



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project
 TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Integrating global environment commitments in investment and development decision-making		
Country(ies):	Solomon Islands	GEF Project ID: ²	5045
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4928
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology (MECDM)	Submission Date:	July 18, 2012
		Re-submission Date:	August 24, 2012 November 12, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	Agency Fee (\$):	85,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
(select) CD-3	Enhanced institutional capacities to plan, develop policies and legislative frameworks for effective implementation of global conventions. This includes improved communication and dissemination of information related to Rio Conventions	National plans, policies and legal frameworks strategically reviewed and revised to reconcile global environmental priorities and commitments per the Rio Conventions, complemented by improved capacities for cost-effective and sustainable implementation. This will be achieved through: a) improved coordination; b) global environmental priorities mainstreamed in REDD+ roadmap; c) strengthened linkages with social and environmental safeguards; d) strengthened MIS to monitor global environmental targets; and e) heightened awareness to strengthen commitment to global environmental priorities.	GEFTF	765,000	1,200,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
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(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				765,000	1,200,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			GEFTF	85,000	117,000
Total Project Cost				850,000	1,317,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To initiate and institutionalize a multi-stakeholder process meeting global environmental objectives under the three Rio Conventions.						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Institutional Capacity Development	TA	1. Strengthened policy coordination and planning mechanisms.	<p>1.1 Strengthened institutional capacity and coordination to ensure cost-effective implementation of the Rio Conventions.</p> <p>1.2 Mainstreamed global environmental priorities through the integration of the National Environmental and Capacity Development Action Plan (NECDAP) into the REDD+ Roadmap.</p> <p>1.3 Global environmental priorities better secured through strengthened linkages between the national strategies of the Rio Conventions and REDD+ social and environmental safeguards.</p>	GEFTF	500,000	700,000
2. Knowledge Sharing	TA	2. Improved communications and dissemination of information related to Rio Conventions	<p>2.1. Strengthened management information system to improve monitoring and performance of global environmental targets.</p> <p>2.2. Targeted awareness-raising in order to strengthen commitment to meeting national sustainable development and global environmental benefits</p>	GEFTF	265,000	500,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
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	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Sub-Total						
					765,000	1,200,000
				Project Management Cost ⁵	GEFTF	
					85,000	117,000
Total Project Costs						
					850,000	1,317,000

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Government of Solomon Islands	In-kind	50,000
GEF Agency	UNDP CO	Grant	80,000
GEF Agency	UNDP CO	In-kind	50,000
GEF Agency	UNDP Regional – Japan Partnership Fund	Grant	50,000
GEF Agency	UNDP Regional –Japan Partnership Fund	In-kind	172,000
GEF Agency	FAO ACP-FLEGT Support Programme	Grant	115,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	UN-REDD Programme	Grant	550,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	Live and Learn (ADB funded)	Grant	250,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			1,317,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Multi-focal Areas	Solomon Islands	850,000	85,000	935,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				850,000	85,000	935,000

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies /[NPIF](#) Initiative:

The project is in line with the GEF Strategy for Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD), in particular CD Objective 3. To this end, the project will strengthen national capacities targeted to the development of integrated policy and legislative frameworks that serve to reconcile and enhance protection of global environmental priorities. Important synergies will be created by reconciling and mainstreaming wildlife conservation, sustainable forest management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and land degradation objectives within national development planning processes. Synergies will also be maximized among the multiple set of focal area policies, rules, and decision-making procedures and integrated within macro-economic and poverty reduction strategies and programmes in order to improve the institutional sustainability of capacity development outcomes for the global environment. These cross-cutting capacity development outcomes will be strategically delivered by building upon the existing (baseline) national REDD+ framework.

A.1.2 For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

Not Applicable

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

Not Applicable

A.2 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e., NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

With support from SPREP, the Solomon Islands completed their NCSA in 2008, publishing their National Environmental and Capacity Development Action Plan (NECDAP). Goal 1 of the NECDAP is to achieve good governance and environmental stewardship at the national and provincial levels. Goal 2 is to have strengthened research, development, and monitoring capacities at a level to both meet and sustain outcomes that fulfill priority national and global environmental obligations. Goal 5 of the NECDAP outlines the Solomon Islands' priority to achieve effective implementation and management of the environmental agenda at the international, regional, and national levels. These three cross-cutting capacity development goals are equally important and relevant to the national REDD+ readiness process and framework.

Solomon Island's NECDAP serves to implement the recommendations of the Rio Conventions, i.e., conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, promote sustainable land management, and address climate change, through improved coordination and cooperation on integrated environmental management of land resources, in particular sustainable forest management. For instance, the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) stresses the importance of reducing deforestation to allow forest natural adaptation to climate variation through the establishment of protected and natural reserves and strategic consultation and awareness on conservation. In addition, the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) emphasizes the need to strengthen and mainstream related work with appropriate legislations and policies (Forestry Act/Environment) to ensure that pressures, impacts and mitigation of climate change are adequately supported and addressed to conserve the country's biodiversity and to build the capacity of stakeholders including resource owners at local and national level to address climate

change issues. Furthermore, the draft National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation stresses the importance of having integrated management of natural resources combined with the increased capacities of institutions and individuals in Solomon islands to be able to manage and use land resources in a sustainable way, mitigate the effects of drought and achieve good progress in achieving the millennium development goals (MDGs).

Given the importance of forestry management for meeting CBD, CCD, and FCCC objectives, this project builds on SI's Forestry Development Strategy (2009-2013), which is supported by a corporate plan for implementation and that identifies 11 key national activities that will help maintain the viability of forest ecosystems to conserve biodiversity, help minimize and combat land degradation, as well as serve as an important carbon sink.

The Solomon Islands is fully committed to meeting its obligations under the MEAs, which will be catalyzed through the strengthening of targeted capacities for the effective implementation of the national environmental management framework. Specifically the project will help fulfill capacity development priorities under the three Rio Conventions, as summarized in Table 1 below.

