



Annual Report Solomon Islands Programme

31 December 2011

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and the designated National Programme focal points of the participating UN organisations will also provide their electronic signature below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

Country: Solomon Islands Title of programme: UN-REDD Solomon Islands Programme: Support to initial readiness Date of submission: 1 st October 2010	Date of signature¹: 17 th May 2011 Date of first transfer of funds²: 3 rd June 2011 End date: January 2013 No-cost extension requested³: n/a
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Implementing partners⁴: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) Ministry of Forestry and Research (MFR) United Nations Development Programme

The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

Financial Summary (USD)			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount transferred to date ⁶	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2011 ⁷
FAO			
UNDP	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$6,128.49
UNEP			
Total	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$6,128.49

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁸			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Type the name of signatories in full:			
Mette Loyche Wilkie	Akiko Suzuki	Thomas Enters	Rence Sore

¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway www.mdtf.undp.org

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project

⁵ The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY www.mdtf.undp.org

⁶ This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY www.mdtf.undp.org

⁷ Disbursement and commitments combined

⁸ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

In the table below, please report on progress to date based on the Monitoring Framework included in the signed National Programme Document. Please input cumulative achievements and achievements gained in the reporting period. If indicators or other data was modified, please explain in the comments column. If there is no data to be reported in the reporting period, please mark N/A. Please add additional rows as needed.

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
Outcome 1: REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes	REDD+ readiness roadmap;	<u>Baseline for all indicators:</u> : no roadmap process;	Target: roadmap ready after 10 months		Minutes of review meetings and roadmap document	MFR,MECDM & UNDP to organize and support process	Political stability allows process to proceed;	N/A
Output 1.1: A broad-based, multi-stakeholder national REDD+ working group	Working group formed within 2 months and meet on quarterly basis and or as required			Cumulative achievements:	Working group minutes	MFR,MECDM & UNDP to organize and support process	Differences in stakeholder views managed so as not to disrupt functions of working group	N/A
				Achievements this reporting period:				
Output 1.2: Policy and sectoral analyses to inform the development of the Roadmap	Monitoring and oversight process in place within 4 months Report produced within 10 months			Cumulative achievements:	Stakeholder Report	MFR,MECDM & FAO & UNDP to organize and support process	All sources of data are shared	N/A
				Achievements this reporting period:	Report			
Output 1.3 A REDD+ readiness roadmap	Road map in place after 10 months			Cumulative achievements:	Road Map	MFR,MECDM & UNDP and FAO to organize and support process	Government commitment to multi-stakeholder process	N/A
				Achievements this reporting period:				

Outcome 2: REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+	Empowered stakeholders by end of initial programme			Cumulative achievements: Same as below Achievements this reporting period: A process of awareness-raising among national and local stakeholders and potential NGO was initiated through an inception meeting and a joint planning meeting with SPC/GIZ in June/ July.	Independent assessment and evaluation	UNDP to organize and support	Support from local government and customary land owners	N/A
<u>Output 2.1:</u> A constituency-based education and awareness raising programme.	Plan developed within 4 months; programme delivered by end of initial programme			Cumulative achievements: Same as below Achievements this reporting period: No activity plan for awareness-raising is yet prepared and expected to be done in early 2012 once the PMU is fully operational. Meanwhile, as part of the inception meeting held in coordination with the national project planning meeting of SPC/GIZ Regional Project, "Climate Protection through Forest Conservation in Pacific Island Countries" to ensure seamless coordination between the two initiatives, as well as among on-going and planned local initiatives relevant to REDD+, a process of awareness-raising among national and local stakeholders and potential NGO partners was initiated in June/July.	Plan approved Independent assessment of awareness	MFR & MECDM, UNDP and FAO to organize and support process	Support from local government and customary land owners	N/A
<u>Output 2.2:</u> A process to ensure the right of free, prior and informed consent for actions to be undertaken on REDD+	Plan developed within 4 months; programme delivered by end of initial programme			Cumulative achievements: Achievements this reporting period:	Plan approved Independent assessment of FPIC process	UNDP to organize and support process	Support from local government and customary land owners	N/A
Output 2.3: Promoting social and environmental benefits whilst reducing risks from REDD	Awareness and discussion of formulation of nationally appropriate safeguards			Cumulative achievements: Achievements this reporting period:	Report	MFR& MECDM and UNDP to organize and support process	Support from local government and customary land owners	N/A
Outcome 3: Preliminary capacity developed for REL/RL formulation and MRV	Costed plan for REL&RL/MRV capacity building with timeline			Cumulative achievements: Same as below Achievements this reporting period: Preliminary assessment of baseline conditions was done through this training to inform the design of a national REDD+ roadmap process.	Report	MFR, MECDM & FAO to organize and support process	All sources of data are shared	N/A
<u>Output 3.1:</u> REL and MRV capacity	Needs assessment			Cumulative achievements: Same as above	Report	MFR, MECDM & FAO to organize	All sources of data are shared	

