



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Pacific
Country (ies):	Solomon Islands
Project Title:	Integrated Forest Management in the Solomon Islands
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/SOI/001/GFF
GEF ID:	5122
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity, Land Degradation, Climate Change, SFM/REDD
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology; Ministry of Forests and Research; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Project Duration (years):	5 years
Project coordinates:	Five provinces of Solomon Islands Guadalcanal, Makira, Malaita, Choiseul and Western Province

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	May 4, 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	March 13, 2017
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	July 30, 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	July 30 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	5,676,454
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	30,670,500
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	3,530,884
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	18,402,300

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	October 28, 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	April – August 2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	<i>Feb to May 2023</i>
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes, TT was updated before Mid Term Review

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	Satisfactory
Overall implementation progress rating:	Satisfactory
Overall risk rating:	Moderate

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Moderate
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	5th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Douglas Yee, Mr.	Douglas.Yee@fao.org
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⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
The objective of the Project is to assist the Government of Solomon Islands in integrated management of protected and productive landscapes for sustainable community development and multiple environmental benefits.	Outcome 1.	Development of the terrestrial protected area network					
	Outcome 1.1 Terrestrial protected area network expanded to improve ecosystem coverage.	Area formally brought under the national system of protected areas legally designated with the consent of local landowners.	0 ha terrestrial PA formally recognized	-	Terrestrial protected area network expanded to cover an additional area of 143,000ha that covers key biodiversity hotspots. New Target was set following MTR and endorsed by PSC for a	Progress about Protected Areas (PA) network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of 5 identified large protected area zones in five provinces (Malaita, Makira, Western – Kolombangara, Guadalcanal and Choiseul), 3 tribal regions in one PA Site (Choiseul) already have their PA areas designated, under the LoA with Natural Resource Development Foundation (NRDF) which supported the project to fulfil this output. • Two tribal groups, Qarasa and Vuri have had their objection case 	MS

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

					target of 25,000ha	<p>heard with the two tribes being cleared as rightful owners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following court ruling in favour of Padezaka Tribe, PA was declared in on 30 Nov 2021. Padezaka now stands as a tribe with an achieved Protected Area of 4,800 hectares. • On 21 March 2022 the Minister of Environment gazetted the Vuri Tribal group’s application for PA, and subsequently, in May 2022 they formally declared it. • Also in May 2022, submission towards creating protected areas on 7 tribal land on Makira was made. The submission include their proposed management plans, boundary maps and together with minutes of meetings they held. The tribal communities are: 1. Anomera 2.Mwawe, 3.Tarigape 4. Birobiro, 5.Hageta, 6. Naoneone, and 7. Nangoni. There are two other tribes that ESF is dealing with on behalf of the project to establish PAs on. All these nine tribal groups share a total of 5, 392 ha at this present stage. • Further, work is still underway to continue the development of all tribal regions at the rest of five sites towards PA status, including Choiseul. In this context the Ecological Solutions Foundation (ESF), which is a local not-for-profit organisation specialising in biological and ecosystems survey which also has experiences and 	
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					<p>familiar with the national PA processes have been contracted to undertake PA establishments as well. In Choiseul, they have now settled to do only two tribal land under Kona and Voba due to complications relating to grievances and disputes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA Consultations by ESF with two tribal groups on Makira will continue. This also applies to 1 tribe on Malaita and 1 on Guadalcanal. • In South Malaita there are 7 tribes that have been identified with their committees already being appointed. And with the appointment of a new Project Field Expert for the region who was expected to provide greater relief on the setbacks following contract closure of previous post holder, the community outbreak of Covid19 in the country has caused even larger impediments with restrictions to travel to all locations being put in place. • On Guadalcanal a joint taskforce under the Bahomea House of Chiefs and the Malango House of Chiefs have identified and nominated 9 tribal groups for PA consultations. Unfortunately progress with all the tribal groups have not gone smoothly due to a huge impediments relating to disputes and tribal controversies associated with the Tina River
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					<p>Hydro Development Project. So far only one tribe, the Kohana tribe has shown keenness to establish PA and a preliminary mission to the site was conducted with plans to survey their land boundaries now being developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Kolombangara, the land issues, even on the Fixed term Estates held by KFPL, have now seemed to hamper progress. • It is very likely work will not progress with KFPL. Although previously there seemed to have been some chance for the KIBCA (with World Conservation Society support) to relinquish their work with few tribes and for IFMP to work directly with them on the PA process, there now seemed to be a very slim chance with the project going towards its NTE. • There are number of interest groups who have shown great interest to undergo PA establishment in all provinces. Unfortunately a number of them are well out of the identified locations as per project document. 	
<p>Outcome 1.2 Improved management effectiveness of new and existing terrestrial protected areas.</p>	<p>Protected area management effectiveness score as recorded by METT Baseline</p>	<p>METT scores Kolombangara – 65, Bauro Highlands – 30, Tina-Popomanaseu – 28, Are’areMaramasike – 32, Mount Maetambe– 33 --</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>METT score increased by 25% over baseline for each PA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA management committees and protected area management plans are fulfilled in output 1.1 • Although an Inter-sectoral Coordination Committee was principally agreed on earlier in March 2021 and vetted by the PA Advisory Committee (PAAC) on April 31 2021 with draft Terms of 	<p>MS</p>

					<p>Reference for the Committee developed, this is now being delayed due to rising concerns on the role and function of the PAAC as established under the PA Act 2010. So identification and selection of members have not progressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under this output a ranger training (75 participants) was held on 27 and 28 April at Malangono South Choiseul. The objectives were to support the participants to understand the enforcement laws and regulations under the PA Act including other related environmental laws, roles and responsibilities outlined in their Management Plans; and to ensure participants be equipped with skills and knowledge to monitor, report and enforce protected areas breaches or offences to enforcement authorities. 	
<p>Outcome 1.3 Sustainability of protected area management improved through sustainable financing and local income generating activities.</p>	PA finance scorecard	No formal PAs system and financing system in existent	-	Target for the scorecard to be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the recruitment of one international and one national consultant proposal was developed on the type of Trust Fund that maybe operationally suitable as a conservation fund for the country. The Consultants proposed the direction of the Charitable Act 1996 Ed. Which would provide an independent Trust. However, following further consultations and with strong opinion that the Trust Fund 	MS

					<p>should be based upon the PA Act 2010 as described therein, an option was further developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was decided that rather a conservation fund would be established due to the cumbersome nature of having to repeal a number of areas in the PA Act itself. This would be taken via the establishment of suitable regulations under the Act itself. Arrangement is being discussed to have the reps form the Legal Drafting Unit of the Attorney Generals Chamber and those from Environment and Conservation Division to lead this task. • Alternative livelihood options have been discussed with tribal communities in all PA sites. In Choiseul 4 tribal groups have already chosen their income generating options on poultry and piggery development as mean for sustainability. 	
Outcome 2	Integrated land management					
2.1 Improved decision-making in management of production landscapes	ha. under SLM practices	Landscapes not effectively coordinated for SLM	-	51,650ha.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract agreement has been signed with Live and Learn to undertake activities relating to assessment of impacts of current land-use practices on biodiversity, land degradation and the provision of other ecosystem services (ecosystem valuation) and identification of potential areas for improvement as well as to review and revise as necessary the policy, 	S

