>. Quarter 2013
36. Quarterly Report 2<sup>nd</sup>. Quarter 2013
37. 11 individual study tour reports – study tour to Fiji
38. Solomon Islands Forestry Outlook Study – FAO (2009)
39. The Mining Process for Landowners – Landowners Advocacy & Legal Support Unit (LALSU)
40. The Timber Rights Acquisition Process for Landowners – (LALSU)
41. Opportunities for Improving the Value of Solomon Islands Timber Exports (AusAid)
42. Human Resources Development Plan – Ministry of the Environment (MECDM)
43. Ridges to Reefs Conservation Plan – The Nature Conservancy
44. Solomon Islands Forestry Outlook Study – FAO (2009)
45. Solomon Island UN REDD Programme Brochure
46. National approach to REDD+ in the Salomon Islands (UN REDD brochure)
47. Project: Integrating global environment commitments in investment and development decision making (UNDP)
48. Quarterly Review of the Central Bank – December 2014
49. Assorted ad-hoc tables prepare at the consultants request by MoFOR, Customs and Central Bank

## ANNEX 2

## LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ms. Akiko Suzaki	UNDP Deputy Resident Representative (Solomon Islands)
Ms. Lynelle Popot	UNDP Solomon Islands Environmental Unit
Mr. Joel Scriven	UNDP (ex-FAO) Regional Advisor
Mr. Philip Cowling	Consultant to the UN REDD project
Mr. Chris Heider	MRV Consultant to the UN REDD project
Mr. Fred Siho Patison	Ex-Head of the PIU of the UN REDD project
Mr. Gideon Bourou	Environmental Officer, Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Mr. Haley Kuoto	PIU Head, UNDP Project, Intl. Environmental Commitments in Decisionmaking
Mr. Geoffrey R. Thorne	Director ASYCUDA project (UNCTAD/AusAID-DIFIT) SI Custom Office

### GOVERNMENT

Mr. Vaeno Vigulu	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Forestry and Research (MoFOR)
Dr. Melchoir Mataka	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of the Environment (MECDM)
Mr. Chanel Iroi	Under-Secretary, Ministry of the Environment (MECDM)
Mr. Douglas Yee	Director, Climate Change Division, Ministry of the Environment (MECDM)
Mr. Joe Horoko	Director, Environment and Conservation Division
Mr. Terence Titulu	Assistant Commissioner of Forests, Ministry of Forestry and Research (MoFOR)
Mr. Kedson Ago	Senior Forestry Officer, Ministry of Forestry and Research (MoFOR)
Mr. Chris Ghoro	REDD+ Implementation Officer, Ministry of Forestry and Research (MoFOR)
Ms. Margaret Salia	Director, Forest Industries, Ministry of Forestry and Research (MoFOR)
Mr. Samuel Pvazu	Chief Forester, Licensing, Ministry of Forestry and Research (MoFOR)
Mr. Genesis Kofana	Advisor Office of the Prime Minister and Former Director of Land Reform
Ms. Martha Maneka	Landowners Advocacy and Legal Support Unit (LALSU)
Mr. Mark Ernima	National Manager Customs Revenue, SI Customs Office
Ms. Annette Bale	Customs Officer, SI Customs Office
Mr. Benjamin Kiriaua	Exchange Control Unit, Int'l Dept., Central Bank of the Solomon Islands
Mr. Donald Saipio	Export Officer, Central Bank of the Solomon Islands
Mr. Eric Saelea	Assistant Deputy Commissioner – Compliance, Ministry of Finance (MOF)
Ms. Margaret Leow	Officer, Economic Reform Unit, Ministry of Finance (MOF)
Mr. Denis Meowgh	Officer, Economic Reform Unit, Ministry of Finance (MOF)

### NGO COMMUNITY

Mr. Willie Atu,	Country Manager, The Nature Conservancy
Mr. Ben Salepo	Live and Learn
Mr. Jimmy Kereseka	Coordinator, Luru Land Conference of Tribal Communities

### REQUESTED INTERVIEWS THAT DID NOT TAKE PLACE

Ms. Rosely Rauna	Solomon Islands Forestry Association (private sector loggers) Unfortunately, the consultant was told she passed away a few days earlier. No one else was available.
Mr. Furgesson Vaghi,	Coordinator, KIBCA (NGO) – Away on mission.
Mr. Moses Rouhana	Coordinator, Kastom Gaden Association (NGO) Away on mission.



**TECHNICAL STUDIES/ASSESSMENTS**

- Assessment of the value of existing timber stock
- Updated assessment of potential regeneration rates and sustainable harvest levels within different provinces
- Assessment of value of ecosystem services provided (this could also be linked with assessment of cost of environmental degradation from logging)
- Assessment of existing capacity and resource requirements for effective monitoring of existing felling and milling licenses and presentation of revised resourcing to concession plan
- Review of existing and past approaches to benefit sharing / incentive agreements within forestry and agriculture
- Establishment of Framework for Establishment of Forest Reserves
- Assessment of PA financing options
- Conduct study on the design of a body for management of REDD+ result-based payments;
- Review of existing benefit sharing mechanisms and institutional arrangements and potential value and costs of REDD+ implementation
- Establishment of proposals for benefit sharing within different REDD+ Strategies

**STUDIES, SYSTEMS AND TOOLS**

- Establishment of an environmental management information system (EMIS) within the MECDM
- Development and Piloting of a PA Approval and Monitoring Protocol
- Development of land use planning guidance tool
- Development of a framework for identification of sites for agricultural expansion and criteria for development
- Develop Checklist of requirements for key processes within the felling and milling license application process
- Develop Initial Safeguards Report and Workplan
- Development of a work plan for the establishment of an Integrated Information Management and Geographical Information System within MECDM with Linkages to the NFMS
- Undertake EMIS system population covering past data
- Review existing inventory designs and provide recommendations for design of a new multipurpose NFI
- Design and pilot Solomon Islands' multipurpose National Forest Inventory
- Development of an Action Plan for the development of FRELs/FRLs in Solomon Islands
- Study carried out into the context of FREL/FRL implementation in Solomon Islands and methodological options available
- Develop Historical Trends Assessment for pilot provinces
- Historical annual emissions calculated using emission factors from national forest monitoring system

**DATA BASES**

- Identification of key data requirements at national, international and local level
- Harmonization of data formats and collection and analysis methodologies between various ministries.
- Implement Solomon Islands' multipurpose National Forest Inventory at national scale
- Develop a central GHG database and archiving system
- Develop a preliminary national/subnational FREL/FRL and submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat for review

## **LAWS, ACTS AND GUIDELINES**

- Strengthening application of the development consent process for activities within the forest sector  
Formulate detailed Guidelines for application of the development consent process for projects within the forest sector, piloting awareness raising and training on their implementation
- Review of legislative options and feasibility assessment for development of environmental offsetting legislation
- Consolidate recommendations for amendments to the Environment Act, the PA Act and their Regulations
- Development of Cross Cutting Guidelines on Stakeholder engagement and maintaining full and effective participation within Land-use Projects (e.g. PA, Forest Reserves, Forest Concessions, Plantations)
- Development of Guidance on Transparency and Access to Information
- Development of Standards for environment  
Development and Testing of Cross Cutting Guidelines on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
- Identify the legal basis for carbon rights allocation under a national REDD+ mechanism
- Development of guidelines for the Development Consent Process
- Review and Identify Key Criteria and Indicators
- Full legal assessment of relevant legislation against key international Safeguard Criteria