Rio Convention objectives	Relevant Convention Articles		
	CBD	CCD	FCCC
Identify and assess adverse environmental impacts, and create incentives and adopt measures to minimize the same	Art. 7(c) Art. 11 Art. 14(a) Art. 14(b)	Art. 17.1(a) Art. 18.1	Art. 4.1(b) Art. 4.1(e) Art. 4.1(f) Art. 4.1(g)
Improve cooperation and awareness among government authorities, private sector, NGOs, and local populations on global environmental priorities	Art. 10(e)	Art. 5(d) Art. 14.2 Art. 19(a)	Art. 4.1(i)
Facilitate the transfer of technology and knowledge to promote and catalyze environmental conservation under fair and most favourable terms to developing countries	Art. 16.1 Art. 16.2	Art. 18.1(b) Art. 18.1(c) Art. 19(c)	Art. 4.1(c)
Strengthen existing financial institutions and provide financial support and incentives consistent with national plans, priorities and programmes intended to meet Convention objectives	Art. 20.1 Art. 21.4	Art. 5(a) Art. 20.3 Art. 20.4	Art. 5(a)
Adopt an integrated approach to addressing Convention objectives	Art. 6(b)	Art. 4.2(a) Art. 5(b)	Art. 4.1(e)

This project is also fully in line with the commitments made by the GEF for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), particularly:

- 2. Seek to expand opportunities for joint implementation of the Rio Conventions through GEF-funded projects and programs by promoting synergies in the generation of global environmental benefits.
- 3. Commit to promptly act on guidance from the conferences of the parties of the Rio Conventions to promote joint reporting, particularly of Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries.

- 5. Continue to support capacity development in recipient countries as well as addressing their needs through funding of enabling activities and the GEF Country Support Programme, together with other national and regional consultation processes.

The proposed project is not a REDD+ project. The Solomon Islands is currently pursuing REDD+ readiness through the UN-REDD Initial National Programme, and this CCCD project will strategically build upon this work by strengthening targeted capacity development activities at the national level to ensure the integration of global environmental commitments within national policies and measures identified in the NECDAP.

In the context of the Solomon Islands, one of the most critical threats to the country's biodiversity and ecosystem services comes through the loss of natural forests driven predominantly by illegal and ill-regulated logging practices due to weak systemic, institutional and individual capacity to design and implement effective policies and measures. The UN-REDD Initial National Programme is an important baseline enterprise that will focus on the development and strengthening of policy and legislative framework to achieve sustainable forest management. GEF financing through this CCCD project will be directed to strengthening targeted institutional and individual capacities to ensure that global environmental priorities and commitments are institutionalized within the REDD+ Initial National Programme.

By harmonizing policy and developing targeted capacities for the global environment through REDD+, not only will this project contribute to helping mitigate climate change but also to conserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable land management. Non-GEF resources will help ensure social safeguards and other co-benefits, in particular increasing the resilience of local communities whose livelihoods depend heavily on forests and related ecosystem services through clearer land rights, promotion of fuller and more effective participation of stakeholders through greater integration of considerations for gender and indigenous people and sharing of REDD+ benefits. The cross-sectoral scope of REDD+, combined with significant financial incentives and strong national ownership of the process, will help ensure the sustainability of the capacity development outcomes of the project beyond its life.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1 Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

Most (85%) of the population of the Solomon Islands is rural based and dependent largely on natural resources for their basic survival. The country's customary land tenure system has the unintended consequence of creating significant negative environmental impacts, notably on the country's forest resources that cover about 85% of the land area, deeply associated with a timber industry on which the country's economy heavily depends.

The total forest area in the Solomon Islands is approximately 2.2 million hectare and is very bio-diverse, with as many as 4,500 plant species, more than 14,500 insect species and 200 birds. The country is also part of the Eastern Melanesian Islands Hotspot, which encompasses parts of Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu and is home to 3,000 endemic plant species, 33 endemic threatened birds, 20 endemic threatened mammals and 5 endemic threatened amphibians. To ensure this pristine environment is protected and managed sustainably, the Solomon Islands Government has adopted several initiatives. For instance, the National Solid Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan 2009-2014 emphasizes the importance of addressing waste management issues due to its adverse effect on the environment particularly the reefs, lagoons, inshore fisheries, beaches and land. Furthermore, Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines that were developed in 2010 in accordance with the Environmental Act 1998 stress the need to ensure that development proposals do not undermine critical resource and ecological functions or the well-being, lifestyle, and

livelihood of the communities and peoples who depend on them.

The National Report to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification by the Government of the Solomon Islands in 2002 also highlighted land degradation as the most significant CCD issue in the Solomon Islands. Solomon Islands first national report to the CCD in 2002 consistent with the draft National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation identified that factors relating to high population growth and or density pressures, uncontrolled large scale forest logging, large intensive agriculture developments, displacement of traditional land and resource management systems, land tenure issues, introduced agriculture systems, mining and changes to locals' farming practices as contributed to land degradation. Also they further identify climate change and climate variations as concern particularly extreme weather events as these exert additional environmental stress on productive lands already subject to degradation.

Virtually all commercially exploitable areas have already been logged throughout most of the country. Although there are no formal protected areas (protected area legislation is currently before Parliament), a number of civil society-led conservation efforts have been successful in prevent logging in a number of areas. Notwithstanding, logging continues in many parts of the country, with projections indicating that large-scale logging in commercially exploitable areas will be exhausted by 2015. Although the Forestry Act and the Solomon Islands Code of Logging Practice have made it legally binding on logging companies to avoid unnecessary harvesting of timber in order to maintain important ecological functions of the country's forest and prohibit any logging activities above 400m above sea level, the enforcement of these measures remains a challenge due to limited capacities and resources.

The Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology recently established a Climate Change Division (CCD) within the Ministry to oversee climate change issues in the country. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) has been completed and identifies urgent adaptation actions for the vulnerable communities and sectors, whereas the Second National Communication to the FCCC is currently being finalized.

The main challenges to achieving global environmental sustainability that were identified through the NCSA process are:

- Lack of coordination in environmental mainstreaming;
- Need of comprehensive environmental legal and policy framework;
- Weak compliance and enforcement of environmental Acts and Regulations;
- Inadequate capacities of relevant environmental agencies and departments such as departments within MECDM and Ministry of Forestry and Research to tackle existing and emerging environmental problems;
- Lack of proper scientific environmental data and information; and
- Poor technology development and transfer (including loss of traditional knowledge).

The NCSA also identified the following as the main barriers towards the effective implementation of environmental laws and key governance issues preventing sustainable management of forest resources:

- Outdated and incomplete legislation
- Uneven application of the rule of law
- Incomplete law enforcement
- Inaccessibility and high cost of legal proceedings
- Weak coordination and cooperation within and among customary ownership groups

Under the FCCC, reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, complemented by conservation and sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, i.e., REDD+, is recognized as the most cost-effective global approach to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. Reduced deforestation and forest degradation are also critical to conserving endangered biodiversity in the Solomon Islands, as well as to reduce land degradation per the CCD. In a commitment to address a number of root causes of biodiversity and land degradation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands has a Corporate Plan with a mission “to improve and lead agriculture development in Solomon Islands to a profitable and environmentally sustainable future”. Within the ministry’s Research Work Program are sustainable land management activities such as soil fertility. Additionally, the National Coalition for Reform and Advancement Government in its Policy Statement Document (revised in 2011) for sectors such as forestry, environment and conservation has commitment to address biodiversity and land degradation through planned development of a strong legislative and regulatory framework for sustainability of forest harvesting and promoting protected areas as well as adapting to climate change, halting deterioration of ecosystems and restoration of damaged ecosystems. The Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification also has in place a policy which commits the ministry to protect water resources from all forms of pollution including wastes and poisonous substances and mining activities to be carried out in an environmentally-friendly manner.

The goal of this project is to deliver global environmental benefits across the three Rio Conventions through reduced deforestation and forest degradation by strengthening policy coordination and planning mechanisms. Specifically, the project will 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. Project outcomes will be measured by the 15 cross-cutting capacity development indicators as outlined in the Monitoring Guidelines of Capacity Development in GEF Projects (2010). Per these guidelines (page 20), an initial set of baseline indicators will be assessed during project document preparation as part of the PPG phase, followed by two subsequent assessments of capacity development indicators at the project's mid-point and conclusion.

A key element of the baseline upon which this project builds is the UN-REDD programme. The Solomon Islands is one of the countries to benefit from the UN-REDD Programme for developing its initial REDD+ readiness. The Initial National Programme document was signed between the Government of Solomon Islands and the UN-REDD Programme in May 2011. The programme is currently at its inception phase and designed to deliver three key outcomes:

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+; and
3. Preliminary capacity developed for reference emission level (REL)/reference level (RL) formulation and MRV.

Table 2 below summarizes the nature of the GEF increment to the REDD+ baseline through this proposed CCD project. During the PPG phase when the project will be developed, further details will be provided to describe the suite of targeted cross-cutting capacity development activities that will build upon the REDD+ activities. Table 3 in Section B.2 provides additional information on the GEF increment and baseline.

Table 2: GEF Increment under the CCCD to the REDD+ Baseline

REDD+ Baseline	GEF CCCD
1. REDD+ readiness supported by effective, inclusive and participatory management processes	a. Global environmental priorities mainstreamed into the REDD+ roadmap b. Strengthened coordination among national planning frameworks, including REDD+, to ensure cost-effective implementation of Rio Conventions objectives c. Global environmental priorities better secured through strengthened linkages with national planning frameworks and strategies under the Rio Conventions, taking into account REDD+ social and environmental safeguards
2. REDD+ stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of the potential benefits and risks associated with REDD+	d. Targeted awareness-raising on the critical linkages and synergies between REDD+ and broader global environmental priorities e. Strengthened institutional capacities within the national planning frameworks, including REDD+, to ensure cost-effective implementation of Rio Conventions
3. Preliminary capacity developed for reference emission level (REL)/reference level (RL) formulation and MRV	f. Strengthened MIS building on REDD+, i.e., calculations of RELs and MRV, to improve monitoring of global environmental benefits

However, with support from the GEF, funding for targeted cross-cutting capacity development will strengthen and leverage the national REDD+ framework to meeting additional global environmental priorities and objectives under the three Rio Conventions and MDGs. The proposed CCCD project will work with the UN-REDD Initial National Programme to help develop appropriate policy and institutional coordination capacities and mechanisms to ensure that the eventual national REDD+ policy and institutional framework will contribute to the improved effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the Rio Conventions in the Solomon Islands.

There are a number of development partners including FAO, GIZ, JICA and civil society organizations that are also supporting the REDD+ readiness efforts in the country. Their co-financing and contribution will help implement this project through two main components. For example, while training will be provided to key government staff and stakeholders, the GEF contribution of US\$ 500,000, it is not all allocated to this training. These funds will also be used to negotiate among a wider network of decision-makers, technocrats and other stakeholders on the institutional framework needed to improve cost-effective coordination of Rio Convention implementation activities. Funds will be used to provide training via learning-by-doing to these social actors. A portion of the GEF US\$ 500,000 under this component will also be used to negotiate the mainstreaming of global environmental priorities within the REDD+ framework. During the PPG phase, more precise allocation of the co-financing across CCCD project activities will be discussed and negotiated in order to ensure the strategic development and cost-effective and timely implementation of the project.

Component 1: Institutional Capacity Development.

Outcome 1. Strengthened policy coordination and planning mechanisms.