					<p>legal and regulatory frameworks for land-use change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite some delays due to Covid19 work has already started with few consultation and meeting taken place with the IFMP and the Integrated Land Management Committee (ILMC) consisting of relevant ministries supposedly to improve collaboration for policy coordination on integrated land management with MAL holding Chairmanship. 	
2.2 Improved land use practices promoted	Number of HH adopting SLM practices such as conservation agriculture, integrated soil fertility management and agroforestry (including women headed households)	Poor land use practices affecting soil and water quality in and around PAs	-	At least 25% of HH living in/around PAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Live and Learn Environmental Education is contracted to undertake activities under this output. Good progress is made with a draft report on initial assessment of SLM training requirements already available and being reviewed. Training packages and programs for target groups has been developed and drafts had been circulated and deliberate on by the ILMC with approval. L&L will print the various materials and provide to MAL via IFMP. Training for local farmers together with extension workers have been conducted with one more training for Extension Field officers to be conducted in July. 	S
Outcome 3	Capacity building for the management of forest carbon					

3.1 National capacities enhanced to monitor carbon stocks in natural forests and plantations	Number of peer reviewed national Carbon monitoring reports	None	-	At least 1 Carbon monitoring report available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Reference Level report was produced and published by UNFCCC • Further technical refinement will be necessary to improve the Forest Reference Level as provided in the conclusions of the report. • National Forest Monitoring System and Remote Sensing Training Organized at the Solomon Islands National University from 14-18 June 2021. • Discussion on continued support to REDD Unit on REDD+ Strategy development activity planning. • Interactive web portal would be finalized soon and launched, incorporating access to forest information and data. 	HS
Outcome 4	Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests					
4.1 Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests	tCO2 sequestered in forests through degraded forest restoration	Unsustainable logging operations affecting carbon stocks	-	Degraded forests restored and carbon stocks enhanced 3183842tC sequestered in 5 years of project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Forestry in March 2021 has given direction to enhance effort on the establishment of further nursery facilities. • All the 5 PA zones are considered and will be reviewed for specific restoration activities. • A work plan is being developed by the Forest Development and Restoration Division for implementation. • Covid-19 community transmission prevented work to begin 	MS
Outcome 5	Knowledge sharing for BD conservation, SLM and SFM					

5.1 Increased local capacity to monitor, evaluate and manage biodiversity, land-use change and sustainable forest management.	M+E system operational and producing regular reports for use in national projects, policies and plans as well as reporting to international organizations	Low levels of capacity to monitor, evaluate and manage biodiversity land use change and SFM	-	Local capacity increased to monitor, evaluate and manage biodiversity land use change and SFM. An operational M+E system in place producing national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ranger training has been conducted in Choiseul through NRDF under Outcome 1.2. Meanwhile, the Project Management Unit under MECDM takes care of M&E of all ministry projects. • Satellite remote sensing and GIS training given to more than 40 participants from government, university, and NGOs to enhance the level of MRV capacity. • Biodiversity survey in all five provinces started in June 2021 to enhance and update the baseline • Training on improved land use practices and SLM skills was conducted under component 2 by L&L with farmers and agriculture extension field officers 	S
5.2 Community-based Forest management (including tree planting) strengthened	Number of communities involved in effective forest management	No formal community-based forest management	-	Community based forest management strengthened and forest areas under effective local community control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With reference to outcome 4.1, nursery facilities will be installed at the PA zones • PA Management committee established in more than 16 tribal areas to involve in community-based forest management. Further, community based SFM training will be provided during the course of PA establishment in all PA areas. • Discussion with MOFR paved the way for SFM training requirement identification and planning underway for organizing such training in all five provinces • Timber Legality Standard Road map development is in progress in 	S

					consultation with forestry stakeholders, MOFR and FAO staffs.	
5.3 Policymakers and the general public are better informed about biodiversity conservation, climate change, SLM and SFM.	Number of policymakers and general public aware about issues on BD conservation, CC, SLM and SFM through training and workshops	NA	-	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under LOA with SINU, two Program Advisory Committee meetings had been conducted. The first was in regards to development of Bachelors of Forestry Science in April 2021. • The second was in May 2021 in relation to development of Degree in Environmental Studies. Further rounds of consultations and meetings are expected to occur in the course of year. • Further LOA extension has been signed following delays associated mainly with the Covid19 community transmission in Honiara and the country as whole. By this time the programs are nearly completion with all Unit Descriptors and reference materials being finalized. • New plan is to begin the Bachelors program in 1st Semester 2023 • These followed the launch of the Computer Laboratory which was installed with 60 PCs under the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries together with the university forestry herbarium and Science laboratory equipment and instruments. • Dialogue and consultations were held to further strengthen the FAFF 	HS

						in Agricultural Studies towards a Masters' program and Diploma program on GIS and Geo-Spatial technology within the faculty, and including the possibility of support to transfer Forestry Certificate program to Poitete on Kolombangara, Western Province.	

Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1: 1.1 Terrestrial protected area network expanded to improve ecosystem coverage.	More consultations Clearing the doubts of landowner groups	IFM project personals Government ministry officials Service providers and stakeholders	On going
1.2 Improved management effectiveness of new and existing terrestrial protected areas.	Management plans preparation and continued discussion and reviews with tribes that have not formally submitted for PA	1.2 Improved management effectiveness of new and existing terrestrial protected areas by Project officers and stakeholders including MECDM	Management plans preparation and discussion and is on going.
1.3 Sustainability of protected area management improved through sustainable financing and local income generating activities.	Continued Consultation	1.3 By project in liaison with MECDM and Legal Drafting Unit of Attorney Generals Chambers (for PATF) and all stakeholders (for income generating activities).	Effort to establish PATF or a conservation fund is on- going following decision to utilize current PA Act 2021 as is.
Outcome 4: 4.1 Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests	Continued consultation and dialogue with MOFR, especially in providing support to existing nurseries, establishment of new nurseries, organizing SFM, law enforcement trainings	IFM project personals, MOFR and stakeholders	On-going

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 Terrestrial protected area network expanded to improve ecosystem coverage.				
Output 1.1.1 Community agreements to designate new protected areas	Number of sites identified for inclusion into protected area system, including boundaries and their biodiversity status and threats		Two tribal groups have had their land declared (PAdezaka: 4,823 Ha) and (Vuri 574 Ha) with seven tribal communities on Makira formally submitted towards creating protected areas on their land. The tribal communities are: 1. Anomera, 2.Mwawe, 3.Tarigape, 4. Birobiro, 5.Hageta, 6. Naoneone, and 7. Nangoni	Overall implementation has been slow due to a number of reasons including lack of experience and knowledge by field staff and staff turnover coupled with Land issues and disputes and obviously the Covid19 pandemic. The midterm review suggested that the target of 143,000ha was too ambitious for a pioneering project. It was recommended that this target be reduce and the PSC approved a target of 25,000ha.

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Outcome 1.2 Improved management effectiveness of new and existing terrestrial protected areas.				
Output 1.2.1 Effective inter-sectorial coordination for PA management	Number of inter-sectoral coordination mechanism established for PA management		Although an Inter-sectoral Coordination Committee was principally agreed on earlier in March 2021 and agreed to by the PA Advisory Committee (PAAC) on April 31 2021 with draft Terms of Reference for the Committee developed, this is now being delayed.	Due to arising concerns on the role and function of the PAAC as established under the PA Act 2010, this effort has been delayed. So identification and selection of members have not progressed, despite the draft terms of reference being produced.
Output 1.2.2 Current weaknesses in protected area management identified and rectified through the establishment and implementation of conservation agreements with communities and management plans	Number of management plans produced based on international best practice and integration local knowledge		Management plans for the two tribal groups that have had their land declared (PAdezaka: 4,823 Ha) and (Vuri 574 Ha) were produced, and seven more tribal communities on Makira namely: 1. Anomera, 2.Mwawe, 3.Tarigape, 4. Birobiro, 5.Hageta, 6. Naoneone, and 7. Nangoni who have formally submitted towards creating protected areas on their land have also established their management plans.	Overall implementation has been slow due to a number of reasons including lack of experience and knowledge by field staff and staff turnover coupled with Land issues and disputes and obviously the Covid19 pandemic.
Outcome 1.3 Sustainability of protected area management improved through sustainable financing and local income generating activities.				
Output 1.3.1	Number of trust fund for protected area financing		Contracted Consultants proposed the direction under the Charitable	It was decided that rather a conservation fund would be