## **INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING, CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING**

- Capacity Building for MoFR, MECMD and MoAL extension workers on watershed management approaches
- Establishment of Effective PA financial Management Structure
- Establishment of a PA support Unit within ECD
- Training of Agricultural Extension workers within focus communities
- Resource and provide training to MECMD staff on operation of an EMIS
- Capacity building on geospatial data processing and database management
- Establish a harmonized classification system for land representation
- Satellite image characterization for forest monitoring
- Establishment an RS/GIS Forest Information System and web-GIS platform
- Develop and operationalize Solomon Islands' satellite land monitoring system
- Development of participatory tools for community forest monitoring
- Forest boundary delineation in the field and GIS boundary generation for demonstration activities
- Strengthen forest inventory capacities among stakeholders
- Harmonize all existing inventory data and develop robust tree species and NFI databases
- Technical capacity building for the GHG inventory for the LULUCF sector
- Establish capacity to provide oversight of REDD+ Projects

## **PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND MULTI- STAKEHOLDER ACTIVITIES**

- Public Consultation on Forest Policy and Legislation
- Provide Training & Guidance to Landowners to develop and implement Protected Areas Management plans
- Public consultation on draft regulations for Land Recording
- Provincial Level Awareness Raising Events
- Stakeholder Specific Awareness Raising and consultation events
- Undertake in-depth consultation and finalize the National Authority
- Consultations with stakeholder and technical experts to collate proposals for, and select, pilot sites;

## **PAPERS**

- Revised ToR for NRC to be presented to Cabinet with cabinet paper on justification for committee.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

- Development of Printed Media Content
- Development of a Series of Radio Programmes
- Maintenance of a REDD+ Website
- Support NFMS-related research and dissemination of findings

## **PILOT INITIATIVES**

- Pilot incentive mechanisms for forest plantation development and rehabilitation within at least two sites
- Piloting of Framework for Establishment of Forest Reserves
- Piloting of a Protected Areas Approval and Monitoring Protocol
- Establishment of Protected Areas in four priority areas
- Conduct land recording process within REDD+ pilot sites
- Testing of guidelines for the Development Consent Process
- Piloting of approaches to awareness raising, consultation and participation within key REDD+ activities
- Prioritizing of potential pilot sites by multi-stakeholder group
- Identification of institutional mechanisms through which piloting can be initiated
- Implement series of site level pilot activities

## LOCAL NEWS 3

# Logging licensee appeals to gov't

By RONALD TOITO'ONA

A LOGGING licence holder, landowner and chief, Kollish Tutua of Kato-pika ward in south Choiseul has questioned the government through the Ministry of Forestry on issues relating to the logging industry.

He said that there are lots of issues that were left unnoticed by the government of the day which affects the lives of local landowners and their villagers as a whole.

In an interview with this paper this week, the licensee said that currently the landowners are the ones facing the consequences.

"Today, the logging companies are not investing in the country but in their own countries which is opposite from what we expect," Mr Tutua said.

"When coming into the country, they usually bring with them their own employees. This is something that was not practiced in the country since the logging industry started decades ago.

"This has stopped local chainsaw and machine operators to engage or be

employed in logging activities that are taking place in their lands," Mr Tutua said.

Mr Tutua got involved in the logging industry for many years now and has seen so many issues that the government failed to address.

He also told the Solomon Star that the current system of royalty payments that the operators paid to landowners and licence holders is not quite fair.

He added that royalties paid to the landowners should not be taxed because it is given money to the people that owned lands in the country.

"From my understanding, the royalty should not be taxed by the government because it is disbursement money paid to landowners.

"Second, royalty money should not be used as operational money because it is a royalty payment," he said.

Meanwhile, he also appeals to the government to be prompt with its process to review the Forestry Act which is also stated in the policy statement of the DCC government.

Project Number	Donor	Project Name	Executive & Partner Organisation	Project Description	Project Location	Timeline of Programme	Total Cost/Budget	Status	Sector	Expected Outputs/Outcomes	Contact person
1	Solomon Island Government	Mataniko River Clean up	MECDM, Honiara City Council, Solomon Waters & Live & Learn	-Dumping waste at Mataniko river is a problem Honiara City is facing. It is beyond the powers of the HCC since river catchment area extends beyond HCC jurisdiction. Therefore MECDM is taking this issue on board as a national priority project. Baseline line survey, Awareness & education training, improving sanitation and sewage, waste removal, enforcement of legislation	Honiara	Feb 2014- 2020	USD 1.5 million for 2014 activities	Planning/Pr eliminary Stage	Waste Management	Baseline line survey, Awareness & education training, improving sanitation and sewage, waste removal, enforcement of legislation	Debra Polakana, Senior Environment Officer (debra.polakana@necm.gov.sb), MECDM Office Phone: 23031
2	AusAID	Protecting Food Security through Adaptation to CC in Melanesia.	Implementor: Live and Learn Environmental Education (LLEE) Partner: Kaatom Garden Association (KGA).	Description: People from Melanesia heavily rely on their land for their livelihoods. They depend on their environment for food and income from cash crops, for clean water, fertile soil, forests for building materials, medicine and for hunting. Aim: To document traditional and innovative farming technologies that can be used in Melanesia to strengthen food security in response to climate change. Objectives: To produce a guide to provide traditional and innovative technologies that make a positive contribution to strengthen food security in Melanesia in response to climate change.	South Choiseul: Sasamunga, Panarui, Turco-Papara, Malaita:East Kwaraaek (Busurata), Lauliana and Langalanga Lagoon and Tarofo : Lala	Sept 2010 - Nov 2011 however extended to November 2014	AUD 2.2 million for 4 countries	Ongoing	Agriculture and Food Security	Education and Awareness, Community consultation workshops	Bill Apusae, EBA Adviser : bill.apusae@livelearn.org (Live and Learn Solomon Islands), Office phone: 2363723958
3	Australian Aid funded by the Australian Government Department of the Environment - PACCSAP program, and	Development of Climate Change Adaptation to Guidelines for the Transport Sector.	Executive: Ministry of Infrastructure Development.	Aim: Develop a practical risk screening and risk assessment process that can be used in the development of climate resilient transport infrastructure projects. Develop a process to consider adaptation options available to treat identified climate risks, taking into consideration the costs and benefits of various options. Project is operating at an organisational level to assist MID engineers in integrating climate change adaptation measures in all necessary transport infrastructure design.	National project for all provinces	2013-2014 The project had already been completed. Only the Cost Benefit Analysis will be carried out in July 2014.	AUD 326,460	Completed	Transport	Final Adaptation Plan (full report which include hazard and risk assessment, master plan and local planning scheme)Final Adaptation Plan (full report which include hazard and risk assessment, masterplan and local planning scheme), Summary Adaptation Booklet, Community booklet 1. Final workshop on the 8th of July 2014.2 Present final summary for policy makers at the workshop (8th July) 3. Technical report to follow up a little later as it is still draft (18th July).	Harry Rini, Director, Central Project Implementation Unit, MID, email: harry.rini2012@gmail.com Marcus Sainbury: marcus.sainbury@gmail.com
4	Australian Aid funded by the Australian Government Department of the Environment - PACCSAP program,	Cost Benefit Analysis of food security adaptation options	MECDM and MAL Partner:SPC	Description: Analysis of the costs and benefits of adaptation options to improve food security in Choiseul. The CBA tool and analysis will deliver information to the benefit of SPC food security activities in Choiseul (and more broadly to similar food security activities delivered by other organisations across Solomon islands) e.g. assist in the replication of activities. This project forms part of a wider donor coordinated program - Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme (CHICCHAP).	Choiseul Province	February - June 2014	AUD 107,112.60	Implementation	Agriculture and Food Security	1. Final workshop on the 8th of July 2014.2 Present final summary for policy makers at the workshop (8th July) 3. Technical report to follow up a little later as it is still draft (18th July).	CCD, Director Douglas Yap Ministry of Agriculture/SPC - Mark Bioko, Food Security Coordinator, Choiseul Province - mbioko@gmail.com Australian Govt rep - Lalago Cherry, Director, International Adaptation Strategies, Aust Dept of the Environment -
5	AusAID	Child Centred Climate Change Adaptation (4CA) Project	Executive: SIDA Partners: NDMO, Makira Province Education Authority Phase 2 will include Central province	Description:The Child Centred Climate Change Adaptation (4CA) program, funded by Australian Agency for International Development (Australian Aid) and Plan International Australia (PIA) is a three year project implemented in four countries in Southeast Asia and six countries in the Pacific with the overall goal of achieving: 'Safe and resilient communities in which children and young people contribute to managing and reducing the risks associated with changes in the climate.	Makira/Uawa Province, Ugi island, Salwyn Bay Phase 2 will include Russell islands and do referral work on after	Phase 1 should be completed by June 2014. Phase 2 ready to be implemented after	AUD 196,944	Ongoing	Education	Climate Change Education booklets, Establishment of disaster management committees and disaster management plans.	Fatalaea Lompio Genea Program Manager: lompio.g@sidt.org.sb/fatalia@genea.org.sb mail.com phone: 234097516030.