assessment	report			Achievements this reporting period: MRV and monitoring training was delivered by FAO in September to provide an overview of national MRV and monitoring systems, as well as various capacity, data and resource requirements for the implementation of REDD+. The training was attended by technical staff members of MECDM, MFR, and several NGOs including the World Wildlife Fund, Live & Learn and The Nature Conservancy. This was the first one of a series of training events to follow. It provided an opportunity to assess basic capacity levels and baseline conditions. Activities including needs assessment and MRV institutional mapping will be carried out during the first half of 2012 as part of a roadmap process.		and support process		
Output 3.2: Assessment of potential for regional cooperation on MRV	Regional cooperation opportunities report			Cumulative achievements: Achievements this reporting period: A regional workshop was held in Nadi, Fiji by SPC\GIZ Climate Protection through Forest Conservation Project, the United Nations REDD Programme, Japan International Cooperation Agency and AusAID. The main objectives of the REDD+ workshop was to raise awareness about REDD+, provide updates on REDD+ readiness initiatives in the Pacific, and discuss findings and recommendations of a UN-REDD mission in the Pacific earlier in 2011.	Report	MFR,MECDM & FAO to organize and support process	Other countries willing to discuss and contribute	

1.3 Financial Information

In the table below, please provide up-to-date information on activities completed based on the Results Framework included in the signed National Programme Document; as well as financial data on planned, committed and disbursed funds. The table requests information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme implementation at the end of the reporting period (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed. Definitions of financial categories:

- Amount transferred: From the MPTF to date for the programme
- *Commitments*: Includes all amount committed to date. Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed and entered into the Agencies' financial systems, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years.
- *Disbursement*: Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations)
- Expenditures: Total of commitments plus disbursements
- *Percentage delivery*: Cumulative expenditure over funds transferred to date

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				
		BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES			DELIVERY (%)
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures	Expenditure as percentage of the budget
Output 1.1: A broad-based, multi-stakeholder national REDD+ working group	UNDP	51,000				
Output 1.2: Policy and sectoral analyses to inform the development of the Roadmap	UNDP	47,000				
Output 1.3 A REDD+ readiness roadmap	UNDP					
Output 2.1: A constituency-based education and awareness raising programme.	UNDP	87,000				
Output 2.2: A process to ensure the right of free, prior and informed consent for actions to be undertaken on REDD+	UNDP	85,000				
Output 2.3: Promoting social and environmental benefits whilst reducing risks from REDD	UNDP	72,000				
Output 3.1: REL and MRV capacity assessment	UNDP	77,000				
Output 3.2: Assessment of potential for regional cooperation on MRV	UNDP	48,000				
Programme Management - Inception Meeting - MRV training part of an inception phase activity	UNDP	47,019	00.00	5,727.57	5,727.57	
Indirect Support Cost		35,981	00.00	400.92	400.92	
	Total	550,000	00.00	6,128.49	6,128.49	1.1%

1.3.1 Co-financing

If additional resources (direct co-financing) are provided to the UN-REDD National Programme, please fill in the table below:

Sources of co-financing ⁹	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹⁰	Amount (US\$)
National Government	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology and Ministry of Forestry and Research	In-kind	80,000
OTHER	FAO	In kind	115,000.00
OTHER	UNDP	In kind	52,700.00
OTHER	SPC/GIZ	In kind	300,000.00
OTHER	JICA	In kind	100,000.00

2. National Programme Progress

The questions in section two are intended to capture advancements and challenges that the National Programme has faced during the reporting period. It also aims to collect information on inter-agency coordination, ownership and development effectiveness, and communication. Please provide your answers after each question.