National Level PA financing strategy			Act 1996 Ed. In order to establish an independent Trust. However, following some discussions with stakeholders there was strong opinion that the Trust Fund should be based upon the PA Act 2010 as described therein, and so the consultant established a second option. Also, alternative livelihood options have been discussed with tribal communities in all PA sites. In Choiseul 4 tribal groups have already chosen their income generating options on poultry and piggery development as mean for sustainability.	established due to the cumbersome nature of having to repeal a number of areas in the PA Act itself. This would be established through development of relevant regulations which operationally would form part of the PA Act.
<u>Outcome 2.1</u> Improved decision-making in management of production landscapes).				
<u>Output 2.1.1</u> Assessment of impacts of current land-use practices on biodiversity, land degradation and the provision of other ecosystem services (ecosystem valuation) and identification of potential areas for improvement.	Assessment report		Live and Learn is currently implementing activities for this output through an LOA, and are undertaking assessment of impacts of current land-use practices on biodiversity, land degradation. This will include conducting training on assessing the impact of current land use practices on biodiversity, land degradation and other ecosystem services and to facilitate establishment of institutional arrangement for SLM to enhance ecosystem services.	-
<u>Output 2.1.2</u> Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks	National policy and/or plan for land-use issued by government		As in 2.1.1, L&L is also working to identify potential areas for improvement as well as to review	-

for land-use change reviewed and revised as necessary.			and revise as necessary the policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for land-use change.	
Output 2.1.3 Mechanism for policy coordination between sectors (i.e. government ministries and agencies)	Number of inter-sectoral mechanism for landscape level management		The integrated Land Management Committee (ILMC) has been established and currently operational.	-
Outcome 2.2 Improved land use practices promoted				
Output 2.2.1 Sustainable land and forest management techniques applied in protected area buffer zone	Area of ha under SLM and SFM area in the buffer zones		Assessment on the interests and training needs of community and extension workers conducted and five best practice guidelines developed aligning with the livelihood activities to support establishment of community nurseries at five sites to supply surrounding villages for producing NTFP, medicinal plants, fruit and nuts, agroforestry and reforestation	Establish agro-forestry and small timber plantations in slash and burn areas and logged out forests in five sites would need to be aligned with Outcome 4.1 and 5.2
Output 2.2.2 Training Programme on SLM	Number of farmers (women and men) and agricultural extension workers (women and men) trained on SLM		Capacity enhancement trainings conducted for 200 farmers and agriculture extension works on conservation agriculture, agroforestry, reforestation community timber plantation management and soil enhancement, including developed curriculum for National Agriculture Research Centre as well as a	Training on SLM skills and understanding of Solomon Islands Government Agriculture staff enhanced through a field training activities is yet to be conducted.

Outcome 3.1 National capacities enhanced to monitor carbon stocks in natural forests and plantations				
Output 3.1.1 Carbon monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems for forests in the Solomon Islands	Number of monitoring, reporting and verification system appropriate for Solomon Island		Reported in previous PIR	-
Output 3.1.2 National capacity to control deforestation, forest degradation and carbon measuring and monitoring	Number of staff (women and men) trained on carbon measuring and monitoring		Reported in previous PIR	-
Output 3.1.3 National forest carbon assessment	Number of report available indicating high priority areas for forest restoration and strengthened control of deforestation and forest degradation		Reported in previous PIR	-
Outcome 4.1 Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests				
Output 4.1.1 Forest cover increased through agro-forestry, small-scale tree planting and assisted natural regeneration	Total area impacted		A work plan has been developed by the Forest Development and Restoration Division for implementation and needs to be finalized with project.	Work by relevant department in MOFR has been very slow due to reallocation of budgetary resources from most of the government ministries to support battle against covid19.
Outcome 5.1 Increased local capacity to monitor, evaluate and manage biodiversity, land-use change and				

sustainable forest management.				
Output 5.1.1 Baseline surveys of local flora and fauna, invasive species threats, genetic conservation, etc.	Number of baseline studies available that provide advice and training to local communities on SLM and SFM techniques		Training on improved land use practices and SLM skills was conducted under component 2 by L&L with farmers and agriculture extension field officers while biodiversity survey is being concluded by Ecological Solutions Foundation under LOA	Activities under this have also been slow due to covid19. However, biodiversity survey on Guadalcanal was never undertaken to this date due to complication in getting access rights to the identified location. Assistance has been sought by the ESF through the Member of Provincial Assembly, Guadalcanal Province but has not come to any avail. Despite this, asserted effort will be continued to make this happen with direct support from the project.
Outcome 5.2 Community-based forest management (including tree planting) strengthened				
Output 5.2.1 Training on SFM techniques trained in SFM techniques	Number of MFR staff and landowners trained on forest restoration, land suitability, harvesting techniques, law enforcement, fire management, etc.)...		Reported in previous PIR	-
Outcome 5.3 Policymakers and the general public are better informed about biodiversity conservation, climate change, SLM and SFM.				
Output 5.3.1 Training, awareness and educational materials produced and	Number of training/awareness/educational materials produced		Further LOA extension was signed in May 2022 due to delays associated mainly with the Covid19. However, at this stage the programs are	

disseminated through SINU, RTC's and relevant Government Ministries and NGO's			nearly completion with all Unit Descriptors and reference materials being finalized. The new plan is to begin the Bachelors program in 1st Semester 2023	
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4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

- Importance of natural environmental settings are realized as important criteria for sustainable development and key to future community livelihoods and sustenance
- More communities become aware of Solomon Islands' Protected Areas Act 2010 and other relevant legislations and government policies
- Alternative options to logging as in the case of payments for ecosystem services through incentives such as the Nakau programme is realized.
- Forest Reference Level (FRL) to the UNFCCC Secretariat has been published and would be used as benchmark for assessment in the forestry sector. This however, needs to be update as the need arises in future.
- Continued engagement with relevant communities ensures commitments by tribal groups
- Future training and capacity building is assured through development of course programs at the university (SINU). This also ensures project sustainability at the community level and/or national level.
- More communities and tribal groups engaged in PA processes and training and involved in project assessments
- Successful installations of training facilities at the SINU Kukum campus including 60 computers, set up of herbarium for learning and equipping the science laboratory at the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Kukum Campus.
- Establishment and formalization of inter-sectoral committees such as the Integrated Land Management Committee in Ministry of Agriculture and consideration for the Inter-sectoral Coordination Committee for the environment sector.
- Service providers and consultant brought onboard to support implementation of components 1, 2, 3 and 5.
- Undertook training as per components 1,2,3, and 5.
- Continued dialogue and engagements with lead ministries for redirection and best approaches
- Staff turnover is causing barriers to implementation.
- The Corvid-19 global pandemic has impacted the project badly and especially on its implementation

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<i>Though progress has been made in terms achieving the various targets, unfortunately the covid19 has caused some major setbacks.</i>
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>The project progress is on track and despite the moving of CTA to new role. The project team on ground implementing project activates under the guidance from LTO.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸			<i>Ratings/comments</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<i>Despite the challenges, the project has managed to achieve its target in components 2, 3 and 5 while component is progressing well.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	<i>The project is progressing well, despite the challenges posed by COVID-19. Protected area (PA) establishment is a complex process that involves strong participatory process and effective facilitation and is a long drawn out consultative process. The MTR rightly recommended a realistic assessment of the total area to be covered under PAs, which has been revised accordingly. The project has also contributed to strengthening capacities through collaboration with the Solomon Island National University in introducing degree courses that</i>