6	AUSAID	Poverty Alleviation Mangrove Conservation and Climate Change Carbon offsets as payments for mangrove ecosystem services in Solomon Islands.	Executive: WorldFish and MECDM Partners: Local Communities, FSP, NRDF, WWF-SI.	Description: Ecosystem services surveys and quantification of carbon in mangrove forests, working with MECDM on policy for Reduction of Emission from land degradation and deforestation (REDD). Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) act for mangroves. Aim: To demonstrate community poverty alleviation, climate change mitigation and benefits through payment of ecosystem services through the management and conservation of the mangrove ecosystem. Objectives: • Furnish the academic and development community with practical experience and knowledge as to the usefulness, challenges and benefits of small-scale carbon offset programs in developing Pacific Islands • Help communities expand social benefits, such as improved awareness of the value and income opportunities of mangrove preservation • Attain environmental benefits from sustainability managed mangrove forests • Disseminate meaningful policy and practical benefits to stakeholders by creating innovative pathways for mangrove conservation, poverty	Mbomboe ( Choiseul), Lungatanga (Malaita) and Ranongga (Western).	April 2009- March 2012 Complete	\$321,746	Completed	Maine and Coastal Fisheries	Highlight the important lessons for the design and implementation of mangrove PES/ REDD+ projects in rural coastal communities in Solomon Islands.	WorldFish: Dalvina Bosso, Country Manager, email: d.bosso@worldfish.org, Office phone: 25080 Mr Douglas Yee, Director (Climate Change Division), d.yee@mel.gov.sb, Office phone: 24074
7	AusAID	Building the resilience of communities and their ecosystems to the impacts of climate change in the Pacific (Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Republic of Marshall Islands)	Executive: The Nature Conservancy (TNC). Partners: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), WWF-Western Melanesia Program, Manus Environment and Climate Change Council, Manus Civil Society Organisation, Forum, Mama Graun Conservation Trust (Solomon Islands)	Description: Building the resilience of communities and their ecosystems to the impacts of climate change in the Pacific is a partnership supported by Australian Aid and led by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) working at the community, province and national level in three countries: The Solomon Islands (Isabel and Choiseul provinces), Papua New Guinea (Manus and Madang provinces) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (Majuro and Namdik Atolls).	PNC, Republic of Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Choiseul (Western), Mboeoe, Poroporo, Babakela and Chivoko village	Phase 1 and Phase 2: July 2010- December 2014	AUD\$ 950,000.00	Ongoing	Governance and Planning	Strengthen the capacity of our local partners to manage projects, undertake research and raise awareness about resilience, integrate climate resilience into protected area planning and management of important natural resources such as forests and fisheries; and • Communicate the information at the local and policy level	Robyn James, Project Manager, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) james@tnc.org
8	AusAID through PRIF	Tina Hydro Project	Executive: MEMRE Partners: Tina Hydro Project Unit, MLHS	Description: This project is mainly to displace diesel and provide reliable and affordable electricity for Honiara Township	Tina River, Guadalcanal	2010-2018	USD120-140million	Implementation	Infrastructure	The overall expected output of this project is to provide a reliable and clean energy through electrification.	Fred Conning : Deputy Project Manager, fred.conning@linahydro.com, Tina Hy
9	Development of Climate Change Adaptation Guideline for the Transport Sector.	Australian Aid funding administered by the Australian Government Department of the Environment - PACCSAP program and supported in kind by MfD.	Executive: Ministry of Infrastructure Development.	Aim: Develop a practical risk screening and risk assessment process that can be used in the development of climate resilient transport infrastructure projects. Develop a process to consider adaptation options available to treat identified climate risks, taking into consideration the costs and benefits of various options.	National Project	2013 -2014	AUD 326,450	Completed	Transport	Development of Climate Change Adaptation Guideline for the Transport Sector	Harry Rini, Director, Central Project Implementation Unit, MfD, email: harry.rini2012@gmail.com Marcus Sanbury: marcus.sanbury@gmail.com