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

The questions below ask for a brief narrative describing progress on the implementation of activities, generation of outputs and attainment of outcomes. It also asks for a description of internal and external challenges to National Programme implementation, as well as the contingency actions planned to overcome them.

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

The National Programme has been quite slow in initiating the implementation of activities during this period. The Inception Workshop was held in July 2011, but the Programme has not been able to start implementation proper due to delays in recruitment of the Programme Management Unit staff and submission of the REDD+ Committee to the Cabinet for endorsement.

Following the signing of the INPD, the programme inception began. A number of critical steps were taken in order to set the right momentum for the implementation phase. The inception phase finalized the details of management and coordination arrangements for implementation. So far, the process focused on ensuring national ownership by establishing robust and nationally appropriate systems of oversight, coordination and management. The Programme outputs, activities, budget allocations, risks and the Monitoring & Evaluation framework and strategies were revisited and, where necessary updated, to reflect the most current circumstances of the country. The management and coordination mechanisms of the programme were also discussed and identified.

A major challenge contributing to the slow pace of implementation was the recruitment of the Programme Management Unit. There are a limited number of qualified technical individuals in country and thus the programme had to re-advertise a couple of times to finally get sufficient capable number of candidates for interview. Also the remuneration package for the Programme Manager is

⁹ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹⁰ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

not very attractive, thus results in successful individuals turning down the offer and leading to another round of readvertisement. A related concern is the shortage of highly trained human resources. This issue will be addressed through harmonization of related initiatives to reduce unnecessary competition for human resources, and the financial support from the Tier 2 UN-REDD UNDP project to support knowledge transfer from international REDD+ experts to the PMU staff and local consultants.

The inception meeting was held in coordination with the national project planning meeting of SPC/GIZ Regional Project, "Climate Protection through Forest Conservation in Pacific Island Countries",. It provided an initial awareness-raising opportunity among national and local stakeholders and potential NGO partners.

Furthermore, a half-day training on MRV and monitoring was organized at the end of September in Honiara to provide an overview of national MRV and monitoring systems, as well as various capacity, data and resource requirements for the implementation of such systems. It was attended by technical staff members of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, Ministry of Forests and Research, experts from the UN-REDD Programme and several NGOs, including the World Wildlife Fund, Live & Learn and The Nature Conservancy.

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant. (250 words)

As described in the previous section, a joint planning and inception meeting has informed the participants including the private sector that both the UN-REDD Programme and SPC/GIZ initiative are fully committed to harmonized delivery of services and coordinating and collaborating with a wide range of partners and stakeholders in the country.

After the Inception workshop and MRV training, follow-up meetings took place to discuss the formulation of the REDD+ committee and partnerships with NGOs and other REDD+ initiatives in count. Also recruitment of the PMU was initiated.

2.1.3 If there are difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what are the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

- ☐ UN agency Coordination
- ☐ Coordination with Government
- ☒ Coordination within the Government
- ☐ Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- ☐ Management: 1. Activity and output management
- ☐ Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC)
- ☐ Accountability
- ☐ Transparency
- ☐ National Programme design
- ☒ External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties¹¹ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

It has been a bit difficult to coordinate with key line ministries prior to the inception workshop as they were not completely informed about the formulation of the Programme. However, now that they are on board, the Focal line Ministry (MECDM) really needs to coordinate well with them, especially with MFR, Ministry of Agriculture (MA) and the Ministry of Lands, Survey and Housing (MLSH), and always

¹¹ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

keep them in the communication loop on issues related to implementation so they have the ownership of the Programme.

Another critical issue relating to effective coordination within government ministries is the HR capacity of line ministries. The line ministries do not have enough staff to coordinate and implement ongoing programmes/projects. As key government focal points are often away on official missions, it becomes difficult for both coordination and implementation to effectively take place.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹² (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)

Constant political instability had resulted in change of Government that has affected the implementation of the National Programme. For example, during the inception workshop it was agreed that a National REDD+ committee would be established and passed through cabinet for approval before a PMU can be established. However, during the third and fourth quarter of this year, there were great uncertainties of the political situation as there were constant votes of no confidence and in the third quarter. There is now a new government which resulted in the National REDD+ Committee not passed in Cabinet and approved. This made it impossible to recruit the PMU on time and delayed the implementation of activities.