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			<p>contribute to the sustainable development agenda. Long-term incentives for the communities that established PAs will have to be prioritised in the sustainability plan, as will the long term financial mechanism for effective protected area management. Due to the delay in activities caused by COVID-19 restrictions, the project may require extension to meet its planned outcomes and objective.</p>
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5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
	Application of forest/environmental monitoring system developed under the project C3 & C5 will be support the identification of changes in forest cover and so as ecosystems that maybe linked to national development or other natural disasters or climate change	Guaranteeing the development of web portal under in the framework of NFMS	Development of associated policies in the forest sector such as with sustainable forest management and timber downstream processing; environment sector with inclusion of development of Conservation Fund to support protected areas; Development of national rural land use planning framework in the agriculture sector.	FAO/IFMP, MOFR, MECDM, MAL
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				

	Establishment of protected areas network in the identified sites of participating provinces and other natural habitat management systems.	Declaration of additional two tribal land in Choiseul as protected Area; Submission of 7 tribal applications for protected areas on Makira	Continued consultation with remaining tribes on five of the provinces and submission of application for PA	FAO/IFMP, MECDM
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
	Application of natural and supported regeneration of multiple purpose tree species used for restoration and improvements to agriculture; Use of developed curriculum material in National Agriculture Research Centre and the developed best practice guidelines that aligned with the livelihood activities supported by the IFM project in each site; Exercising and implementing of learned techniques at the five sites for the supply of and utilization of techniques for producing NTFP, medicinal plants, fruit and nuts, agroforestry and reforestation	Production of agriculture extension best practice guidelines and literature materials and trainings undertaken	Supply and production of NTFP and medicinal plant materials	MAL, MOFR, FAO/IFMP
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
	Implementation of alternative livelihood options for the PA	Consultations on alternative livelihoods and income generating options	Implementation of livelihood programs	FAO/IFMP, MAL

	communities in the agriculture sector			
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
	Application of and improvements of agriculture and SLM techniques as well as EWS to ensure resiliency to the most likely impacts of climate change (e.g. drought, outbreaks of pests and diseases, etc.) and through ensuring that PA management and landscape management considers monitoring any presence or increase of such species. Collaborate with line agencies dealing with pesticides and their importation	Production of agriculture extension best practice guidelines and literature materials and trainings undertaken and development of SLM techniques	Finalization of prototype early warning system for farmers through separate but related TCP program for and scaling up for wider regions as well as national SLM policy framework and improved reporting and policy developments relating to pesticides importation and use	MECDM, FAO/IFMP, MAL
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
	Encourage the use of existing policy guidelines on human resettlements such as the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework and application of principles and entitlements rights under relevant Laws of the country and adoption and use of other relevant resettlement frameworks	Consult very closely with land owning groups and their tribes to ensure avoidance of any involuntary resettlement	Continue work in harmony with relevant tribal groups and government agencies	FAO/IFMP
ESS 7: Decent Work				
	Upholding decent work principals that avails	Ensuring understanding of cultural traditions	Continue to raise aware on aspects of	FAO/IFMP

	productive work for all regardless of gender in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity.	and its values and the knowledge on descent work in order not to cause divergence and differentiation but to encourage harmony through creation of opportunities such as in the livelihood income generating activities.	opportunities and equality.	
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
	Avoidance of gender inequality and uphold underlying principles outlining morals and ethics, including on rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for all	Applying responsibility to gender sensitivities during implementation of activities	Continue inclusion of gender equalities	FAO/IFMP
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
	Obligation to uphold Indigenous Peoples as being a group of people who are socially distinct with collective culture that roots to ancestral ties and histories and connected to the land and natural resources where they live, occupy or from which they have been displaced.	Acknowledge and hold respect for the land tenure system and the cultural values attached to the land they hold rights over	Continued recognition of the indigenous rights and privileges	FAO/IFMP
ESS 10: New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY (HUMAN HEALTH AND THE COVID19 Global Pandemic)				
	Adhere to international and national orders and restrictions and protocols	Respect and follow state of emergency orders and covid19 restrictions and protocols	Continue adherence to future procedures	FAO/IFMP, SIG

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	Moderate

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Natural changes in ecosystems and associated species due to gradual changes in climate and extreme weather events.	M	Y	The monitoring system developed under Component 5 will be designed to identify changes in ecosystems likely to be linked to climate change (e.g. occurrence of forest fires, pests and diseases, spread of invasive species) so that remedial actions can be taken. If necessary, this will be supported by research activities under the same component.	Discussion under the framework of NFMS is continued with guarantee for the development of web portal with assistance from experts in FAO HQ.	NFMS web portal development is under process and it will lead to transparency in reporting.

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Productivity changes in forestry and agriculture.	M	Y	Plant and assist natural regeneration of multiple purpose tree species used for restoration and improvements to agriculture (for SLM and income generation) will be selected in such way that they are resilient to the most likely impacts of climate change (e.g. drought, outbreaks of pests and diseases, etc.) and also provide multiple benefits to the local communities. Climate resilient forest and land management techniques will also be promoted in local communities (e.g. soil and water conservation).	Considerable activities undertaken with support from Service Provider where best practice guidelines and SLM techniques produced in literature form together with trainings for farmers and extension field officers	SLM training will lead to better management and income generation activities along with conservation of natural resources.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Risks to biodiversity from introduction of new invasive alien species	M	Y	SIs, being a nation of small islands is vulnerable to accidental introduction of invasive alien species. The project will ensure that PA management and landscape management also consider monitoring any presence or increase of such species.	Two more tribal has been declared PA in the reporting period with total of 4 areas on record. Further submission of 7 tribal groups on Makira were made. All the PA Management Plans contains references towards biodiversity maintenance and upkeep and have highlighted invasive species as a threat. Monitoring and reporting of cases is ensured through appointment of Rangers and their knowledge enhanced via rangers training	Same as PMU comment. PA establishment is progressing although it is one the most complex issues involving land tenure issues and bottom up approach using PA Tool kit.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Inadequate funding for protected area management.	M-H	Y	The financing strategy will assess all possible sources of funding and focus on those most easily secured. Trust fund for PA management will be established. Protected area management activities will also be prioritised in case funding is limited.	Following consultancy by a National and International Consultants with outputs in form of reports and optional recommendation based on progressive discussions, decision was made to work on the Regulations 2012 of PA Act 2010 and to establish a conservation financing scheme. Further dialogue and consultation would need to be undertaken during the third quarter of 2022.	Establishment of PA fund is underway under the PA Act. It will help PA management committee to manage the PA effectively but further resources must be mobilized for long term sustainability.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Incentives are too low to persuade landowners to change their behavior.	M-H	Y	<p>The project will focus on PA management, CC, SLM and SFM activities that are both good for the environment and economically viable. The project will also devote time and resources to explain why and how improved forest and land management techniques can benefit the land owners economically.</p> <p>The project will minimise and try to avoid monetary incentives wherever possible, unless these can be sustained. Instead it will focus more on income generating activities. When these are proposed, they will be based on a detailed and realistic analysis of costs and benefits, learning from experiences on other similar projects. The project will also ensure that the benefits are distributed in a way that is reasonable, fair and equitable.</p>	<p>Consultation with regard to income generating and alternative livelihoods options have been undertaken. Process and work for income generating activities for four tribal communities in Choiseul with PA status have started.</p>	<p>Alternate livelihood income generation activities are planned for those tribes who have established PAs.</p>