10	Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPAC)	Community based coastal resource management and CC adaptation activities with Western Province	WORLD FISH/ Western Provincial Government	Activities support the Implementation Strategy for the Solomon Islands NPOA. Western Province was the location of the Gizo integration site for the USAID funded CTSP project. WorldFish and WWF-SI were partners in testing community based adaptation planning for climate change and community MPA agreements.	Gizo, Western Province	Jan 2014- Dec 2014	AUD \$ 235000	Ongoing	Governance and Planning	Testing of the Local Early Action Plan (LEAP Tool) in two communities in Gizo	Greg Bennett (gbennett@wfiar.org), World Fish Center, Office phone: 60222
11	Australian Government under its ICCA programme.	The Pacific Climate Change Science Program (PCCSP)	Executive: MECDM (Meteorology Division), Bureau of Meteorology/ CSIRO/ respective countries	The PCCSP is part of Australian Government's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative which commenced in 2008 to help meet high-priority adaptation needs of vulnerable countries in the Asia-Pacific region, especially Pacific Island countries and East Timor. The activities PCCSP engage in include tracking climate trends, investigating regional climate drivers, providing country climate projections and improving understanding of ocean processes, ocean acidification and sea level rise.	Regional (14 PICs and East Timor)	2008-2011	AUD \$20 million	Ongoing	Governance and Planning	Strengthening of the governance systems in ensuring that possible adaptation and mitigation measures are taken into consideration secondary curriculum establishment of curriculum establishment of knowledge hubs in TernoTu provinces.	David Hiasa, Director, Meteorology Division, MECDM, email: david.hiasa@met.gov.sb
12	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	IFPRI 'Climate & Food Security: Adaptation Mechanism and Policy for Sound Economic Livelihood of Pacific Islanders'	Executive: MECDM and MAL Partner: SUMMA	Objectives: Identify potential agricultural technologies that can be applied given set of climatic conditions, recognise the role and importance of agricultural technologies, availability and accessibility to poor farmers and smallholders in improving their socioeconomic conditions, understand the mechanics and application of DREAM Model in research, and strengthen the capacity of national research partners in DREAM modeling.	National	October 2010 - September 2011	US \$200,000	Completed	Governance and Planning	Enhance the capacity of farmers to use suitable technologies in climatic conditions to become more resilient.	Agneetha Vave Karamul (Chief Environment Officer) MECDM, Email: agneetha.vavekaramul@gmail.com Mobile Phone: 7459426
13	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Climate Change Adaptation - Pacific TA-7753 (REG) Strengthening Coastal & Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Phase II	Executive: MECDM/ MFMR	The RETA will seek to build an effective climate change adaptation response for the coastal ecosystems and the people that rely on these. The approach taken builds on the findings and lessons learned from previous climate change programs and specifically climate change adaptation initiatives. A major imperative of the RETA is to ensure that climate change is mainstreamed into the wider coastal management framework. The mainstreaming of climate change adaptation seeks to 'climate proof' the outcomes of integrated coastal zone management. In the Solomons, this focused in on 'mainstreaming' climate change within the aquaculture sector, particularly with the aquaculture work of WorldFish Solomon Islands	Malaita and Isabel ( Haavo; Marango and Mararo, East Area)	2012-2015	US\$18.5 million	Ongoing	Marine and Coastal Fisheries	Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation responses for the integrated coastal marine ecosystems	Agneetha Vave-Karamul Chief Conservation Officer Environment & Conservation Division MECDM P. O. Box 21 Honiara Email: vavekaramul_a@mecon.gov.sb Phone: 26036
14	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Design effective models for governance and implementation of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in the	Live and Learn Environmental Education (LLEE) Partner: MECDM, Natural Resource Development Foundation (NRDF)	Objective: Design a pilot REDD+ project that shows how REDD+ could take place in a way that ensures landowners and the community dependent on the forest are the main beneficiaries.	Sasamunoga (Sibebe and Vuf Tribe land) and Borovara ( Borovara Land), Choiseul Province.	2011-2012 Phase 1 completed	USD 249,700.00	Completed	Forest	Education and Awareness, Community consultation workshops on REDD+ project, Land tenure and carbon property rights, Work with government to identify current regulatory approach and governance structures for REDD+	Bill Apusae ESA Adviser Phone: 23697 Email: bill.apusae@livelearn.org

15	DFAT (Department of Foreign Affairs, Australia)	Pacific Risk Resilience Programme	MECDM, MEHRD, MDPAC, MAL, MPGIS	The goal of the programme is to strengthen the resilience of Pacific island communities to disasters and climate change related risk. The programme will be centered on two components that will be implemented under one coordinated and integrated programme: 1) risk governance: supporting mainstreaming of DRM and CCA into development planning and budgeting at all levels of government; and 2) community level risk management: strengthening community resilience through targeted and inclusive community based DRM and CCA (supported through a community small grants scheme) and integration of risk management into local level governance mechanisms.	Pilot sites are Guadalcanal, Tenotu, and Honiara.	4 years (2013-2016)	USD \$4 million for over 4 years	Ongoing	Disaster Risk Management	Strengthening of the governance systems in ensuring that possible adaptation and mitigation measures are taken into considerations (e.g integration of climate & disaster risk into secondary curriculum; LLEE-establishment of knowledge hubs in Tenotu province to improve communities knowledge in planting climate resilient crops and improve traditional ways of soil fertility to increase food supply. Mainstreaming of CCA and DRM into education and distribution of communities with appropriate technologies on farming systems. 2. Installation of a soil saline monitoring device.	Adi Gaikepoto, Program Officer, Pacific Risk Resilience Program, UNDP Joint Presence Office, Email: adi.gaikepoto@undp.org, 7491742, Office phone: 21446/21446
16	European Union (EU)	NARI-EUARD Project	Executive: MAL Partners: Kestom Garden Association (KGA), World Vision, MECDM Meteorological Water Resource Division MEMRE	Description: This project is a that aims to help smallholder communities mitigate the impacts of climate change on their food production systems, they may be linked together to provide even more effective risk management strategies. This project is coordinated from PNG and has its sub-coordinations in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.	Guadalcanal- Anuligo, Western-Kolobangara-Hunda and Kena and Malaita- Burma	2011-2015	EU 3,666,011.00	Ongoing	Agriculture and Food Security	1. Provide vulnerable communities with appropriate technologies on farming systems. 2. Installation of a soil saline monitoring device.	Jules Darmitau, email: de.julz@gmail.com, Project Coordinator/Principal Officer Research (MAL), Office phone: 2833722067
17	EU-Through Government budgetary support	Solomon Islands Adaptation Programme (SICAP)	Executive: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Natural Disaster and Meteorology (MECDM) Partners: Relevant Govt Agencies and Other Stakeholders	Description: The overall objective of this program is to contribute to climate change adaptation and reduction of vulnerability of communities living on low-lying atolls, artificially built islands and other low lying coastal areas in Solomon Islands. Specific objectives includes (i) strengthen the EU-Solomon Island Government (SIG) policy dialogue in the area of Climate Change, (ii) assist SIG in mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk reduction into national policy and budget, (iii) develop institutional capacities within the Ministry to implement the National Disaster Risk Management Plan for Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction including for Climate Change (NDRMP), and (iv) contribute implementing Priority One of the national Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), focused on the resettlement of people as a response to sea level rise, changes in rain patterns, waves and tropical cyclones resulting from climate change. Aim: To contribute to climate change adaptation and reduction of vulnerability of communities living on low-lying atolls, artificially built islands and other low-lying coastal areas in Solomon Islands.		2011-2015	EU\$2,600,000	Ongoing	Governance and Planning	1) Effective mainstreaming of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction priorities in national and sector strategies 2) CCA and DRM activities are being carried out, targeting people living on low lying atolls, artificially built islands and other low-lying coastal areas 3) Institutional capacities within the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management & Meteorology are strengthened and 4) A national CC strategy on relocation is developed, coherent with the NDRMP 2010 and NAPA 2008, is established in consultation with all stakeholders.	Ms Nestier Lolley-Lepuvaka, SICAP Project Coordinator, MECDM email:ntleguvaka@gmail.com, Office phone: (677) 2303124074