Output 1.1 Strengthened institutional capacities and coordination for cost-effective implementation of the Rio Conventions

The UN-REDD Initial National Programme will establish a broad-based, multi-stakeholder committee for coordinating and taking leadership of the national REDD+ readiness process, which consists of members from line ministries including MECDM, Forestry and Research (MFOR), Lands, Survey and Housing (MLSH) and Finance, local governments, the private sector and community-based organizations, while key development partners will be requested to act as observers to the committee to provide technical guidance as required.

As part of the baseline, the National REDD+ Committee will be made operational, with GEF funding expanding its institutional capacities to create economies of scale for the synergistic and cost-effective implementation of the three Rio Conventions. This includes strengthening a more streamlined preparation and reporting of SI's GHG inventory and National Communication, biodiversity conservation challenges, opportunities, needs and achievements, as well as progress achieved to meet sustainable land management objectives. Under this output, the current baseline conditions will be assessed, and specific actions will be identified and implemented to strengthen capacities and coordination among relevant institutions and stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Rio Conventions.

To this end, the project will train seven (7) government officials and approximately ten (10) non-government stakeholders who are members of the National REDD+ Taskforce in the Solomon Islands, a national coordinating body that has broad cross-sectoral representation across government, as well as representatives from non-government stakeholders and the private sector. Non-GEF resources will be used to assess capacity gaps for REDD+ Readiness in order to clearly identify capacity development needs for the different aspects of Readiness, and where. GEF resources will be used to assess capacity development needs that are incremental to meeting global environmental objectives. These assessments will inform the long-term cross-cutting capacity building and training programmes to address the needs of government institutions, non-government institutions, and local communities to produce global environmental benefits across the three Rio Conventions through REDD+ implementation.

All activities proposed under this project concentrate on the priorities identified in the 2008 NCSA and reaffirmed in the NECDAP (2008-2012). By anchoring the institutional responsibility for this project within the National REDD+ Taskforce, this project actively contributes to embedding the results in a broader framework that will continue beyond the life of the project.

Source	US\$	Type
GEF	225,000	Grant
Govn't of SI	30,000	Grant
UN-REDD	195,000	Grant
Total	450,000	

Output 1.2 Through the NECDAP, global environmental priorities are mainstreamed into the REDD+ Roadmap

Under the leadership of the National REDD+ Committee and using non-GEF resources, a national REDD+ roadmap will be prepared with the support of the UN-REDD Initial National Programme through a highly consultative process. This roadmap will be a key element in national development, and present an ideal entry point for meeting obligations under the three Rio Conventions.

The roadmap will set key targets and expected results for the improvement of forest governance

under REDD+; document current and planned activities contributing to those results; identify gaps and recommendations; assign responsibilities to relevant partners; and establish a monitoring and oversight framework. The road-mapping exercise will also include identifying an improved national institutional framework for more cost-effective and sustainable coordination and collaboration to develop and implement needed policies and measures, mechanisms for MRV & monitoring and benefit distribution, and safeguards.

The roadmap preparation process is an ideal opportunity to realize the implementation of NECDAP. This output will ensure that the necessary expertise and resources are provided to mainstream NECDAP into the roadmap process. Particular attention will be given to strengthening the institutional and technical capacities needed for effective harmonization of policies, plans, and programmes, as well as to catalyze increase collaboration among national institutions for cost-effective implementation of the NECDAP and REDD+.

Source	US\$	Type
GEF	50,000	Grant
UNDP Japan Fund	50,000	Grant
UN-REDD	145,000	Grant
UNDP Japan Fund	55,000	In-kind
Total	300,000	

Output 1.3: Strengthened linkages between the national strategies of the Rio Conventions and REDD+ social and environmental safeguards

Since the management of forest resources in the Solomon Islands encompasses the interests of very diverse stakeholders, a process is required to ensure that policies and measures are observed and applied effectively, equitably, and transparently. In implementing the national REDD+ roadmap, the UN-REDD Initial National Programme will assist the country to develop nationally appropriate social and environmental safeguards respecting the guidance and safeguards of the UNFCCC Cancun Agreements.

As emphasized in the Cancun Agreements, the safeguards should ensure the consistency of REDD+ actions with the objectives of national forestry programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements for addressing climate change, biological diversity loss and land degradation, while also making sure that those actions incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystems services, as well as social and environmental benefits.

This process under REDD+ will be a key national process, and presents an ideal entry point for meeting obligations under the three Rio Conventions. Therefore, this output will especially support the national institutions responsible for the Rio Conventions in establishing clear, strong linkages with the REDD+ safeguards in order to enable increased cost-effectiveness of the implementation and monitoring of results toward meeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions in a highly harmonized fashion through this process. The linkages with MDGs, especially gender and women’s empowerment issues, will also be addressed here. Specific activities will include the analysis and identification of areas where REDD+ can directly support the implementation of the Rio Conventions, current capacity gaps and challenges in those areas and specific actions to be incorporated in the roadmap to address those gaps and challenges together with a monitoring and evaluation framework.

Furthermore, as part of the REDD+ social safeguards, the rights of indigenous peoples whose livelihoods depend on forests to provide (or withhold) their free, prior informed consent (FPIC) for any activity that affects their land and the associated resources should be fully respected in order to

ensure their support in the protection and conservation of natural forests and the associated resources and biodiversity as 87% of its territory falls under indigenous community ownership. They are key stakeholders and social actors to both the causes and solutions to deforestation and forest degradation and therefore critical to the successful implementation and sustainability of REDD+ activities and Rio Convention outcomes. While the UN-REDD Initial National Programme will work to ensure that FPIC is duly respected throughout the process, this output will support and bring additional value to this effort by preparing a nationally appropriate FPIC application manual and providing targeted training of government staff on the principles and procedures described in the manual to systematize FPIC not only in the forestry but also in other natural resources sectors.