2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections. (250 words)

Internal difficulties: The Ministerial focal point (MECDM) is constantly being reminded to coordinate with key line ministries for the implementation of the Programme. After the inception workshop the focal Ministry (MECDM) coordinated well with MRA; however, there needs to be more active coordination within both ministries and joint implementation of activities with other ministries (e.g., MA and MLSH). Once the PMU is in place it is expected that coordination will be harmonized.

Further to that, The Climate Change Division (CCD) through its parent ministry (MECDM) has embarked on a recruitment exercise that saw four local staff to formally join the division early next year. Out of the four, there is one Principal Mitigation Officer Position that was established. Part of the responsibilities of the mitigation section will be to work on REDD+ readiness programmes.

Beside the present recruitment, the Division has submitted for additional human capacity and hopefully progress will be made in 2012 for further recruitment.

The Climate Change Division is also receiving support from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) for one officer to provide support to SPC climate change related programs but also to enhance capacity within the Division to assist in coordination of all development partners and climate change projects and activities funded by the Government.

External difficulties: Political instability is beyond the implementers control; however, now that the situation is stabilizing the Government is recruiting the PMU team and also working on passing the National REDD+ Committee through Cabinet. The PMU will be established in MECDM, consisting of a Programme Manager (National), a Programme Assistant and a Facilitator to move the Programme forward. It is expected to be fully operational by February 2012

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

The aim of the questions below is to collect relevant information on how the National Programme is contributing to inter-agency work and “Delivering as One”.

¹² Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, does the National Programme fit into the national strategies?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain:

2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary:

FAO and UNDP have demarcated Outputs to deliver and will jointly lead the realization of outputs each is responsible for. UNEP will provide support from the distance, if and when requested.

At the policy level, the CCD has been holding rounds of consultations with relevant stakeholders and agencies. It recently held a workshop that saw the development of an approved draft climate change policy. A national workshop will be organized in the near future for further streamlining. This, however, would not go without further consultations with important ministries including; Ministry of National Planning and Aid Coordination, and Ministries of Finance and Treasury; and the Office of the Prime Minister. The climate change policy, once finalized would also reflect a suggested coordination mechanism that considers the National REDD+ Committee.

2.2.3 Is HACT being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain, including which HACT components have or have not been applied:

2.3 Ownership¹³ and Development Effectiveness

The questions below seeks to gather relevant information on how the National Programme is putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

2.3.1 Do government and other national implementation partners have ownership of the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

☐ No ☒ Some ☐ Yes

Please explain: MECDM is anticipating the development of the climate change policy as it could be an instrument to that stage at the national level that holds ground as to how climate change is being addressed at the two fronts of mitigation; and adaptation, hence reflecting on the directions and ownership of programmes. The policy would provide some form of guideline as to how to address climate change and acts as a baseline for development of activities or work plans. From the government perspective, there is already some kind of ownership of activities and to contribute to various programme output. Also the policy or actual activities and work plans would be used and shared with implementation partners in which they too would claim some form of ownership.

2.3.2 Are the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities been applied in the National Programme process?

☒ No ☐ Partially ☐ Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders:

The Programme is still in its inception phase due to the reasons described in the previous sections thus has not really had a chance to apply the guidelines. The guidelines will be fully reflected in the activities particularly under Outcome Two, and the progress will be monitored through a SEPC

¹³ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

process.

2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities are non-government stakeholders involved in?

- ☐ Policy/decision making
☐ Management: ☐ Budget ☐ Procurement ☐ Service provision
☒ Other, please specify

Please explain, including if level of involvement varies between non-government stakeholders:

The Programme included key NGOs in the Inception workshop and also the MRV workshop which are the only two key activities undertaken so far in 2011. During the inception workshop, potential partners were identified for the delivery of specific outputs. Also, many of them would be involved in the National REDD+ Committee.