18	European Union (EU)	USP EU GCCA Project	USP through its regional campuses. Partner: USAID (DAI) for Coastal Community Adaptation and SPREP	The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) is an initiative that was launched in 2007 by the European Commission with the intention to deepen dialogue and cooperation on climate change between the European Union and the poor developing countries that are most vulnerable to climate change, in particular the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The Pacific Component of the Intra-ACP project in support of the GCCA under the 10th EDF is being implemented by the University of the South Pacific through the Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (PACE-SD). It focuses on three key result areas: (i) capacity building; (ii) community engagement and adaptive actions and (iii) applied research. The key result areas are in line with the national priorities and indicative adaptive actions of Pacific ACP (PACP) countries benefiting from the project alongside that of USP's expertise and network of centres and campuses. The objective is for the development and strengthening of Pacific ACP countries capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change.	Solomon Islands : Nagabano (Ngelle), Avrigi (San Catalina), Ngawawa (Reef Islands).	2011-2014	€0 million. Euros (for all 15 ACP Countries) approximately SBD\$350,000. 00 per annum for Solomon Islands	Ongoing	Education	Improvement of the level of understanding of climate change in the region through formal and informal trainings; practical on the ground adaptation activities at the community level and applied research 2. It is also expected that the project will contribute to the establishment of a network of local, national and regional specialists on climate change who will support communities, governments within PACP countries, NGOs and regional organizations in their efforts to address the effects of climate change through a long-term and sustainable approach.	Moses Asilarau: Email: asilarau_m@usp.ac.fj
19	European Union	Together Becoming Resilient 3 (TBR3)	Executive: Solomon Islands Red Cross Partner: NDMO	Together Becoming Resilient 3 (TBR3) is a project implemented by Solomon Islands Red Cross with a support from the French Red Cross. Following the evaluation of TBR1 and TBR2, SIRCS and FRC have been working in 18 communities in the current phase. This project is focusing on exit strategy and ensuring the sustainability at NS level as well as community level. Therefore capacity building activities are being emphasized at this stage.	Guadalcanal, Malaita and Western Province	1 May 2013- 31st July 2014	318,340 Euro	Ongoing	Disaster Risk Management	To sustain and replicate Red Cross CDRR initiatives in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands by stronger inclusion of the CDC/VDRC in the government structure and building capacity of multilevel DRR stakeholders. 1. Commitment of CDC/VDRC in TBR1+2 villages has improved through increased self-reliance and stronger coordination link between local and national islands.	Everlyn Fudalawa, DRR officer, Solomon Islands Red Cross: drrofficer@redcross.org.sb.
20	Pacific	Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC)	Executive: MAL and MECDM Partners: UNDP, SPREP and ACOM	Description: An adaptation implementation project, PACC is a regional project that aims to significantly improve the effectiveness of the response to climate change in the Pacific. The project will improve technical capacities to support appropriate adaptation: centric policies, demonstrate cost effective adaptation techniques in Agriculture, water and coastal sectors and promote regional cooperation. It is designed to lay the framework for effective and efficient future investment on the climate change adaptation in the Pacific. Aims: To enhance the capacity of Solomon Islands (and other participating countries) to adapt to climate change, including climate variability, in key development sectors. Objectives: The main objective of this project is to "increase the resilience and enhance adaptive capacity of communities, socio-economic activities and infrastructure". This objective will be achieved through a project "piloting climate change adaptation in food production and food security in a small island of Solomon Islands". This project will also focus on enhancing, and where necessary, increasing food production and improving food security in a small island. The implementation of adaptation activities relating to food production and food security entails a myriad of	Ontong Java, Sitalana and Fenuafoa ( Reef Islands)	Sept 2009- Dec 2014	USD\$750,000. 00	Ongoing	Agriculture and Food security	1. Development of the National Climate Change Policy. 2. Promotion of Demonstrating Best Practice Adaptation on food security and food production.	Casper Suva (PACC Project Coordinator) ckasle@gmail.com Office phone: 28537

21	GEF	Second National Communications (SNC) to UNFCCC Stocktaking Exercise (STE) & Enabling Activity (EA)	Executive: UNFCCC, Other Pacific Islands Countries, MECDM.	Description: Baseline for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The project enables all signatories to UNFCCC to prepare a National Communication comprising three major elements: a national greenhouse gas inventory, abatement analysis, and vulnerability and adaptation assessments. Aim: To undertake a baseline study for climate change adaptation and mitigation. There are three (3) components under this project: (i) Undertaking a national greenhouse gas inventory, (ii) Undertaking abatement analysis, and (iii) Undertaking vulnerability and adaptation assessments. Objectives: The objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is to stabilize greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent and reduce dangerous human-induced interference with the climate system.	Honiara	3 years (mid 2008-mid 2011)	US\$3,420,000.00	Completed	Governance and Planning	Provide baseline information on the status of climate change work program in the country	Hudson Kauihona, Deputy Director, CCD, (hkauihona@yahoo.com), MECDM office
22	GEF	GEF-FAO Integrated Forest Management in Solomon Islands	Executive: MECDM, Ministry of Forest and Research and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	The project aim to improve the management of forests within Solomon Islands by integrating biodiversity conservation, land degradation, sustainable forest management (SFM) and Climate Change issues into policy making at the national level and livelihood activities of local communities living in and around forests. Objective: To assist the government of Solomon Island to implement integrated management of protected and productive forest landscapes for sustainable community development and multiple environment benefits.	Central Bairo (Makira), Mt Poponansau (Guadalcanal), Kolombangara, Mt Maretabe (South Choiseul).	Jan 2015-2020	US\$19 million GEF main donor and cofunding by FAC	Planning/Pre-eliminary Stage	Forest	1. Development of terrestrial protected area. 2. Increased local capacity to monitor, evaluate and manage biodiversity, land use change and sustainable forest management. 3. Policy makers and the general public are better informed about biodiversity conservation and climate change. 4. Sustainability of protected area management improved through sustainable financing and local income generating activities.	Mr Joe Horokou, Director (Environment Division) MECDM, email: horokoujoe@gmail.com.
23	GEF LCDF	Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)	Executing Organisation: MMERE, Water Resources Division. Partners: UNDP, MHMS, RWSS and MECDM	Description: This is an intervention to address water sector vulnerabilities as identified by the Solomon Islands National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). This project will focus on three components including: Water sector climate change adaptation (WS-CCA) Plans in the context of integrated water resource management (IWRM); implementation of WS-CCA plans; and CCA oriented governance in the water sector. Currently this project is implementing its Project Planning Grant (PPG) phase to finalise a full sized project document for submission to GEF LCDF by end of 2013. Objective: To improve the resilience of water resources to the impacts of climate change in order to improve health, sanitation and quality of life and sustain livelihoods in targeted vulnerable areas.	Taro (Choiseul Province), Gizo (Western Province), Santa Catalina (Makira/Ulawa Province), Marauaba & Taruona (Malaita Province), Tingoa (Rennell and Bellona Province), Reef Islands (Temoa Province)	2013 - Preparatory Phase 2014-2018 - Implementation on phase. Inspection Workshop will be on July 2014.	2013 - Preparatory Stage SDB 150million USD\$2.85 million at (USD\$12M/yr for 4 yrs)	Planning/Pre-eliminary Stage	Water	1. Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Response Plan formulated, integrated and mainstreamed in the water sector related in broader policy and development framework. 2. Increased reliability and improved quality of water supply in targeted areas. 3. Investment in cost effective and adaptive water management interventions and technology transfer. 4. Improved governance and knowledge management for CCA in the water sector at the local and national level.	Jeanne Pita Ahuru, Climate Change Policy Specialist, email: joanne.ahuru@undp.org, UNDP Office, Office phone: (677) 27446/22747 ext 212
24	GEF	National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA)	MECDM and relevant government Ministries and Agencies. Partners: All in-country Climate Change Stakeholders	Description: Baseline for climate change adaptation work in Solomon Islands. Develops a countrywide program that encompasses immediate and urgent adaptation activities that address current and anticipated adverse effects of climate change, including extreme events. Provides a framework to guide coordination through a participatory approach and building synergies with other relevant environmental and related programs, and develop a specific priority program of action for adaptation to climate change. Aim: To reduce country's vulnerability to climate change.	Solomon Islands	2 years (2007-2008)	US\$3,200,000.00	Implementation	Governance and Planning	1. Development of the National Climate Change Policy.	Douglas Yee, Director, Climate Change Division (MECDM), email: d.yee@met.gov