As a result, the Solomon Islands will be able to ensure more cost-effective implementation of the Rio Conventions through having appropriate mechanisms for safeguarding against negative social and environmental impacts, monitoring progress and promoting indigenous peoples' effective participation in collaborative management of the country's natural resources.

Source	US\$	Type
GEF	225,000	Grant
UN-REDD	78,000	Grant
UNDP	80,000	Grant/In-kind
UNDP	50,000	In-kind
UNDP Japan Fund	17,000	In-kind
Total	450,000	

Component 2: Knowledge Sharing.

Outcome 2: Improved communication and dissemination of information related to Rio Conventions

Output 2.1 Management information system (MIS)

The UN-REDD Initial National Programme will support the preliminary capacity development for MRV and monitoring to initiate the process of establishing appropriate conditions and mechanisms for forest change monitoring and REDD+ performance measurement and reporting.

Meanwhile, a centralized system to collect and make available data and information on carbon, forest inventory, land-use change, safeguards and co-benefits (e.g., biodiversity, ecosystems and livelihoods) is required; however, there is currently no such system in the country. Often the existing socio-economic and environmental data and information are managed in different formats by different institutions in a fragmented fashion.

This output will focus on building appropriate institutional capacities and establishing a coordination structure to centrally manage all relevant data and information and to improve overall monitoring and evaluation of the country's performance in implementing the Rio Conventions. This system will function for REDD+ and all three Rio Conventions. Specific activities will include the creation of central database (perhaps by networking existing sets of databases) and harmonization of data formats and collection and analysis methodologies.

Source	US\$	Type
GEF	135,000	Grant
FAO ACP-FLECT	95,000	Grant
UN-REDD	55000.00	Grant
Live and Learn	100,500	Grant
Total	382,500	

Output 2.2: Targeted awareness-raising

In the baseline, this output will develop and implement a public awareness campaign to raise the level of understanding and strengthen the legitimacy of the full set of REDD+ activities and their contribution to meeting global environmental priorities and objectives. As a form of systemic capacity development, awareness-raising is critical to ensuring that REDD+ activities are embedded with the Solomon Islands' society, and therefore ensuring the institutional sustainability of REDD+ outcomes. Audiences include governmental officials and decision-makers, stakeholders of forest resource management, in particular representatives of indigenous peoples, social actors and champions of solutions to halting deforestation and forest degradation, the logging sector, as well as the general public. This awareness-raising will be a key element in national efforts to meet environmental obligations, and it presents an ideal entry point for meeting obligations under the three Rio Conventions.

Source	US\$	Type
GEF	132,500	Grant
Live and Learn	149,500	Grant
UNDP Japan Fund	100,000	In-Kind
Total	382,500	

B.2 [Incremental /Additional cost reasoning](#): describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated [global environmental benefits](#) (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The GEF contribution is directed to a suite of activities that will make a direct impact on delivering global environmental benefits across the three Rio Conventions. GEF Resources will effectively be used to strategically mainstream global environmental benefits into the Solomon Islands' policy and institutional framework governing natural resource management and associated development sectors. In particular, the GEF increment will complement the leveraged co-financing, at the ratio of 1:1.55⁶, to strengthen the policy framework and develop institutional capacities that will strategically reduce deforestation and forest degradation to conserve critical wildlife, combat desertification and drought, and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Co-financing will be used to develop capacities and structure a consultative and coordinated process of decision-making and action to meet national sustainable development priorities, such as ensuring the economic development of indigenous communities dependent on forest resources and the logging industry that generates significant foreign exchange earnings. The GEF contribution helps modify this sustainable development baseline by integrating and institutionalizing global environmental objectives and priorities within existing national development policies, programmes, and plans, as well as their associated governance structures.

⁶ The co-financing consists of US\$ 130,000 in cash, US\$ 650,000 in direct in-kind, and US\$ 527,000 in parallel co-financing contributions. While the direct cash and in-kind contributions will co-finance the core activities described in this PIF, this GEF financing will help re-align the parallel co-financing activities of development partners to ensure their contribution to the three Rio Conventions in the area of sustainable forest management.

Table 3: Summary linkage of the GEF increment over the sustainable development baseline

Project Outputs	GEF Increment	Baseline (Co-financing)
1. Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Coordination	Decision-making and planning structures and mechanisms are strengthened to ensure the Rio Conventions obligations are achieved and sustained.	Decision-making and planning structures and mechanisms are strengthened to apply REDD+ activities that meet national sustainable development priorities
2. Mainstreaming NECDAP into the REDD+ Roadmap	The NECDAP and NCSA Capacity Development Strategy and Action Plan are developed and rolled out, as part of a broader programme to develop REDD+	The REDD+ Roadmap represents the holistic and strategic implementation of REDD+ activities
3. Ensuring strong linkages between the national strategies of the Rio Conventions and REDD+ social and environmental safeguards	Safeguards provide increase effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the Rio Conventions through minimizing negative environmental risks, while enhancing biodiversity, livelihoods (e.g., gender and women's empowerment) and other sustainable development benefits	A consultative and collaborative process is undertaken to develop nationally appropriate REDD+ safeguards to minimize social environmental risks while enhancing co-benefits
4. Management Information System	Data and information is consolidated and improved to better develop and implement strategic interventions to meet the Rio Conventions objectives	Data and information is standardized, consolidated, and made more accessible to implement REDD+ activities
5. Targeted Awareness-Raising	REDD+ decision-makers and all key stakeholders are better informed and trained on meeting the Rio Convention objectives and their contribution	Decision-makers and all key stakeholders are better informed and trained on the REDD+ approach as it pertains to meeting national sustainable development priorities

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#):