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	Lack of experience in fund management	M	Y	<p>The project will establish the PA Trust fund as per the provisions of the Protected Area Act with community involvement for sustainable management of PAs. The project will put a special emphasis on training the key stakeholders in fund management and operation, including those MECDM staff that will have an ongoing role in supporting the functions of the Fund.</p> <p>This is also a potential risk at local level. The project aims to ensure that local PA management committees have the capacity, and are aware of their obligations and responsibilities, to manage any funds received for management of individual protected areas.</p>	The project is yet to initiate activities relating to PA sustainability and fund management.	PA management committee will be given training in such activities.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	Logging pressure	M-H	y	In 2014, 2.1 million m3 of logs were harvested, against an estimated sustainable annual cut of about 300,000 m3. The project aims to set aside some of the last remaining intact lowland forest areas, which may come under pressure from logging interests. This risk will be mitigated through constant dialogue with the policy makers in relevant government ministries (MOFR, MECDM, Finance and Treasury) and through awareness-raising activities with the general public.	Although there exist the understanding of this risk and so as the mitigation actions required, no real actions are made to lower pressure on log harvest, and this is despite the released Solomon Islands Government National Forest Policy 2020. Efforts have been made by the project to implement sections of the policy such as timber downstream processing framework and standards implementation, however to no great avail.	Agree with PMU suggestion on mitigation measures.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
8	Limited support and implementation capacity in government.	H	Y	<p>The capacity of government agencies in the Solomon Islands is weak. The project will emphasise working in collaboration across agencies and with local communities to reduce the demands placed on government staff. Capacity building will also target key weaknesses in government and develop strategies to overcome these for the long-term sustainability of project outcomes.</p> <p>Broader support for the project will be generated by awareness raising targeted at influential decision makers at local, provincial and national levels. These mitigation measures will also be supported by regular monitoring of project progress, so that corrective actions can be taken if necessary.</p>	<p>Government continues to face human capacity needs and the project is yet to work on any related weaknesses and develop strategies. However in the effort to support capacity building efforts, trainings on different areas such as on farming systems and SLM, development of spatial maps through use of various applications and technologies to enhance monitoring of forest cover and any land use change through to participation of government officers during field consultations have all occurred.</p>	Agree with PMU comment on mitigation measures.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
9	Dissatisfaction or disengagement of communities in project areas.	M	Y	<p>Communication between local people and donor projects can be difficult and could lead to confusion and misunderstanding of the work of the project and it' capacity to deliver on community expectations.</p> <p>Significant time will be spent during the early stages of the project in establishing a framework for ongoing community consultation, as well as ensuring a sound understanding of community and project objectives and the approach to delivering on these.</p> <p>To facilitate in this process, specific project personnel will be tasked to co-ordinate communications with communities in the individual project areas.</p>	<p>Unfortunately, to date there has never been a recruitment of communications specialist to enhance the work. However, community engagements and consultations has been on going and somewhat proves to lower the risk although there are cases of such already.</p>	<p>Project Field coordinator is engaging with communities and creating awareness about the project. This is also supported by environment ministry staffs.</p>

10	Disagreement between different landowner groups on establishment of protected areas and other key project interventions.	M	Y	<p>The presence of several landowner groups in or near a given project area, such as is the case near the proposed PA of Mount Maetambe, has the potential to lead to complexities during project implementation. Collaboration and involvement of landowning communities will be crucial for the long-term success of this project. Therefore, communities will be active participants from the very beginning in the design, implementation and management of project activities. The project design will also be guided and learn from the ongoing work on customary land reform and from the stakeholders involved in that process.</p> <p>The main strategy proposed to overcome reluctance will be the provision of incentives (i.e. development benefits) for communities to engage in conservation (see above). However, the project will also build upon the existing interest in conservation and explain how conservation and improved forest and land management techniques can benefit them in other ways.</p>	Offer of income generating activities and livelihood options is a key component to incentivise the communities. Process towards achieving this is occurring in Choiseul	Agreed with PMU Comment.
11	Linkages with other institutions	M	Y	As per the situation assessment made during the project preparation phase field visits, the	The independence of this project to the THDP has been	Agreed with PMU Comment.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				<p>project will develop linkages with private and public institutions operating in the project sites for effective and unhindered implementation of project activities. However, in the case of the Tina River Hydro Project (TRHDP), while recognizing that these linkages are essential, the project should maintain its independence from TRHDP while engaging with landowners and other stakeholders. At the same time it is important that the project maintain ongoing communication and collaboration with the TRHDP office.</p> <p>This approach should ensure that the relationship between communities and the project is determined separately from relationships between these same communities and TRHDP.</p>	<p>explicitly described in recent consultations with the two House of Chiefs of Mbahomea and Malango who have great interests and links to the TRHDP. However, the way the TRHDP has progressed particularly with the applied land acquisition process has caused resentments within the tribal groups and this will seem to have slight impacts on how this project will be implemented on this particular site.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
12	Difficulty in access to identified land	M	N	As most of terrestrial areas potential for PA are quite remotely located with rugged terrain, access to it proves quite difficult and often costly. Utilising existing logging roads proves to ease the problem and incentives to accommodate field assistances and local guide with cost to cover cultural rituals especially in relation to taboo sites needs to be clarified.	On Guadalcanal, the use of old logging roads proves helpful. However, incentivising people who will be involved has been carefully considered, including on cost for cultural rituals, and such is the case on Guadalcanal.	Agreed with PMU Comment.
13	Non awareness and lack of understanding the concepts of modern conservation is proving to have bearing on the determination to establish PAs	H	N	Only targeted tribal groups have been involved in consultations and meeting relation of the project. Often ill-advice comes from those who do not know much about conservation and its benefit in the modern senses and occasionally led to reluctance and hesitation to progress work. Countrywide aware on conservation benefits needs to be undertaken by all relevant agencies and projects	Activities are only implemented at specific areas and sites with interested tribal groups.	Agreed with PMU Comment.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
14	COVID19 Global Pandemic	S	N	The covid19 global pandemic has hit the world profoundly with impacts as far as affecting global economies. In the case of the pandemic at the national scale, the restrictions alone have hindered immensely on implementation. As this is a project requiring continuous engagements and consultations including field work and data collections, mobility becomes impacted and has reduced the project to stand still. This alone has large negative impacts on the project	Although no cost extension of project has been applied due to other pertinent reasons besides covid19, the eventual community transmissions of the disease at the national scale even puts the project to much prolonged delays. Project management is considering seeking further no-cost extension reasoned with fund availability.	Agreed with PMU Comment.

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1: Cross cutting recommendation: General strategic shift to an adjusted niche to maximise relevance, that on one hand consolidates the focus on a more realistic set of targets (details under effectiveness) but at the same time increases the added value of the pioneering nature of the project by enhancing an adaptive action learning approach, documentation and communication of lessons (details under effectiveness and factors affecting performance).</p>	<p>Communication products from LL for tribal communities and preparation of course curriculums are being developed by SINU</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: Emphasis on harnessing indigenous knowledge to make approaches more relevant and acceptable to local people across all aspects of project work (e.g. in PA establishment, SFM and SLM and curriculum development and research focus) and in lessons dissemination. Students at SINU could get involved through research projects.</p>	<p>Traditional knowledge has been emphasized as being important for addressing many issues from stand points of environmental sustainability and land management to climate change. Some old traditional technologies can still be applied to these. Course development at SINU could be harnessed to include indigenous knowledge and Program Advisory Committee on the Bachelors program on Forestry and Environmental Studies have informed of tailoring the program to suit Solomon Islands need.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: Under Component 1. reduction in target of PA establishment and also reviewing the sites, removing those that are not suitable (e.g. that have land disputes or where PAs are not willingly accepted). Needs to be discussed with provincial staff, ministry representatives, the PMU, the PTF (including LTO) FAO and GEF with oversight by the PSC and the FLO/FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. Based on experiences to date of how long PA establishment takes, a target of around 20-30 PA unevenly distributed among project sites depending on potential might be more feasible. The total area would be difficult to ascertain there should be some flexibility, but again based on experience, possibly an average 1,000 ha per site that is manageable for community groups with limited resources, making a total of around 20'000 to 30'000 ha but with some flexibility required as unpredictable. However, the project would have to ramp up its lesson learning and commit to developing a set of practical guidelines for PA establishment based on its experiences with lessons learned incorporated that should be made available online for ease of access.</p>	<p>A simple analysis to reflect on the need to revise and reduce the overall PA target size was made following a direction by the Chairman and the PSC members during the MTR briefing on 12 August 2021. It has been accepted by the PSC that the new PA target is 25,000ha.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: Under Component 2. The target could also be reduced – with a suggestion from various stakeholders to have the total target to be roughly around</p>	<p>Although recommendation was discussed, PSC decision was to allow more time for partners such as LL to continue the current work to engage with communities, farmers and</p>