25	Global Adaptation Fund	SWoCK (Strongim Waka to Kakaio community)	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment/ School of Natural Resources, AGA and NGAASI	Description: Solomon Islands was one of four countries to be endorsed for adaptation funding at the tenth meeting of the Adaptation Fund Board, held from 14-16 June 2010 in Bonn, Germany. The Solomon Islands project will focus on dealing with the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security. The objective of the project is to strengthen ability of communities in Solomon Islands to make informed decisions and manage likely climate change driven pressures on food production and management systems.	Malaita - North Malaita, Lau and Langalangi; Guadalcanal - South Guadalcanal; Makira - South Makira;	2011-2015	*USD 5 million	Ongoing	Agriculture and Food security	Land use training, institutional strengthening, Provincial Steering community	Kristina Fidali-Hicks, SWoCK Project Manager, email: kristina.fidali@undp.org, Office phone: 27446 or 7828093
26	Global Adaptation Fund	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (Local Facility)	Executive: MECDM and Ministry of Provincial Government, Partner: MECDM and Ministry of Provincial Government	Over the next 4 years (2011 - 2014) the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) will develop and implement, in collaboration with partner governments, a Local Climate Living (LoCAL) facility. The facility will introduce attractive and efficient means for local governments to respond to the challenges and increased expenses of ensuring that the services and infrastructures they provide are resilient to climate change. LoCAL incorporates local initiatives into national strategies and development plans to ensure more complete and sustainable implementation of climate change adaptation measures. The facility will make full use of capacities and systems already established by work through existing local government financial structures.	Relocation of Taro (provincial capital of Choiseu) to a new site on mainland Choiseu.	2011-2014	Agreement yet to be signed therefore there is no budget allocation as yet.	Planning/Pre-eliminary Stage	infrastructure	The project design and plan not yet developed	Nancy Leguar, Under Secretary, MP/SIS, nancy.leguar@mpgis.gov.sb, Office phone: (677) 28033
27	German Government (German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) under its international Climate Protection Initiative)	Mangrove Ecosystem for CC Adaptation Livelihoods (MESCAL)	Executing Organisation: MECDM Implementing Agency: IUCN Partners: University of the South Pacific (USP), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), WorldFish, Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT)	Description: Three major activities of this project in Solomon Islands are: (i) Identifying key climate change and SLR scenarios of relevance to mangroves and associated coastal ecosystems in each country, (ii) Documentation of ecological, economic, social & cultural status and values of mangroves, (iii) Assess co-sequestration potential of key categories of Pacific mangrove ecosystems and the feasibility of participating in REDD and REDD+ carbon credit schemes, and readiness where relevant. Aim: To increase resilience to climate change for the people of the Pacific island countries through adaptive co-management of mangroves and associated ecosystems, in each of the selected countries. Objectives: - To improve livelihoods and conserve biodiversity - To empower communities to make informed decisions relating to mangrove management. - To increase institutional and technical capacity for improved environmental governance at all levels of government and communities - To promote community based on the ground in mangrove management for improved resilience to climate change	Ellice Villages; Maromasi Passage, South Malaita, Malaita Province.	2010-2013	USD\$10,000,000	Completed	Marine and Coastal Fisheries	1. Development of Mangrove Management Plan. 2. Review of Fisheries and Forests Act. 3. Produce Cabinet Paper for specific widespread Mangrove Act. 4. Production of mangrove materials for awareness programs.	1. Hugo Talia, Project Coordinator (MESCAL), 2. Ta Masolo, Deputy Director (Environment Division) MECDM, email: masolo@pmi.com
28	Japanese Government	Pacific Environment Community (PEC) Fund	Executive: MEMRE, Energy Division, Partners: PIF, Japan and Foreign Affairs.	The main objective of this project is to provide solar electricity in the rural areas. With the provision of electricity in rural areas identified as a key national priority, the Government of Solomon Islands selected Inter Action Corporation (IAC) of Japan as the main implementing agency for this project entitled 'Rural Electrification via Solar Home Systems in the Solomon Islands'. IAC and MIMERE agreed to a large scale Solar Home System (SHS) project through which	Marovo (Western), Choiseu (Ward 7), Central, Guadalcanal, Isabel, North Malaita, Temotu and Makira	2013 - 2014	USD \$4 million	Implemented	Energy	1. Installation of 2000 solar panels in homes across the provinces. 2. Use of Renewable energy as part of the mitigation process.	Gabriel Almasa, Deputy Director; g_almasa@minres.gov.sb, MEMRE

29	Japanese Government through World Bank	Policy and Human Resources Development Project	Implementing Agency: MECDM and National Disaster Management office. Partners: Rural Development Programme, UNDP Pacific Risk Resilience Project and Provincial Government	Objective: To increase the resilience of selected rural communities to the impacts of climate change natural hazards. Aim: (i) Strengthening of climate change and disaster risk information and communication, and (ii) Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction investment activities. Objectives: i) Integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction across recipient sectors ii) Improve climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction information and communication systems iii) Increase the resilience of rural communities to climate change and natural hazards. Components includes i) Coordination between Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Institutions ii) Information and Communication iii) Pilot Investments iv) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.	Ongoing	2014-2019	SBD 19.3M	Ongoing	Disaster Risk Management	Increase the resilience of selected rural communities to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards.	Mary Alalo, Project Coordinator PHRD, email: mary.aspbae@gmail.com
30	Japanese Government	Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management in the Pacific Island Countries	Executive: MECDM Partners: Ministry of Lands, Survey and Housing (M.L.S.H), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (M.A.L), Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE) and Provincial Counterparts	The objective of J-PRISM is to develop/increase the capacity of the counterparts and the recipient countries as a whole through implementing priority action listed in the Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010-2016 in order to respond any issues/challenges and provide better solid waste management. Therefore, any input provided by J-PRISM must contribute to increasing the capacity, in order to achieve the project goals, J-PRISM encourage and promotes initiative of counterparts with the assistance of JICA experts and experienced local expert/counterparts who have already acquire their knowledge and skills through JICA's previous cooperation	Ongoing	2011-2016	US \$11 million	Ongoing	Waste Management	Improving of Honiara Ranadi damspite, pilot project of ganadina valley- improving waste collection of inorganic waste in the community, Eco school program 9 schools, Gazo improve Gazo damspite, separate waste collection for medical staff	Debra Potakara, Senior Environment Officer (debra.potakara@mecon.gov.sb), MECDM Office Phone: 26023
31	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/ International Development Association (World Bank/ Japan Government	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards Projects (CRISP)	Executive: MECDM Partners: SPREP and Honiara City Council	Larger Project called Community Resilience3 to Climate Change and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands Project (CRISP). Has similar objective and components as the pilot project. CRISP grant components will complement and expand on the PHRD pilot project. PHRD and CRISP will be treated as an integrated program of activities. CRISP will scope up the work undertaken by the pilot project.	Nagu, Temotu and Vatukulaui, Horabau and Dudoii, Guadalcanal however will expand to other provinces.	Towards end of 2012 however technical assessments started in 2013. Approximate Y 2 years. Will end in 2016 June 1st 2014 - May 31st 2019	USD\$9.1 million	Planning/PR. Preliminary Stage	Disaster Risk Management	Pilot investments may support sub projects that have a risk reduction purpose to improve resilience to natural hazards or adapt to climate change effects.	Mary Alalo, Project Coordinator PHRD, email: mary.aspbae@gmail.com
32	GEF	Pacific Islands GreenHouse Gas (GHG) Abatement Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP)	Executive: MEMRE Partners: GEF UNDP, SPREP	The Pacific Island Countries (PICs) are currently heavily dependent on fossil fuels, with petroleum accounting for an estimated 90% of the commercial energy consumption. Petroleum consumption is largely responsible for the GHG emission in the PICs. The greenhouse gas (GHG) emission per capita in the PICs is almost a quarter of the global average CO2 emissions per capita arising from fossil fuel combustion. Most of the GHG emissions in the PICs are from the combustion of fossil fuels for power generation and in transportation. Power generation is only from fossil fuel in most of the PICs and the transport sector in the region utilizes 100% fossil fuel.  This project is aimed at reducing the growth rate of GHG emissions from fossil fuel use in the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) through the widespread and cost effective use of their renewable energy (RE) resources.	Santa Ana, Makira Province, Buada, Gizo, Tulagi and Wainampuru	July 2007- Dec 2013	USD2.73 million	completed	Energy	The project is expected to bring about in the PICs: (1) increased number of successful commercial RE applications; (2) Expanded market for RET applications for power generation and productive uses; (3) Enhanced institutional capacity to design, implement and monitor RE projects; (4) Improved availability and accessibility of financing to existing and new RE projects; (5) Strengthened legal and regulatory structures in the energy and environmental sectors; and, (6) Increased awareness and knowledge on RE and RETs among key stakeholders.	Gabriel Almeida Deputy Director Energy Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification Phone: 21522 Ex 224 Email: g_almeida@mines.gov.sb