Important socio-economic benefits will be delivered at the national and local level through improved forest and land management practices. Best forestry practices will be demonstrated and replicated through the REDD+ co-financing to meet the economic needs of indigenous communities as well as the logging industry that generates important foreign exchange. Given the disproportionate impact of environmental degradation on women in rural communities, the project will include a special focus on environmental education and awareness-raising targeted to women issues. Also, the process of FPIC will ensure various rights-based approaches including gender to engaging wide ranging stakeholders. REDD+ requires clear recognition of natural resources rights such as land tenure and carbon, the process will be expected to benefit IP and other forest dependent communities socio-economically through securing their access and rights to land and non-timber forest products.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

Risk	Rating	Mitigation Measures
The Government does not have the absorptive capacity to execute and/or enforce project activities	M	The project will be structured in such a way that outputs are to be implemented in manageable sets of activities, taking into account national absorptive capacities. With respect to enforcement, a key criterion in the design of the multi-stakeholder process is that consensus and legitimacy be negotiated and verified at regular stages of project implementation. An adaptive collaborative management approach will be used to modify project activities in such a way that project outputs remain strategic to immediate project objectives, expected outcomes, as well as deliverable within reasonable and acceptable costs.
Delays in project implementation due to bureaucratic processes within the Government	L	The UNDP Country Office will provide technical backstopping and project management support to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology as the national executing agency in order to minimize this risk. Key institutions at the national and local levels will continue to be actively involved in project design and development. Representatives from key government agencies, relevant local provinces, logging interests, and NGOs will be represented in the Project Steering Committee, and will be directly involved in project implementation.
The impact of global economic crisis on future developments	M	The current global economic crisis has generated a situation where investors in the Solomon Islands are more intent on taking advantage of weaknesses in institutional capacity to circumvent environmental safeguards. The project strategy was specifically chosen to mobilize a sufficient mass of stakeholder support on the shared project objectives. The multi-stakeholder process is therefore intended to sufficiently mobilize broader support to minimize the external stresses that come from power of the global economic crisis.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

- Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology (MECDM) - Coordination and Facilitation of REDD+ process
- Ministry of Forestry- Ministry of Forestry deals mostly on regulatory issues. It is their role to come up with relevant Policies, laws and regulations pertaining to forests in the country and ensure that those are enforced accordingly. Under REDD+ they would be responsible to collate and analyze data
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock-Plays a key role in REDD+ activities
- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination- Mainstreaming of REDD+ process into government National Development Strategy
- Ministry of Lands and Housing-Provides advice on land issues
- Ministry of Provincial Government: linkage between national government and communities
- Community Based Organization –plays a key role in REDD+ awareness and represents

communities interest

- National Council of Women-represent women's voice in the REDD process
- Private sector including the Eagon Forest Company Ltd, the Value Added Timber Association, and the Village Eco-Timber Enterprise
- Non Government Organizations-NGO's such as Live and Learn have ongoing REDD+ Initiatives and has good networking with communities and awareness programme thus they play an important role in Awareness raising and dissemination of REDD+ information at the community level
- Multi- and bilateral donor organizations and technical support and additional funding for pilot projects

Full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders, particularly civil society organizations, community-based organizations, women groups and local communities throughout the process will be critical to developing and implementing a robust and inclusive mechanism for capacity development and awareness-raising that complements what other stakeholders are already carrying out. An outreach programme to all stakeholders is therefore a critical element to ensure the success of REDD+ Readiness efforts in the Solomon Islands. The engagement of all relevant stakeholders is planned to permeate all activities and include awareness raising at the national, provincial and local community level, starting with an assessment of needs and opportunities, preparation of materials such as posters, leaflets, pamphlets, radio programmes etc, and events.

To this end, the project will work with the UN REDD Initial National Programme to contribute to building awareness and capacity among all domestic stakeholders both at national, provincial and community level to understand and support Solomon Islands Government's efforts and progress to establish a REDD+ framework in Solomon Islands that also contribute to the objectives of the Rio Conventions.

The project will be implemented in line with established Government of the Solomon Islands and UNDP procedures in the Solomon Islands. MECDM will take overall responsibility for implementation of the project, and for the project success. It will establish the necessary planning and management mechanisms to oversee project inputs, activities and outputs. The UNDP CO will support the Ministry as requested and as necessary. The PPG process will be used to further define the management, coordination and consultation mechanisms.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

The proposed project will be implemented in a fully integrated fashion with the key activities of the UN-REDD Initial National Programme for the Solomon Islands, implemented by MECDM and MFOR with technical assistance from FAO, UNDP and UNEP to deliver the following three key outcomes over an 18-month period:

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+.

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

These UN-REDD outcomes above will be delivered in direct partnership with the following development partners and their initiatives:

FAO has a joint programme with the European Union, focused on capacity building for sustainable rural development. A recently-approved ACP/FLEGT project entitled “*Improving Forest Governance in the Solomon Islands through the Development of a Multi-stakeholder Action Plan Process*”, with the Objective of “*establishing an enabling environment for improvement of forest governance in the Solomon Islands through the development of a multi-stakeholder action plan process*”. The ACP/FLEGT project will co-finance some of the activities included in this proposal.

GIZ in partnership with the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) is implementing the “*Regional BMU-ICI REDD+*” and “*Pacific-German Regional Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change*” programs. These two initiatives aim to support countries in the region including the Solomon Islands in sustainable management of their natural resources and conservation of their forest ecosystems, while linking these activities to climate change mitigation and adaptation outcomes. To that, GIZ and SPC bring together knowledge and lessons gained through their work in Fiji and other countries in the region to scale up their support in REDD+ readiness and adaptation at the regional level through these programs.

JICA, through its regional forestry initiative, plans to undertake a comprehensive forest assessment in *Tetepare* Island in the Western Province of the Solomon Islands. This assessment will be coordinated by MFOR, and results and lessons from the assessment are expected to inform the country’s REDD+ readiness process in the area of MRV and monitoring.