<p>the same size as the PA target, e.g. 30 to 40,000 ha. However, this must be agreed with all key stakeholders. With the reduction in scope the process must be strengthened, particularly integrating/linking the activities to PA establishment, enhancing the SFM element to go beyond training to include piloting community-based SFM process. Like PA establishment this should include maps to identify boundary, agreement over customary managers, simple management plan, and clear use rights and responsibilities over the forests in the buffer zone. Such an agreement should ideally preclude concessions for commercial logging and mining, but encourage productive and sustainable management and use of the forest in the buffer zone by communities who sign the agreement. This is important as restrictions in use in the PA might put extra pressure on the buffer, which could be relieved through productive but sustainable management and use, this should include promoting selective - sustainable logging in the buffer zone. As this piloting of Community Based SFM will be a substantive undertaking, it is recommended that coalitions are built with other organisations to develop it, and lessons could also be drawn from other projects such as the JICA pilot on community based SFM.</p>	<p>extension officers and liaison with them a suggested target can be proposed. However, on the other hand it is thought that a lot of communities would be needing areas of land to access for livelihood as is currently being practiced in subsistence agriculture.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5: In addition to ramping up support for Trust Fund development as planned in the coming months, livelihood enhancement at community level must be a priority. It is recommended to also fast-track the exploration of ‘low hanging fruit’ viable enterprise support ideas. These should be based on value chain analysis to identify bottle necks and opportunities, and could range from improving market access, creating economies of scale to cut out middle men, adding value etc. etc. A process plan for support needs to be urgently drawn up on assessing and screening enterprise development ideas – which should be linked to PAs, SFM and/or SLM and should have a special consideration for women’s groups as women already are often engaged in marketing activities. Again, this is a substantive undertaking and collaboration with organisations with expertise in livelihood/enterprise development would be helpful, for example Live and Learn has experience of lucrative organic products markets.</p>	<p>Conservation Trust Fund establishment is in progress and based on situation, work Regulations 2012 under the PA Act 2010 is to be carried in Q3 of year 2022.</p> <p>Work on Livelihood options has been initiated with consultation being held with tribal communities.</p> <p>However, considering the limited scope of livelihood option support under this project it would be difficult to have diversified impact. Hence workable options will be considered which can equally benefit tribes, who are establishing PAs.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: Regarding component 3. Although support for national REDD+ programme could continue, the emerging opportunity of discrete carbon offsetting programmes linked to PAs should be further explored and synergies between the PA establishment process and carbon offsetting programme should be strengthened and the valuable lessons from this experience documented and shared.</p>	<p>The Nakau program is an attractive carbon financing scheme that is currently being implemented and benefiting tribes in Choiseul such as SIREBE. This or similar programmes needs to be explored so that other tribal groups in other provinces could also benefit from such scheme. Padezaka PA in Choiseul province is another potential PA for carbon trade.</p> <p>These two PAs will set example to be scaled up in the whole country.</p>
<p>Recommendation 7: Regarding component 4. Critical review and re-strategizing of restoration work. As well as reducing the target to a realistic amount (at least for government driven reforestation), the project is recommended to support a review and strategizing meeting to explore other options if the current strategy is not working. Based on advice during the review, this would best</p>	<p>Has been discussed on a number of occasions that current MOFR target of 200-250ha per year is highly unachievable. MOFR has previously made a target of 500ha. When it was realised this cannot be achieved they reduce to 250ha and even this is difficult to achieve.</p>

involve community representatives and the private sector as well as government and NGOs, to develop a reforestation strategy that was possibly more private sector and community driven.	PSC meeting on 28 Oct suggested that similar analysis to that of revised PA target be made by MoFR and presented to PSC electronically for decision.
Recommendation 8: Regarding component 5. Discuss contract ending of staff at SINU and explore ways to strengthen course development and support for implementation, this might include reaching out to other actors in the appropriate sectors to pull resources to provide the support the courses require – especially staff capacity. Also provide direct support on how to operate and maintain equipment provided by the project for the courses.	All relevant SINU staff (esp within faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry) has been contracted back by SINU and work on course development is expected to be finalized.
Recommendation 9: Regarding component 5. A cross cutting and more explicit focus should be on revitalising, harnessing and documenting customary beliefs and practices and including them in processes and documentation of work in PAs, SFM and SLM.	LL has developed the training materials and course program for agriculture extension officers and has test out the designed manuals with finalized versions going for print. Other course development by SINU will be initiated. A communication expert will be hired to prepare documentary evidence on customary beliefs and practices and including them in processes and documentation of work in PAs, SFM and SLM.
Recommendation 10: Regarding component 5. much more emphasise should be put on developing an accessible repository for knowledge products, for example putting the information on an online portal in an accessible format prior to the project phasing out, also related to sustainability. Suggested key knowledge products should include process guidelines for establishing PAs, the carbon reference level, biodiversity survey results, land use policy study and recommendations, and on indigenous knowledge of forests and agricultural land stewardship.	All documents will be placed on MECDM WEBSITE and Portal for access by relevant agencies and even Public with access rights.
Recommendation 11: Stronger collaborations. It is clear that the project cannot do everything with regards to piloting community-based PA, SFM and SLM or the other aspects like setting up new courses at SINU, but it can play an important part. However, for this part to be sustained there must be strong collaboration with others to play the other parts – playing to the strengths of their organizations. The project has had some success with this but needs to be more explicit in building synergies over the next two years through the forest sector working group and others. It is recommended to use the current Forestry Working Group as a platform to discuss stronger joint work-planning to build synergies.	It is already in place. But PMU will discuss with MOFR, MAL, MECDM and SINU and other partners.
Recommendation 12:	
Recommendation 13: Several issues to solve which are not only relevant to this project but others in similar circumstances. 7. • Must as a priority develop action plan and involve key stakeholders Must as a priority find a way to either set up a project or FAO bank account – this could then be relevant to other countries without fully fledged FAO representation.	On 28 Oct PSC has re-emphasised its call for this recommendation be considered. FAOSAP needs to take course of action. This was raised also during briefing by MTR consultants.