33	Denmark Government	Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Abatement through Renewable Energy Project 'Plus' (PIGAREP+)	Executive: MEMRE, Energy Division through SPREP, Partners : SPC/SOLGRIP/PACRIC S PMO, Solomon Islands Health Dept and UNDP PGSP PMO/ Honiara office	The specific objective of the SIDS DOCK PIGAREP+ is low carbon development for Pacific SIDS through the deployment of renewable energy (RE) resources and promotion of energy efficiency (EE). To realize this objective, the PIGAREP+ Project is designed to comprise of two components: (1) Renewable Energy Technology Applications; and (2) Energy Efficiency Technology Applications.	Soghe, Afifi, Taro, Alofi, Sasaununga, Marau, Yandifa, Taro, Babanakieta and Lata	2014- June 2015	USD 465000	ongoing	Energy	1. Installation of 10 Solar PV power units for rural telecommunication systems at the PF net stations to provide reliable medium for communication in the rural community. 2. Application of renewable energy efficiency.	Gabriel Airmaea Deputy Director Energy Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification Phone: 21522 Ex 224 Email: g.airmaea@minres.gov.sb
34	Norway	Strengthening regional support to national forest monitoring systems for REDD+ in the Pacific	Executive: MECDM Partners: SFC and SOPAC	The project aims to strengthen support in the Pacific region small island developing states on forest monitoring. The Project will take a regional approach and harness the experiences, expertise and convening power of the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC). The UNREDD Programme, through FAO have began work with the divisions of the SPC. The Land Resources Division will be responsible for channeling support to the region on forest inventory planning, methodologies and data management, while the Applied Geoscience and Technology Division will deliver training on forest monitoring and host a regional forest monitoring web portal.	Solomon Islands	2014-2020	USD \$1.4 Million	Implementation	Forest	1. Terrestrial protected area network expanded to improve ecosystem coverage 2. Improved decision making in management of production landscape 3. Increased local capacity to monitor, evaluate and manage biodiversity, land use and sustainable forest management. 4. Policy makers and the general public are better informed about biodiversity conservation and Climate Change.	Chanel Inoi, Under Secretary for MECDM, email: c.inoi@met.gov.sb, MECDM, Office phone: 28023
35	UN-REDD Solomon Islands Programme: Support to Initial Readiness.	UN REDD MTF	Executive: UNDP, FAO and UNEP Partners: MECDM (Climate Change Division) and Ministry of Forestry.	Description: The Solomon Islands needs to develop a comprehensive REDD+ Strategy that sets out how forest emission reductions will be achieved. This initial programme will establish the necessary processes to ensure that such strategy is developed in an inclusive, participatory and transparent manner. Aim: The aim of the UN-REDD Programme is to ensure REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+. The Objective of this initial UN-REDD programme is – to establish the necessary institutional and individual capacities required to develop full REDD+ readiness in the Solomon Islands.	The project does not have a pilot site however, MRV trainings were carried out in Choiseul.	2012-2014	USD\$550,000	Ongoing	Forest	1. REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes. 2. REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+.	Chanel Inoi, Under Secretary for MECDM, email: c.inoi@met.gov.sb, MECDM, Office phone: 23031
36	USAID (Coral Triangle Support Programme)	Vulnerability and Adaptation Analysis in Solomon Islands.	Executive: MECDM Implementing Partners: WorldFish and WWF Solomon Island Program	Description: This project is implementing the Year 3 Activities of the Coral Triangle Support Programme (CTSP) in Solomon Islands. The main activity is the development and trialing of a Vulnerability & Adaptation (V & A) Assessment for use in rural communities in Solomon Islands especially as part of community based resource management (CBRM). Aim: To develop a V & A Assessment tool as part of CBRM that will be adopted by National/ Provincial governments for use in communities. Objectives: - To develop a national strategy and framework for CBRM using GERUSA as a model site and using lessons from GERUSA begin a phased implementation in priority provinces at the community, province and national level	Focus is now on GERUSA (Ceka/Russell/Isavo) and GIZO (WF) integration sites in line with CTSP priorities	October 2010- September 2011	2010: USD30,000 2011:USD120,000 2012: USD60,000 2013: USD40,000	completed	Marine and Coastal Fisheries	1. Strengthened institutional support strategy for Community Based Resource Management (CBRM) at community, provincial and national level.	Agnetha Yave Karamui, Chief Environment Officer, MECDM, Email: agnetha.yavekaramui@gmail.com, Office phone: 23031
37	SPC- USAID	Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands Region (CCPIR)	Executive: MECDM and MAL implementing agencies: SPREP, CFG, MAL	Objectives: Strengthening regional advisory and management capacity to adapt to climate change and mitigate its causes, implementing adaptation and mitigation measures, integrate climate change into government policies and existing curricula and training programmes.	Sepa, Lomumi and Tarakukuru village in Choiseul Province	2011-2014	USD \$330,028 since 2012 bill to date	ongoing	Agriculture and Food security	1. Strengthening the capacity of local community to be more resilient and adaptive to the effects of Climate change across all sectors 2. Lessons Learned from this programme will be mirrored to other islands in the Solomon Islands	Mis Vuid Buidromo, Project Manager, Enhanced Climate Change Resilience of Food Production Systems Strategic Engagement, Policy and Planning Facility, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, email: VuidB@spc.int, Office phone (679) 3370733 ext 35550