- **UNDP** through its country office in Honiara has ongoing projects that would complement REDD+ efforts. For example, the “*Strengthening Environmental Management and Reducing the Impact of Climate Change in Solomon Islands*” project, with USD2.13 million of TRAC funds. This project, scheduled to last 3 years, to the end of 2012, has the objective of assisting the government in capacity development for environmental management. It will pursue five results: a national environment policy and plan; information management and scientific/technical knowledge base; community-based management and disaster risk reduction; institutionalized human resource development and awareness-raising; and gender mainstreaming. Activities will include REDD+ relevant actions such as legislative development and review, improved law enforcement, and awareness-raising.

UNDP, with support from SPREP, and funding from the GEF, also produced the ‘National Environmental & Capacity Development Action Plan [NECDAP], published in 2008. Goal 1 of the NECDAP is “*Good Governance & Environmental stewardship at national & provincial level*”. Goal 2 is “*Strengthen research, development & monitoring capacity to address priority environmental issues & international obligations*”; while Goal 5 is “*International, regional & national environmental agenda effectively managed & implemented*”; all of these being relevant for REDD+ readiness.

In addition, the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre implements a Tier Two UN-REDD Programme initiative, funded by the UNDP-Japan Partnership Fund, to support a group of countries in the Pacific region including the Solomon Islands in REDD+ readiness. The initiative in particular will work on partnership development and promotion of a regional REDD+ approach in the Pacific.

Live & Learn, which is an Australian NGO, working on environmental education issues as a means to reduce poverty. Their work is largely focused in 4 provinces: Isabel, Rennel and Bellona, Makira-Ulawa, and some islands in Western Province, where they work through

community facilitators. Also, their work specifically on REDD+ demonstration in Padezaka Tribal Land in Choiseul Province, funded by ABD, will be starting and highly relevant to the national readiness work.

The UN-REDD Initial National Programme in the Solomon Islands will also operate in close coordination with the following development partners and their initiatives:

Australia/AusAID. Australian aid to Solomon Islands is delivered through a bilateral program and the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI). RAMSI is a partnership between the people and Government of Solomon Islands and fifteen **contributing countries** of the Pacific region, helping the Solomon Islands to lay the foundations for long-term stability, security and prosperity. RAMSI's mandate includes: *“improve economic governance and strengthen the government's financial systems”*; and *“help rebuild the economy and encourage sustainable broad-based growth”*

Bilateral support is provided through the Solomon Islands–Australia Partnership for Development, which includes joint commitments for four Priority Outcomes, one of which is *“improve economic livelihoods by working to create long-term economic opportunities and livelihood security for Solomon Islanders, particularly those living in rural areas through more productive and sustainable utilization of agricultural land, forests and marine resources, and the improved operation of markets.”*

AusAID has previously funded two phases of a Forest Management Programme (2000-2004; and 2005-2009), now terminated. This programme focused on (i) Forest resource assessment, using satellite imagery; (ii) Preparation of operational maps; and (iii) Preparation of logging plans and data management of logging practices. A major new initiative is the Rural Livelihoods Programme, which is being initiated with a comprehensive communications and education initiative. Previously, as part of the Solomon Islands Forestry Management Project II, the Queensland University of Technology identified effective strategies for communication in the Solomon Islands, particularly with rural populations.

European Union. The main focus of EU development cooperation since the 1990s has been on sustainable rural development and human resource development. A sector-wide approach is being adopted to sustainable rural development, supplementing on-going and future activities in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and transport. A community-driven approach is also being taken, with emphasis on strengthening local and national institutions. The EU has supported sustainable forestry projects in all nine provinces. Examples include are forest conservation, reforestation and FSC certification in Kolombangara, and provision of funding for a WWF small-grants projects, and support to the SICCP (see below). The EU is also supporting the development of a climate policy for the Solomon Islands. A call for proposals for a small-grants programme related to FLEGT and REDD+ recently took place, with submissions due in May 2012.

CROP (the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific), chaired the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), include SPC and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) among seven other main agencies. These agencies have certain programmes that encompass key components of good governance and environmental benchmarks that are relevant to REDD+ implementation. For example, the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) under PIFS is currently working in three main areas (pillars), namely law and justice, economic governance and machinery of governance. RAMSI is helping the Solomon Islands lay the foundations for long-term stability, security and prosperity — through improved law, justice and security; more

effective, accountable and democratic government and stronger, broad-based economic growth. The CROP offers important regional frameworks for cooperation, capacity development and knowledge management in the areas of environmental governance and law enforcement, and therefore, the work of the CROP would be highly relevant for REDD+ readiness in the Solomon Islands.

The Development Services Exchange (DSE), which is a national umbrella NGO, representing the interests and coordinating the activities of all NGOs working on development issues.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC), which has focused much of its work on Choiseul Province, where they have adopted a biological conservation planning approach to promote sustainable management of the entire province. Uniquely in the Solomons, a single customary land owners' association, the Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Communities (LLCTC) represents all customary land holders in the province. Established in 1981, and led by the Honorable Reverend Leslie Boseto, the LLCTC has proven a very effective body in promoting conservation and resisting logging, although some timber licenses have been issued in the province.

The Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership (SICCP), which is working at 6 high-value conservation sites in the Solomons, mostly in Western Province. The most prominent of these is Tetepare, a 12,000 hectare island that was formerly inhabited, but abandoned in the 19th century due to head-hunting and disease. The Tetepare Descendants Association (TDA), consisting of customary owners of land on Tetepare, now mostly resident on neighboring Rendova, have a constitution upholding conservation and improvement of livelihoods. With support from the SICCP, they have a number of livelihood improvement initiatives, including an eco-lodge. Proposals for a voluntary market carbon conservation project are currently under development.

The Solomon Islands Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Advocacy Association (SIIPHRAA), which promotes human rights awareness through networking in all 50 parliamentary constituencies.

The project will be implemented in line with established Government of the Solomon Islands and UNDP procedures in the Solomon Islands. MECDM will take overall responsibility for implementation of the project, and for the project success. It will establish the necessary planning and management mechanisms to oversee project inputs, activities and outputs.