<p>8. • Must as a priority strengthen staff capacity in admin and finance aspects to lower the load on project management.</p> <p>9. • Longer term explore ways of devolving and making both the procurement and recruitment process faster and relevant for remote countries with small numbers and often low capacities of suppliers.</p> <p>Also related to finances, with the project extension, the running/management budget left is only US\$33, 917, budget adjustments to deal with the extension are clearly required, the rationale for the increase, where the money will come from and the budget for the next two years will need to be put forward and checked by the finance officer against GEF requirements concerning increasing project management costs</p>	
<p>Recommendation 14: Update log frame based on new achievable targets and revised outputs. Some specific suggestions for consideration are stipulated in Factors Affecting Performance section- M&E, these must be screened and adapted to what is considered desirable and feasible by the PMU, PSC and must be approved by GEF.</p>	<p>PSC agreed on 28 Oct 2021 meeting that SAP/FAO FLO will need to consider this.</p>
<p>Recommendation 15: Strengthened Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, skills support and review and planning with field coordinators and ministries. There should be more consistent Participatory Monitoring and Review of activities at all project sites – possibly quarterly with rapid troubleshooting undertaken when problems arise in either process or performance. Need to likewise provide more skills and materials support and more regular face to face review and planning to the field coordinators, where possible bringing some or all together face to face in the review and planning to also do peer review and peer sharing of lessons among field coordinators. Also it would be ideal to conduct quarterly or half yearly review and planning meetings with the ministries to coordinate work better.</p>	<p>More collaboration is now happening. Activities to support this has been badly affected during high time of COVID19 in the country and around the globe.</p> <p>Low levels of understanding in similar nature of work by coordinators prove this tough for them. New Field Coordinator is now being recruited for Malaita following non-performance of previous officer. And contract for Coordinator of Guadalcanal has not been renewed also due to non-performance. Need to recruit new field coordinator for GP.</p>
<p>Recommendation 16: Need to strengthen capacities within the team. With the team already overstretched and with a need to enhance PM&E, review/planning and especially lesson learning documentation and communication it is recommended to explore hiring more staff capacity, possibly covering an umbrella of related work on coordination of project activities, PM&E, review and planning, lesson learning, documentation and communication. This role depending on the candidate could also involve gender mainstreaming and development of safeguards – see cross cutting dimensions. There also does seem to be a need for other support staff for example HR/admin assistant that could be combined with finance and procurement, especially in light of the extra financial challenges due to having no national account. However, the finances for this would have to be explored, if reallocations were indeed possible, a proposal would be required by the PMU including the finance officer. Another aspect of strengthening staff capacity and performance is to look into ways to address issues related to office space and operational needs especially at province level which although had improved of late was still a source of some</p>	<p>Low levels of understanding in similar nature of work by coordinators prove this tough for them. New Field Coordinator is recruited for Malaita following non-performance of previous officer. And contract for Coordinator of Guadalcanal has not been renewed due to non-performance. Need to recruit new field coordinator for GP.</p> <p>Consideration is given to hire communication expert, Admin/Finance/HR/ livelihood experts.</p> <p>Office space is still proven to be an issue and where currently PMU officers are seated at different buildings.</p>

<p>complaint. Finally at the time of this report drafting it was reported that dynamic local community members were being recruited to help with the workload PA establishment process, this is a very welcome development and it is recommended to strengthen this approach.</p>	
<p>Recommendation 17: Recommend to ask partners to conduct another estimate of co-finance ideally annual, but at least by the final review of the project. In addition it is recommended to work out an estimate of the co-finance contribution of community members to the project activities.</p>	<p>Consideration is given to roll a sliding scale kind of method for estimating co-finance from government and other partners.</p>
<p>Recommendation 18: Need for a cross cutting gender strategy/approach which aims to enhance gender mainstreaming, but based on a careful diagnosis with women themselves to understand the best means of engaging them and for what ends, with approaches tailored to context. Rather than being an 'extra', the strategy should be cross cutting and built into ongoing activities, for example specific cross cutting elements of the PA establishment process, or full engagement in management planning for SFM and enterprise support.</p>	<p>Project is taking due care of gender inclusive approach. For example, gender and role of women has been described in the LL report. In the PA process itself, consideration has been given to women involvement and in some cases office bearers of PA Management Committees are held by women.</p>
<p>Recommendation 19: Social safeguards must be strengthened. A system of social safeguarding must be integrated into the PA establishment process, including a practical and impartial way for communities with a grievance against the process to register their grievance and have it addressed to an appropriate 'neutral' body at provincial level.</p>	<p>This needs be further clarified in the PA Act 2010 and its Regulations. IF work needs to be undertaken to improve grievance registration and how to address them well then all actors need to be identified to progress this. This activity will be led by MECDM and IFM project can support in consultation.</p>
<p>Recommendation 20: Cross cutting emphasis on harnessing indigenous knowledge on forest and land stewardship. More explicit focus – on harnessing indigenous knowledge and customary practices across all aspects of project work and communicating it – for example in the PA, SFM and SLM work and new SINU courses. Also students could help in documenting indigenous knowledge as part of their research work.</p>	<p>Considered the recruitment of communication expert. Also any action need to be consideration of action items in Recommendations 2 and 9 above.</p>

<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">No</p>
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

On further LOA fronts, the Live and Learn Environmental Education through its Pacific Network have been engaged to undertake task expected under component 2. They are progressing to achieve outputs under outcome 2.2 with publication of literature materials and guidelines for agriculture farming. They are continuing implementing activities under outcome 2.1 of the project concerned with improved land use practices as well as sustainable land management through gathering and understand of current situations and to reach some policy framework for improved management in SLM.

Educational institution like the SINU had also signed an LOA with the project on the basis for establishing formal training programs, and production of awareness and educational materials and its dissemination. Recently two sessions were held by the Programs Advisory Committee members of the faculty (FAFF) for the development of degree programs on Forest Science, and Environmental Studies. They are now concluding the courses and their unit descriptors and ready to serve the quality assurance team before the Senate of the University for their approval and endorsement. The plan is to roll the programs by first semester of 2023. Unfortunately the interest by Agriculture Department to produce a Masters' Degree in Agriculture, has dropped but taken up again by another FAO supported program called the Capacity Building related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in ACP Countries – Phase III Programme (ACP MEAs III).

The Natural Resource Development Foundation (NRDF) have collaborated closely with the project in delivering activities that lead to the two tribes on Choiseul declaring their identified land as Protected Areas. That was a great achievement. NRDF remarked that it stands ready to continue supporting the project in any way it can. Important they have involved the Lauru Land Conference of Tribal Communities (LLCTC) all the way through. Meanwhile the Ecological Solutions Foundation is compiling reports on biodiversity surveys that they have undertaken in the four provinces (Makira, Malaita, Western, and Choiseul, with the exception of Guadalcanal). They are yet to do the survey on Guadalcanal. Getting the right to access the areas for the study, proposed to be at three climatic zonal areas, is proving burdensome.

The Kastom Gaden Association continues to be an important partner at eth Project Steering Committee Level and have supported the program through their participation.

All the three government agencies, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Metrology (MECDM); Ministry of Forest and Research (MoFR); Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) have continued to participate despite the number of setbacks and those associated with Covid19. The MECDM as the lead ministry have shown leadership in this regard and there are many occasions that the project held consultation with the Authorising Officer (Permanent Secretary) and the ministry subordinates. Through MAL, the Integrated Land Management Committee was able to hold sessions pertaining to Live & Learn's commitment under existing LOAs as well as on other substantive issues.

The World Vision is active on Makira and they have from time to time participated in discussion and activity implementation on the island. At this stage they in the phase to support the Tawatana Community Conservation and Development Association which is in west Makira to establish Protected Area on their reserved land. WV have been collaborating with the IFMP on PA matters.

The Tina River Hydro Development Project have in close consultation from time to time with the project especially in relation to activities on Guadalcanal the discussion was mainly concerned with social and environmental safeguards and matters of Free, Prior and Informed Consent as well as on biodiversity studies and environmental management plans. Yet there are many challenges and socially people continue to share grievances regarding the TRHDP. In many cases they associated the IFMP with the TRHDP and this has some setbacks to the project.

WWF and The Nature Conservancy have actively involved in the consultation to establish Protected Areas Trust Fund from the inception period. And in this period they have shared experiences as an NGO and from personal experiences by those who attended.