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁴ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

Since its inception, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, has forged a cordial relationship with a number of non-government organizations such as Live and Learn, The Nature Conservancy and The World Wide Fund for Nature. The Ministry has been working closely with The NGO community and values their inputs in the UNREDD programme consultations. Further to that, the Ministry has been trying to strengthen partnership arrangements with relevant community based organizations that has conservations programmes.

3. General Programme Indicators

This section aims to aggregate information on results for the six work areas of the UN-REDD Programme defined in the Programme's Strategy (2011-2015), delivered through the Global and National Programmes. Information is to be provided cumulatively. If the information requested is not available at this stage of Programme implementation, check the "does not apply" box.

1.3.2 Number of MRV and monitoring related focal personnel with increased capacities:

- ☒ Women Total No 1
☒ Men Total No 13

Comments: The Programme has just started so it is too early to identify key staff with increased capacity in MRV. This will be addressed during the roadmap and subsequent capacity development processes.

1.3.3 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

- ☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This is not applicable yet as the Programme has just started, and there are no existing capacities in this particular area at this time (although some related capacities already exist – e.g., forestry inventory, remote sensing and GIS, etc.). However, the capacities are very limited and do not allow a full functional MRV and monitoring system to be in place. Regional collaboration is needed to allow the development of an effective monitoring system for REDD+.

1.3.4 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

- ☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This is not applicable yet as the Programme has just started. There is currently no plan to undertake a PGA through the Programme unless extra financing becomes available.

¹⁴ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

- 1.3.5 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?**
☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage
Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative:
 This is not applicable yet as the programme has just started. There is currently no plan to undertake a PGA through the programme unless extra financing becomes available.
- 1.3.6 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?**
☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage
Comments: This is not applicable yet as the programme has just started. Currently there is no National REDD+ strategy. The Initial National Programme will not be able to support its development. Instead it will develop a national REDD+ roadmap and develop capacity in a number of key areas including policies and measures, stakeholder engagement, MRV and monitoring.
- 1.3.7 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:**
☐ Women Total No.
☐ Men Total No.
Comments: This is not applicable yet as the Programme has just started. This will be addressed during the roadmap and subsequent capacity development processes.
- 1.3.8 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:**
 Total No. 2
Comments:
 The programme has had the inception workshop, the MRV workshop and two meetings to discuss the progress of the programme however now that the PMU would be established and the REDD+ Committee is now in the process to be passed in Cabinet the consultation process should begin in the first quarter of 2012.
- 1.3.9 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:**
☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage
Comments: This is not applicable yet as the Programme has just started. This will be addressed during the roadmap and subsequent capacity development processes.
- 1.3.10 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:**
☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage
Comments: This is not applicable yet as the Programme has just started. This will be addressed during the roadmap and subsequent capacity development processes.
- 1.3.11 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:**
☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage
Comments: This is not applicable yet as the Programme has just started. This will be addressed during the roadmap and subsequent capacity development processes.

1.3.12 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This is not applicable yet as the Programme has just started. This will be addressed during the roadmap and subsequent capacity development processes.

1.3.13 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁵, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁶ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁷:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This is not applicable yet as the Programme has just started. This will be addressed during the roadmap and subsequent capacity development processes.

1.3.14 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This is not applicable yet as the Programme has just started. This will be addressed during the roadmap and subsequent capacity development processes.

1.3.15 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors¹⁸:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This is not applicable yet as the Programme has just started. This will be addressed during the roadmap and subsequent capacity development processes.

1.3.16 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments: This is not applicable yet as the Programme has just started. This will be addressed during the roadmap and subsequent capacity development processes.

¹⁵ Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

¹⁶ Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

¹⁷ The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

¹⁸ Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

4. Government Counterpart Information

The aim of this section is to allow the Government Counterpart to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-3 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

The programme is the first of such a kind in Solomon Islands and therefore it takes time to understand its requirements before implementation can start. The slow start was due to:

1. The recruitment of officers for the PMU took a little longer than anticipated due to non-availability of applicants with the required qualifications and experiences.
2. The absence of Focal Points in Line Ministries due to official missions abroad also affected the implementation of the programme. Added to that is the limited capacity present in the line ministries.
3. The political situation in the second half of this year also affected the programme implementation
4. Less Ministerial Coordination

Now that the PMU is going to be established in the early part of 2012 and HR capacity of the Climate Change Division is going to increase in 2012, implementation of activities should start to pick-up.