38	SPC-GIZ	Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands Region (CCPIR)	Executive: MECDM and MAL implementing agencies: SPREP, CPO, MAL	Objectives: Strengthening regional advisory and management capacity to adapt to climate change and mitigate its causes, implementing adaptation and mitigation measures, integrate climate change into government policies and existing curricula and training programmes.	Choiseul	2011-2014 Vulnerability Assessment report completed	USD \$200,000	ongoing	Agriculture and Food security	1. Strengthening the capacity of local community to be more resilient and adaptive to the effects of climate change across all sectors. 2. Lessons learned from this programme will be mirrored to other islands in the Solomon Islands	Dr. Meichlor Matalaki, Permanent Secretary (MECDM), email: mmatalaki@mecon.gov.sb Mia Rimoni, SPC Manager, email: mia@spc.int, SPC Solomon Island Office
39	UN-Habitat	Capacity Development to increase Asian and Pacific Cities' resilience to climate	MLHS, HCC	Increased awareness and capacity of local governments and their partners to develop and implement climate change plans using participatory approaches and multi-sector processes.	Honiara - Urban	2015-2015	USD \$30,000	ongoing	Governance and Planning	Build and enhance adaptive capacities of the Honiara City Council and vulnerable communities in the city to plan and implement socio-economic adaptation mechanisms and	Mere Naulumatua, UN-Habitat Pacific Office.
40	ADB	Maro Hill to Lambi Road Rehabilitation (Climate Risk and Adaptation Assessments)	Executive: MID	The Government of Solomon Islands, with support from ADB, AusAID and NZAID seeks to improve the transport network in the Solomon Islands under Transport Sector Development Project (TSDP). TSDP seeks to upgrade or rehabilitate rural roads, bridges, airstrips and wharves that are high development priorities	Guadalcanal	2013	SBD \$73.2 million	Planning/Preliminary Stage	Transport	1. Development of roads to ensure connections between rural production and markets and improve access to health, education and other services.	Harry Rini, Director, Central Project Implementation Unit, MID, email: harry.rini2012@gmail.com Marcus Sainbury marcus.sainbury@gmail.com
41	Food and Agriculture Organisation under the UNREDD programme	"Capacity building and field-based studies for forest inventory in the Solomon Islands"	Ministry of Forestry and Research and MECDM Partners: MAL, MLHS	With support from the UN-REDD Programme, the Government of the Solomon Islands developed a national REDD+ Readiness Roadmap in the period June 2012-March 2014. The Solomon Islands REDD+ Roadmap has seven main sections outlining activities that will guide the Government towards full readiness for REDD+. Under UN-REDD Targeted Support for the development of the Solomon Islands' national forest monitoring system for REDD+ under the UNFCCC. The project objective: To build national capacity and carry out field-based studies for the implementation of the Solomon Islands' national forest inventory.	Several proposed sites had been identified across the country.	November 2014-2015	USD \$65,000	Ready to be implemented upon the transfer of funds.	Forestry	1. A technical assessment of capacity needs for the implementation of a national forest inventory in the Solomon Islands. 2. A funding proposal for the implementation of the Solomon Islands first national forest inventory. 3. Field-based forest inventory training and data collection and analysis.	Chris Wagatara Ghro, REDD+ officer, MOFR, email: wagatara_c@mofr.gov.sb or chitzleg@gmail.com
42	USAID	Coastal Community Adaptation Project-C-CAP	MECDM, MID, MHMS	USAID C-CAP aims to improve existing infrastructures in communities to be resilient to withstand the impacts of climate change (cyclones, storm surge, sea level rise events). The project will only be working with 10 different communities not only on improving existing infrastructures but as well as educating local people on climate change impacts to their community for adaptation purposes at community level	Malaita	2014-2017	Implementatio n-50-65,000 US per community	Planning/Preliminary Stage	Infrastructure	Baseline survey, Awareness & education, improving of prioritized infrastructure	Vivoyr Stanley, USAID C-CAP Country Mobilizer, USFPI (stanley_v@usp.ac.fj), Phone: 21307 ext 216
43	EU	Increasing Agriculture and Commodity Trade (IACT)	Ministry of Forestry, National Resource Development Foundation and SPC LRD, Local Agents: Solomon Tropical Products, Lagoon Eco Timbers, Tined Timbers, Vanivao Holdings and VATA (Valuable Added Timber Association)		Boeboe, Rarakisi, Gonaara, Voza and Chivoko	2012 - 2015	SBD \$200,000 annually	Ongoing	Forest	1. Establish FSC certification forest	

44	GEF, SIG and UNDP	Integrating Global Environment Commitments in Investment and Development Decision-making (CE2) or ISGECDDM	MECDM/FR/MAL/JUN DP	This project takes a strategic approach to meeting Rio Conventions obligations through the implementation of the REDD+ Roadmap. Solomon Islands Government (SIG) has collaborated both at the international and domestic level to address these issues. At the International Front SIG ratified important Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC-ratified in 1994), the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD-ratified in 1995), and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNCCD-acceded to in 1999). The ISGECDDM project objective is: To strengthen and institute a tiered network of key decision-makers, planners, and other stakeholders to catalyze and sustain reductions of deforestation and forest degradation in a way that meets objectives under the three Rio Conventions whilst enabling the realization of the associated environmental benefits to the country	Haniera	2016-2017	GEF-Trustee (USD\$90,000) Co-financing SIG (USD\$250,000 in kind) Currently in the UNDP implementation phase, (USD\$150,000)	Recruitment complete, Inception Workshop completed. Currently in the UNDP implementation phase,	Environment, Forestry and Agriculture	Gov's capacity enhanced thus more effective in implementing and complying to its environmental laws and the MEAs obligations. Enhance transparency and accountability in the development consent process. Citizens, donors and Govt, gained more knowledge and understanding of REDD+ activities, the Rio Conventions' obligations and the country's own Environmental laws and policies.	Mr Hayley Kouto, Project Manager- CB2 Email: hayleakouto@gmail.com
45	Adaptation Fund	Strongin Waka to community for to kaka (SWoCK)	MECDM, MAL, Kasom Garden, NGASI, SNR	The project focus on the impacts of climate change in agriculture and food security. The objective of the project is to strengthen ability of communities in Solomon Islands to make informed decisions and manage likely climate change driven pressures on food production and management system.	1. Taro Island (Choiseul Province) 2. Gizo (Western Province) 3. Santa Catalina (Makira/Ulawa Province), 4. Manaboa & Taniroona (Malela Province)	2014-2018	USD\$6,85M)	1. PMU in place 2. Recruitment of Provincial Officers in progress 3. Inception Workshop completed 25th -27th Feb 2015 4. Inception	Water		
46	USAID/Pacific Climate Fund (PACAM)	Adapting to Climate Change through Sustainable Forest Management	Natural Resources Development Foundation and other Non-governmental Organisations	The grant from the PACAM will assist local communities to reduce their vulnerability to floods, droughts and other climate-induced events through improved sustainable management of forest resources. This will include adopting multiple-purpose land use models that integrate forest management and conservation, in order to safeguard the vital environmental and social functions of the ecosystem. The land use models will include income generating activities such as honeybee, farming, timber production through forest management accredited by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), forestry-based carbon offset purchases and nature tourism projects.	Western Province,		USD\$160,710,000		Forestry	1. Forest harvesting practices have been improved in the Western Solomon Islands and communities are FSC certified and producing FSC timber for the national and international timber markets. 2. Vulnerable forest ecosystems and important forest areas are protected under the Protected Area Act in which mining and large-scale logging is prohibited. 3. Honey bee farming has developed into a viable livelihood option in communities with increased empowerment of local women groups.	Wilco Bosma, Team Leader, NRDF, P. O. Box 158, Gizo, Western Province, SI. Tel: 60972/Fax: 60801 Email: nrdf@solomon.com.sb Web: www.nrdfsolomons.org