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	yes	Assessment made during the midterm review. See Section 7 on midterm review particularly recommendations 16 and 18
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women’s empowerment?	yes	As per recommendation; To take due care of gender inclusive approach.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		<p>As per project document, in working to ensure the inclusion of women in the all facets of the IFM project it will be important to encourage gender balance within the project team itself. A gender-balanced project team would have benefits for the team’s internal functions and would also help to reflect the importance of gender equality to project stakeholders.</p> <p>The IFM Team Leader has been tasked with encouraging gender balance wherever possible in all facets of the IFM project.</p> <p>In addition to the project team itself, the IFM project established support committees for the purpose of advice and engagement on specific aspects of the project that involved women. The same principle of gender balance has been encouraged within the participating communities which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The locally based Protected Area Management Committees, as outlined for Output 1.2; • The steering committee for development of a national land use policy, as outlined for Output 2.3; and • In Output 3.1, the MoFR has women officers who have involved in National capacity to control deforestation, forest degradation and carbon measuring and monitoring. • Output 5.1 on Training on SFM techniques included women while at SINU the

		<p>development of educational materials also involved women lecturers and experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Besides the above, the project has directly conducted various activities and consultations and have considered gender mainstreaming with involvement of women and other groups.
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	yes	The encouragement towards gender balance wherever possible in all facets of the IFM project and especially with regards to the locally based Protected Area Management Committees, is a step toward gap closing.
b) improving women’s participation and decision making	yes	It has been realised that women’s participation sometimes reflects different dimensions on their roles that has never been realised previously. It often points to common good that brings convergence and agreements.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	yes	Part of the project is to ensure income generating opportunities are installed and activities rolled that would also lift sustainability and already in Choiseul the tribal discussion have viewed the involvement of women through family units to care for or manage any small community business undertaking.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	<p>The MTR that was conducted was guided by six key GEF criteria, which are aligned with the standard Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) evaluation criteria (OECD/DAC, 2002) (a) relevance (b) effectiveness, (c) efficiency, (d) sustainability of project results, (e) factors affecting performance (including project implementation and execution) and (f) cross-cutting issues (including environmental and social safeguards, gender and equity issues).</p> <p>The assessment by Live and Learn under component 2 has a strong gender disaggregated analysis that identify different perceptions on both problems and solutions.</p>
Staff with gender expertise	No	Currently there is no staff member with specific expertise on gender, but the project continues to incorporate gender concerns into the activities.
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	The project is encouraged to also utilised the guidance document on “Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation” by The United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG).

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>The project is in the process of hiring communication specialist who will collect and prepare documents this topic. Following products will come out from project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity report of five provinces (in 5 volumes) • A report on PA establishment process including all guidelines outlining difficulties, community concerns, technical requirements and challenges, etc. • Land use land cover change assessment report • A report on way forward for development of timber legality standard in Solomon Islands • Reports on sustainable land use practices in PA buffer areas • Two bachelor degree course curriculum of Forestry and Environmental Science • A report on selected activities of Sustainable Forest Management
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>The project is in the process of hiring communication specialist who will collect and prepare documents this topic.</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>The project is in the process of hiring communication specialist who will collect and prepare documents this topic. The story will come through implementation of outcome 2.2.</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	

<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://theislandsun.com.sb/new-equipment-to-forestry/ • https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2019_submission_frel_solomon_islands.pdf • MAL establishes Integrated Land Management Committee (ILMC) – My SIG Services Portal (solomons.gov.sb) • https://solomons.gov.sb/protected-area-pa-training-successfully-held-in-choiseul-province/
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>Name: Kukharava, Maryia Email: Maryia.Kukharava@fao.org</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

The project included stakeholders outlined as follows:

Local community

Civil Society and Non- Governmental Organizations, Educational Institutions and Research Organizations

International NGOs

Funding Agency

Bilateral, multilateral and regional organizations

Private Sector Organizations

In the reporting period participating local communities became highly involved. This is largely those communities or tribal groups that have shown interest to participate in the PA process in those identified PA zones in 5 provinces.

Through LOA arrangements, the Natural Resource Development Foundation (NRDF) and Ecological Solutions Foundation (ESF) both enlisted as project partners became engaged with PA processes with the communities. The responsibilities were that NRDF would work with four tribes, while ESF will engage with three tribes on Choiseul. These are as shown in the table given below. The ESF will also work with two identified tribes on Makira, and one each on Guadalcanal and Malaita. Through dialogue further understanding was reached to have NRDF to also work with KFPL on the Fixed Term Estate reserve areas. This however, did not eventuate due to reasons beyond the control of the project. There was a separate understanding that on Kolombangara, the World Conservation Society (WCS) will work closely with the Kolombanagara Island Biodiversity Conservation Association (KIBCA) to establish PA areas on customary land under the various tribe. How far they have gone is not known. Meanwhile, the project is still considering supporting the tribal communities on Kolombangara on livelihood opportunities. This however, depend on the outcome of WCS achieving positive results.

On Makira at least 9 tribal communities have been identified as showing interest for PA as described in the table. Proposals for PA have been submitted to MECDM for these seven tribes and they have provided comments. The submissions are now being reviewed and as soon as all are done they will be re-submitted for consideration and if all is well a 30 day public notice as per requirement will be served.

On Malaita, at least 7 tribes have been identified as in the table representing West and East Are'are regions. Unfortunately the Covid19 situation in the country hampered implementation and there was little engagement by the Field Coordinator. Further, his contract laps and has only been renewed. Remoteness and the unimproved communication links to the islands have impede on efforts to ensure work flow.

On Guadalcanal, there are 9 tribes which includes a family owned registered land. Two tribal groups have decided to integrate. The tribes are as shown in the table. For Guadalcanal only the Kohana Tribe have shown strong eagerness to move on with PA. There was submission to undertake a boundary survey of their land. However, following an objection by another tribe the plan was stalled. It was then clarified that the tribal land that the particular tribe was referring to is separate and far from the one identified by Kohana. So the plan is now to re-activate the proposal and to go on with the boundary survey.

	Choiseul	Western	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira
1.	Vuri		Kaipalipali	Mamaro'a	Mato
2.	Garasa		ChavuChavu	Awasipo,	Waihita
3.	Siporae		Charana	Wa'anahata	Naoneone
4.	Padezaka		Uluna & Sutahuri	Waraihanua	Nangoni/Maniripi
5.	Matakale		Halisia	Wa'aririasi	Tarigape
6.	Voba		Koenihao	Haupoto	Birobiro Inaginagi
7.	Kona		Michael and Rex Meki	Paua	Torao
8.			Kohana		Anomera
9.					Mawawe

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Government	Ministry of Forestry and Research	In-kind	13,000,000	7,800,000	13,000,000
Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	In-kind	8,000,000	4,800,000	8,000,000
Government	Ministry of Environment, Conservation, Disaster Management and Meteorology	In-kind	2,500,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	In-kind	2,030,000	1,218,000	0
	Kolombangara Forest Products Limited (KFPL)	In-kind	500,000	300,000	500,000
	Secretariat for Pacific Community (SPC)	In-kind	500,000	300,000	500,000
	Natural Resources Development Foundation (NRDF)	In-kind	750,000	450,000	750,000
	Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership (SICCP)	In-kind	15,500	9,300	15,500
	Live and Learn	In-kind	200,000	120,000	200,000

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

	Tina River Hydro Power Development Project (TRHDP)	In-kind	1,325,000	795,000	1,325,000
	American Museum of Natural History (AMNH)	In-kind	350,000	210,000	350,000
	FAO	Cash	1,000,000	600,000	1,000,000
	FAO	In-kind	500,000	300,000	500,000
		TOTAL	30,670,500	18,402,300	28,640,500

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.