The MECDM is also committed through its newly launched National Climate Change Policy (2012-2017) to establish coordination and monitoring mechanisms such as the Solomon Islands Climate Change Council and the National Climate Change Working Groups. These mechanisms are essential to provide technical support, track progress, and ensure the necessary adjustments are made in line with national and global climate change and disaster risk management needs. The national REDD+ Task Force has responsibilities to report to the Chair of the National Climate Change Working Group.

The UNDP CO will support the Ministry as requested and as necessary. The PPG process will be used to further define the management, coordination and consultation mechanisms.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

The Government of the Solomon Islands has requested UNDP assistance in the designing

and implementing this project due to UNDP's track record in the region.

Globally, UNDP has developed exceptional expertise in supporting the development of environmental indicators and monitoring tools, and is supporting a number of projects in the Asia Pacific region which focuses on strengthening the institutional capacity of different countries implementing the environmental indicators in future planning and decision making.

At a national level, UNDP is one of the very proactive development agencies that is present on the ground and jointly supporting the Government of Solomon Islands to address environmental issues. Through this continuous engagement and partnership, UNDP has nurtured a very good working relationship with the government and other national and regional stakeholders. Under this proposed project, needed technical expertise will be sourced from FAO and UNEP but since UNDP is on the ground in the Solomon Islands coupled with its very cordial working relationship with the Government, it will be the lead implementing entity.

Some of the key related initiatives managed by the UNDP Solomon Islands Environment portfolio in partnership with the government include the following:

UN-REDD Initial National Programme in the Solomon Islands: 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. This project is jointly implemented by UNDP, FAO and UNEP in partnership with MECDM and Ministry of Forestry and Research. The funding is US\$550,000, and will run for 18 months starting in July 2012 to December 2013⁷.

Enhancing resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security. Funding for this project is US\$5,530,000 for four years starting from 2011 to 2015. This project is sourced under the Adaptation Fund.

Strengthening Environmental Management and Reducing the Impact of Climate Change in Solomon Islands" (SEMRICC). Of the total resource requirement of US\$2,923,000, UNDP has allocated US\$2,131,000 of its internal (TRAC) funds with the remainder to be raised from potential partners. This project is for three years from 2010 until 2012.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

Cash:

US\$ 80,000 from UNDP TRAC

US\$ 50,000 from UNDP Regional – Japan Partnership Fund

US\$ 115,000 from FAO ACP-FLEGT Support Programme

US\$ 550,000 from UN-REDD Programme

US\$ 250,000 from Live and Lean (ADB funded)

In-kind:

US\$50,000: UNDP CO will also provide significant in-kind support to the project. Its technical and administrative staff will provide on-going advice and logistical support to the project when needed. It will provide meeting facilities, communication facilities, transport

⁷ The programme has entered the inception phase in July 2011; however, due to critical circumstances including the political unrest during the second half of 2011, the implementation of the programme activities will only be starting from mid-2012.

facilities, as requested and as necessary. UNDP will further use its role as the UN Resident Coordinator to make sure the project is aligned with all UN system work. UNDP senior management will play a key role in advocacy and in awareness-raising by attending key public events.

US\$ 172,000 from UNDP Regional – Japan Partnership Fund: The Tier Two UN-REDD Programme initiative supporting a group of countries in the Pacific region including the Solomon Islands in REDD+ readiness will provide necessary policy advice and share lessons and knowledge from the other countries in which the initiative operates.

C.2. How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation?

The proposed CCCD project complements the suite of existing and planned projects under UNDP's country programme for the Solomon Islands. In particular, this project will directly contribute to UNDAF Outcome 2: "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." Effective implementation of Rio Convention obligations and REDD+ is ultimately a governance issue, since it involves stakeholders voluntarily amending the way they manage natural resources, including forest resources, based on a full understanding of the benefits and risks of such changes, and rewarding those stakeholders in a fair and equitable way for such changes that result in wildlife conservation, and sustainable land management, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Project activities designed to facilitate inclusive and participatory REDD+ management processes, building stakeholders' understanding of how the REDD+ approach contributes to meeting national and local socio-economic priorities, and ensuring the application of the principle of free prior and informed consent, will all serve to improve respect and upholding of human rights.

The proposed CCCD project will also make an important contribution to satisfying UNDAF Outcome 4: "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." The REDD+ approach cannot be viewed as separate from existing processes of national socio-economic development and sound environmental management, with important global environmental benefit accruals. The project will also contribute to the development of a national REDD+ strategy that is an integral part of development planning processes framed by national and international obligations, e.g., the Rio Conventions.

The implementation of this project will be supported by relevant UNDP expertise with presence at the headquarters in New York and Bratislava, the Asia Pacific Regional Center in Bangkok and in the UNDP office in Solomon Islands. UNDP has a dedicated regional technical advisor that will have technical oversight of the project. Within the Environment Portfolio of the UNDP Office in Solomon Islands, there are four committed programme officers who can support the successful implementation of this project including a climate change specialist, two programme analysts and a programme assistant.

Visibility of GEF financial support will be ensured by using the global GEF branding in all electronic and printed materials. UNDP will also apply the following UNDP-GEF policy: "The GEF logo should appear on all relevant project publications, including amongst others, project hardware and other purchases with GEF funds. Any citation in publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also acknowledge the GEF. Logos of the Implementing Agencies and the Executing Agency will also appear on all publications. Where other agencies and project partners have provided

support (through co-financing) their logos may also appear on project publications.” Full compliance will be made with the GEF’s Communication and Visibility Guidelines (“GEF Guidelines”):


http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Joe Horokou	GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, DISASTER MANAGEMENT & METEOROLOGY	04/20/2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec, Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		11/12/2012	Tom Twining-Ward, UNDP Green-LECRDS	+421 59337 386	tom.twining-ward@undp.org